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Personality of F. M. Muravchenko and its place in the development of Ukrainian air engine industry

The article is devoted to the life and work of outstanding Ukrainian aircraft Fedir Muravchenko (1929–2010). His working biography from the first years to the post of chief designer of the "Progress" Design Bureau (Zaporizhzhya) is reviewed based on wide sources (documents, publications in the press, memories). Scientific achievements of Muravchenko, his contribution to the development of new models of aircraft engines are analyzed. His organizational and operational activities as chairman of the company are characterized. Relations of leader of the "Progress" with other enterprises of the industry, including foreign, are considered. Political views of F. Muravchenko in different years, his public stance on important issues are described. The place and role of the designer in developing of the aviation industry of Ukraine are found.

Keywords: F. Muravchenko, the "Progress" Design Bureau, air engine, aircraft.

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Личность Ф. М. Муравченко и ее место в развитии украинского авиадвигателестроения

Статья посвящена жизни и деятельности выдающегося украинского авиаинженера Федора Михайловича Муравченко (1929–2010). На основе широкой базы источников (документы, публикации в прессе, воспоминания) рассмотрена его трудовая биография с первых лет работы до должности генерального конструктора ЗМКБ "Прогресс" (г. Запорожье). Проанализированы научные достижения Муравченко, его вклад в разработку новых моделей авиадвигателей. Охарактеризована его организаторская и хозяйственная деятельность в качестве главы предприятия. Рассмотрены связи главы "Прогресса" с представителями других предприятий отрасли, в том числе – иностранных. Описаны политические взгляды Ф. Муравченко в разные годы, его гражданская позиция по актуальным вопросам. Выявлены место и роль конструктора в развитии авиационной отрасли Украины.

Ключевые слова: Ф. Муравченко, ЗМКБ "Прогресс", авиадвигателестроение, авиация.

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ILHAM ALIYEV AND SOCIO-POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF WOMEN IN AZERBAIJAN

In this article we consider some aspects of the women's movement in Azerbaijan in 2003–2013 years in the context of civil society. It was noted that the institutions of civil society especially developed rapidly in the recent years as part of the modernization strategy of President Ilham Aliyev. We concluded that the formation of civil society, including women's organizations, have their own specificity due to socio-cultural and political peculiarities of Azerbaijan. The article was also traced the dynamics of quantitative growth in the number of women's NGOs and characterized improvement in the women's movement. We have also considered third and fourth women congresses in Azerbaijan as stages of development in the civic activity in the country.

Keywords: Ilham Aliyev, national women's policy, the women's movement, congresses of Azerbaijani women, non-governmental women's organizations, the civil society.

(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)

The end of the XX century and the first years of the XXI century is worth to say that this period is considered as the changes of fundamental quality in social – political and social – economic life of the history of Azerbaijan. The outline of these informations give the opportunity to say that thanks to the strategical course of national leader Heydar Aliyev Azerbaijan became a state of dynamic development. Under the leadership of Ilham Aliyev, a worthy heir of national leader, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan our country took a step of its new stage of development leaving the transition period back. As it was

stated by H. Miralamov, deputy of Milli-Majlis, writer – publicist: "The strategical targets determined its vitality, adequate to reality connected with the future of the country which has been enriched by the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev who has been continuing the political course of Heydar Aliyev since 2003 successfully is getting a national status" [1].

Mr. Ilham Aliyev has determined the nearest perspective target of our country in 2010 year so: "We must include our country to the list of developed countries" [2]. The leadership of Azerbaijan speaking on this issue concluding the current questions on modernization and some landmark issues, their fundamental objectives were unveiled in the published "Azerbaijan – 2020: A glance at future" development conception.

Along with other priority objectives to have been replied in this conception covering all fields to the global social, political and economic challenges by perfect and farsighted opinions of the Azerbaijan leadership for the support focused to the establishment of civilian community institution is remembered.

As noted in the stated document "at the present time the civilian society in the country lives its dynamic development period. More than 2700 NGOs covering the fields of human rights, education, health, culture, economy, social issues, ecology, gender and other directions have been registered in Azerbaijan and even their number is rising intensively. Over the last 10 years rather important measures were taken in creating NGOs and rational usage of their potential, basing on this extension of legislative base was established, the necessary juridical climate for the financial source entry of NGOs was provided" [3; 5]. In addition by the special executive order of the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev as for July 27, 2007 aiming to render the NGOs and through them to the civil society in the country and the stated matters have been obviously pictured in the "State Support Conception to the non – government organizations of the Republic of Azerbaijan" [4; 6; 8]. The known strategical line of the state pursued in the sphere of gender is understood in the context of civil society establishment in Azerbaijan and learning new ideological – political value systems respectively. With this connection "Azerbaijan – 2020: A glance at future" development conception declares the below stated thesis: "Gender problem in the state to be on the focus and suitable measures in the field of their solution will be involved into life.

Mainly measures taken against gender violence, equal labor market opportunity establishment for women and men, promotion of the women in the work places ahead, expanding opportunity for them to occupy positions will be the key directions of the state policy in this field" [3, p. 28].

Thus, the leadership of Azerbaijan always keeps on the agenda the objectives of modernization. Here the matter of modernization, as it is stated in the above conception, on the one hand considers the development of civil society and on the other hand the stimulation the activity of population, out of which, the women on social – political sphere wholly. Also it is clear that the named modernization acts as the context of gender equality. In this meaning the leadership of Azerbaijan is standing by general sociological tendency; that is to say, one of the outstanding social – political theorist of the XX century R. Darenorf has valued the role

of modernization in the struggle for the full membership of civil society [5, p. 52]. The engagement of women to the mentioned social processes is one of the components of the ongoing struggles.

As known the state women policy what's base was laid by national leader was strongly improved during the power of the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and new results were gained in this field. One of the landmark steps taken in agitating of gender equality in our country was the law of Azerbaijan Republic signed on October 10, 2006 by the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev "On providing gender (man and woman) equality" [6]. As a key goal of the law was stated the equal participation of men and women in political, economic, social, cultural and other fields of social life and above all lifting all forms of discrimination due to their gender conviction. When implemented this law it has caused various important changes in all fields late years in our country, the women of our country actively participated in the ongoing reforms.

Historic practice shows that the general welfare of society and state in a way practical ensurance of gender equality appears as a result of existence of state policy. In other word, it is impossible to gain sustainable development, prosperity out of gender equality. Support of gender equality in life give opportunity to create a good climate to make use of the potential of women effectively in different fields of political, social and cultural life.

The gender outline of the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan predicts that this very necessity is in the focus of state leadership. But it is possible to say with assurance that the modernized features and potential of the Azerbaijan culture, economy and social relations not only is obvious in men and women's equal rights but also what is noted answers the gender policy of our state. It is fact that, about 150 documents have been signed in our country supporting women rights and gender equality as a whole. By the executive order of the President of Azerbaijan signed on January 14, 1998 on establishment of the State Committee for women affairs, establishment of Family, Women and Children Affairs. State Committee on the bases of the first committee after canceling the activity of it by the executive order signed on February 6, 2006 by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan determined the strategical context of women society. The committee dealt with regularly reports to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan and in the same time it acts as a national mechanism of determining inter genders equality. The main objectives of it includes: – human and citizen rights and liberty ensurance within self authorities, particularly children and women rights protection and ways of preventing their violence; implementation of normative acts engaged to its competence as specified by law; participation of women in social and political life of our country and other issues [7].

Thus, Azerbaijan is the first state in the post – soviet area who could approve the gender equality strategy in the intuitional form. So, appearance of such an agency on the one hand predicts on the system perfectness of state women policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan and on the other hand it shows that the women have been engaged to social – political processes more actively via a centralized state institution which dictates of practical works indeed.

The mentioned committee is implementing a very important function forward to the women's citizenship

activity in the regions above all, improving their thoughts, understanding their rights more thoroughly, demonstrating a complex activity in involving these rights into life respectively. Considering the activity of this Committee shows that in its part it brightens some socio-cultural points and political establishment of the citizenship society in Azerbaijan as well.

Firstly, social – political, in a broad sense context, a private property institution appeared as a civilization fenomen in the west, and citizenship society model grounded on individualist practice isn't suitable since different socio – cultural situation for Azerbaijan. Secondly, despite of the west, the citizenship society in Azerbaijan isn't the result of individuals spontan activity who had defined own autonomy, but it is accepted as a new form of social – political existence resulted with an active participation of the initiative of state thanks to the expedient initiative of positionals. So, the citizenship society in Azerbaijan isn't in collision with a state as in the west, but it is formed consciously with the support of a state. In other word, the leadership of Azerbaijan demonstrating sociocultural sensitiveness approaches the "citizenship society" idea not as an epigonist but in the spirit of innovation.

So, the leadership implements the mentioned idea firstly on the bases of national aspect, checking the aptness of political power structure notions and thoughts and their synthetic subordination together. This kind of intention has been obviously articulating itself "In the State Support Conception to non – government organizations of the Republic of Azerbaijan" approved in the July of 2007. It is vividly stressed in the very document that "the goals of supports to non-government organizations are as: forming new relationship models in our society, modernization of citizenship society institutions, improving citizenship initiative, propogating the activity of non-government organizations in the direction of national interests support, to engage them to participate in solving the issues of social importance, financing the programs and projects of society promotion importance" [4, p. 6]. Thirdly, it should be considered that traditionally the social-political thinking and political culture of Azerbaijan is a "state centership". Just the state power institution is such a base that social, humanitarian codes penetrated completely to the political life of Azerbaijan are arranged around it. In other word, as a result of historical, cultural purposes moreover population of the country are the carriers of paternalist political culture and for this purpose they are waiting to provide their needs by state, nothing else more. In this meaning the ethatist measurement of citizenship society establishment in the country acts as a very important institutional factor: the mentioned factor shows the gender level, also women movement specification of the post soviet sphere development in Azerbaijan.

Women movement is one of the appearances of social activity. It is an integral part of citizenship society. This kind of movement reflecting the process of democratic ideal and values promotion operates as a barometer showing the mood of women masses and their spiritual directions; considering this even power should equalize its program and policy timely [8, p. 35]. Doubtless, the leadership of Azerbaijan understands this reality perfectly well and always keeps in the concern of its woman policy.

As one of the obvious appearances of Heydar Aliyev's gender strategy is a great state care to women societies and organizations. As it was stated above the appearance of women movement specific, feature, as a part of it, is just this point. The President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev keeping the course of national leader creates a very suitable condition in gender forming for the purpose to increase social – political activity of women, their role rising in different spheres of social life, considering national selfness in the content of modernization of our country which particularly covers all fields. Sure, the social – political activity of women in Azerbaijan has passed a stage either by quantity or quality points of view in 2003–2013 years. The number of women organizations and also agencies to have been engaged to gender problematics have increased, due to the georelief principles this area has covered all corners of the country.

When compared there were more than 40 non – government organizations in our country in 2002–2003 [9, p. 3], but the number of this reached 90 in 2008, and in 2013 it is about 200. In connection with this the chairperson of the State Committee for Family, Woman and Children issues Hijran Huseynova stressed in the IV Congress of the Azerbaijan Women that, “it once again shows that the women are good at mastering their rights in reinforcing economic, entrepreneurship, social – political and citizenship society forming and they are acting in the organized form” [10]. Fortunately great and hopeful changes from the quality point of view are vividly seen in all spheres as well. All these are obviously seen in theoretical and practical activity of the women organizations in solving social problems with national opinions and offers submitting, in preparing various legislative acts and programs together with state agencies. Before the women organizations engaged to solve the problems of weakly supported people out of which NGOs today have broaden their activity circles rather more. One of the successful results of developing women movement and citizenship society establishment in the country, as well as, state women policy is the Azerbaijan women congress held at every other 5 years. Just these congresses, as stated above, along with playing the role of barometer of rising the mood of the women wholly, also creates suitable condition for realization of gender strategy in the state structures. As known, starting from 1998 four congresses of the Azerbaijan women were held. For us, the early congresses held in 1998 and 2003 by the initiative and personal care of Heydar Aliyev focused the goals as stated below:

1) Strengthening of State independence, to get benefit from the potentials of women in the field of reinforcing social – political and economic strongholds and to make more effective usage in the institutional changes.

2) To concretize the reforms on gender measurement in the fields of social, political, economic and cultural spheres of our life and also in the course of these reforms to express the wills and wantings of the women as a social common like.

3) In the condition of gradual lift of the system crisis in the first half of 1990, stimulating the social activity of women, to engage them actively to the creation of citizenship society:

4) To render a necessary support in structure making in the way of social – economic level rise of women, to find

their suitable places in the uprising market economy relations systems.

Naturally, the noted objectives even nowadays are protecting their actuality in this and other forms. But the transition period of our country which was left back, taking new steps on the stages of modernization, demonstrating dynamic and sustainable progress in all spheres, loss of actuality of some social problems which were regarded the matter on the agenda at the beginning of 1990–2000 years dictates either to the women movement or in a way to its institutional forms as its programs and context.

The 3rd congress of the Azerbaijan women held on September 26, 2008 focused aims to overview the women movement on the new stage of social – economic and democratic development of the republic from the quality point of view, to conclude the done works lately, also on the current stage to ascertain the objectives ahead [11, p. 108].

During the congress period the delegations have characterized the done changes in the social – political situation of the women over the last 5 years of the 2nd congress in the press and in general they had emphasized their wishes. For example, the chairman of Puta municipality Lala Maharramova touched on the latest role of women in our society and revealed this tendency in the example of municipalities [12].

The chairman of State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs (SC FWCHA) Hijran Huseynova especially stressed the activity of women within 2003–2008 years which was headed by her in the interview to “Xalq qəzeti” newspaper stating that the social – political activity of the women is very vivid in comparison with other prioritet issues. On the eve of the congress the women conferences were held in 72 regions of Azerbaijan. The Committee chairman dealt with their activity noted that” the difference of this year pre conference meetings compared with previous years is that the women working in different fields (lawyers, entrepreneurs, creative women and non – government women organizations) held their own conferences. Here the women have strongly stressed that for their activity more suitable conditions have been created” [13]. Hijran Huseynova in her article dedicated to the new stage of women movement in Azerbaijan the role of women non – government organization in citizenship society establishment was emphasized highly [14].

The chairman of state agency was estimating such a wanting that “The woman of the XXI century should closely take part in the life of society, in the same time, always should feel state care much more: In this consideration on the one hand the way of understanding the personal initiative of women and improving their activity and on the other hand to entrust them that on the base of the paternalist traditions of the Azerbaijan stasheship they will be able to feel a great state support henceforce.

The deputy of SCFWCHA Sadagat Gahramanova touched on several vital problems in her article, such as, the key directions of state woman policy in improving the activity of the Azerbaijan women [15].

In connection with this problem solution, regularly campaigns forwarded juridical knowledges spread are carried out to enlighten the women of their regights, equal rights of men and women in the regions, deciding decision individually by women and their active participation,

struggle anti violence and other issues have been implemented.

The active reaction of non-government organizations to the issues stated by S.Gahramanova above once again shows that state agencies are much more interested in solution of these matters said to be one of the key fragments of citizenship society. Grounded on the samples by deputy chairman majority of 87 women non-government organizations regularly were in close contact with people on the eve of the 3rd congress.

For the purpose to engage the women to social life, different centers are established by some non-government organizations, consultations in psychology and social rehabilitation were created.

The 3rd congress of the Azerbaijan women could join the representatives of some states and international agencies for the purpose to witness the women policy implemented in our country and in the same time provision of gender equality, achievements gained within a short period and alongwith this to perform the improvement of the women movement. On September 25, 2008 the guests from Turkey, Russia, Kuwait, Jordan and Lithuania visited the Heydar Aliyev Foundation and met with Mehriban Aliyeva, the president of the foundation, good will ambassador of UNESCO and ICESCO, deputy of Milli Majlis [16]. Mehriban khanim Aliyeva whose merit is very great in taking a new step in Azerbaijan of the Azerbaijan women movement, in ensuring the rights of women practically shared her impression on dynamic development of Azerbaijan with the visiting delegation, as well as the done works in the direction of broadening the role of women in our society, the active participation of the women in our life and their role in SCFWCHA were discussed.

On September 26, 2008 with participation of about 1620 women the 3rd congress of the Azerbaijan women was held. In the letter of congratulation by the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev addressed to the congress participants [17] The equal membership of the Azerbaijan women of the society, their contribution in gaining and strengthening of our independence and their worthy merits to the state construction process were noted. The head of the state emphasized his confidence stating that the decisions adopted by the congress will serve to improve the ongoing state policy connected with the women and in its part it will influence on the activity of our women.

In the congress Mehriban Aliyeva, president of the Heydar Aliyev foundation, deputy of Milli Majlis made an interesting speech [see the process of the 3rd congress: 18]. The first lady of Azerbaijan in her report alongwith the achievements and success panoramas of the Azerbaijan women, she also touched on the questions made the society think. She in her speech characterized that in some regions parents don't allow their daughters even to finish the secondary school which is very unbearable indeed. Also the rise of children in the boarding schools and houses for children sure must worry everyone. Mehriban Aliyeva also noted that about 40% of the state employees in Azerbaijan are women.

Afterwards chairman of the State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs Hijran Huseynova with her report stated that a lot grandious changes took place over the last passed period from the second congress of the Azerbaijan women in all spheres in Azerbaijan and it also

was especially noted that the determination of the state women policy principles in Azerbaijan is connected with the name of national leader Heydar Aliyev. In her speech H. Huseynova also touched on the activities of the non-government organizations. The main decision the chairman of the committee has arrived is that "the all round support of state leadership to the development of citizenship society has created a very reliable base for broadening the network of non-government organizations".

Deputy chairman of Milli Majlis Bahar Muradova, the rector of Baki branch of Moscow State University named after Lomonosov, the chief of "UNS" creative stage, professor Nargiz Pashayeva, commissioner (ombudsman) for Human rights of the Republic of Azerbaijan Elmira Suleymanova, deputy chairman of the Constitution Court Sona Salmanova, Chairman of State Commission for Students Admission Maleyka Abbaszadeh, vice-president of ANAS, academician Naila Valikhanly and others made speeches in the discussions. In the name of the congress the appeal to the President of the Azerbaijan Republic Ilham Aliyev, to UNO, to the European Council and other influential organizations and the appeal forwarded to the UNO and other international organizations the below stated matters included: the role of women activity in accepting decisions, in solution the conflicts, gender equality and strengthening international cooperation in other fields, men and women equality in the economic and social fields, also lifting any kind of violances against women, putting an end of Armenia's aggressive occupation policy of the Azerbaijan lands. But the Resolution of the congress included the challenge to the women of Azerbaijan to take an active part in the ongoing democratic, universal state and citizenship society bulding and also full support to the policy pursued by the state was expressed. The most important point was that during realization of gender strategy the women activists of the country called the attention of all not to accept the western institutions and values blindly, mechanically but to use them according to our national values after filtrization in a creative form.

Over the past years when Ilham Aliyev came to the power of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan a second time alongwith social-economic progress in the country, a great deal of works were done in the path of citizenships society forming and strengthening it in the future.

"Today thousands of NGOs are operating in the social sector of Azerbaijan. Their fruitful works are covering the fields as: in discovering the problems of society and lifting them, enlightenment of citizens, protection of national-moral values, propogating of our culture, ecology and other significant sectors as well. At the present time even the state is interested in setting up close relations with NGOs, the very NGOs are actively participating in the process of deciding decisions and in the process of executing" [19, p. 8]. Here alongwith quantity increase of the women NGOs, they perform their quality improvement too. Already these organizations can easily penetrate to all gender problems solution.

The 4th congress of the Azerbaijan women took place on June 14, 2013 is the obvious case in demonstrating the perfect stage in the process of citizenship forming. On the eve of the congress traditionally women conferences were

held almost in all regions of Azerbaijan and as well as in the districts of the capital.

One of the important peculiarities of these conferences held by direct organizing of SCFWCHA was the joining of women activists, out of which, NGOs representatives to this kind of measures timely. Factually, on the one hand these conferences form the accumulation of thoughts and opinions of the women organizations on social-political, economic and cultural issues and it helps to determine the agenda of the congress and above all delegations were elected to this important forum. But on the other hand these women conferences aimed to change the archaic institutions and to investigate the stated gender issues concerning the regions inclusively. In the course of discussions early marriage, divorces, education of girls, increase the role of women in all fields of state and society more than ever, kind of violences against the women and other problems were the focus of attention [see the context of multi conferences: 20]. Participation of SCFWCHA members, out of which deputies chairman Sadagat Gahramanova and Aynur Sofiyeva, also women deputies and as well as several executive power heads personal participation show the necessity of this measure. The 4th congress of the Azerbaijan women was held on June 14, 2013 under the motto of "Unity for the sake of development" was attended 1815 delegations [21]. The done works in the field of realization of the women gender equality perfectly, also strengthening the role of the women in adopting state decisions and discussing the proposed offers were one of the most important goals of the congress.

As known Academician Ramiz Mehdiyev, leader of Presidential Administration of the Republic of Azerbaijan; Elchin Afandiyev, deputy of Prime Minister; Fatma Abdullazadah, chief of the Humanitarian political affairs department of the Presidential Administration of the Republic of Azerbaijan and officials of other state and government agencies, attendance of members of diplomatic corpus and international organization to have been accredited in Azerbaijan to the congress and the letter of congratulation by Ilham Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan predicted the importance of the congress. The head of the state alongwith congratulating the women on the occasion of this important measure in this letter, he also had expressed his confidence on furthermore new objectives realization by the women of Azerbaijan.

The chairman of SCFWCHA Hijran Huseynova making her report speech stressed that over the past five years after the congress the international image of our country has increased and social-economic development speeded much more.

The committee chairman stated that already Azerbaijan is a place holding international measures and Azerbaijani women are actively participating in realization of all kinds of important projects shoulder to shoulder with their opposite gender members.

For the purpose to increase the role of women in the protection of women rights, rise of their economic independence and in the way of state policy implementation very important steps were taken. The reporter stated that thanks to Mehriban Aliyeva, the first lady of Azerbaijan, President of Heydar Aliyev Foundation and her diversified activity the reputation of our country and women of Azerbaijan has risen a lot in the international

area. Also she touched on the problems which our women come across and the ways of its solution by state was stressed. According to her "already the results of the taken measures connected with early marriage and domestic violence have already positive indicators. So that, if the number of children born by the mothers of 15–17 years was 4392 in 2011, but this number decreased to 3236 in 2012. Crimes connected with domestic violence were 2043 in 2011 but in 2012 it decreased to 1514".

The chairman of the committee stressed that the role and number of the women in all fields and including policy is rising year by year in Azerbaijan. Going on the chairman especially emphasized that one of the key directions of our activity is to promote the leadership position of our women, to increase their participation in stateship and management and to gain the realization of their potential as members of possessing equal rights of our society. The adopted state programs give an opportunity to the women to realize their opportunities fully and increases their role in political, social, economic and cultural fields of our life. "As a result of state measures for the purpose to promote the leader women to high positions in the last elections the number of women deputies in Milli Majlis increased from 10% to 16%, and in municipals the number of the women increased from 4% to 26%.

Hijran Huseynova who had devoted the most part of her speech to the forthcoming presidential elections showed the activity of the women in this election and their correct selection as one of the main objectives. She emphasized her confidence that "The Azerbaijani women will support the head of state Ilham Aliyev under the motto "Unity for the sake of development" for the purpose to develop the economic growth of the republic, will actively participate in solution of the Upper Garabagh conflict and will do their utmost to improve the position of our country in the international area". Afterwards, the video appeals of the officials of foreign states were addressed to the congress participants and successes were wished in their future activity.

Bahar Muradova, deputy of Milli Majlis chairman who made a speech under the title "Forming a legislative base in improving women activity" stated that the education of the Azerbaijani women, the questions about improving their social – political activity were in the focus in all periods of national leader Heydar Aliyev power. Also Bahar Muradova dealt with the necessity of the following matters as: early marriage, evasion from education of the Azerbaijani women, rising their social – political and above all domestic violence they are facing. Tarana Guliyeva, deputy of Prime Minister of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic made a speech entitled "The development of state women policy in Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic" and noted that the women actively participating in the social – political life of the autonomous republic play so active role in the state agencies, parliament and in the fields of business as well.

Professor, Nargiz Pashayeva, rector of Baku branch of Moscow State University named after M. V. Lomonosov made a speech entitled "Traditional nature and modernity in the gender aspect". Professor Nargiz Pashayeva stated that the matter of women is the factor determining the social conscious of the Azerbaijan society.

And in the second part deputies, statesmen, celebrated pedagogues, doctors, chiefs of NGOs and as well as foreign guests made speeches around the report. In their speeches

they touched on the below stated questions as: modern inclinations of the women rights defence, women entrepreneurs, their roles in the political processes, the necessity of women NGOs in the development of society, the achievements of the women in culture and art of our country and other issues inclusively. The Appeal of the Congress delegations in the highest party of the women was addressed to Mr. Ilham Aliyev, President of the Republic, to the UN and other international organizations and also the Resolution of the Congress was adopted after discussion – with the closing speech of the Committee chairman Hijran Huseynova the Congress ended its work. The Resolution said that the 4th congress approves the state policy pursued after the 3rd congress in the direction of the women rights and gender equality in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

In the same time the rising activity of the Azerbaijan women in the field of social – political life, enlightening of people, improvement of our culture, their warlike struggle in building our modern economy, effective use of citizenship building via their intellectual potential, protection of our national – moral values and growing the young generation up in the direction of patriotism are assessed highly [22]. In its part the congress advised to continue the taken measures connected with the activity of the Azerbaijan women in social – political life, to establish opportunities with their participation in different branches of our power – in legislative agencies, in the executive and court power systems. In the Appeal addressed to Mr. Ilham Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan the support to the head of state and his economic and political course of the women was expressed [23]. So, under the leadership of Ilham Aliyev, President of Azerbaijan the started modernization process in 2003 is in operation in 2013 too and the most specific peculiarity of it is the dynamic and all round transformation which covers all fields. Modernization is characterized directly with the participation of state in all spheres and development of the citizenship society, its institutions supported by state. And this fact, alongwith other processes the promotion of the women social – political activity is observed with the organizing increase among them. Within the facts cited in the article it is also predicted that there is a sustainable rise in the number of NGOs. As one of the important results of the social – political activity of the women is the congresses held at every other 5 years. Though these congresses on the one hand help the organizing of the women from social – political points of view but on the other hand it determines the women policy of state, gender strategy and also creates more opportunities and better conditions for this. According to the 3rd and 4th women congresses held in 2008 and 2013 years its proved that the women movement has taken a new step for quality in Azerbaijan: the context of this stage is realized by new objectives of modernization of our country the transition period of which has been left behind.

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Ільхам Алієв та суспільно-політична активність жінок Азербайджану

Розглянуто деякі аспекти розвитку жіночого руху в Азербайджані в 2003–2013 рр. в контексті становлення громадянського суспільства. Було відзначено, що інститути громадянського суспільства особливо бурхливо розвивалися в останні роки в рамках модернізаційної стратегії Президента Азербайджанської Республіки Ільхама Алієва. Ми дійшли висновку, що становлення інститутів громадянського суспільства, в тому числі жіночих організацій, має свою специфіку в силу соціокультурних і політичних особливостей Азербайджану. У статті також простежується динаміка кількісного зростання числа жіночих НУО та охарактеризовані якісні зміни в жіночому русі. Також нами розглянуті Третій і Четвертий з’їзди жінок Азербайджану як етапи розвитку громадянської активності в країні.

Ключові слова: Ільхам Алієв, державна жіноча політика, жіночий рух, з’їзди жінок Азербайджану, неурядові жіночі організації, громадянське суспільство.

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Ильхам Алиев и общественно-политическая активность женщин Азербайджана

Рассмотрены некоторые аспекты развития женского движения в Азербайджане в 2003–2013 гг. в контексте становления гражданского общества. Было отмечено, что институты гражданского общества особенно бурно развивались в последние годы в рамках модернизационной стратегии Президента Азербайджанской Республики Ильхама Алиева. Мы пришли к выводу, что становление институтов гражданского общества, в том числе женских организаций, имеет свою специфику в силу социокультурных и политических особенностей Азербайджана. В статье также была прослежена динамика количественного роста числа женских НПО и охарактеризованы качественные изменения в женском движении. Также нами рассмотрены Третий и Четвертый съезды женщин Азербайджана как этапы развития гражданской активности в стране.

Ключевые слова: Ильхам Алиев, государственная женская политика, женское движение, съезды женщин Азербайджана, неправительственные женские организации, гражданское общество.

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О НЕКОТОРЫХ СООБРАЖЕНИЯХ А. К. БАКИХАНОВА О ГЕОПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ И ЭТНОКУЛЬТУРНОЙ ИСТОРИИ СРЕДНЕВЕКОВОГО КАВКАЗА

Критически рассматриваются некоторые соображения выдающегося азербайджанского историка, ученого-энциклопедиста о геополитической и этнокультурной истории средневекового Кавказа. Особое внимание уделяется истории азербайджанского народа, фальсификациям деятельности армянских “историков” – при поддержке зарубежных ученых. Автор приходит к выводу, что многие соображения А. К. Бакиханова о геополитической и этнокультурной истории средневекового Кавказа не утратили своей актуальности и в начале 21-го века.

Ключевые слова: геополитическая история, этнокультурная история, А. К. Бакиханов.

(статья друкється мовою оригіналу)

Историк, филолог, поэт, философ и учёный-энциклопедист Аббас–Кули–ага Бакиханов (1794–1846) “является основоположником азербайджанской научной историографии, а его труд “Гюлистан–Ирам” – первым монографическим исследованием академического плана... А. К. Бакиханов был для азербайджанской историографии последним хронистом средневековья и первым историографом, историком нового времени” [1, с. 3–4]. А. К. Бакиханов был высокообразованным человеком для своего времени, одинаково хорошо владел основными восточными языками (персидским, тюркским, арабским), русским, французским и даже польским, являлся автором ряда нравоучительных, лингвистических, поэтических, философских, логических, астрономических и географических сочинений [3, с. 4, 5].

Самым крупным научным трудом А. К. Бакиханова “явилось его исследование, поэтически названное “Гюлистан–Ирам” (“Цветник рая”). Это первый в азербайджанской историографии труд, излагающий историю Азербайджана и соседнего Дагестана с древнейших времён до заключения Гюлистанского мирного договора (1813). “Общий объём работы А. К. Бакиханова составляет более 180 страниц” [12, с. 27]. Капитальный труд “Гюлистан–Ирам” на персидском языке, окончанный в 1841 г. и переведённый автором на русский язык 1843 году под названием “История восточной час-

ти Кавказа”, явился итогом его долголетних изысканий в области истории. Это сочинение А. К. Бакиханова было обсуждено в 1845 г. в Санкт–Петербургской Академии наук и удостоено правительственной награды. “История” А. К. Бакиханова на русском языке увидела свет в 1926 г., в 1951 году была издана в азербайджанском переводе, а в 1970 году – в персидском оригинале.

А. К. Бакиханов с помощью Василия Кузьмина (служившего переводчиком при канцелярии Главноуправляющего Грузией) в 1844 году перевёл “Гюлистан–Ирам” на русский язык (В. Кузьмин помогал автору шлифовать переведённый текст). Первоначально русский текст сочинения именовался “Историей Дагестана” [1, с. 4]. 17 марта 1845 года в Тифлис были отправлены бриллиантовый перстень и 800 рублей для вручения А. К. Бакиханову [1, с. 5]. В течение 1844–1845 гг. сочинение “Гюлистан–Ирам” А. К. Бакиханова обсуждалось в бюрократических, научных кругах империи и 26 декабря 1845 года военный министр России А. И. Чернышев пришёл к такому заключению, что “Историю” Бакиханова не печатать на казённый счёт, представить ему печатать на собственный счёт” [1, с. 5]. А. К. Бакиханов, лишённый возможности издать свой труд полностью, стал публиковать в периодической печати отрывки из своего сочинения.

А. К. Бакиханов придавал огромное, исключительное значение исторической науке: “История знакомит нас со степенью образования народа и его нравственности, с выгодами совместного существования и политики, и потому надлежит её считать одною из высших духовных наук... Она представляет нам будущее в рядах прошедшего. Описываемые ею деяния прошедшего служат руководством будущему, жить настоящим, не ведая прошедшего, значит войти в пустыню без пути и блуждать в ней без цели” [1, с. 9]. Автор “Гюлистан–Ирам” с большой ответственностью относился к историческим исследованиям и считал, что не стоит противопоставлять народы: “Я по возможности старался соблюсти главные условия историков – описать происшествия в связи и порядке, руководствуясь строгим беспристрастием в отношении к единоверцам своим и к родине, почитая весь род человеческий одним семейством, а шар земной общим отечеством” [1, с. 10].

Для написания своего сочинения А. К. Бакиханов использовал огромное количество материалов и сведений о Ширване и Дагестане, почерпнутых им из греческих, римских, византийских, грузинских, арабских, персидских и турецких средневековых авторов и трудов современных ему авторов (в том числе и синхронных европейских и русских авторов). Но он особо отмечал, что “никакие летописи, предания и памятники не могут показать нам исторических происшествий на Кавказе во всей полноте их” [1, с. 10].

В “Истории восточной части Кавказа” А. К. Бакиханов обозрел сложный исторический мир Кавказа, описал природные условия, естественные богатства его различных регионов, далёкое историческое прошлое населения, религиозные верования, своеобразие нравов и обычаев его многоязычных народов и племён, памятники их материальной культуры. В отличие от своих азербайджанских предшественников, занимавшихся местной историей, А. К. Бакиханов первый дал общий исторический обзор восточного Кавказа. “Приё-