

# The Era of Heydar Aliyev, the Great Leader of the Azerbaijani People

Khatira Guliyeva

Azerbaijan National Academy, Baku, Azerbaijan

For the understanding of geniuses, historical figures, artists, and every individual as a whole, it is necessary to study his era, because various global and even the smallest (subconscious) events that take place in all eras have their influence on the human consciousness from the womb to the grave. In this existence (consciousness), the events of the era, which are infinite in scale, are transformed into a treasure of thought (archive). This treasure, which is in the essence of “infinity” ( $\infty$ ), is enriched step by step from simple knowledge to fundamental scientific knowledge, thus shaping his worldview through countless events. From this point of view, era and worldview are phenomena that are in unity and one determines the other. In other words, the highest determination of philosophy—when explaining the concept of time with questions, the idea covered by it, man, nature, etc., answers related to the worldview factor are given in the contents and essences. Or, on the contrary, the understanding of the worldview of any person acquires an objective-logical value with the characteristics of his era. Because of its position, it is worth noting that every era leaves its mark on history with “extraordinary” important memory phenomena that change the world and hold the whole world and mankind under its charm, which is also considered as globalization in the world with the current terminology (globalization in the old dictionary). Also, each period has its own historical content and the fact that the most global event, including the genius, is named in honor of the person of the time, contains the importance of this or that period, as well as the historical stage, Stone Age, Antiquity, Renaissance, Enlightenment-Modernism, “Golden Age”, Critical Socialism, etc. A feature of the periods is related to the human factor. There had never been a period in history that did not produce its own geniuses and historical personalities. It is not even an exception to the eras related to the names of geniuses and historical figures. For example, the 11th-19th centuries are called the “Dark Ages” or the Homeric era, as well as Homeric Greece. In addition to Shakespeare era, Golden era, Voltaire (Voltaire era), etc., there are periods of people who left a mark on history with negative thoughts, Stalin era, Adolf Hitler era, etc. There are still geniuses; they are considered as the Man of the century, the hero of the century. As an example of such historical figures, we can show “people” of different centuries, for example, Socrates, Aristotle, Galileo Galilei, Confucius, and countless geniuses, including K. Marx, V. I. Lenin, A. Einstein, M. K. Atatürk, M. Gandhi, etc.; when their names are mentioned, this or that period comes to mind. In this regard, the 20th century is no exception. He entered the history of world politics as an outstanding statesman in the 20th century, who left his mark with the deep content of the events unfolding in history, his successes, and achievements, as well as his complex and even tragic days. In this article, we will talk about the “era” of Heydar Aliyev, the great leader of the Azerbaijani people, one of the geniuses of the 20th century, a powerful state builder, outstanding national leader—the life of his birth, 80 years

of life service to his people with honor. In our opinion, our analyses, facts, and evaluations will add an important page to the world scientific to world scientific thought and political-philosophical history.

*Keywords:* Azerbaijan, Heydar Alirza oglu Aliyev, century, period, national leader

## Introduction

Historically, the meaning of the concepts of time and space in enriching the world view of the era and Man is undeniable. For example, the discovery of fire dated back 1,700,000 years ago, the global event of 5,000 years ago—the invention of the alphabet, the creation of religions, and the appearance of the first religious writings 3,200 years ago, as well as the famous event of 593 AD—the invention of the printing press, etc<sup>1</sup>. Discoveries of their time, important events that developed civilizations, massive leaps of consciousness and, most importantly, the change of worldview, have given a strong impetus to the progress of mankind.

From this point of view, although the renaissance period is a worldwide event, although the unique religious-clerical worldview system that unites mankind with it has come to an end, as well as this civilization has led the world and people towards progress with great dynamics, this event has manifested itself differently in different poles of the world; let's say that the renaissance event in the East and the European renaissance traditions differed. Enlightenment, a period of high intellectual progress that dominated the world thought for two centuries and fought against the backwardness of consciousness, developed differently in different regions, even in different countries of Europe, with its development dynamics and characteristics. However, the world-famous scientists (encyclopedists), writers, politicians, and artists produced by these poverties were known by the names of their times and places.

The role of the 20th century as a period and worldview event in history is significantly greater. In terms of its historical content and development, the period from January 1, 1901 to December 31, 1999—the 10th century of the II millennium—that is, the 20th century, whether political revolutions, pro-war or with its technical revolutions and progress events, has brought up heroic people of this era.

The most important issue is the revolutions, wars, the totalitarian-political regime that took place throughout the world, including in the territory of the USSR to which we belong, in the 20th century, which began on January 1, 1901 and ended on the last day of the last month of 1999, as well as great socio-economic and socio-cultural progress events, civilizational innovations renewed the people's outlook on life and demands from time at a cosmic speed, systematically changed the worldview as a whole, and gave impetus to the creation of new generations of people with comprehensively rich knowledge, education, and positive creative attitude to all areas of life. If we take an exclusive look at the 20th century as a historical record, we can witness this has given impetus to strong development in all spheres of life.

Specifically, in the first two decades of the 20th century, covering the years 1901-1999, the world experienced the war between Russia and Japan in 1904-1905, the bourgeois-democratic revolution of 1905-1907, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire, as well as the national independence of Finland, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, as well as Atlanta, which shook the whole world, and Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, representing the "Triple Alliance", joined The

---

<sup>1</sup> *Times Complete World History* by Richard Overy, 2007. <https://ru.scribd.com/book/4818826/The-Times-History-of-the-World>

First World War, the revolutions in Russia, Germany, Turkey, and China, including the revolutions in Iran, etc., and witnessed extensive democratic reforms, as well as scientific-technical, socio-cultural progress.

In 1917, the consciousness of the peoples living in the territories included in the Russian Empire was also shaken by the October Revolution; however spontaneously and under pressure they were formed within five years—the Transcaucasian SFSR, which unites Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia in the region of the former Russian Empire, recognized the second strong “Soviet empire”. They lived and acted in accordance with the life ideas of the so-called Socialist Republics, which continued to exist in complex and stable conditions compared to the rest of the world as a multi-million international family for 70 years.

After the establishment of the USSR, the division of the border between Azerbaijan and Iran caused great changes in the lives of Azerbaijanis from both sides, which led to great effects on the worldview in showing its social-psychological impact.

A new political structure—the Pahlavis—took the throne of Iran. Reza Shah Pahlavi was changing the laws of the Iranian state of the past centuries, renewing the consciousness with strong reforms. His interests covered everything from the word Iran. However, the unfolding events confirm that the “scary” Iran was continuing in its historical character. The state had a function in “machine” like the “Qajar Castle” prison, which kept people under constant “surveillance” and fear of being tracked.

It was tougher for the families who returned to Iran from Azerbaijan due to the decision taken by the Soviet regime. In addition, some historical sources confirm that Reza Shah was a despot who tried to change the national identity of the Azerbaijanis, who are a deep-rooted people in Iran, and Persianize them en masse (Gökçe, 2020). Examples of this include the banning of the Azerbaijani language, the annexation of Azerbaijani cities and provinces to Persian territories, and attempts to destroy the Turkish identity in general. For example, the article “Turks Under the Pahlavi Regime in Iran” evaluates the situation of the Azerbaijani Turks during the Pahlavi period:

Reza Shah promised to protect the peace and laws of the Iranian people at the swearing-in ceremony on December 16, 1925. However, when we look at the processes and policies he implemented in relation to non-Persian ethnic groups (especially Turks), we see that he deviated from the promises he made in the parliament. Reza Shah was known for his oppression of the non-Persian Iranian people, and he crushed the Turkish people by adopting Turkish hostility, which is one of the cornerstones of Persian nationalism. He changed the social and cultural structure of the country and implemented his regime with aggressive and bloody policies. Azerbaijani Turks suffered the most from Shah’s assimilation policies and pressures against various ethnic groups in Iran. Because for centuries the capitals of Iran were located in Azerbaijan, Tabriz gradually became an important trade center, and a great presence of Azerbaijani Turkish and Azerbaijani literature developed in Iran. (Gökçe, 2020)

We want to give an example that expresses Reza Shah’s (apartheid) policy of exterminating the Azerbaijani Turks within the Persian nation. Barış Metin, the author of the research work “Turkish-Iranian Relations in Southern Azerbaijan (1918-1938)” writes:

Looking at the history of Iran, the Turks became the ruling and founding element of the states during the Safavid state of Shah Ismail, the Afshar rule of Nadir Shah, and the Qajar dynasty. This situation continued until 1925, when the Qajar dynasty fell and Reza Pahlavi became the Shah, ending Turkish rule in Iran. After this date, various Turkish masses living in different regions of Iran had to live as an ethnic group in the Iranian state based on Persian nationalism during the Reza Pahlavi period. (2012)

All these events taking place in the Republic of Iran, located in the neighborhood of Azerbaijan, had their impact on people’s lives; naturally, this complex political situation of the time had a serious impact on the worldview. This influence created various reactions in the minds of the people of the time to this or that event.

The most important thing is that until the collapse of the USSR government in 1991, regardless of their nationality, religion, language, the worldview of all Soviet citizens was shaped by the ideals of communism; they lived and created in the socialist consciousness. However, this ideological-political strategy did not prevent the personality factor and creative cognitive independence of each individual.

### **Main Part**

This year is the 100th anniversary of the birth of Heydar Alirza oglu Aliyev, one of the geniuses of the Azerbaijani people, the national leader of the Republic of Azerbaijan, who has won eternal life in the memory of the future generations as a great leader. Heydar Alirza oglu Aliyev was born on May 10, 1923 in Nakhchivan, the gate of the ancient East—one of the ancient historical settlements of Azerbaijan, the land of Prophet Noah, the cradle of science, culture, art, and literature—Nakhchivan.

Even if we do not realize it, everything starts with the name, Heydar Alirza oglu Aliyev. Both this name and surname, as well as the patronymic, have a deep meaning, and these meanings become a pattern for his fate and life path...

The word Heydar in Arabic means lion, brave, brave, hero. Also, Heydar is one of the nicknames of Hazrat Ali, the owner of knowledge and faith in the Islamic world, the first imam of the Shias, born in the Kaaba, a close friend of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), and the husband of his daughter. Heydar Aliyev carried each of these beliefs with dignity and pride in his 80-year life. He was brave, he was a hero, and he had religious beliefs. He was a faithful and devout person in an atheistic environment. He went on the Holy Hajj and built a spiritual bridge to Mecca for the pious servants of his people.

In addition, the name Heydar was given to him in memory of his uncle, who died very young—at the age of 23, due to the Armenian vandalism faced by our people who were deported from our historical lands at the beginning of the last century.

Heydar Aliyev's memory may be due to the fact that the family he was born in left traces of the fate of displacement, he deeply felt the longing for the homeland of the refugees and displaced persons of the Azerbaijani people, and tried with all his might to solve the problems of the displaced people.

Heydar Aliyev was born in Nakhchivan, home to the famous architect of Momina Khatun Tomb, Acami Nakhchivani, and three great representatives of Azerbaijani literature—Mirza Jalil, M. S. Ordubadi, Huseyn Javid, and naturally, the works he first read and studied, the heroes he wanted to emulate, are the creative heritage of these thinkers, which have historical content and were the heroes they created. In this way, these magnificent works with historical content and national spirit enriched the spiritual world, intellectual level, and formed the philosophical worldview in the “young man” who was born with patriotic heroes, to realize their ideals of struggle, to follow their path, and by creating the belief, profession, and purpose, and turning it into an act of life.

It is no coincidence that Heydar Aliyev studied at the Nakhchivan Pedagogical Technical College in 1939, that is, when he was 16 years old, and after completing his first education, he stepped more confidently towards the top of his dreams of building and creating. Thus, in a period far removed from the time of Heydar Aliyev until 1887, the first higher technical school in the Transcaucasian Republics, the most prestigious higher education with the “Red Banner of Labor” (1931), founded in the 1920s, was founded on the basis of the Baku “Polytechnic” furnace—he entered the higher education school, which was called the Azerbaijan Industrial Institute (now the Azerbaijan State Oil and Industry Academy).

It is a harmonious manifestation of the real goal and perhaps the writing on the forehead that in 1934, Heydar Aliyev chose the school of architecture, the school of his desire to create ingenious monuments like Momina Khatun's Tomb, which he was fascinated by and realized as soon as he opened his eyes and understood it, among several important specialties of the famous Azerbaijan Industrial Institute.

The Second World War, which began in the USSR in 1941, had a devastating effect on all areas of Azerbaijan, an oil country, including education, and Heydar Aliyev and his fellow students started working before they could finish their studies.

Heydar Aliyev, who defined his life path as an act of service to the state, was the head of the secret archive department of the Council of People's Commissars of Internal Affairs of the Nakhchivan MSSR at that time—in 1941-1944 (as if with a writing on his forehead glowing like a subconscious from 20 years ago), the head of the Council of People's Commissars of the Nakhchivan MSSR, head of the general department, and 1944-1949—he worked as an operational commissioner, chief operational commissioner, as well as a department head at the State Security Service of Nakhchivan MSSR and the head of the National Security Service.

Heydar Aliyev, who gained respect and trust as an exemplary staff in these serious service fields, continued his education in those years, at a special higher school in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg), the second main city of the USSR, as well as at the Faculty of History of the Azerbaijan State University (it was founded in 1957 graduated in the year) studied.

Thus, Heydar Aliyev, by comprehensively acquiring knowledge and increasing his political management experience, rose to responsible state positions, for example, from 1964 to the position of the deputy chairman of the State Security Committee under the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR, and from 1967 to the position of chairman of this serious institution and to the rank of major general.

While working in the State Security Bodies of Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev, as a patriot who knew full well the Armenian vandalism and the inevitability of the fight against them, with the bitter memories of his family, who were displaced from their homeland due to the brutalities of the Armenians since childhood, and suffered losses, as well as from the literature he read, repeatedly told the Armenian Dashnaks and separatists of Nagorno-Karabakh. He professionally prevented the national conflict plans and provocations related to the separation from Azerbaijan.

The ideas expressed in the following quote indicate Heydar Aliyev's strong memory and the fact that he, as a competent Chekist, knew the insidious "politics" of the Armenians for a long time and his own struggle with these hateful neighbors:

30th, 40th, 50th, 60th. In the 1970s, Armenian nationalists did not give up their attempts to separate Nagorno-Karabakh from Azerbaijan and unite it with Armenia. They repeatedly started very active activities. However, they were prevented. I am a personal witness and in many cases I am the organizer of the prevention of those attempts. (AR MTN archive) (Azerbaijan News, 2010)

From the report of Colonel Dmitri Bystrov, head of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province Department of the Azerbaijan SSR: "In 1968, compared to 1967, during the operational measures carried out in connection with the tasks given in the previous reporting period, the preparation and distribution of nationalist leaflets, as well as the attacks of Armenians against Azerbaijanis in 1967, more than 1,241 leaflets and letters prepared by 30 authors were discovered (1,200 of them were leaflets and the rest were letters), but in 1968, a total of 53 such documents prepared by 17 authors were found. However, during the events, the groups were discovered and liquidated, and a large amount of leaflets and the equipment needed to prepare these leaflets were discovered and taken away from them (AR MTN archive). (Azerbaijan News, 2010)

By the way, let's note that Heydar Aliyev said in one of his profound speeches about his professional protection of national state interests in this responsible and honorable position, ignoring the heavy pressures of the Soviet totalitarian regime:

I can say today with great pride that in the state security bodies when I worked in leadership positions, when I was the head of this body, and when I became the head of the Republic of Azerbaijan after that, no measures against the national interests of the Azerbaijani people were taken. (AR MTN archive) (Azerbaijan News, 2010)

It was Heydar Aliyev's preference for the national interests of the Azerbaijani people above all else that led him step by step towards the goal of building a national state, and at the July 1969 plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev was elected the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and assumed the supreme position of the head of the Republic, which is historic for his people.

Heydar Aliyev, who has high management skills, in the totalitarian and authoritarian period like the Soviet system, promoted the Azerbaijani language, the country's education, the health of the youth, who are the future of the nation, etc. Considering the development of the fields, he implemented fundamental socio-cultural, economic, spiritual, and legal issues. With an exclusive look at history, we can clearly confirm what we said.

For example, in 1969, when Heydar Aliyev was elected the first secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union of Azerbaijan, in the August plenum, he raised the issues that needed to be resolved in connection with the development of the scientific thinking of the people, and defined the problems of this field and the goals and tasks that lie ahead:

There are still serious shortcomings in the activity of our scientific departments. The Academy of Sciences, a number of field scientific departments do not show enough perseverance in the struggle for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, for the application of completed works to production... Not all dissertations are written at the necessary theoretical level. The situation in post-graduate studies is not good... There are not a few managers of ministries and other central offices among those who have received a degree. It is necessary to make sure that only people who are able to really enrich and advance science come to science... (Hajiyev, 2016)

Academician Ismayil Hajiyev's article "Heydar Aliyev and the Development of Azerbaijani Science" shows statistical evidence that the shortcomings explained in the above quote were quickly eliminated in the 1970s and 1980s thanks to the special attention and control of the country's leader Heydar Aliyev.

In addition to these, Heydar Aliyev, who turned the deep idea of our ancient proverb "A healthy body has a healthy soul" into the main goal of his wise policy, worked as the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1974, so that the national youth could fully mature and become the lead in force of the country, and was the initiator of making important decisions while showing. For example, the Council of Ministers adopted the decision "On the State of Physical Education and Sports in the Republic and Measures for Its Further Development" put forward by him, thereby citing large-scale measures related to the real well-being of mostly young and middle-aged people.

Of course, the most important issue is the decision "On the State of Physical Education and Sports in the Republic and Measures for Its Further Development" which is a part of Heydar Aliyev's sports and youth policy, and the celebration of this policy in the country has confirmed itself in the desire of women to participate in sports—this youthful and healthy field. According to statistics, from 1969 to 1976, when Heydar Aliyev worked

on the judge's bench, more than 1,000 young girls studied and graduated from the Azerbaijan State Institute of Physical Education and Sports.

In the 1970s of the 20th century, Heydar Aliyev took serious steps to renew the old equipment of the Baku oil plants, which fulfilled the country's oil plan in excess and contributed hundreds of billions to the state budget, and even succeeded in building two large oil refining plants equipped with modern equipment.

After that, electrical engineering, device manufacturing, machine tool manufacturing, and chemical factories were established in different cities and regions of the Republic, including Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, Sumgayit, Ganja, Mingachevir. Large-scale settlements such as "Musabeyov", "Ahmadli", "Guneshli", "Hovsan", "Khirdalan" were created.

"Gulistan", "Hand games" palaces, "School of Choreography", "Azerbaijan", "Absheron", "Moskva", "Karabakh", "Baku" and other hotels, "Baku", "Moscow" department stores, Baku State Circus, Actors' House, Baku Boulevard, Dagustu Park, Milli Maslis (former Supreme Soviet) building, as well as dozens of banks and university buildings, were built in these years.

As a result of Heydar Aliyev's high management professionalism and great attention and care to the country's citizens, in the 1970s of the last century, "Ulduz", "Azizbeyov", "Gara Garayev", "Oilmen", "Nizami", "Academy of Sciences", "Builders", "20 January", "Memar Ajami" metro stations were created and gave comfort to our people, modernity and beauty to our city. Starting from the 1970s, Heydar Aliyev worked to enrich the museum work in the Republic, and in 1980, the Decision on the Development of the Museum Work was adopted (Guliyeva, 2019).

Heydar Aliyev, who wrote history with such leadership determination, actually developed his homeland Azerbaijan as an independent state, even though it was part of the USSR. Heydar Aliyev, who was elected a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in December 1982, was also appointed as the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and became one of the leaders of the USSR.

Heydar Aliyev was a deputy of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR for 20 years and served as the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers for five years.

Correspondent of the Russian "Nezavisimaya newspaper" Viktoriya Panfilova:

Heydar Aliyev was a leader worthy of the position of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan—in essence, the post of national leader, and the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. "When he served in the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, he headed all types of the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Culture, the State Television and Radio Council, health and education, engineering, trade, light industry, transport and communications. On his initiative, the first complex Diagnostic Centers were created. Thanks to his support, Soviet surgeons were allowed to perform the first open-heart operations. Heydar Aliyev helped to open the Eye Microsurgery Center. Heydar Aliyev lobbied Svyatoslav Fyodorov for the establishment of a mobile laboratory on a riverboat sailing along the Volga". (Panfilova, 2014)<sup>2</sup>

During the period when Heydar Aliyev was represented in the political leadership of the USSR, one of the huge historical works that he was able to solve with great statesman experience and professionalism was the construction of BAM—Baikal-Amur Highway.

I would like to specifically mention that the BAM project, which is of political and economic, as well as socio-cultural strategic importance for Russia, was started in 1888, that is, during the time when Alexander III

<sup>2</sup> Panfilova, V. (2014). Формула успеха Гейдар Алиева. Retrieved from <http://vestikavkaza.ru/articles/Formula-uspekha-Geydara-Alieva-1.html>—sheds light on the life path and state-building activities of the genius of the Azerbaijani people.

was the head of Russia, but the work was not completed; in 1914 Nicholas II signed a document for the project; even the project was included on the map; but despite this, it was still unsuccessful. I. Stalin returned to the issue of BAM construction in 1932 and gave the government three years to solve this issue. However, Stalin's rule, harsh conditions, and the involvement of the masses from all strata of the population in this national work continued until 1937, but it was interrupted due to the start of the world war. Although Russia restarted the construction of BAM for the fourth time—in 1974, the project was still not fully completed due to the unprofessional management.

Only thanks to the courage of Heydar Aliyev, the implementation of the BAM Project was started in 1983, construction of cities, construction of thousands of kilometers of roads, bridges, etc. The implementation of the construction of the world-class BAM, which includes large-scale construction works, within one year really indicated the legendary leadership power of Heydar Aliyev. (Panfilova, 2014). Heydar Aliyev (while in a sanatorium due to his health) went to the permanent representation of Azerbaijan SSR in Moscow on January 20, 1990, two days after the tragedy, in protest against the brutal execution of the Soviet Army by the Soviet Army. With his sharp statement about the real terrorist incident, he demanded the punishment of the organizers and executors of the crime committed against the people of Azerbaijan. In July 1991, Heydar Aliyev left the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as a sign of protest against the hypocritical policy of the USSR leadership regarding the acute conflict situation in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Heydar Aliyev's rejection of membership of the Communist Party as the 4th influential high political person throughout the history of the Communist Party confirmed his solidarity with the people, leaving behind all political realities.

Heydar Aliyev, who resigned from his high position in protest against the unfair and cruel attitude of the leaders of the Soviet Empire towards our people, left Russia and returned to his homeland, to the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, where he was born and grew up, and in a short time of three years he lived surrounded by his compatriots and carried out great state-building works.

Thus, Heydar Aliyev, a prominent statesman with high wisdom, thought about the issue of citizenship after he arrived in Nakhchivan on July 22, 1990. This decision of Heydar Aliyev was realized on August 21, 1990 by the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR) "On the Citizenship of Heydar Aliyev of the Nakhchivan ASSR" and he received Azerbaijani citizenship.

September 3, 1991 is a valuable historical calendar not only for Heydar Aliyev and his compatriots—Azerbaijani people. Thus, with the mass demands of thousands of citizens of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic who took to the streets and held rallies that lasted for days, an extraordinary session of the Supreme Assembly of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic was called on September 3, 1991, and in this session, Heydar Aliyev was unanimously elected the chairman of the Supreme Assembly of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic.

The election of the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly, he was a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for 20 years without interruption; he was awarded four times with the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Star, as well as the awards and medals of a number of foreign countries; he was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor twice.

From this point of view, in a huge structure like the USSR, no personality was as influential as Heydar Aliyev. This reputation gave him responsibility for his work, education, will, and great personality. With these characteristics, Heydar Aliyev founded the independent Republic of Azerbaijan at a stage when the USSR was



disintegrating down to the smallest mechanisms. In addition, Heydar Aliyev saved the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, which was practically under blockade. Establishing economic and political relations with neighboring states, conducting important negotiations, and on the other hand, calls from a high chair of an influential politician and a strong leader conditioned the comprehensive development of the country and the well-being of the people.

Thus, Heydar Aliyev came to Baku with the intention of protecting Azerbaijan, eliminating the socio-political and economic problems faced by the people, raising the authority of the state in the world political arena, as well as liberating the occupied homelands, and on June 15, 1993, the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan was elected chairman and on July 24, by the decision of the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan, he began to exercise the powers of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

In this regard, June 15 Liberation Day, which is specially celebrated every year among the official events of the State of Azerbaijan, is the most important commemorative holiday for the history of Azerbaijan, as well as for the people of Azerbaijan. October 3, 1993 is one of such historical days in the destiny of the Republic of Azerbaijan, a young independent state. Thus, on October 3, 1993, Heydar Aliyev was elected the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan by popular vote.

### **The Result**

Of course, the most important event that turns each individual into the chosen person of his time is the event that stands at the peak of his selfless activity.

The peak of Heydar Alirza oglu Aliyev's political activity for more than 40 years is confirmed by the fact that he is the founder of the Independent Republic of Azerbaijan, which has been rising from time to time, and in fact, he has duly fulfilled it with his services.

The great leader Heydar Aliyev was the president of the young independent Republic of Azerbaijan for 10 years, he thought about the interests of the state and effectively developed relations with the most advanced states, implemented important projects in the economic field, civil society building. As in the socio-cultural field, he formed a systematic strategy for national state building.

Heydar Alirza oglu Aliyev dedicated every day of his 80-year life to his people and state. Heydar Aliyev is a great leader who developed the idea and ideology of Azerbaijanism, which includes everything related to the history, present, and future of Azerbaijan, and turned it into a model of political management and a field of scientific research. His famous sayings are memorized by languages: "I have always been proud, today I am proud that I am an Azerbaijani",

The goal of my life is Azerbaijan, the people of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Azerbaijan, a citizen of Azerbaijan. If I can achieve this, I will end my life as the happiest person. I am trying to achieve this and I will try. (Guliyeva, 2019).

Thus, Heydar Aliyev, who won the honor of being the national leader and great leader of his people, died on the night of December 12-13, 2003 in the Cleveland Clinic of the United States of America, where he was being treated.

National leader of Azerbaijan, great leader, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev was buried in the Alley of Honor on December 15, 2003 in Baku, accompanied by a national crowd.

Heydar Aliyev's whole life, state building, national leadership activities confirm that he stands in line with the geniuses of his time.

Heydar Aliyev's loyalty to his people is also confirmed by the successor of the national leader who will

write the happy future destiny of the Republic of Azerbaijan after him.

### References

- Aliyev, H. (1993). Our independence is eternal (speeches, speeches, statements, interviews, letters, appeals, decrees). Azernashr, Baku, 1993, Volume I, p. 201.
- Aliyev, H. (2008). Wise thoughts. Retrieved from <http://www.heydar-aliyev-foundation.org/az/content/index/85/>
- Azerbaijan News. (2013). Heydar Aliyev's 1960-1970 determined struggle against the insidious plans of the Armenian-Dashnak forces against Azerbaijan. Retrieved from <https://www.azerbaijan-news.az/posts/detail/heyder-eliyevin-1960-1970-ci-illerde-ermeni-dasnak-quvvelerinin-azerbaycan-eleyhine-yonelmis-mekrli-planlarina-qarsi-qetiyetli-mubarizesi-21280>
- Gökçe, Ö. (2020). İran'da Pehlevi Rejimi Yönetiminde Türkler (Turks Under the Pahlavi Regime in Iran). Retrieved from [https://www.academia.edu/43410091/%c4%b0randa\\_pehlev%c4%b0\\_rej%c4%b0m%c4%b0\\_y%c3%96net%c4%b0m%c4%b0nde\\_t%c3%9crkler](https://www.academia.edu/43410091/%c4%b0randa_pehlev%c4%b0_rej%c4%b0m%c4%b0_y%c3%96net%c4%b0m%c4%b0nde_t%c3%9crkler)
- Guliyeva, K. (2002). Heydar Aliyev and spiritual and aesthetic values. Baku, Azernashr. 2002. Baku, 2002. p. 288
- Guliyeva, K. (2019). *Heydar Aliyev's policy: National state, national leader, citizenship, morality*. Baku: ELM (Science and Education).
- Habibbayli, I. (2013). Heydar Aliyev's training of statehood and the modern era. Naxçıvan: Əcəmi NPB.
- Hajiyev, I. (2007). Heydar Aliyev and the development of Azerbaijani science. Retrieved from <http://www.xalkazeti.com/az/news/politics/71061>
- Mehdiyev, R. (2013). National renaissance. It is the capable policy of National Leader Heydar Aliyev that created and kept independent statehood alive in Azerbaijan. <http://files.preslib.az/projects/toplu/books/45.pdf>
- Metin, B. (2012). Türk-İran ilişkilerinde Güney Azerbaycan meselesi (1918-1938) (Turkish-Iranian Relations in Southern Azerbaijan). Retrieved from <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/tsadergisi/issue/21489/230353>
- Minskova, O. (2012). Charismatic leadership: Another step towards understanding. Retrieved from <http://www.elitarium.ru/liderstvo-harizma-kachestva-rukovoditel-vlijanie-priznanie-sposobnosti/>
- Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic during the Heydar Aliyev era (1991-1993). Retrieved from [https://www.azerbaijans.com/content\\_764\\_az.html](https://www.azerbaijans.com/content_764_az.html)
- Panfilova, V. (2014). Heydar Aliyev's formula for success. Retrieved from <http://vestikavkaza.ru/articles/Formula-uspekha-Geydara-Alieva-1.html>
- Speech of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev at the swearing-in ceremony. (1993). Baku-Republic Palace, October 10, 1993. Retrieved from <http://lib.aliyev-heritage.org/az/66679364.html>
- Speech of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev at the first forum of the youth of the Independent Republic of Azerbaijan. (1996). Republic Palace, February 2, 1996. Retrieved from <http://lib.aliyevheritage.org/az/1228447.html>
- Speech of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev at the Lisbon Summit of OSCE. (1996). Lisbon, December 2, 1996. Retrieved from <http://lib.aliyev-heritage.org/az/5718479.html>
- Speech of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan İlham Aliyev at the swearing-in ceremony. (2003). Retrieved from <https://lib.aliyev-heritage.org/az/2773818.html>