

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN IN THE PROTECTION, RESTORATION AND PROMOTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE (1991-2019)

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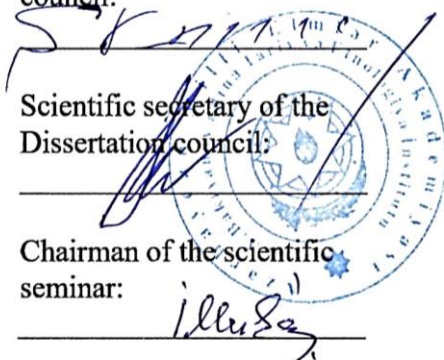
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I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance of the topic and degree of development. In the modern system of international relations, cultural cooperation is based on the fact that culture acts as an active participant in national and transnational political interests. The main goal of states in international cultural cooperation is to establish mutually beneficial partnership relations with foreign countries, to introduce and promote their own culture, and thereby to ensure their national interests. International cultural relations are a means of bringing peoples closer together, serve to strengthen friendship and cooperation and play the role of a bridge between them. Among the priority areas of international cooperation between states in the field of culture, the joint production of cultural values and cultural wealth and their exchange, the protection, restoration and promotion of rare historical and cultural monuments occupy a special place.

The protection and promotion of cultural heritage currently remains a topical issue for the international community. The formation of public movements in the direction of the protection of cultural values, wide public discussions, a large number of scientific publications, conferences, as well as the existence of international normative legal acts, interstate treaties, agreements, the activities of international organizations in this area give reason to say this. Thus, cultural heritage objects play an important role in strengthening international relations. In modern conditions, the preservation of cultural heritage objects is associated with global changes in human life, society, the environment, fundamental changes in the socio-economic sphere, the emergence of new threats of an anthropogenic, ecological, technogenic and military nature. These reasons are not new, but they are still relevant today.¹

¹Боголюбова,Н. М. Николаева,Ю. В. Охрана культурного наследия: международный и российский опыт// Вестник СПбГУКИ, – № 4 (21) декабрь– 2014 – стр.6.

One aspect of the relevance of the topic is related to globalization. Because the globalization processes taking place in the world are not only accompanied by mutual harmony and mutual enrichment of cultures, but also pose serious threats to the cultural identity and values of peoples and countries. In a globalizing world, preserving national identity and uniqueness and at the same time effectively using the advantages created by the global development prospects of humanity requires additional measures.

There are two important approaches to the implementation of international relations within the framework of global integration processes in the world: “hard power” and “soft power”. If “hard power” means coercion through military force, “soft power” is understood as the ability to lead through cultural values and ideas. Taking into account that culture and cultural values are considered to be the main factors of “soft power”, then the issue of its protection and promotion remains relevant.

The protection, restoration and promotion of cultural heritage constitute a priority direction of the state policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and great importance is attached to international cooperation in this area. In the first years of independence, special attention was paid to the protection and promotion of cultural heritage in the state cultural policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, high appreciation was given to spiritual values, and the issues of integrating national cultural heritage into the world were among the priority tasks. The importance of protecting cultural heritage was also specially emphasized in the “Cultural Concept of the Republic of Azerbaijan”. Therefore, conducting research on this topic and writing new works are also required by the tasks arising from the purposeful state cultural policy carried out in the Republic of Azerbaijan. The results of such a cultural policy are also manifested in a number of successful projects of recent times.

The problems of protection and promotion of cultural heritage are constantly being paid attention to by international cultural organizations. A number of cultural heritage objects and examples of intangible cultural heritage of Azerbaijan have been included in the

UNESCO heritage lists and conditions have been created for their protection at the international level. Thus, the protection and promotion of national cultural heritage in Azerbaijan is both national and human in nature, is relevant.

In modern times, the Azerbaijani state actively participates in international cultural cooperation. The holding of the conference of the ministers of culture of the member states of Council of Europe in December 2008 in Baku under the title “Intercultural dialogue is the basis for sustainable development and peace in Europe and its neighboring regions”, the declaration of Baku as the “Capital of Islamic Culture” in 2009, the National Forum of Culturologists held by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the World Intercultural Dialogue held several times in Baku since 2011, Baku International Humanitarian Forums, other international conferences and events, the discussion of problems related to cultural heritage there shows that Azerbaijan is constantly paying attention to this area. The increase in the successes achieved by Azerbaijan from year to year in the field of international cooperation in the protection and promotion of national cultural heritage, the extensive analysis of the relations established in this field both at the level of states and international organizations, and the stimulation of the study of this problem are also reasons that indicate the relevance of the topic.

Today, national culture and rich heritage of Azerbaijan are one of the main factors for our country to occupy a worthy place in the world. The strategic potential of national culture can play a special role in integration of Azerbaijan into the world cultural community, provided that it preserves its traditional national identity. This factor itself raises the issue of the protection and promotion of cultural heritage and makes the establishment of international cooperation in this area relevant.

As a country where 20% of Azerbaijan’s territory has been subjected to Armenian occupation for nearly 30 years, has been plundered and turned into ruins, as well as where ancient historical and cultural monuments have been destroyed and appropriated, it is very important for Azerbaijan to attach importance to international

cooperation in the field of protection, restoration and promotion of its national cultural heritage.

One of the most important areas of attention in Azerbaijan in recent years, within the framework of the state policy aimed at increasing the share of the non-oil sector in the country's economy, is the systematic and fundamental development of the tourism industry. Considering that cultural heritage is the most important tourism resource, the analysis of Azerbaijan's international cooperation in the field of protection, restoration and promotion of cultural heritage is of particular relevance.

The dissertation covers the period from the restoration of state independence of Azerbaijan up to the approval of the research topic (1991-2019). That period was examined for the years 1991-2008, 2009-2019. Thus, although certain steps were taken in the field of protection and promotion of cultural heritage during the period after independence, roughly until 2008, this period can be characterized mainly as a period of formation and improvement of the legislative system in this area. However, the launch of the "Baku Process" in 2008, initiated by President Ilham Aliyev, laid the foundation for a new stage in the field of culture. Azerbaijan has implemented numerous international events and projects, taking initiatives that help to solve global problems in the world. Azerbaijan has implemented numerous international events and projects, taking initiatives that contribute to the solution of global problems that have arisen in the world. Having achieved considerable success in the field of international cultural cooperation, Azerbaijan has begun to implement the work of preserving and promoting its rich historical and cultural heritage in more effective ways in accordance with the requirements of the time. The existing broad chronological framework allows us to study the history and directions of international cooperation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the protection, restoration and promotion of national cultural heritage, draw appropriate conclusions and predict development prospects.

The study of the problem is based on a rich source study base. Books reflecting the activities of the national leader Heydar Aliyev

and President İlham Aliyev in the international cultural cooperation of Azerbaijan, the establishment and development of relations, played a key guiding and basic role in the research process, and were used as a rich source of valuable information and facts on the problem.² Besides, laws, orders and decrees adopted by the supreme legislative and executive bodies of the Republic of Azerbaijan, signed official documents, state programs, reports of relevant ministries and departments were widely used.³ Official statistical

² Azərbaycan beynəlxalq aləmdə (Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti Heydər Əliyevin 1993-98-ci illərdə xarici ölkələrə səfərlərinə dair materiallar I-IV cildlər. / tərtibçi- müəlliflər E.İ.Abdullayev v b. Bakı, – c. 1. – 1996, c.2. – 1997, c.3. – 1998, c.4. – 1999; Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı, – c. 1. – 1997; Əfəndiyev, T. Heydər Əliyev və milli-mənəvi dəyərlərimiz / T. Əfəndiyev. – Bakı, – 2011; Heydər Əliyev mədəni irsimizin keşiyində / [3 cildə]. – Bakı, – c.1. – 2001; Heydər Əliyev və Şərq [6 cildə] / red. M.Qurbanlı – Bakı, – c. 3. – 2003; Heydər Əliyev və mədəniyyət (müraciətlər, çıxışlar, müsahibələr, təbriklər, məlumatlar) [3 cildə] / tərt. ed. S.Məmmədaliyeva, T.Əhmədov – Bakı, – 2008; Prezident İlham Əliyev və mədəniyyət / [2 cildə] / (2008-2013) lay. rəh. və baş məsl. Ə. Qarayev – Bakı, – c.1. – 2013.

³ Azərbaycan Respublikasının Konstitusiyası // 12 noyabr 1995-ci ildə qəbul edilmişdir (24 avqust 2002-ci il tarixdə olan dəyişiklik və əlavələr). – Bakı, – 2002; Azərbaycan Milli Kitabxanasının illik hesabatları / Bakı, – 2008; Azərbaycan Respublikasının mədəniyyət və turizm qanunvericiliyi toplusu. [2 cildə] / tərt. ed. C. Quliyev – Bakı, – 2011; Azərbaycan Respublikası Mədəniyyət və Turizm Nazirliyinin beş illik fəaliyyətinə dair hesabat: 2006-2010 / Burax.məs. F.Qurbanov – Bakı, – 2011; Azərbaycan Respublikası Mədəniyyət və Turizm Nazirliyi: 2006-2016 kitab-kataloq / tərt. K.İmanova – Bakı, – 2016; Kitabxana işinə dair normativ sənədlər toplusu: Qanun və qanun qüvvəli sənədlər toplusu / tərt. ed. K. Tahirov – Bakı, – 2001; Mədəni irsin qorunmasına dair normativ hüquqi aktlar toplusu / tərt.ed. R. Tağıyeva – Bakı, – 2001; Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyinin illik hesabatları / Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyi – Bakı, 2014, Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyi – Bakı, – 2018; 2006-2016-cı illər üçün mədəniyyət sahəsində Dövlət İnkişaf Konsepsiyası // –Bakı: Mədəni-maarif, – 2006. № 11, – s.5-9; Azərbaycan Respublikasında 2009-2015-ci illərdə Elmin inkişafı üzrə Milli Strategiya: [Elektron resurs] / URL: <https://e-qanun.az/framework/17199>; Azərbaycan kinosunun 2008-2018-ci illər üzrə inkişafına dair Dövlət Proqramı: [Elektron resurs] / URL: <http://www.e-qanun.az/framework/15205>; Daşınmaz tarix və mədəniyyət abidələrinin bərpası, qorunması, tarix və mədəniyyət qoruqlarının fəaliyyətinin təkmilləşdirilməsi və

data, a plan of measures aimed at the development of culture, the “National Report” drafted by the Ministry of Culture for international organizations, as well as recommendations of UNESCO and reports of Council of Europe experts are also among the sources used.⁴

The main sources were periodicals of those years - newspapers, magazines and other publications, local and foreign internet resources, and various monographs, scientific articles, and scientific conference materials that helped in the research of the topic.⁵

inkişafına dair 2014-2020-ci illər üzrə Dövlət Proqramı: [Elektron resurs]/ URL: <http://e-qanun.az/framework/27561>; “Mədəniyyət haqqında” Azərbaycan Respublikasının Qanunu: [Elektron resurs]/ URL: <https://e-qanun.az/framework/25303>

⁴ Azərbaycan Respublikasının mədəniyyət sektoru və mədəniyyət siyasəti haqqında ilkin analitik hesabatla əlavə. Şərq Tərəfdaşlığı ölkələrinin mədəniyyət siyasətinə dair tədqiqatlar və diaqnozlar. Bakı, – 2015; Avropada mədəniyyət siyasəti və təmayülləri kompendiumu Azərbaycan /Layihənin milli müəllifi Y. Hüseynli; Avropa Şurası; ERİKarts (Avropa Müqayisəli Mədəniyyət Araşdırmaları İnstitutu) Bakı, – 2007; Məmmədəliyeva, S. Azərbaycanda mədəniyyət siyasəti. / S. Məmmədəliyeva, N. Axundova – Bakı, – 2003; Mədəniyyətlərarası dialoqa dair Ağ kitab. “Ləyaqətlə Bərabərhuquqlu birgə yaşama” / Strasburq, – 2008; Milli mədəniyyət siyasətlərinin icmalları üzrə Avropa proqramı. Azərbaycan Respublikasında mədəniyyət siyasəti: Avropa Şurasının “STAGE” layihəsi: [məruzələr] / tərt. ed. S. Məmmədəliyeva – Bakı, – 2002; YUNESKO-nun beynəlxalq normativ aktları: konvensiyalar, sazişlər, protokollar, tövsiyələr, bəyannamələr/ burax. məsul R. Abutalıbov – Bakı, – 1998; Нормативные акты ЮНЕСКО по охране культурного наследия // конвенции, протоколы, резолюции, рекомендации / Москва,– 2002; Среднесрочная стратегия ЮНЕСКО: [Электронный ресурс]/ URL:<https://www.culture29.ru/upload/medialibrary/55e/55e4091a4240fb579559f1e1891da111.pdf>

⁵ Azərbaycan-İSESKO əməkdaşlığı genişlənir // Xalq qəzeti. –2010, – 21 may. – s.11.; Bayramova, İ.Z. Azərbaycan Respublikasının regionlarının kitabxana-informasiya resurslarının yerləşməsinin vəziyyəti // Bakı: BDU, Bakı Universitetinin xəbərləri, Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2011. №2, – s. 250-258.; Baxşəliyeva, G.B. Heydər Əliyev və İslam Əməkdaşlıq Təşkilatı // Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Humanitar elmlərin aktual problemləri” mövzusunda II Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı, – 2013.; Ermənilər Azərbaycanın işğal altındakı ərazilərindən qərət etdikləri tarixi

Although the problem of preserving cultural heritage in the world has been paid attention to theoretically and practically since ancient times, interest in this field increased even more in the 19th century. However, it is worth noting the second half of the 20th century in terms of a professional approach to the problem, the writing of various research papers, and the attention of society to the issue. World cultural heritage, its protection and restoration, promotion, problems and innovations in this field are discussed in the scientific works of German scientist J.Assmann's⁶ "Collective memory and cultural identity", American scientist W.D. Lipe's "Value and meaning in cultural resources"⁷, Swedish researchers T.Nilson⁸ and K. Thorell's "Cultural heritage preservation: The past,

nümunələri Avropa və digər ölkələrdə satışa çıxarırlar // 525-ci qəzet. – 2018, 30 avqust. – s. 7.; Əliyeva, S.A. Mədəniyyətlərarası dialoqun inkişafında YUNESKO-nun rolu // – Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri, – 2013. №1, – s. 188-197.; Əliyeva, Y. Milli mənəvi dəyərlərin, tarixi-mədəni irsin təbliğində mühüm addım // İki sahil. – 2019, 17 aprel. – s. 6.; Hüseyinov, S.Y. Beynəlxalq mədəni əməkdaşlıq sahəsində Azərbaycanın rolu // – Bakı: Müasir mədəniyyətsünaslıq, – 2010. № 4 (6), – s. 6-11.; İsmayılov, F.İ. İşğal altındakı Azərbaycan ərazilərində xristian və islam dini abidələrinin qəddarlıqla məhv edilməsi // "Qafqazda mədəni-dini irsin qorunması" adlı beynəlxalq elmi konfransın tezislər toplusu, – Bakı, – 2015, – s. 18-25.; Azərbaycan və YUNESKO: [Elektron resurs] / Azərbaycan Respublikasının YUNESKO yanında daimi nümayəndəliyinin rəsmi saytı.

URL: <https://unesco.mfa.gov.az/az/content/40/umumi-melumat>; Beynəlxalq təşkilatlar: [Elektron resurs] / "İçərişəhər" Dövlət Tarix-Memarıq Qoruğu İdarəsinin rəsmi saytı. URL: <https://icherisheher.gov.az/az/197-international-organizations#>; Ermənilərin Qarabağda məhv etdikləri maddi mədəniyyət abidələrimizə həsr olunan konfrans keçirilib: [Elektron resurs] / AMEA-nın rəsmi internet səhifəsi. URL: <https://science.gov.az/ru/news/open/15511>; İslam Dünyası Təhsil, Elm və Mədəniyyət Təşkilatı (İSESKO) – Azərbaycan münasibətləri: [Elektron resurs] / Azərbaycan Respublikası Xarici İşlər Nazirliyinin rəsmi saytı. URL: <https://mfa.gov.az/az/category/beynelxalq-teskilatlar/azerbaycan-beynelxalq-telekommunikasiya-ittifaqi-bti-munasibetleri>

⁶ Assmann, J. Collective memory and cultural identity // New German Critique, – Cultural history/ Cultural studies (Spring-Summer), – 1995. № 65, – pp.125-133.

⁷ Lipe, W.D. Value and meaning in cultural resources // Cultural heritage. Critical concepts in media and cultural studies, – London, – 2006. – pp. 286-306.

⁸ Nilson, T. Cultural heritage preservation: The past, the present and the future/ K. Thorell, – Sweden, – 2018.

the present and the future”, L.A.Viktorovich’s “Cultural heritage as a resource for sustainable development”⁹, Turkish researcher M.Tuncer’s “Cultural heritage and its importance”,¹⁰ international cooperation in the field of protection and restoration of cultural heritage, exchange of experience, the role of international organizations in this cooperation, international legal norms, adopted documents, in Russian researchers works - A.S.Sokolova’s¹¹ “Cultural heritage as an object of protection of UNESCO”, “History of legal protection of cultural heritage”, P.A.Kostyukova’s¹² “International cooperation in the field of protection of cultural heritage”, P.A. and A.V. Kostyukova’s¹³ “International intergovernmental organizations in the field of cultural heritage protection”, M.Boriani’s¹⁴ “Urban restoration, cultural heritage and international cooperation” and other scientific research works, P. Sheeran’s¹⁵ “Cultural politics in international relations.” and other books are extensively analyzed.

One of the notable scientific works is the monograph “Cultural Heritage in a Globalized World” by Lithuanian researcher

⁹ Викторovich, Л.А. Культурное наследие как ресурс устойчивого развития: / канд. дис. культурологических наук / – Москва, – 2004.

¹⁰ Tuncer, M. K. Kültürel miras ve önemi // Türk yurdu, – Qazi Kitabevi, –2017. № 106, –s. 42-48.

¹¹ Соколова, А.С. Культурное наследие как объект охраны ЮНЕСКО // Труды Санкт Петербургского государственного института культуры, – Санкт Петербург, – 2010, – с. 311-318; Соколова, А.С. История правовой защиты культурных ценностей // Труды Санкт Петербургского государственного института культуры, –Санкт Петербург, –2009, – с. 320-325.

¹² Костюкова, П.А. Международное сотрудничество в области защиты культурных ценностей // Ученые записки Новгородского государственного университета имени Ярослава Мудрого, –2016. – № 3 (7), –с. 205-209.

¹³ Костюкова, П.А. Международные межправительственные организации в области защиты культурных ценностей / П.А. Костюкова, А.В. Костюкова // Научные известия, – 2016. – с. 112-115.

¹⁴ Boriani, M. Urban restoration, cultural heritage and international cooperation // Sustainable Conservation and Urban Regeneration, –2018. – pp.123-137.

¹⁵ Sheeran, P. Cultural politics in international relations. – London, – 2001.

R. Čepaitėne¹⁶. Touching upon the problem of cultural heritage preservation in the world, the author notes that globalization, which affects all spheres of life, affects not only modern cultural practices and habits, but also the attitude towards tangible and intangible cultural heritage and its preservation. The author, who gives special attention to the comparative analysis of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, separately touches on the protection of intangible heritage in different countries and the classification of these heritage examples. The book approaches the concept of “tangible heritage” from a historical and modern perspective, and emphasizes the preservation of individual and collective identity (individual identity) as the main problem of the globalized world.

Russian researcher A.A.Aleksandrov¹⁷, in his book “International Cooperation in the Field of Cultural Heritage”, emphasizes cultural heritage as a special “object” of international relations and notes that humanity should strive not only to preserve it for the future, but also to use it as effectively as possible for today. Touching on the importance of international cooperation in the field of culture, the author considers it an important tool in achieving the foreign policy goals of each state. The researcher touches on issues such as the activities of international organizations in the protection of cultural heritage, the participation of citizens and civil society institutions in international cultural exchange, etc.

The collection of scientific works, titled “Cultural Heritage Management” published under the editorship of Turkish prof. M.Çakır¹⁸ on the subject also attracts attention. The book gives extensive space to the explanation of concepts such as the connection between culture and tourism, “cultural tourism”, “cultural heritage tourism”, and highlights the issue of the protection of cultural heritage, its importance and direct impact on the tourism sector.

¹⁶ Чепайтене, Р. Культурное наследие в глобальном мире/ Р. Чепайтене. – Вильнюс, – 2010.

¹⁷ Александров, А. Международное сотрудничество в сфере культурного наследия / А. Александров. – Москва, – 2010.

¹⁸ Çakır, M. Kültürel miras yönetimi / M.Çakır. – Eskişehir, – 2011.

Globalization and the changes taking place in the field of culture under its influence, the cultural diversity formed in the historical process and the role it plays in the development of nations and states, and mutual cultural relations are also among the problems touched upon. The collection particularly emphasizes the role of museums as one of the most important places where cultural heritage is preserved, and elucidates the ways of protecting and restoring movable and immovable cultural heritage samples and protecting this heritage from threats and interference.

Australian researcher G.Aplin¹⁹, in his book “Heritage, identification, conservation and management”, includes all the elements of the world that are important and valuable to preserve for future generations in the “heritage” category. The author touches on examples of movable and immovable heritage that constitute the entire cultural and national heritage, from historical sites and buildings. The topics of protection and management of cultural heritage, attitude towards the historical heritage of national minorities, etc. are investigated, and comparisons are made, taking into account the provisions of UNESCO conventions and other international agreements.

The international cultural cooperation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the protection, restoration and promotion of national cultural heritage at the modern stage has not been studied separately in historiography. However, there are many research works devoted to various aspects of the bilateral relations of the independent Republic of Azerbaijan with individual countries and the prospects for the development of cultural relations in this cooperation, and the work done on the promotion of national cultural heritage. In the research works, scientific papers and monographs dealing with the problems, main directions and priority areas of the foreign policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the state’s activities in the field of culture have been touched upon, historical cultural heritage and

¹⁹ Aplin, G. Heritage, identification, conservation and management / G.Aplin. – London, – 2002.

tourism, cultural heritage and connection between generations, cultural heritage and responsibility, and other topics have been examined in detail.

Doctor of History, prof. F.T. Mammadov²⁰ in a number of scientific papers and monographs highlighted the importance of preserving and promoting the cultural heritage of the Azerbaijani people, made proposals aimed at developing the culture of individual and international relations, as well as assisting in the study and

²⁰ Məmmədov, F.T. Müstəqil Azərbaycan Respublikasının mədəniyyət siyasəti konsepsiyasına dair // – Bakı: Təməl/ – 2008. – s. 3-8.; Kulturologiya. Mədəniyyət. Sivilizasiya. Bakı, – 2016; Культура–как путь к спасению.-Диалог культур–в условиях глобализации// Международные Лихачевские научные чтения/ Санкт-Петербург, – 2011. – с. 346-347; Современные глобальные вызовы, национальные интересы и мультикультурализм// XVI Международные Лихачевские научные чтения/ Санкт-Петербург, – 2016. – с. 424-427; Низами Гянджеви как великий творец духовной культуры: культурологический портрет гениального азербайджанского мыслителя// Dövlət idarəçiliyi, – 2021. – №3, – s.91-104; //Лига культуры- № 21, – 2022.– с.39-46; Культурологический портрет Имадеддина Насими в зеркале мирового гуманизма// Dövlət İdarəçiliyi, –2019. – №3, – s. 61-75 //Лига культуры- №15, – 2019. – с.68-75; Сущность и ценность социально-культурной политики в Азербайджанской Республике// Dövlət idarəçiliyi: nəzəriyyə və təcrübə, – 2011. – №4, – s.154-160; ЮНЕСКО, культурные ценности и культурологическое образование// Elm və səmiyyət, Bakı:2004. – s. 277-285; Диалог культур и будущее человечества //XII Международные Лихачевские научные чтения/ Санкт-Петербург, – 2012. – с. 324-326; Современные глобальные вызовы, национальные интересы и мультикультурализм// XVI Международные Лихачевские научные чтения/ Санкт-Петербург, – 2016. – с.424-427; Культура как условие и основа устойчивого развития// В сб. Межкультурное взаимодействие России и Китая: глобальное и локальное измерение: коллективная монография / отв. ред. А. Н. Чумаков, Ли Хэй, – Москва, – 2019. – с.56-65; Толерантность как ключ к выживанию, мирному сосуществованию, сотрудничеству и устойчивому развитию// Известия Российской Академии педагогических и социальных наук, – Москва, – 2006. – т.10, – с.345-351; Культура Азербайджана в контексте мировой цивилизации// Известия Российской Академии педагогических и социальных наук, – Москва, – 2006. – т.10, – с.337-342; Гейдар Алиев и развитие культуры государственного управления в Азербайджанской Республике// Dövlət idarəçiliyi (Xüsusi buraxılış) – 2013. – №2, – s.99-109.

creative use of the experience of socio-cultural development of various peoples of the world for the sake of the progress of the republic. Taking into account the constant importance of cultural values and heritage for the development of human and society, the scholar studied the primacy of culture in public consciousness and in the development of Azerbaijan, the problems of interaction and mutual enrichment of national cultures.

Among the scientific studies that are related to the subject of the study to one degree or another, S.T. Veliyev's²¹ dissertation entitled "Problems of Preservation and Promotion of Cultural Heritage in the Context of International Cultural Relations of Azerbaijan" attracts attention. Here, the author approached the topic from a more theoretical and culturological-philosophical aspect. In the research work, more attention was paid to the culturological essence of cultural and spiritual values in cultural relations, the attitude of modern man to cultural heritage, the issues of preservation of cultural heritage and cultural inheritance. In Chapter II of the dissertation work, the issue of state support in the field of international cultural cooperation was devoted, and cooperation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in various fields of culture (cinema, theater, music, etc.) was touched upon.

In his monograph entitled "Problems of international legal regulation of the protection of cultural heritage and the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan", S.A. Suleymanli²² analyzed the factors determining the international legal regulation of the protection of cultural heritage and studied this regulation in terms of mutual relations with Azerbaijani legislation.

²¹ Vəliyev, S.T. Azərbaycanın beynəlxalq mədəni əlaqələri kontekstində mədəni irsin qorunması və təbliği problemləri: / fəlsəfə üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2010.

²² Süleymanlı, S. Mədəni irsin qorunmasının beynəlxalq-hüquqi tənzimlənməsi problemləri və Azərbaycan Respublikasının qanunvericiliyi / S.Süleymanlı. – Bakı, – 2018.

Doctor of Philosophy in history, assoc. prof. N.Babakhanova²³ in her monograph “International Relations in the Field of Research and Promotion of Manuscripts” touched upon the history of international activities in the field of research and promotion of ancient manuscripts, which are part of Azerbaijani culture, as well as scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical issues. The detailed examination of problems such as the repatriation of Azerbaijani manuscripts in foreign countries, the obstacles encountered, interesting facts about personalities who have made great contributions to the collection of manuscripts, and the contractual-legal basis of international integration in the field of research and promotion of manuscripts is particularly noteworthy.

Another study that is somewhat related to the subject of the research is A.R. Aliyeva’s²⁴ dissertation entitled “Heydar Aliyev Foundation and the Development of Education and Health in the Republic of Azerbaijan”. Chapter III of the study discusses the projects implemented by the Heydar Aliyev Foundation in the direction of the protection and promotion of cultural heritage, and examines the positive results of cooperation with UNESCO in this area.

In the scientific research work of I.H.Aliyeva²⁵ titled “Azerbaijani Holidays and Our National Spiritual Values”, the problems of appreciation and protection of national spiritual values and their protection in the context of the protection of Azerbaijan’s national and spiritual values and the preservation of historical and cultural heritage in the context of cultural integration and globalization were investigated.

In her research work entitled “The Role of UNESCO in the International Relations of the Republic of Azerbaijan”,

²³ Babaxanova, N.Ölyazmaların tədqiq və təbliği sahəsində beynəlxalq əlaqələr / N.Babaxanova. – Bakı, – 2022.

²⁴ Əliyeva, A.R. Heydər Əliyev Fondu və Azərbaycan Respublikasında təhsil və səhiyyənin inkişafı: /tarix üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2011.

²⁵ Əliyeva, İ.H. Azərbaycan bayramları və milli mənəvi dəyərlərimiz: / kulturologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2004.

A.R.Farmanova²⁶ extensively analyzed Azerbaijan-UNESCO relations, touched upon the activities of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation in strengthening relations with this organization. The role of cooperation with UNESCO in expanding Azerbaijan's cultural relations was highly appreciated, joint projects implemented for the purpose of protecting and promoting cultural heritage, and initiatives of Azerbaijan in the field of inter-civilizational and intercultural dialogue were especially emphasized.

S.A.Ahadova's²⁷ monograph "Intercultural Relations in the Modern World" analyzes the growing influence and connection of cultures in modern international relations and world politics, intercultural dialogue and cooperation, and multiculturalism, and highlights the policy implemented by the Azerbaijani state in this area.

In the monograph "Cultural policy of the Azerbaijani state and factors of development of moral values in modern conditions", N.A.Abbasov²⁸ paid special attention to the study of the national cultural policy of Azerbaijan, examined the specific features of moral values in the Azerbaijani culturological thought against the background of historical development. In the work, the author also analyzed the methods and techniques for protecting cultural heritage in state policy.

In the dissertation work titled "The Cultural Heritage of the City of Tabriz in the Early 19th-20th Centuries," one of the scientific studies of recent years, the city of Tabriz became the object of research from a historical-ethnographic perspective for the first time. The author, I.G.Mammadova²⁹, comprehensively investigated the

²⁶ Fərmanova, A.R. Azərbaycan Respublikasının beynəlxalq əlaqələrində YUNESKO-nun rolu: / siyasi elmlər üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis./ – Bakı, 2016..

²⁷ Əhadova, S. Müasir dünyada mədəniyyətlərarası münasibətlər/ S.Əhadova. – Bakı, – 2014..

²⁸ Abbasov, N.Müasir şəraitdə Azərbaycan dövlətinin mədəniyyət siyasəti və mənəvi dəyərlərin inkişaf amilləri/ N.Abbasov. – Bakı, – 2008.

²⁹ Məmmədova, İ.G. XIX-XX əsrin əvvəllərində Təbriz şəhərinin mədəni irsi (tarixi-etnoqrafik tədqiqat): / tarix üzrə elmlər doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2016.

cultural heritage of Tabriz in the early 19th-20th centuries based on historical sources and field-ethnographic materials, and studied the urban culture of Azerbaijan in the face of Tabriz.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is the study of the protection, restoration and promotion of the cultural heritage of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The subject of the research is the study of the dynamic development of international cooperation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the protection, restoration and promotion of cultural heritage, methods and forms of implementation, agreements and documents that create a political and legal basis for this cooperation.

The goals and objectives of the research. The main goal of the study is to examine the international cooperation of Azerbaijan in the field of protection, restoration and promotion of national cultural heritage during the period from 1991, when it gained independence, up to 2019, and to provide a scientific analysis of the state policy implemented in this area. For this purpose, the following tasks have been defined:

- To consider various scientific approaches to the influence of the cultural factor in the formation of the international image of the state and its international activities;
- To provide an analysis of the legal and normative foundations of international cooperation in the field of protection and promotion of national cultural heritage in Azerbaijan;
- To study the problem of preserving the national cultural heritage of Azerbaijan in the context of globalization and cultural integration, to conduct a chronological analysis of the work carried out in the field of preserving the cinema, theater, museum, book heritage, samples of intangible cultural heritage, historical and cultural monuments of Azerbaijan from 1991 to 2019;
- To study the policy of developing and promoting national culture in bilateral cultural relations of Azerbaijan;

- To consider the role of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation in the protection, restoration and promotion of cultural heritage and to analyze the implemented projects;
- To study cooperation with international organizations in the protection and promotion of the cultural and historical heritage of Azerbaijan;
- To analyze the measures taken at the state level to bring Armenia's aggressive policy against the national cultural heritage of Azerbaijan to the attention of the world community and political circles.

Research methods. The theoretical and methodological basis of the dissertation work is the dialectical unity of nationality and humanity in cultural relations, the chronological analysis of cultural cooperation, the provisions of the researchers and specialists' studies on the analysis of international cultural cooperation of the Republic of Azerbaijan and their theoretical approaches to the problem. The principle of historicity, comparative analysis, and methods of a complex approach to the problem were used in the study of the problem. The research work was written on the basis of historical facts and analyses, and attention was paid to the chronological sequence in the illumination of events. Cause-effect relationships were also taken into account during the analysis.

Main provisions of the defense

1. The protection and development of national cultural heritage is a key factor in ensuring the national security of the state.
2. The preservation, restoration and promotion of national cultural heritage occupy a central place in the state cultural policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
3. If in the early years of independence, the main focus in the field of cultural heritage protection was on improving legislation, after 2008, positive results were manifested in the form of concrete projects and became the main priority of the state's cultural policy.
4. The culture of the peoples in minority living in the country is protected as an integral part of Azerbaijani culture.

5. The Azerbaijani state has created platforms for intercultural and interreligious dialogue by implementing the multiculturalism policy to which it has always been committed on a global scale.

6. Increasing the effectiveness of humanitarian-cultural cooperation and bilateral international cultural relations with various countries is one of the main tasks of Azerbaijan's foreign policy.

7. The systematic work carried out by the Azerbaijani state to expose Armenia's policy of vandalism against tangible cultural heritage of Azerbaijan serves to inform the international community about the problem and keep it constantly in focus.

Scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the work is determined by the setting of the topic and is reflected in a number of provisions:

- For the first time, the issue of international cooperation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the protection, restoration and promotion of national cultural heritage has become the object of research based on independent analysis.

- The preservation, restoration and promotion of Azerbaijan's theatrical, cinema, music, fine arts, museums, libraries, etc. heritage, historical monuments, and the projects implemented in this field were analyzed systematically and chronologically.

- The legal and normative foundations and legislative framework of Azerbaijan's international cooperation in this field were elucidated.

- The issue of the participation of relevant institutions (libraries, museums, theaters, etc.) in international cooperation related to the preservation, restoration and promotion of Azerbaijan's national cultural heritage was studied.

- The work done by the Heydar Aliyev Foundation in the protection, restoration and promotion of cultural heritage was analyzed sequentially and based on specific facts, the application of international experience in the promotion of national culture and its positive results were investigated.

- The problem of the protection, restoration and promotion of the cultural heritage of Azerbaijan was included in the study as the main direction of cooperation with the Council of Europe, the European

Union, ICOM, ISESCO, UNESCO and other international organizations, and Azerbaijan's participation in global projects implemented as a result of multilateral relations was investigated.

- A consistent and systematic classification of Armenia's aggressive policy against the national cultural heritage of Azerbaijan, the steps taken in this direction, and the measures implemented by the state are provided.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The provisions and final results of the dissertation work may be useful:

- in the preparation of various textbooks;

- in writing generalized books on the history of diplomacy and modern international cultural relations of Azerbaijan;

- in writing new scientific works on various aspects of international cultural cooperation of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

- in writing generalized works on the history of international relations;

- in conducting lectures and seminars;

- in planning the activities of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Heydar Aliyev Foundation and various cultural institutions and centers on cultural cooperation with foreign countries.

Approbation and application. The dissertation work was discussed and recommended for defense at the meeting of the "History" chair of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on July 11, 2023 (protocol No. -14). The provisions and results of the research were reflected in the author's scientific papers and conference materials. The main provisions were approved in speeches and reports at republican and international scientific conferences, seminars, and in scientific papers published in Azerbaijan and abroad.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. "History" chair of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The total volume of the dissertation, including structural sections: The structural sections of the dissertation are Introduction 23.606 characters, Chapter I – 95.536, Chapter II – 64.639, Chapter III – 94.630, Conclusion – 6.865, and the total volume is 287.912 characters.

II. THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **“Introduction”** of the dissertation work justifies the relevance and degree of development of the topic, provides information about the goals and objectives of the research, its scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, research methods, the main provisions put forward for defense, its approval and application, the scope and structure of the dissertation.

Chapter I of the dissertation is entitled **“Policy of Preservation of Cultural Heritage in the Republic of Azerbaijan in the Context of Globalization”**. In the first sub-chapter of this chapter, entitled **“Theoretical Approaches to the Influence of the Cultural Factor in the International Activities of the State”**, a mutual analysis of the concepts of culture and civilization was conducted, the approaches of various scholars were analyzed, and the notes on the explanation of the concept of “culture” in international legal documents were clarified.

In the modern era, the role of the cultural factor in the formation of the international image of each state and the international activities of the state is great. In the semi-chapter, a special place is devoted to this problem, and the scientific and theoretical approaches of individual authors are analyzed. The mechanisms of forming the image of the state from the point of view of the cultural factor were tried to be revealed by the French philosopher and sociologist P. Bourdieu in the concept of “Symbolic

Capital of Culture”, and by the American political scientist J. Nye³⁰ in the theory of “Soft Power”. Nye divides the values of the country into 3 parts in order to have “soft power”: the culture of the country, political values and foreign policy.³¹ After Azerbaijan regained its independence, it began to apply the “soft power” factor in state policy. Today, the unique national-moral values of the people have turned into “soft power”, helping to increase Azerbaijan’s influence in the world.

At the end of the semi-chapter, it is once again revealed that culture plays a key role in explaining and analyzing global issues and problems in the theories put forward regarding international relations. It is emphasized that it is impossible to study international relations in depth by focusing only on important factors such as military-political, economic, and security.

The second sub-chapter is entitled **“Legal and normative bases of international cooperation in the protection and promotion of national cultural heritage in Azerbaijan”**. As an integral part of international cultural cooperation, ensuring the protection of cultural heritage is carried out subject to compliance with legal norms and certain principles. International cooperation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the field of protection, restoration and promotion of tangible and intangible cultural heritage is based on the legislative base of the state in this field and is regulated by legal normative documents. The country's legislation in the sphere of cultural heritage protection is rich and unique, and also covers the main directions of activity in the field of culture. The Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the basis of this legislation. Articles 10, 12, 40, 71, 77, 148, 151, etc. of the Constitution constitute the constitutional and legal basis for the protection of cultural heritage in

³⁰ Чеботарева, Н.И. Роль культурного фактора в формировании международного имиджа государства // Культура: теория и практика, – Москва, – 2017, – выпуск 3 (18), стр. 131-139.

³¹ Nye, J. Soft power. Foreign Policy No. 80, Twentieth Anniversary , – 1990. – pp. 153-171.

the Republic of Azerbaijan ³² Research has shown that international legal regulation of cultural heritage requires domestic legislation to comply with international legal norms. Over time, as a country develops, the need for the protection, restoration and promotion of cultural heritage increases. This creates the need to improve the existing legislation and make certain changes.

The third semi-chapter of Chapter I is entitled **“The problem of preserving the national cultural heritage of Azerbaijan in the conditions of globalization and cultural integration”**. In modern times, the study and protection of cultural heritage, as an important factor proving the national identity of peoples, has become an urgent problem of concern to the whole world. Taking into account the effects of globalization, the Azerbaijani state also emphasizes the protection of the identity of national culture as one of the main strategic goals of state policy in its National Security Concept (2007, May 23).³³

During the years we studied (1991-2019), although there were certain shortcomings in the field of protection of national cultural heritage in Azerbaijan, the process of protecting cinema, theater, intangible cultural heritage, museum heritage and other cultural assets continued rapidly. While in the early years of independence, the main focus was on improving legislation in this area, after 2008, positive results were manifested in the form of various projects implemented and became the main priority of the state's cultural policy.

The first half of Chapter II, entitled **“Protection, restoration and promotion of cultural heritage in bilateral relations of the Republic of Azerbaijan”**, is entitled **“Policy for development and promotion of national culture in bilateral cultural relations of Azerbaijan: main directions”**. One of the important directions of the state's cultural policy is undoubtedly the expansion and

³² Azərbaycan Respublikasının Konstitusiyası// [İnternet resursu] URL: [/https://www.e-qanun.az/framework/897](https://www.e-qanun.az/framework/897).

³³ Azərbaycan Respublikasının Milli Təhlükəsizlik Konsepsiyası// [İnternet resursu] URL: <https://www.e-qanun.az/framework/13373>

promotion of national culture outside the country, and the protection of the country's cultural identity from foreign cultural influences. It was noted in the first chapter that out of 116 states that recognized Azerbaijan's independence in 1993, 70 were already establishing diplomatic relations with it in various fields. According to the statistics of the Ministry of Culture, the most extensive forms of international cultural cooperation with foreign countries in 1996-2000 were: tours and festivals, international exhibitions and conferences, participation in anniversary events, working trips, participation in competitions, participation in international meetings and international symposiums and seminars, courses and internships, inter-ministerial agreements and protocols on cultural cooperation, participation in international programs.³⁴ At the heart of all these relations and cultural cooperation is the rich cultural heritage, tangible and intangible cultural examples that the people have preserved for centuries and want to pass on to future generations, their protection and restoration, as well as their promotion. It is known that although in the early 90s, the activity in the field of protection, restoration and promotion of cultural heritage in bilateral cultural relations was weak, the situation has changed significantly after 2008. Cultural relations of Azerbaijan have begun to develop from bilateral cooperation to multilateral cooperation. This has created conditions for the integration of Azerbaijani culture and its rich heritage into world culture.

The second sub-chapter of **Chapter II** is entitled **“The Role of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation in the Protection, Restoration and Promotion of Cultural Heritage”**. Since the Heydar Aliyev Foundation began its activities in 2004, the large-scale events it has implemented to develop and promote Azerbaijani culture have caused a great resonance both in our country and in the international community. The promotion of Azerbaijani mugham, ashug art, national carpet weaving art, literary and cultural luminaries in the

³⁴ Ömərov, V. Müstəqillik illərində Azərbaycanın beynəlxalq mədəni əlaqələri // Səs qəzeti. – 2013, 15 noyabr. – s. 8.

world by the Foundation, and the celebration of their anniversaries at the international level are steps taken towards the development of cultural relations and the protection and promotion of national cultural heritage. The semi-chapter reflects various projects implemented for this purpose, and the measures implemented to promote Azerbaijani culture abroad are extensively commented on. The research has shown that during the period 1991-2019, which we studied, the Heydar Aliyev Foundation actively and systematically worked on the development of bilateral cultural relations, and closely participated in the protection and promotion of national culture through the international projects it implemented.

Chapter III of the dissertation is entitled **“Cooperation with international organizations in the protection, restoration and promotion of national cultural heritage”**. In the first sub-chapter entitled **“Protection and promotion of Azerbaijan’s cultural heritage as the main direction of cooperation with international organizations (CoE, European Union, ICOM, ISESKO)”**, was noted that Azerbaijan, expanding its cooperation in the world arena, is a member of a number of international organizations as a sovereign state and attaches great importance to relations with these organizations in establishing both economic, political and cultural relations. In the history of the development of international cultural relations in Azerbaijan, multilateral cooperation was achieved only during the years of independence. After regaining its independence, the Republic of Azerbaijan became a member of more than 30 international and regional organizations, many of which were achieved precisely thanks to the establishment of cultural relations.

Azerbaijan, which pays special attention to friendship and cooperation with all states, has considered the establishment and development of relations with international organizations as one of the priorities in its foreign policy. In particular, the cooperation established in the field of cultural heritage has expanded year by year, creating conditions for the implementation of important and large-scale projects in the field of both the protection and promotion of national cultural heritage.

The second sub-chapter of **Chapter III** is entitled **“Cooperation between the International Organization for the Development of Turkic Culture and Art - TURKSOY and Azerbaijan in the Protection and Promotion of Historical and Cultural Heritage.”** The International Organization for the Development of Turkic Culture and Art - TURKSOY, established on the basis of a protocol signed by the ministers of culture of 6 Turkic states in Almaty on July 12, 1993, was the first practical result of the joint cooperation of the Turkic heads of state. Over time, with the increasing attention from Azerbaijan to the activities of TURKSOY, the role of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the work of the organization has also strengthened. At the 5th meeting of TURKSOY (1994, May 28-June 3), Polad Bülbüloğlu was elected the Director General of the organization. If at the time of TURKSOY's establishment, the main weight in the organization's activities fell on Turkey, after 1994-1995, other Turkic states, especially Azerbaijan, were distinguished for their active participation.

In 1999, at the suggestion of TURKSOY, the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the epic “Dede Gorgud” in Paris and its inclusion in the main activity program of UNESCO, the declaration of 1999 as the “Dede Gorgud” Year, and the publication of the “Dede Gorgud” encyclopedia were some of the steps taken towards the development of cultural relations. The expansion of cooperation with the organization created conditions for the spread of Azerbaijani culture and art, its rich cultural heritage as values of common Turkic culture to all Turkic countries, including the whole world.

The fourth sub-chapter of Chapter III is called **“Exposing Armenia’s Aggressive Policy against the National Cultural Heritage of Azerbaijan”**. Armenia’s policy of terror against humanity did not end only with the occupation of Azerbaijani lands, but also caused serious damage to the nature, biological diversity, historical and cultural monuments of Azerbaijan. As a result of the Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan after 1988, 20 percent of our lands were occupied, and the Armenians committed a kind of “genocide” against historical buildings, and at best, they

armenianized them. According to the list of “Immovable historical and cultural monuments of world importance”, “Immovable historical and cultural monuments of national importance” and “Immovable historical and cultural monuments of local importance” approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated August 2, 2001, the total number of historical and cultural monuments registered by the state in our territories that have been under the occupation of Armenia for nearly 30 years is more than 900. The total number of historical and religious monuments in these areas is 403. Out of these, 67 are mosques, 144 are temples, and 192 are shrines.³⁵

For many years, the Azerbaijani state has set itself the main goal of establishing information and counter-propaganda work, implementing large-scale and regular measures to attract the attention of the world community and political circles to this problem. The Azerbaijani side has repeatedly appealed to UNESCO with a proposal to send a mission to the occupied territories.

However, Armenia has always tried to prevent this mission, because if the mission were to be implemented, acts of vandalism against cultural monuments would be officially documented and communicated to the world. This is a sufficiently convincing fact to justify the pro-Armenian position and double standards in UNESCO. Research has shown that the delivery to the world community of historical and cultural monuments destroyed as a result of the Armenian occupation and the appropriated national and spiritual heritage has formed the main line of the state’s cooperation with international organizations.

In the **“Conclusion”** section of the dissertation, a summary of the research was made, the main scientific and theoretical results obtained were shown, and specific proposals and recommendations were given for solving existing problems. The research work gives grounds to say that although the political situation in the country had

³⁵ Ermənistanın Azərbaycan ərazilərində mədəni irsin məhv edilməsinə və saxtalaşdırılmasına yönələn cinayət əməlləri ümumilikdə bəşəriyyətə qarşı soyqırımıdır// “Azərbaycan” qəzeti. 2017, – 9 fevral.

a negative impact on the development of culture after the Republic of Azerbaijan regained its independence in 1991, some reforms were carried out in this area. In particular, the innovations made in the legal and normative documents of the Azerbaijani state regarding the determination of the status of culture, and the laws adopted in the field of culture are clear evidence of this. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism has implemented various projects for the development of this area, and in the summer of 2000, the Department of Cultural Policy under the Ministry began its activities. The main goal was to study the theoretical problems of Azerbaijani culture, achieve fruitful cooperation with international organizations and benefit from the experience of foreign countries in this field. In all implemented projects, the protection and management of cultural heritage, its promotion, international cooperation in this field were prioritized and indicated as one of the strategic development directions of the country. The results of the scientific research for 1991-2019 prove this once again. It is important to note that the proposals and recommendations presented at the end of the dissertation work are aimed at achieving the organization of the international cooperation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the protection, restoration and promotion of cultural heritage in accordance with more modern forms and methods, and at solving the current issues in the field of international cooperation in our republic.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following scientific works:

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2. Ortak dil ve kültürün türk dili konuşan ülkelerin uluslararası kültürel işbirliyi üzerine etkisi // “Bilge Tonyukuk Anısına” IX. Uluslararası Türk Dili Kurultayı, – Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, – 2021. – II cilt, – s. 1785-1797.

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