



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Heydar Aliyev and the Democratic Changes That Started from Nakhchivan

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The end of the 20th century, which was a complex, contradictory and at the same time interesting period for the people of Azerbaijan, left deep traces in the memory of our people. During this period, Azerbaijan declared its independence for the second time, but as at the beginning of the 20th century, it faced the Armenian invasion plans at the end of the century as well. The Armenian invasion plans intensified after the resignation of Heydar Aliyev, who worked in a high position in Moscow. On the night of January 19-20, nineteen ninety, it was no longer possible for Heydar Aliyev to live in Moscow as the persecutions against him, who expressed his strong protest against the bloody massacres in Baku, became more severe. Therefore, despite all the persecution, Heydar Aliyev came to Baku from Moscow on June 20, nineteen ninety. However, he was not allowed to live in Baku, so he arrived in Nakhchivan, where he was born and grew up, two days later. Unlike Baku, the people of Nakhchivan welcomed their eldest son very sincerely. Thus, with the arrival of Heydar Aliyev in Nakhchivan and his election as the Speaker of the Supreme Majlis, the foundation of democratic changes was laid. The scientific article examines the Nakhchivan era of the political power of the national leader of the Azerbaijani people, Heydar Aliyev, and analyzes the impact of the democratic changes he implemented in the autonomous republic on Azerbaijan as a whole. The population of the autonomous republic, which is experiencing the most difficult period in its history due to the military aggression of the Armenians, shows great trust and confidence in Heydar Aliyev, electing him as a deputy of the Milli Majlis, and then as the speaker of the parliament. The democratic changes implemented by the great leader, the measures he took to save the autonomous republic from the situation it had fallen into, bore fruit in a short time. The object of the study is the investigation of the political activities of Heydar Aliyev, who rose to the level of the national leader of the Azerbaijani people, during the Nakhchivan period. Our goal in writing the article is to convey to the world community the democratic changes that began here after the election of Heydar Aliyev as the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic (Nakhchivan MR).

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1. INTRODUCTION

It is known that the end of the 20th century was a complex and contradictory, but at the same time an interesting period in the history of the Azerbaijani people. The people of Azerbaijan, like other allied republics, declared their independence due to the collapse of an empire that they had been part of for 70 years. However, as at the beginning of the 20th century, at the end of the century, we were faced with the invasion plans of the Armenians who tried to deprive our people of their statehood. Thus, after the election of the pro-Armenian Gorbachev as the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in nineteen eighty five, the Armenians openly

began to make territorial claims against Azerbaijan. Especially, after Heydar Aliyev, who was working in a high position in Moscow at that time, was removed from the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in October nineteen eighty seven, the territorial claims of our hated neighbors began to become more acute [14].

As the persecution against Heydar Aliyev, who expressed his sharp protest against the bloody massacres that took place in Baku on the night of January 19-20, nineteen ninety, intensified, it was no longer possible for him to live in Moscow. Therefore, despite all the persecutions, Heydar Aliyev came from Moscow to Baku on June 20, nineteen ninety. However, since he was not allowed to live in Baku, he arrived in Nakhchivan, where he was born and raised, two days later, on June 22. Unlike Baku, the people of Nakhchivan embraced their eldest son.

2. MAIN CONTENT

In October nineteen eighty seven, Sov. Heydar Aliyev, who left the ranks of the Communist Party after resigning from his position in the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union), after the tragedy caused by the Soviet troops in Baku on the night of January 19-20, nineteen ninety, raised his voice of protest against this bloody incident and announced the punishment of the criminals, despite all the obstacles [11]. He is forced to return to Baku and to Nakhchivan on July 22. This period was a very difficult period for Azerbaijan, as well as for Nakhchivan. Nakhchivan, which was subjected to military aggression by Armenia, was experiencing a very difficult economic and political period due to the blocking of the section of the Azerbaijani railway passing through Mehri region. Later, remembering those days, the great leader said: "It was the summer of nineteen ninety. As in all of Azerbaijan, the situation in Nakhchivan was very difficult [12]. When I came here, I saw Nakhchivan in a very difficult situation. But at the same time, I felt very comfortable. They persecuted me in Moscow. Even after the events of January, repression plans were prepared against me for my actions and they wanted to implement them. When I came to Baku, my arrival was received with great enthusiasm by the people, but even though I was not allowed to live in Baku by some people in power, when I came to Nakhchivan, Nakhchivan stood up, Nakhchivan hugged me and hugged me. I forgot all the suffering I suffered in recent years" [1].

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (Nakhchivan MSSR) issued a decree on August 21 "on the recognition of Comrade Heydar Aliyev as a citizen of the MSSR" on August 10, after considering the application dated August 10, written by Heydar Aliyev in the name of the Chairman of the Presidium, Afiyaddin Jalilov [7].

On September 30, nineteen ninety, in the elections to the parliament of Azerbaijan and the autonomous republic, Heydar Aliyev was elected to Azerbaijan from the Nehrem electoral district No. 340, and from the Mirza Fatali Akhundov (M. F. Akhundov) electoral district No. 2, a new era began in the political activity of Heydar Aliyev - the Nakhchivan era [3]. With the beginning of the Nakhchivan period of the political activity of the national leader of the Azerbaijani people, Heydar Aliyev, a new stage in the history of our statehood begins. Starting from this stage, important steps are being taken in the direction of solving important issues on the way to the state building of independent Azerbaijan. It should be noted that in these elections, democratic forces won 36 out of 360 mandates in the parliament of the republic, while democratic forces won 36 out of 110 mandates in the elections to the Supreme Council of Nakhchivan [9]. This fact itself proves that the foundation of democratic changes has already been laid with the arrival of Heydar Aliyev.

Thus, on November 17, the Nakhchivan parliament, which began to function under the chairmanship of the great leader, made decisions of great importance for the history of Azerbaijan as a whole [13]. Thus, the words "Soviet Socialist" were removed from the name of the Nakhchivan MSSR, the Supreme Council of the Nakhchivan MSSR was renamed the Supreme Assembly of the Nakhchivan MR, the three-color moon and star flag of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, which existed in nineteen eighteen- nineteen twenty, was established as the state flag of the autonomous republic, and that In order to establish the flag as a state symbol of Azerbaijan, an initiative was put forward before the parliament of the republic [3].

In addition to these, on November 21, the Ali Majlis expressed its attitude to the tragedy inflicted on our people by the Soviet army on January 19-20, nineteen ninety in the city of Baku, and passed a decision "On giving a political assessment to the events of Baku in January nineteen ninety" [6]. It should be noted that with this decision, for the first time in Azerbaijan, January 20 was marked as a mourning day for the tragedy of Nakhchivan. The parliament also passed a decision "On the attitude to the state of emergency in the city of Baku" and stated that it was unfounded, and the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic (Azerbaijan SSR) was asked to cancel the state of emergency.

At the session of the Parliament held on December 3, the names of the Council of Ministers and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers were changed to the Cabinet of Ministers and the Prime Minister [6]. In the decision adopted on December 14, "On the attitude to the situation in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province of the Azerbaijan SSR, Shaumyan district and Chaikend village of the Khanlar district", Armenia's aggression was condemned and the indecisiveness of the Azerbaijani authorities in the face of Armenians actions contrary to the Constitution was criticized, by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR With the creation of the Special Management Committee, it was shown that Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province ("DQMV") actually left Azerbaijan's control [6].

The return of the great leader to the great politics that started from Nakhchivan naturally led to the sharp development of the struggle with the supporters of the empire, at the same time, the process of democratic changes that started from the autonomous republic became the leading force in the entire political environment of Azerbaijan and decisive steps were taken in the direction of democratic state building. The reason why the democratic measures implemented in Nakhchivan were an example for Azerbaijan was that on February 5, nineteen ninety one, at the session of the Supreme Soviet, along with the adoption of a number of historic decisions, the name of the state was also changed to "Republic of Azerbaijan" [2].

Democratic changes were ongoing in Nakhchivan. On January 14, nineteen ninety one, at the next session of the Ali Majlis, "On the subordination of all units and units of the border troops of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) located in the territory of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic to the military border detachment in Nakhchivan", "Moscow on the restoration of the territorial integrity of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic and Issues such as "On the declaration of the Supreme Assembly of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic" with the states that were parties to the Kars agreements were discussed.

It is known that at the end of the 20th century, the Soviet leadership worked with all its might to prevent the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the leaders of the allied republics adopted various decisions and implemented measures for this purpose. The power of Azerbaijan at that time continued to fulfill the instructions of the center. Thus, on March 7, nineteen ninety one, the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Elmira Gafarova, made a decision "On the organization of the USSR referendum on the issue of maintaining the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Republic of Azerbaijan" [8]. However, Heydar Aliyev, who was elected as a deputy and participated in the meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, voted against it, stating that this event was absolutely unacceptable. Heydar Aliyev decisively expressed his opinion on this as follows: "I am absolutely against joining the new union and holding a referendum for it. This is the unanimous opinion of all my constituents, deputies of the Supreme Assembly of Nakhchivan MR. I am in favor of Azerbaijan going on the path of complete independence, freedom, economic and political independence. For Azerbaijan, entering into this agreement, giving a positive opinion to it means committing a crime in front of our people..." [11].

The great leader brought this issue to the discussion of the session of the Supreme Assembly of the Makhchivan MR on March 14, and all the deputies who participated in the session noted that this measure was against the will and interests of our people and considered the voting unacceptable [6].

Despite this, the current government of Azerbaijan held a referendum on March 17 against the interests of the people. That referendum is also held in Nakhchivan. Thus, out of 41,820 citizens with the right to vote in Nakhchivan city, only 13,464 people or 32.1% participated in the voting [5]. A total of 1,762 people participated in the voting out of 10,360 people who had the right to vote in

Shahbuz district. Even, during that period, the councils of Sharur, Ordubad, Julfa districts, settlements and villages decided not to hold the referendum. As a result of the attitude of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Nakhchivan to the issue of the referendum, only 20.6% of the population of the autonomous republic participated in the voting [5]. It is important to emphasize here that the vast majority of those who participated in the voting were Soviet soldiers who were still serving in Nakhchivan at that time.

On April 5, nineteen ninety one, Afiyaddin Jalilov, the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly of Nakhchivan MR, resigned from his position. On the same day, A. F. Aliyev was elected Chairman of the Supreme Assembly [12].

It should be noted that after holding a fake referendum on the preservation of the Soviet union, the leaders of 9 republics, including Azerbaijan, which participated in this referendum, gathered in Novo-Ogaryova, located near Moscow, and signed a protocol on a new alliance agreement [16]. However, Heydar Aliyev resigned from the ranks of the Communist Party on July 19 as a sign of protest against the Communist Party, the Soviet leadership, and, of course, the power of Ayaz Mutallibov, who was trying to preserve the empire by all means.

On August 26, nineteen ninety one, at the emergency session of the Supreme Assembly of Nakhchivan MR, which was called, on August 19, the attitude of a group of high-ranking officials in Moscow to the coup d'etat, taking advantage of M. S. Gorbachev's absence in Moscow, was reported, and unlike Ayaz Mutallibov's rule, the uprising was condemned, emphasizing that it was unacceptable [4]. Following this, a decision is made to abolish the local structures of the Communist Party and Komsomol organizations and to nationalize their property. At the same time, the decision taken by the session of the Supreme Majlis dated April 5, nineteen ninety one, held without a quorum, was annulled and Akbar Fattah oglu Aliyev was released from his position, that is, the position of chairman of the Supreme Majlis.

On August 27-28, in a number of regions of the autonomous republic, V. I. Lenin's monuments are being demolished. Following this, Heydar Aliyev, who spoke at the extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet on August 29, criticized the pro-imperialist policy of the president of the republic and proposed the resignation of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the dismissal of the Supreme Soviet, which was majority-communist, and the holding of new elections [15]. Under the influence of all this, on August 30, the session adopted a statement on restoring the state independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

At the extraordinary session of the Ali Majlis held on September 3, after the insistence of the deputies and the insistence of the people gathered in front of the parliament building, the great leader, taking into account the gravity of the situation in which Azerbaijan and Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, which is an inseparable part of it, has fallen, agrees to be elected as the Speaker of the Ali Majlis. Assessing the presidential elections scheduled to be held on September 8 as a wrong step in a difficult time, the session takes a decision on the suspension of the presidential elections in the autonomous republic on September 4 [10]. Also, a decision was made to suspend the activity of all structures of the Communist Party in the territory of the autonomous republic and to nationalize their property. Heydar Aliyev's undertaking of this difficult and responsible task had a very serious impact on the democratic processes on the way to independence in Azerbaijan as a whole.

At the same time, the Azerbaijani government began to increase pressure on Nakhchivan in order to prevent the democratic processes taking place in Nakhchivan, and in order to prevent the occupation of our lands by Armenians, they sent armed forces not to Karabakh, but to the autonomous republic. However, the people united closely around the great leader and overcame all these pressures.

After the overthrow of the communist regime in Azerbaijan, there was a deal between the government and the opposition. Because, as we mentioned, Heydar Aliyev was elected the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly, and according to the Constitution, the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly of Nakhchivan MR was directly considered the deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet. That is why the Azerbaijani government, which is wary of this, made a decision to cancel the position of the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly as the Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet by amending the 2nd part of Article 112 of the Constitution [8]. Contrary to what the Azerbaijani government expected

by violating this article, the influence of Heydar Aliyev, the democratic changes he carried out in the autonomous republic, the measures he implemented in the field of preventing the occupation of our lands and improving the condition of the population, etc. increased the number of people who hope for him to get the republic out of the crisis.

Thus, as a result of the democratic changes implemented after the election of the great leader as the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly, as a result of the negotiations and signed agreements, the assistance provided by the neighboring countries, especially Iran and Turkey, was able to save the autonomous republic living in the conditions of economic blockade from the difficult situation it had fallen into.

3. CONCLUSION

It is known that the end of the 20th century was a complex and contradictory, but at the same time an interesting period in the history of the Azerbaijani people. The people of Azerbaijan, like other allied republics, declared their independence due to the collapse of an empire they had been part of for 70 years. However, as at the beginning of the 20th century, at the end of the century, we were faced with the invasion plans of the Armenians who tried to deprive our people of their statehood. Thus, after the election of the pro-Armenian Gorbachev as the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985, the Armenians openly began to make territorial claims against Azerbaijan. Especially, after Heydar Aliyev, who worked in a high position in Moscow at that time, was removed from the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU in October nineteen eighty seven, the territorial claims of our hated neighbors began to become more acute.

On the night of January 19-20, nineteen ninety, it was no longer possible for Heydar Aliyev to live in Moscow as the persecutions against him, who expressed his strong protest against the bloody massacres in Baku, became more severe. Therefore, despite all the persecution, Heydar Aliyev came to Baku from Moscow on June 20, nineteen ninety. However, he was not allowed to live in Baku, so he arrived in Nakhchivan, where he was born and grew up, two days later. Unlike Baku, the people of Nakhchivan welcomed their eldest son very sincerely. Thus, with the arrival of Heydar Aliyev in Nakhchivan and his election as the Speaker of the Supreme Majlis, the foundation of democratic changes was laid.

Thus, the scientific article examines the period of Nakhchivan, when the national leader of the Azerbaijani people, Heydar Aliyev, was in political power, and analyzed the impact of the democratic reforms he carried out in the autonomous republic on Azerbaijan as a whole. It was shown that on January 20, nineteen ninety, Heydar Aliyev, who could not bear the tragedy inflicted on his native people by the Soviet army, saw the impossibility of life in Moscow, raised his voice of protest and came to Baku, and from there to his native Nakhchivan, where he was born and raised. As a result of the military aggression of Armenia, the residents of the autonomous republic, which is experiencing the most difficult period in its history, showed great confidence in Heydar Aliyev and elected him to the position of Speaker of the Supreme Assembly. In the end, it was concluded that the democratic changes implemented by the great leader as the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly, the measures to save the autonomous republic from the situation it had fallen into, bore fruit as soon as possible.

After the election of the great leader as the Speaker of the Supreme Assembly, the autonomous republic was saved from a difficult situation as a result of democratic changes, negotiations and signed agreements, as well as the assistance of neighboring countries, especially brother Turkey, Iran and other countries.

Abbreviations

1. Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic (Nakhchivan MR)
2. Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU)
3. Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union)
4. Nakhchivan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (Nakhchivan MSSR)
5. Mirza Fatali Akhundov (M. F. Akhundov)
6. Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic (Azerbaijan SSR)

7. Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province ("DQMV")
8. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

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