

**REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Sciences

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF  
THE SOUTH-EAST REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
AZERBAIJAN (2003-2018 years)**

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## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

**The actuality of the theme and the degree of research.** As a result of the socio-economic policy of the founder of modern Azerbaijan, National leader Heydar Aliyev, economic stability was achieved in the country and the foundation of dynamic socio-economic development was laid. The successful economic development strategy implemented by President Ilham Aliyev has ensured the sustainable development of the country. As a result of the implemented State Programs (2004-2018), taking into account the economic potential of the regions, investments have increased, modern technical equipment and technologies have been introduced, and industrial and agricultural areas have been reconstructed. The country's foreign trade turnover has been greatly expanded, trade relations have been established with 190 countries of the world, the non-oil sector has increased 4.2 times. As a positive result of the economic reforms carried out in the country, it should be noted that in 2018, the share of the private sector in the total domestic responsibility exceeded 80 percent, and in employment exceeded 75 percent, and the number of registered business entities exceeded 950 thousand. With the relevant decrees and orders of President Ilham Aliyev, industrial parks were established in the cities of Sumgait and Mingachevir, and industrial districts were established in the cities of Masalli, Sabirabad, and Hajigabul. In the development of regions, the creation of industrial zones, industrial parks and technological parks, their proper location and operation in the territory of the country is of great importance in the socio-economic development of the country. As President Ilham Aliyev noted in his speech, *“Development is progressing rapidly in our country as a whole - in all regions. Of course, this successful development of our country makes our people happy, Azerbaijan's international reputation is growing, our power is growing, and the right policy in the economic field is bearing fruit. The economy of Azerbaijan is a stable economy. We are not economically dependent on anyone, we are the owners of our own destiny. A strong economy, well-thought-out economic policy, and the expansion of our financial*

*resources allow us to implement wonder-ful projects in all regions, in the most remote places”.*<sup>1</sup>

The economic policy in Azerbaijan is aimed at diversification of the economy and the progress of the non-oil sector. Our economically strong country defeated the Armenian military forces during the Patriotic War. During the first days of the “Iron Fist” operation carried out by the Azerbaijani Army, many strategic points were liberated in the direction of Fuzuli, Tartar regions and in Murovdag. Azerbaijan won a brilliant victory in 44 days, defeated the enemy and put an end to the occupation. The successful policy implemented under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the Civil War necessitated the historical victory of the Azerbaijani people, and the restoration of our territorial integrity will play a key role in the socio-economic development of our country. The children of the Motherland who were mobilized from the region fought stubbornly against the enemy and did not even spare their lives to protect our statehood. More than 400 of the 2,904 soldiers who were heroically martyred during the Patriotic War fell to the south-eastern region of the republic.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated November 24, 2003 “On measures to accelerate socio-economic development in the Republic of Azerbaijan” defined the development directions of the country. “State Program on Poverty Alleviation and Economic Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2003-2005”, “State Program on the Development of Small and Medium Enterprises in the Republic of Azerbaijan (2002-2005)”, “Socio-Economic Development of the Regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan State Program” Programs (2004-2018 years)” were adopted and the fulfillment of tasks arising from the documents, the implementation of infrastructure projects in the regions improved the social well-being of the population, and at the same time ensured the develop-

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<sup>1</sup>Lerik şəhərinin içməli su təchizatı sisteminin yenidən qurulması və ilk dəfə olaraq kanalizasiya şəbəkəsinin yaradılması layihəsinin icrası başa çatıb // Azertac, – 2018, 15 oktyabr. – <https://mst.gov.az/az/news/13>

ment of the southeastern region of the republic. The socio-economic development of the Republic of Azerbaijan has also been positively reflected in the reports of international organizations. Thus, according to the World Bank's "Doing Business 2019" report, Azerbaijan has advanced 32 places in the ranking compared to the previous year, rising from 57th to 25th place. According to the document, our country, which improved its position on 8 out of 10 indicators, was included in the list of the 10 most reforming countries in the world.

The relevance of the topic is also explained by the fact that the economic rise in the country in modern times has led to important changes in the socio-economic development of the regions. The reforms carried out in this direction stimulated the development of the non-oil sector, which in turn led to the growth of individual sectors of the economy. The development was also reflected in the southeastern region of the republic, and important state projects were implemented in this area. In 2004-2018, President Ilham Aliyev made more than 45 official visits to 6 administrative districts of the region. These visits have a key role in the socio-economic and cultural development of the region. The scientific basis of socio-economic and cultural development of the region was studied in the dissertation work, and was involved in the research for the first time. It should be noted that since the years of independence, the problem of socio-economic and cultural development of the southeastern region of the republic has not been an object of independent research until now. This is one of the main factors that make it necessary to write a dissertation called "Socio-economic and cultural development of the southeastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan (2003-2018 years)". During the years 2003-2018, the southeastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan was developed socio-economically and culturally. Substantial work has been done in the direction of industry, agricultural sector, tourism, education and culture of the region according to the State Programs. Within the framework of the State Programs, important measures have been taken in the direction of the restoration and development of the infrastructure in the southeast region, the improvement of the supply of the population

with communal services, the construction of health and educational institutions, and the further improvement of the social condition of the population. Ensuring large-scale investment in the development of the region has created conditions for economic growth in the non-oil sector. Here, with the restoration of the activity of industrial enterprises, new enterprises were created. The regional industry has developed with the processing of products in the agrarian sector. One of the main tasks facing the Azerbaijani historical science is to ensure the study of the socio-economic and cultural development of the regions and to achieve the creation of a scientific base in this field.

Agriculture has developed rapidly in the country as a result of the tax exemption of the agrarian sector and the provision of concessional loans. More than 35,600 entrepreneurs with a total value of 5 billion manats were granted concessional loans of 2.3 billion manats at the expense of the funds of the Entrepreneurship Development Fund until 2018, and more than 68 percent of these loans went to the agricultural sector. President Ilham Aliyev directly under his control, important achievements were achieved in the direction of comprehensive development of the country. Studying and analyzing successful economic development is one of the main requirements of today. The successful socio-economic and cultural policy carried out by the state in the south-eastern region of the republic was tried to be studied in the research work. During the first administration of national leader Heydar Aliyev to the country, the southeastern region of the republic occupied one of the main places in terms of economic indicators. Khanbulanachay lake, which was built in the city of Lankaran by his order, played a fundamental role in the development of agriculture in the region. The agrarian sector of the region is dominated by vegetable growing, tea growing, grape growing, and grain growing. 99 percent of tea, 27 percent of vegetables, 25 percent of grain, 24 percent of potatoes, 13 percent of grapes, and 10 percent of fruits are produced in the region. Masalli, Lankaran, Astara regions are specialized in production of tea and vegetable-horticulture products, viticulture is mainly developed in

Jalilabad region. In Lerik and Yardimli districts, the main fields were grain growing, animal husbandry and tobacco growing. Tea farming has expanded, new agricultural areas have been created. The region has been the main focus of President Ilham Aliyev, and the directions of development have been correctly defined.

On September 14, 2005 of the head of the country “On additional measures to accelerate the socio-economic development of the regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including the city of Lankaran, Astara, Lerik, Masalli and Yardimli districts”, on August 1, 2012 “On the social and economic development of the city of Lankaran” on additional measures to accelerate economic development”, dated September 11, 2013, the Decrees dated April 13, 2015 “On additional measures to accelerate the socio-economic development of Astara region” are of special importance for the region. Thus, according to the Orders, fundamental works have been carried out in the south-eastern region of the republic.

A sufficient amount of research work has been conducted on the history of socio-economic development of the Republic of Azerbaijan. However, the materials of the southeastern region of the republic were not reflected in these research works. Among them, the monograph<sup>2</sup> “Heydar Aliyev and the development history of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic: 1969-2003” written by A.Gasimov, S.Abbasov’s “The role of women in the socio-political, socio-economic and cultural development of the Republic of Azerbaijan (1970-2015- years)”<sup>3</sup>, T.Sardarov’s “Directions of improvement of social infrastructure in the regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan”,<sup>4</sup> G.Mahmudova’s “Humanitarian training in the state higher education

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<sup>2</sup>Qasimov Ə. Heydər Əliyev və Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının inkişaf tarixi: 1969-2003-cü illər / Ə.Qasimov. – Bakı: Turxan, – 2013, – 263 s.

<sup>3</sup>Abbasov S. Azərbaycan Respublikasının ictimai-siyasi, sosial-iqtisadi və mədəni inkişafında qadınların rolu (1970-2015-ci illər) / tarix üzrə elmlər doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 2018, – 50 s.

<sup>4</sup>Sərdarov T. Azərbaycan Respublikası regionlarında sosial infrastrukturun təkmilləşdirilməsi istiqamətləri / iqtisad üzrə elmlər doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 2018, – 50 s.

system of the Republic of Azerbaijan (1991-2005 years)”,<sup>5</sup> G.Aslanli’s “Body in the Republic of Azerbaijan education and state policy in the development of sports (2003-2013 years)”,<sup>6</sup> Y.Mahmudov’s “History of environmental protection in the Republic of Azerbaijan (1991-2011 years)”,<sup>7</sup> M. Orujova’s “Ways to increase the export potential of industrial enterprises in Azerbaijan”,<sup>8</sup> N.Fatakhova’s dissertations such as “Influence of innovation and scientific technologies on the development of the construction industry of the Republic of Azerbaijan”,<sup>9</sup> A.Akhundova’s “Regulation of infrastructure development in tourism in the Republic of Azerbaijan”<sup>10</sup> can be cited. The socio-economic development issues of the country were studied in these research works.

Academician Y.Mahmudov, a distinguished historian of Azerbaijan, “Ilham Aliyev - the bright future of Azerbaijani statehood”,<sup>11</sup> “Ilham Aliyev: New President, new leader”,<sup>12</sup> “Triumphal march of Heydar Aliyev’s ideas” (The personality of Heydar Aliyev, the visio-

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<sup>5</sup>Mahmudova G. Azərbaycan Respublikasının dövlət ali təhsil sistemində humanitar sahələr üzrə kadr hazırlığı (1991-2005-ci illər) / tarix üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 2016, – 25 s.

<sup>6</sup>Aslanlı G. Azərbaycan Respublikasında bədən tərbiyəsi və idmanın inkişafında dövlət siyasəti (2003-2013-cü illər) / tarix üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 2018, – 26 s.

<sup>7</sup>Mahmudov Y. Azərbaycan Respublikasında ətraf mühitin qorunması tarixi (1991-2011-ci illər) / tarix üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 2017, – 26 s.

<sup>8</sup>Orucova M. Azərbaycanda sənaye müəssisələrinin ixrac potensialının artırılması yolları / iqtisad üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı. – Bakı, 2021, – 24 s.

<sup>9</sup>Fataxova N. Azərbaycan Respublikasının tikinti sənayesinin inkişafına innovasiya və elmi texnologiyaların təsiri / iqtisad üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 2018, – 27 s.

<sup>10</sup>Axundova A. Azərbaycan Respublikası turizmdə infrastrukturun inkişafın tənzimlənməsi / iqtisad üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 2018, – 27 s.

<sup>11</sup>Mahmudov Y. İlham Əliyev – Azərbaycan dövlətçiliyinin parlaq gələcəyi // – Bakı: Gülüstan, – 2003. № 2, – s. 3-4.

<sup>12</sup>Mahmudov Y. İlham Əliyev: Yeni Prezident, yeni lider // Siyasət zirvəsində. – Bakı: – 2004. – s. 331-345.



nary domestic and foreign policy of President İlham Aliyev, the follower of his rich heritage and ideas)",<sup>13</sup> "İlham Aliyev and the science of history of Azerbaijan"<sup>14</sup> gave special attention to the issues of socio-economic development of the country. In the works, the socio-economic and cultural policy of President İlham Aliyev was thoroughly studied and the strengthening of the country's reputation in the international world was shown.

I.Hüseynova, one of the important researchers of the national leader Heydər Aliyev's era, has studied this period in detail in the works "The guarantor of our independence",<sup>15</sup> "For the sake of statehood",<sup>16</sup> "The founder of the independent state of Azerbaijan".<sup>17</sup> In the works, the socio-economic policy of the country is correctly evaluated and studied in a complex way.

Literature, newspaper and archival materials related to the topic were used during the research. These materials were comparatively studied and included in the research. The book "History of the Republic of Azerbaijan"<sup>18</sup> published in two volumes by the Institute of History named after A.A.Bakıhıkanov of ANAS is of great importance. The second volume of the book covers the period corresponding to the dissertation. Although the materials related to the south-eastern region of the Republic are insignificant, they can be consi-

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<sup>13</sup>Mahmudov Y. Heydər Əliyev ideyalarının zəfər yürüşü (Heydər Əliyev şəxsiyyəti, onun zəngin irsinin və ideyalarının davamçısı olan Prezident İlham Əliyevin uzaqgörən daxili və xarici siyasəti) / Y.Mahmudov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2011, – 547 s.

<sup>14</sup>Mahmudov Y. İlham Əliyev və Azərbaycan tarix elmi / Y.Mahmudov. – Bakı: Turxan, – 2014, – 478 s.

<sup>15</sup>Hüseynova İ. Müstəqilliyimizin təminatçısı (Məqalələr, çıxışlar, müsahibələr, rəylər) / İ.Hüseynova. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2003, – 504 s.

<sup>16</sup>Hüseynova İ. Dövlətçilik naminə / İ.Hüseynova. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşriyyatı, – 2001, – 294 s.

<sup>17</sup>Hüseynova İ. Müstəqil Azərbaycan dövlətinin qurucusu / İ.Hüseynova. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2004, – 472 s.

<sup>18</sup>Azərbaycan Respublikasının tarixi (1991-2003). 2 cildə. I cild, Heydər Əliyev dövrü. Azərbaycan Tarixçiləri İctimai Birliyi, – Bakı: – 2016, – 704 s.; Azərbaycan Respublikasının tarixi (2003-2016). 2 cildə. II cild. İlham Əliyev dövrü. Azərbaycan Tarixçiləri İctimai Birliyi, – Bakı: – 2016, – 716 s.

dered as the main literature in the study of the history of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The book provides detailed information about the socio-economic reforms implemented in the country, foreign economic relations, social welfare of the population, health care, sports, science and education development.

Written by E.Malikov, “Development policy of the southeastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan during the period of independence”. The monograph “Ilham Aliyev era”<sup>19</sup> is dedicated to the study of issues related to the topic. In the monograph, the socio-economic and cultural development of the region during the leadership of the national leader Heydar Aliyev to the country was investigated, along with this, the development of entrepreneurship, healthcare, sports and communal economy in the region was studied. In the monograph, for the first time, the directions of development of industry, tourism, communication, transport infrastructure and agriculture in the south-eastern region of the republic were studied, and the socio-economic development figures corresponding to the years were compiled and tables were drawn up from statistical materials. Here, the orders signed by the head of the country are given separately, and materials about the state events held in the region are shown. The monograph should be noted as the main source for research and study of the southeastern region of the republic.

In the book “Lankaran: encyclopedic information”<sup>20</sup> compiled by M.Talishli and E.Ahadov, information is provided about the attention and care that National leader Heydar Aliyev and President Ilham Aliyev have shown to the southern region. At the same time, information is provided about prominent personalities, scientific and cultural environment of the southern region. It has a key role in conveying the socio-economic life of Lankaran city to a wide audience. The book is encyclopedic in nature, the materials are

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<sup>19</sup>Məlikov E. Müstəqillik dövründə Azərbaycan Respublikasının cənub-şərq bölgəsinin inkişaf etdirilməsi siyasəti. İlham Əliyev dövrü / E. Məlikov. – Bakı: Turxan NPB, – 2020, – 408 s.

<sup>20</sup>Talışlı M., Əhədov E. Lənkəran: Ensiklopedik məlumat / M.Talışlı, E.Əhədov. – Bakı: 3 №-li Bakı Mətbəəsi ASC, – 2017, – 584 s.

presented concisely and clearly. The limited aspect of the book is that it provides brief information about the measures implemented in the socio-economic and cultural spheres.

The book “Lankaran in the light of Heydar Aliyev’s policy”<sup>21</sup> compiled by A.Hasanov provides information about the visits of National leader Heydar Aliyev and President Ilham Aliyev to the region and their meetings there. The book is compiled on the basis of newspaper materials and is of great importance in studying the history of the southern region. The materials included in the book are the speeches of the President and his meetings with the district community. The author collected these materials and compiled the book.

The book “Encyclopedia of Monuments of the Southern Region”<sup>22</sup> compiled by A.Mistanli is of particular importance in studying the history of the southern region, although it is not related to the topic. Here is detailed information about the historical monuments of the region and the administrative regions where they are located. The period of historical monuments and brief information about them are reflected. Although the history of the book is written in an ethnographic style, it is important for studying the cultural environment of the southeastern region.

The book “Sustainable socio-economic development of regions in the Republic of Azerbaijan: current situation and future prospects”, written by I.Rzayev, studies the socio-economic issues of the regions and the development of the regions in the economic field is studied. Taking into account its perspective, the state policy carried out on economic regions is detailed in the book. The book examines the scientific basis of President Ilham Aliyev’s successful regional economic policy and provides detailed socio-economic indicators for the Lankaran economic region.

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<sup>21</sup>Həsənov Ə. Lənkəran Heydər Əliyev siyasətinin işığında / Ə.Həsənov.- Bakı: Ozan nəşriyyatı, – 2004, – 192 s.

<sup>22</sup>Mistanlı A. Cənub bölgəsinin abidələrinin ensiklopediyası / A.Mistanlı. – Bakı: – 2018, – 438 s.

In the book “ANAS Lankaran Regional Scientific Center (2015-2020): successful results, new goals”<sup>23</sup> compiled by S.Talibov, A.Guluzade, the state care for the development of science in Azerbaijan, science policy, scientific research works conducted in the region and the results obtained are highlighted. The book defines the activities of the Lankaran Regional Scientific Center of ANAS, and provides extensive information about the work carried out in this direction. The book is an invaluable resource in terms of the development of science and the scale of research conducted in the southeastern region of the republic. In the book, Lankaran Regional Scientific Center and fundamental science and education interaction are given special place.

The book “Gelmaturk chronicle”<sup>24</sup> compiled by S.Mammadov, A.Nurullayev, E.Ahadov is of great importance in the study of the history of the region. In the book, the attention and care shown by the National leader Heydar Aliyev to the southern region have been highlighted by the authors. The work is important in the study and research of the history of the southern region.

In the book “Shaglakuche”<sup>25</sup> compiled by A.Karimov, E.Malikov, Kh.Mugammatoglu, the socio-economic development of the region is given in a separate subheading. Extensive information was given about President Ilham Aliyev’s visits to the region and the successful implementation of State Programs. Information on agriculture, industry, education, health care is provided here. In addition, the book provides extensive information about the general situation and history of Shaglakuche administrative district.

The materials of “Azerbaijan”, “Respublika”, “Khalq” newspapers were used in the dissertation. The materials of “Lankaran”,

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<sup>23</sup>Talibov S. Quluzadə A. AMEA Lənkəran Regional Elmi Mərkəzi (2015-2020): uğurlu nəticələr, yeni hədəflər / S.Talibov, A.Quluzadə. – Bakı: Ecoprint, – 2019, – 248 s.

<sup>24</sup>Məmmədov S, Nurullayev Ə, Əhədov E. Gərmətürk salnaməsi / S.Məmmədov, Ə.Nurullayev, E.Əhədov. – Bakı: OI MMC, – 2014, – 541 s.

<sup>25</sup>Kərimov Ə, Məlikov E, Muğamatoğlu X. Şağlaküçə / Ə.Kərimov, E.Məlikov, X.Muğamatoğlu. – Bakı: Avropa nəşriyyatı, – 2015, – 314 s.

“Zirva”, “Astara”, “Yeni Hayat” newspapers, which reflect the socio-economic development of the region, were used.

The socio-economic situation of the region is highlighted in the article “Jalilabad: State Program is successfully implemented”<sup>26</sup> written by T.Garashov. The article provides information on the measures in accordance with the State Program I of the socio-economic development of regions implemented in the region. The positive aspects of the measures implemented according to the economic potential of the region are studied. In particular, statistical indicators on agriculture are given.

The article “Problems of socio-economic development of Yardimli region”<sup>27</sup> written by Y.Abdulov provides information about the development of agriculture in the region and the implementation of agrarian reforms in the region. The author notes that Yardimli district developed socio-economically during the time of the national leader Heydar Aliyev and shows this development with statistical figures. The article covers the problems of socio-economic development of the region until 2003 and provides information about the current general situation. The author pointed out the existing shortcomings in the direction of electricity, road transport, entrepreneurship and carpet weaving. The article has an important importance in the study of socio-economic development of Yardimli region during 1970-2003.

The article “The main directions of socio-economic development of Lerik region”<sup>28</sup> written by F.Haciyev provides information about the positive results of the projects that will be implemented in the direction of the development of the production of light industrial products, the creation of traditional production areas, and the develop-

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<sup>26</sup>Qaraşov T. Cəliləbadın sabahı daha işıqlı olacaqdır // Respublika. – 2004, 20 iyul. – s. 3.

<sup>27</sup>Abdulov Y. Yardımlı rayonunun sosial-iqtisadi inkişaf problemləri. Lənkəran regionunun iqtisadi inkişaf problemləri // Respublika simpoziumunun materialları, – Lənkəran, – 26-27 sentyabr 2003, – s. 22-28.

<sup>28</sup>Haciyev F. Lerik rayonunun sosial-iqtisadi inkişafının əsas istiqamətləri. Lənkəran regionunun iqtisadi inkişaf problemləri // Respublika simpoziumunun materialları, – Lənkəran, – 26-27 sentyabr 2003, – s.17-22.

ment of the livestock sector. It is noted by the author that the establishment of canning industry, meat semi-finished products, medicinal plant supply and processing, production enterprises in the field of granite and marble will have a positive effect on the economic development of the region. The main directions of socio-economic development of Lerik region until 2003 were studied in the article.

In the article “The Glory of Astara River Returns”<sup>29</sup> written by A.Abdullayev, the area of tea cultivation in the region’s agriculture is studied. It is justified by the author that tea farming is surrounded by special state care. The article mentions the year-by-year growth of tea farming due to loans given to entrepreneurs. The introduction of new types of tea to the region and the opening of modern tea processing plants increase the attention to this area.

The issues of the development of the country’s culture were studied in the articles “The role of artistic creative intellectuals in the development of culture, literature and art of Azerbaijan in the modern era”<sup>30</sup> and “The issue of culture in the development strategy of Heydar Aliyev and the Republic of Azerbaijan”<sup>31</sup> written by N.Akhundova. Although there are no regional materials here, they are important works for the study of Azerbaijani culture.

The article “The State Program for Socio-Economic Development of the Regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan is Successfully Implemented in Lerik”<sup>32</sup> written by H.Malikov, mentions examples of socio-economic development of Lerik region. Here we talk about the projects implemented according to the I State Program. In general, Lerik ranked lower than other districts of the region in terms of economic indicators. However, the social projects implemented in

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<sup>29</sup>Abdullayev A. Astara çayının şöhrəti geri qayıdır // Yaşıl çay jurnalı, – 2015. № 3 (15), – s. 65-69 .

<sup>30</sup>Axundova N. Müasir dövrdə Azərbaycanın mədəniyyəti, ədəbiyyatı və incəsənətinin inkişafında bədii yaradıcı ziyalıların rolunu // – Bk1: Tarix və onun problemləri jurnalı, – 2007. №2 – s. 248-252.

<sup>31</sup>Axundova N. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan Respublikasının inkişaf strategiyasında mədəniyyət məsələsi. – Bakı: Audit jurnalı, – 2012. №1, – s. 90-97.

<sup>32</sup>Məlikov H. Azərbaycan Respublikası regionlarının sosial-iqtisadi inkişafı Dövlət Proqramını Lerikdə uğurla icra edilir // Lerik. – 2006, 15 fevral. – s. 3.

accordance with the State Program have created conditions for the economic development of the region. The article highlights the measures implemented in agriculture and the region.

The materials of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan were widely used in the preparation of the research work. Among them are statistical collections called “Socio-economic development of regions”.<sup>33</sup> The collections are published four times a year, and information is provided on state measures implemented in economic regions. Valuable information about the general situation of the projects implemented in accordance with the State Program for social economic development of the regions has been collected in the collections. These data include education, health, transportation, construction, construction of sports facilities, industry. Collections are a valuable source in the study of measures implemented in the socio-economic field by region. In addition, statistical collections were published by regional statistics offices. These include “Statistical indicators”<sup>34</sup> for Lankaran, Masalli, Lerik, Jalilabad, Astara and

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<sup>33</sup>Regionların sosial-iqtisadi inkişafı (2004-2008-ci illər) Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi. Statistik məcmuə. – Bakı: – oktyabr 2007, – 591s.; Regionların sosial-iqtisadi inkişafı (2004-2008-ci illər) Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi. Statistik məcmuə. – Bakı: – aprel 2007, – 515 s.; Regionların sosial-iqtisadi inkişafı (2004-2008-ci illər) Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi. Statistik məcmuə. – Bakı: – yanvar 2007, – 525 s.; Regionların sosial-iqtisadi inkişafı (2004-2008-ci illər) Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi. Statistik məcmuə. – Bakı: – iyul 2008, – 633 s.; Regionların sosial-iqtisadi inkişafı (2009-2013-cü illər) Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi. Statistik məcmuə. – Bakı: – yanvar 2009, – 678 s.; Regionların sosial-iqtisadi inkişafı (2009-2013-cü illər) Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi. Statistik məcmuə. – Bakı: – iyul 2012, – 533s.; Regionların sosial-iqtisadi inkişafı (2009-2013-cü illər) Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi. Statistik məcmuə. – Bakı: – yanvar 2013, – 588s.; Regionların sosial-iqtisadi inkişafı (2014-2018-ci illər) Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi. Statistik məcmuə. – Bakı: – yanvar 2014, – 509 s.

<sup>34</sup>Astara rayonunun statistik göstəriciləri. Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi. – Astara-2007, – 38s.; Cəlilabad rayonunun statistik göstəriciləri (2012-2017). Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi. Cəlilabad – 2018, – 108 s.; Lerik rayonunun statistik göstəriciləri (2003-2008). Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Statistikası Komitəsi. – Lerik-2009, – 72 s.; Yardımlı

Yardımlı regions. Statistical indicators compiled every year provide information on industry, education, culture, transport, tourism, communal economy, and demographic situation in the region. Here, statistical indicators corresponding to each year are shown, which express the economic development of the region in numbers. This information can be considered as an important source in the study of the socio-economic development of the region.

Thus, a brief overview of the existing literature on research work shows that the topic chosen for the dissertation was not a special research subject. The development of the south-eastern region of the republic in the socio-economic and cultural fields is given little information in a number of works. The analysis of these materials gives us the basis that the existing literature does not fully cover the socio-economic and cultural development of the region. In general, it should be noted that comprehensive investigation of the problem was not the subject of research.

During the research of the dissertation, numerous archival documents related to the topic were widely used.<sup>35</sup> The comparative ana-

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rayonunun statistik göstəriciləri (2012-2016-cı illər). Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi. – Yardımlı – 2017, – 75 s.

<sup>35</sup>Lənkəran Şəhər İcra Hakimiyyəti Başçısının yanında şura iclasının protokolları (2004-2015-ci illər) // Azərbaycan Respublikası Milli Arxiv İdarəsinin Lənkəran filialı, fond № 278, siyahı №1, vərəq-1-130; Lənkəran İdman və Turizm İdarəsinin sənədləri (2004-2015-ci illər) // Azərbaycan Respublikası Milli Arxiv İdarəsinin Lənkəran filialı, fond №315, siyahı №1, vərəq-1-90; Lerik rayon icra hakiminin 2015-ci il üçün illik hesabatı // Lerik rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-1-11; Lerik rayon icra hakiminin 2016-cı il üçün illik hesabatı // Lerik rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-1-10; Lerik rayon icra hakiminin 2017-ci il üçün illik hesabatı // Lerik rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-1-9; Lənkəran rayon icra hakiminin 2007-ci il üçün illik hesabatı // Lənkəran rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-1-9; Astara Şəhər İcra Hakimiyyəti Başçısı yanında şura iclasının protokolları (2004-2015-ci illər) // Azərbaycan Respublikası Milli Arxiv İdarəsinin Astara filialı, fond №102, siyahı №1, vərəq-31-78; Astara rayon icra hakiminin 2006-cı il üçün illik hesabatı // Astara rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-13; Astara rayon icra hakiminin 2013-cü il üçün illik hesabatı // Astara rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-11; Cəlilabad rayon icra hakiminin 2006-cı il üçün illik hesabatı // Cəlilabad rayon İcra Hakimiyyəti



lysis of the data provided by the materials of the used sources shows that the research work in the direction of the socio-economic and cultural development of the southeastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan fully fulfills its purpose.

There are a large number of materials covering the years 2003-2018 in the current archives of the executive authorities of Lankaran, Masalli, Lerik, Yardimli, Astara, Jalilabad district, which are the administrative regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan. During the research, annual reports of regional executive authorities, references and information provided by state departments were widely used. Current archives of Lankaran State University, Lankaran Regional Scientific Center of ANAS, Lankaran Tea Branch of Fruit and Tea Scientific Research Institute, Lankaran Regional Experimental Station of Azerbaijan Vegetable Science Research Institute were also used. These documents reflect the measures implemented in the socio-economic and cultural spheres of the region. In addition, the materials of the Lankaran, Masalli, Lerik, Yardimli, Astara, Jalilabad branches

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yətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-9; Cəlilabad rayon icra hakiminin 2007-ci il üçün illik hesabatı // Cəlilabad rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-10; Cəlilabad rayon icra hakiminin 2008-ci il üçün illik hesabatı // Cəlilabad rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-9; Cəlilabad rayon icra hakiminin 2009-cu il üçün illik hesabatı // Cəlilabad rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-11; Yardımlı Şəhər İcra Hakimiyyəti Başçısı yanında şura iclasının protokolları (2004-2015-ci illər) // Azərbaycan Respublikası Milli Arxiv İdarəsinin Yardımlı filialı, fond №41, siyahı №1, vərəq – 47-93; Yardımlı rayon Mərkəzi Xəstəxanasının 2017-ci il üçün hesabatı // Yardımlı rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq - 1; Masallı Şəhər İcra Hakimiyyətinin Başçısının yanında şura iclasının protokolları (2004-2015-ci illər) // Azərbaycan Respublikası Milli Arxiv İdarəsinin Masallı filialı, fond №18, siyahı №1, vərəq – 25-71; Masallı rayon icra hakiminin 2015-ci il üçün illik hesabatı // Masallı rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-1-10; AMEA Lənkəran Regional Elmi Mərkəzinin 2017-ci ildəki elmi və elmi-təşkilat fəaliyyətinin yekunları haqqında hesabatı // AMEA Lənkəran Regional Elmi Mərkəzinin cari arxivi, vərəq-12; Masallı rayon icra hakiminin 2012-ci il üçün illik hesabatı // Masallı rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-1-9; Masallı rayon icra hakiminin 2014-cü il üçün illik hesabatı // Masallı rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq – 1-9; Masallı Mənzil Kommunal İstehsalat Birliyinin 2012-ci il üçün gördüyü işlər barədə arayışı // Masallı rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq – 1.

of the National Archives Department of the Republic of Azerbaijan were also used. Funds No. 278 and 315 of the Lankaran branch of the National Archives Office, Fund No. 18 of the Masalli branch, Fund No. 2 and 4 of the Lerik branch, Fund No. 21 of the Yardimli branch, Fund No. 102 of the Astara branch, Fund No. 69 of the Jalilabad branch in the study of the socio-economic and cultural life of the region. A large number of documents are available. Among them, the protocols of the council meetings and the orders of the regional executive power prevail. These documents reflect the socio-economic and cultural measures implemented in the regions. The industry, agriculture, education, transport, tourism and social welfare of the region are reflected in the compiled statistical tables. Besides, in the funds No. 47, 199, 212, 221, 243, 264 of the Lankaran branch of the National Archives Office, in the funds No. 169, 193, 188, 179 of the Masalli branch, in the funds No. 5, 7, 9, 49 of the Lerik branch, 136, 141 of the Astara branch, funds No. 145, 147, funds No. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 of the Yardimli branch, funds No. 49, 52, 55, 60 of the Jalilabad branch store documents corresponding to the administrative settlements of the regions. Among these documents, references, reports, and information about the land with a share are predominant.

Chronologically, the dissertation covering the years 2003-2018 studies the socio-economic and cultural development of the southeastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Positive results are studied by examining the measures implemented in the southeastern region of the republic in accordance with the State Program for the socio-economic development of the regions implemented during 2004-2018.

**Object and subject of research.** The socio-economic and cultural development of the southeastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the object of the selected research topic. The subject of the research is the investigation of the traditional areas of health care, sports, communal economy, education, industry, tourism, road and transport system, and agriculture, which are developing in the region with the successful state policy implemented in the south-eastern region of the republic. Under the direct instructions of President

Ilham Aliyev, the industrial enterprises and the development of the private sector in the region created conditions for the improvement of the social welfare of the population, the growth of GDP in the country, and the social infrastructure was formed. The correct choice of the object and the subject of the dissertation greatly facilitated the process of conducting research.

**Goals and objectives of the research.** The main purpose of the research is to investigate the socio-economic and cultural development of the south-eastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the important separate areas of agriculture of the region in a detailed and comprehensive manner based on archival documents, historical literature, statistical material and other source data related to the topic. In order to achieve this goal, the following specific tasks were set in the research work and an attempt was made to solve them:

- To conduct a correct analysis of the socio-economic and cultural development of the south-eastern region of the republic, to show the socio-economic and cultural development of the region during the national leader Heydar Aliyev;

- To determine the positive results of the implementation of State Programs in the region, the history of socio-economic and cultural development;

- To show the reconstruction of the healthcare system of the region, the work done in this field;

- To show the reconstruction of construction, utility, drinking water, electricity and blue gas areas of the region;

- To determine the general situation and development characteristics of the regional industry, the tourism potential of the region, to ensure the investigation of the measures taken in this work;

- To show the modernization of the communication system of the region and the development of information, communication technologies;

- To determine the date of reconstruction of the road and transport system of the region, implementation of infrastructure projects;

- To determine the characteristics of the development of education, science and culture in the region;

- To analyze the socio-economic and cultural development characteristics of the region;
- To comprehensively analyze the development dynamics of tea growing, citrus fruit growing and melon growing, animal husbandry in separate economic fields of the region;
- To give the general socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the modern state of the region.

**Scientific method of research.** During the research of the dissertation, the method of historical comparative analysis and the method of objective approach to history were taken as the basis for achieving the set goal. The measures implemented using research methods were properly assessed, objectivity was preserved and events were studied in sequence. In the dissertation, the determination of the characteristics of the socio-economic and cultural development of the southeastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan formed the main core of the research work.

**The main provisions of the defense.** The economic reforms carried out in the country have also manifested themselves in the south-eastern region of the republic. Substantial growth was observed in the regional industry. In accordance with the State Programs of socio-economic development of the regions covering the years 2004-2018, socio-economic development has been achieved here and the infrastructure has been restored.

- Regional industry has been reconstructed, new factories have been established in Lankaran, Jalilabad, Astara and Masalli regions. A lot of jobs have been opened due to newly created enterprises. Entrepreneurship was formed due to loans allocated to the state account. The implementation of State Programs has greatly facilitated the progress of this work.

- The implemented measures lead to the development of the industrial sector in the southeastern region of the republic, the opening of new industrial enterprises, and an increase in the volume of production. Year by year growth was observed in the region's industry compared to agriculture.

- The successful continuation of the socio-economic development policy defined by national leader Heydar Aliyev by President Ilham Aliyev created conditions for development in the southeastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan and ensured the improvement of the social welfare of the population.

- The communal facilities of the region were reconstructed, the housing conditions of the population were improved. New power stations, water transmission facilities, gas-compressor stations were commissioned.

- The construction works of the region expanded, the process of urban improvement accelerated. Administrative and residential buildings were built at the expense of state funds. The production of building materials included in the construction industry was expanded.

- Measures taken for the development of tourism, important tourism centers were created in the south-eastern region of the republic. The development of tourism, in turn, had a positive effect on the growth of the regional economy and employment of the population.

- Educational infrastructure according to modern standards was created. The development of scientific center and higher education was ensured in the region. The level of education and the number of students of Lankaran State University have increased significantly. The direction of development and promotion of science in the region was determined.

- The national information and communication infrastructure of the region was built on the basis of modern technologies, new projects were realized, and the quality of internet service increased. A lot of work has been done in the access of the population of the region to the international network.

- The reconstruction of the road transport system of the region has been ensured, the construction of the Alat-Astara international highway has been completed, cargo transportation has increased significantly, the airport according to international standards has been put into use, and the construction and repair of city, settlement and rural roads has been organized.

- As a result of the state's attention to agriculture, work has been done to restore tea farming in the region, and a state program has been adopted for this purpose. The work of giving new breeds of animals to family farms is organized. Expansion of grain growing, viticulture and citrus fruit growing has been organized.

- With the development of the region in the cultural field, national characteristics have been preserved, the framework of mass cultural events has been greatly expanded, and infrastructure has been formed in this field. Repair and restoration of historical monuments has been carried out.

**Scientific novelty of research work.** The dissertation is the first research work that studies the issues of socio-economic and cultural development of the southeastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan during 2003-2018. The analysis of archival documents, literature on the topic, periodicals and various source materials obtained during the research gives grounds to consider the following as the scientific innovation of the dissertation.

- For the first time, the socio-economic and cultural development of the south-eastern region of the republic was studied in the research work, the development features were determined and their systematization was carried out;

- Most of the archival documents and statistical figures taken from the primary sources used during the writing of the dissertation were included in the scientific circulation for the first time;

- The progress experienced in the industry, social and cultural spheres, as well as in agriculture of the southeastern region of the republic was investigated on the basis of archival sources, statistical documents and materials of the press of the time, and the development was noted as the result of the purposeful policy implemented by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev;

- The history of socio-economic and cultural development of the region has been determined, the documents covering the specified period have been systematized;

- Important steps have been taken in the creation of health infrastructure in the region, city hospitals, polyclinics, diagnostic

centers have been established. The quality of public service areas has increased significantly;

- The construction of sports facilities and newly created sports centers have created conditions for regional athletes to participate in international competitions. Athletes from the region represented our country in international competitions and achieved success;

- Reconstruction of the communal economic areas of the region was carried out in accordance with the State Programs for the socio-economic development of the regions (2004-2018). Substantial work has been done in the restoration of electricity, drinking water and blue gas facilities included in the State Program, and the basis and opportunity for solving social problems has been created;

- More than 250 schools have been built or overhauled in the region. The educational infrastructure has been significantly improved during the mentioned period, and the quality of education has increased. Scientific centers were established. Higher education has been modernized and a scientific environment has been formed. The construction of modular schools has been carried out, the share of the region in admission to higher education institutions has increased significantly;

- Tourism centers were created, the number of service areas and the quality of service increased. Statistical figures show that there has been a significant increase in the flow of tourists to the region. Restoration of historical and cultural monuments has been organized. As a result, the foundation for the formation of a cultural environment was created;

- The communication system of the region is fully electronic, connection to the international network is ensured. The mountain villages of the region were provided with a high-speed internet line, and the scope of electronic services provided to the population was expanded;

- Large farms have been established in the region, and considerable state funds have been invested in this area. The areas of tea growing, grain growing, viticulture, animal husbandry, citrus fruit growing and vegetable growing have been reconstructed in the

region. The study of international experience in the direction of efficient use of agricultural fields and adaptation of agricultural products to world standards is continued.

- The positive changes that occurred in separate socio-economic and cultural areas of the south-eastern region of the republic were studied for the first time in chronological order, and the dynamics of the changes were scientifically explained.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** In the dissertation, for the first time, the socio-economic development of the south-eastern region of the republic was comprehensively processed and systematized on the basis of historical archives and existing sources. The scientific theoretical part of the socio-economic development of the region has been determined. The actual materials of the dissertation and the obtained scientific results can be used in the preparation of general works on the history of socio-economic development of Azerbaijan, textbooks on the history of the Motherland, as well as in defining the concept of socio-economic and cultural development of our republic. The study of the positive results of the State Programs of socio-economic development of the regions carried out in the region reflects the important importance of the research work.

The scientific results of the research can be used for lectures and special courses in the history and economics faculties of the higher schools of our country.

**Research approval and implementation.** The main provisions and results of the dissertation are reflected in 1 monograph, articles and theses published in Azerbaijan and abroad. The results of the research were presented at republican and international scientific-practical conferences held in the country and abroad.

**Name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed.** The dissertation work was carried out in the “History of the Republic of Azerbaijan” department of the Institute of History and Ethnology named after Abbasgulu Bakikhanov of ANAS.

**The structure volume of the dissertation.** Dissertation work Introduction (33.489 marks), four chapters containing 19 paragraphs



(Chapter I – 132.503 marks, Chapter II – 111.652 marks, Chapter III – 95.895 marks, Chapter IV – 130.030 marks), conclusion – It consists of 24.365 signs and a bibliography (49.962 signs). The total volume of the dissertation is 312 pages, excluding the bibliography and tables, 527.934 characters.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **“Introduction”** part of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic is justified, the chronological framework of the research, the level of study and the source base are disclosed, the goals and objectives of the research are defined, the scientific innovation is justified, the theoretical and methodological foundations, practical importance are shown, and also information is given about the approval and structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter called **“Building infrastructure and implementation of State Programs in the southeastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan”** consists of four subchapters. The first subchapter is entitled **“Socio-economic and cultural development of the region during the period of national leader Heydar Aliyev (1969-2003)”**. In August 1969, the proposals put forward by Heydar Aliyev at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan resulted in the creation of healthy and business conditions in the republic and started the development of agriculture and industry. Especially in the southern region of the republic, vegetable growing, tea growing, animal husbandry, viticulture entered the period of development starting from this period. First of all, the deficiencies that existed in agriculture have been eliminated and the economic backwardness has been put an end to. Here, the socio-economic development features of the region were studied and included in the research for the first time.

It was on the initiative of Heydar Aliyev that the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR adopted the decision **“On the development of tea cultivation in the Republic”** dated April 20, 1972. According to the decision, new tea plantations were planted on 100 hectares of land in Masalli district, and thinning was canceled on 60 hectares of land. In 1973, the tea state farms of the region sold 7,044 tons of green tea to the state instead of 6,670 tons, productivity was high in state farms named after **“M.F.Akhundov”**, **“Telman”**, and **“Communism Yolu”**. Having achieved higher results than the river of the state farms named after Telman and **“Communism Road”**, during

three years it sold 113.7 tons and 129.8 tons of surplus products to the state in addition to the plan, respectively.<sup>36</sup> Thus, in 1974, Lankaran region's tea farms delivered 7,000 tons of produce to the state, and the yield per hectare was 22.7 quintals, which is 6.7 quintals more than in 1970. During this period, the industrial and agricultural areas of the region were provided with equipment and new irrigation networks were created.

During the research, it became clear that necessary measures were taken for the socio-economic development of the region in the indicated period. For this reason, the construction of irrigation facilities and water lakes was started in the region. In 1976, the Khanbulanchay lake in Lankaran was put into use, and after that, high results were achieved in the production of fresh vegetables and green tea. The commissioning of these facilities made it possible to intensify agricultural production in the republic, to provide water to the soil on an area of more than 120,000 hectares, and to increase the production of cotton, grapes, vegetables, tea and other agricultural crops.<sup>37</sup>

“Communism Road”, “M.Azizbeyov”, “Fuzuli”, “Lenin” in Astara district, “50th anniversary of Komsomol”, “Communism” state farms in Lankaran district and a number of other farms have gained rich experience in this field. Subtropical state farm named after “Lenin” in Astara region was the state farm that cultivated tea with the lowest cost in the republic. In 1981, the profitability of production in this state farm was 118 percent. The main reason for this was the application of technology, irrigation and good cultivation. In the 90s of the 20th century, the current political situation created conditions for the decline of the country in the socio-economic field. During Heydar Aliyev’s leadership of the country for the second time, the socio-economic crisis was prevented, reforms were carried out in this area and a new development concept of the region was defined.

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<sup>36</sup>Masallı rayon partiya komitəsinin birinci katibi Z.M.Ömərov yoldaşın məruzəsi. // Çağırış. – 1974, 15 yanvar. – s. 2.

<sup>37</sup>Həsənov Ə. Lənkəran Heydər Əliyev siyasətinin işığında/ Ə.Həsənov. – Bakı: Ozan nəşriyyatı, – 2004, – 192 s.

In the second sub-chapter entitled **“Development of the region and improvement of social welfare through the implementation of State Programs (2003-2018)”**, the implementation of State Programs in the region and their positive results were involved in the study. In order to fight against poverty, the “State Program of Poverty Reduction and Economic Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2003-2005”, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated February 20, 2003, was adopted.

The reforms and measures in the field of employment carried out in the country were highly evaluated by the Secretary General of the International Labor Organization Kh.Somaviya, and Azerbaijan was included among the 10 leading countries in terms of youth employment. “State programs for socio-economic development of regions (2004-2018)” created conditions for the development of the region, improvement of social welfare and opening of new jobs. In this field, successful work has been carried out in the south-eastern region of the republic, and important results have been achieved in the direction of the implementation of State Programs. President Ilham Aliyev said in his speech within the framework of his visit to the southern region: *“Today I am very happy when I am in Astara, Lankaran, Masalli and Jalilabad. I am glad that Azerbaijan is developing, new jobs are opening, new enterprises are operating. Goods produced in our country are exported to other countries. We want that too”*.<sup>38</sup>

New enterprises established in the south-eastern region of the republic have also increased significantly. Thus, in 2004, 204, 204 in 2005, 198 in 2006, 265 in 2007, and 215 in 2008, 1082 new enterprises started operating in the region. The support of the National Fund for Entrepreneurship Support in the creation of these enterprises is significant. In 2007, 8 percent of the loans allocated by the Fund by region were allocated to the south-eastern region of the republic. The number of projects implemented in the region in

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<sup>38</sup>Qalib A. Cəlilabadda sahibkarlıq fəaliyyəti genişlənir // Xalq. – 2005, 8 mart. – s. 5.

accordance with the State Programs has increased, the new jobs created have helped to improve the social welfare of the population, and prevented the flow of the population to large cities. The measures taken to eliminate unemployment have given positive results.

In 2014-2018, the indicator of gross domestic product per capita in the southeastern region of the republic increased significantly, this indicator was 1632.5 manats in Astara district, 1852.2 manats in Jalilabad district, 1151.3 manats in Lerik district, 1151.3 manats in Lankaran district in 2018. 1911 manats, 1455.4 manats in Masalli district, and 1112.1 manats in Yardimli district. In 2018, the number of people working with bananas in the region was 75.2 thousand, which is 3.5 times more than in 2003. During the indicated period, economic development was formed in the region with the implementation of State Programs, and entrepreneurial subjects were created in the fields of agriculture and industry. The number of industrial enterprises operating in the region was 78 in 2005, 82 in 2007, and 92 in 2010, which created conditions for improving the social welfare of the population of the region.

During the mentioned period, the new enterprises created in the south-eastern region of the republic also increased significantly. In accordance with the State Program for the socio-economic development of the regions in 2009-2013, the National Fund for Entrepreneurship Support provided preferential investment in projects aimed at supporting the development of entrepreneurship in the region. Thus, with the implementation of State Programs, on July 30, 2010, 340,000 manat concessional loans were granted to 29 business entities operating in Masalli and Jalilabad districts, which ensured the creation of more than 50 new jobs.<sup>39</sup>

In the third sub-chapter entitled **“From the history of the organization of construction and construction works (2003-2018 years)”**, the organization of construction and construction works in the region was involved in the study. The construction works carried out in the region have reconstructed the social infrastructure. At the

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<sup>39</sup>Sahibkarlara güzəştli kredit verilmişdir // Yeni həyat. – 2010, 9 avqust. – s. 3.

same time, the production of construction materials used in the construction industry in the region has been expanded, and the search and exploration of new construction material deposits has been strengthened. In the territory of Astara, Lankaran, Masalli, Yardimli, Jalilabad, Lerik administrative districts, which are included in the region, extensive landscaping and construction works have been carried out.

On November 24, 2003, the Decree “On measures to accelerate the socio-economic development of the Republic of Azerbaijan” signed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan İlham Aliyev accelerated the transition of the country to a new stage of development. The decree greatly expanded the work of construction and improvement works in the south-eastern region of the republic.

In 2004-2007, “Samit” LLC, “M-Shirvanli” LLC, “Lenkoran” brick OJSC, “Kharkhatan” brick LLC, and “Zaman” LLC, engaged in the production of construction materials, were established in the region. In 2007, the volume of construction works performed by construction enterprises in the district during the year, Housing and communal development, increased by 2 times compared to the previous year and amounted to 12.4 million manats. The number of people working in construction enterprises was 394, their average monthly nominal salary was 141 manats.<sup>40</sup>

Administrative and residential buildings were built at the expense of state funds. The production of building materials included in the construction industry was expanded. It is concluded from the statistical materials that in 2010, 133763.3 manats were invested in the construction area of the region, and in 2016 this figure was increased to 440064.5 manats. In 2012, there were 40 construction organizations in the region, and in 2016, their number reached 47. In 2000, 35.1 thousand m<sup>2</sup> of residential houses were put into use in the region, and in 2016, this number increased to 114.7 thousand m<sup>2</sup>, and in 2018, it reached 125.4 thousand m<sup>2</sup>. In 2004-2018, the volume of

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<sup>40</sup>Lənkəran rayon icra hakiminin 2007-ci il üçün illik hesabatı // Lənkəran rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-9.

construction and repair works carried out in the south-eastern region of the republic has increased significantly.

The fourth sub-chapter entitled **“Development of housing and communal economy”** consists of three paragraphs. In the first paragraph entitled “Development of the region's housing and drinking water industry”, the restoration of the region's housing and drinking water industry was included in the study. In 2003, new residential houses with a total area of 46182 m<sup>2</sup> were commissioned in Lankaran region, which is 33 percent more than last year. 38,092 m<sup>2</sup> or 82.5 percent of the residential houses put into use were built at the expense of the population's personal funds. In order to improve their housing conditions, the residents of the region spent 11,923 thousand manats on housing construction.

At the beginning of 2004, the total housing fund of Lankaran region was 2418.1 thousand m<sup>2</sup>. 2271.1 thousand m<sup>2</sup> or 93.9 percent of it belongs to the private housing fund, 147.0 thousand m<sup>2</sup> or 6.1 percent belongs to the fund of state, public and housing construction cooperatives.<sup>41</sup> By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated September 14, 2005, the action plan "on accelerating the socio-economic development of the regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including Lankaran city, Astara, Lerik, Masalli and Yardimli regions" was approved. According to the action plan, the new infrastructure created in the region played an important role in solving the social problems of the population, and new projects were implemented. In 2005, “Azersu” JSC received 500,000 zlotys for the reconstruction of the water and sewage system of Lankaran city. allocation of investment funds of manat is planned.<sup>42</sup>

During the implementation of the State Programs (2004-2018), more than 175.2 km of water, more than 58.1 km of sewage lines were built in the region, more than 50 water artesian wells were built and reconstructed, 8 cities in the district centers (Along with water

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<sup>41</sup>Lənkəran rayonunun statistik göstəriciləri (2005-2008) / Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi. – Lənkəran, – 2009, – 59 s.

<sup>42</sup>Regionların sosial-iqtisadi inkişafı (2004-2018-ci illər) / Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi. Statistik məcmuə. – Bakı: yanvar-2006, – 155 s.

supply, sewerage projects have been completed. After the repair and restoration of the Khanbulanachay water regulator, the drinking water needs of the cities of Lankaran and Astara have been fully met. Provision of drinking water to administrative residential districts of Masalli, Yardimli, Lerik and Jalilabad districts has been partially implemented.

In the second paragraph entitled **“Reconstruction of the region’s electricity economy”**, the reconstruction of the region's electricity economy is included in the study. In 2003, there was a certain problem in the electricity economy of the region, and the city centers were not fully supplied with energy.

In 2006, a newly built modular power station with a capacity of 87 MV+ was put into operation in Astara region, and a 3.2 km long 2-circuit 110 kV EVX was built to transmit the produced electricity to the system. Due to the internal capabilities of “Azerenerji” OJSC, 2 25 MVA transformers, which were already working in load mode in the 110 kV Masalli substation, were replaced with new 40 MVA transformers. construction of the station has been carried out. In addition to electricity production, the station will play an important role in protecting the environment. The station with a capacity of 1.7 megabytes will produce 2.5 million kva/h of electricity per year.<sup>43</sup>

The rebuilt Lankaran-2 substation supplies electricity to 17,500 subscribers, including the city of Lankaran, 4 villages and settlements, and the substation is equipped with electronic relay protection and automation systems that meet modern standards. The substation is connected to a remotely controlled SCADA dispatch system. In order to provide the population with electricity in the South-Eastern region of the Republic, and to provide high-level service to subscribers, the implementation of measures was continued during the years 2003-2018. Thus, 2 power stations were rebuilt in the region, 25 semi-power stations were rebuilt, 345 kilometers of new power lines

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<sup>43</sup>Prezident İlham Əliyev “Astara 1” Kiçik Su Elektrik Stansiyasının təməlqoyma mərasimində iştirak etmişdir // Xalq. – 2011, 16 aprel. – s. 1.



were built, 452 kilometers of power lines were overhauled, and 156 transformers were installed.

In the third paragraph entitled **“Restoration of the blue gas industry of the region”**, the reconstruction of the blue gas industry of the region and the work done in this direction were included in the research. In order to provide the population with blue gas in the city of Lankaran, it was planned to build a new line of 117 km. As a result of the works, 9171 gas meters were installed for 10169 subscribers in the city of Lankaran in 2007. The report of the Lankaran Gas Operation Department shows that during the year, 22 million 548 thousand cubic meters of natural gas worth 1 million 88 thousand 414 manats were given to consumers, and the payment was 492 093 manats. This is 45.2 percent of the supplied natural gas. In order to supply Yardimli region with natural gas, a 219 mm main gas line was built from Ordaxal village of Lerik to the district center with a length of 28 km. 36 roads of the main line were built by crossing 6 river crossings, 12 km of steep cliffs, and 10 km of dense forest. 11.5 million manats of state funds were spent on the construction of the line. During the first six months of 2007, 433 private houses were supplied with gas. The construction of the Astara Gas-Compressor station played a key role in the restoration of the blue gas industry in the southeastern region of the republic. The main function of the station is to increase the pressure of the gas to be transferred to the Islamic Republic of Iran from 12 atmospheres to 55 atmospheres.

Thus, during the years 2005-2018, more than 871 km of gas lines were built or repaired in the region, and 331 settlements and residential areas were supplied with gas in 8 districts and cities.

The second chapter called **“Economic development of the southeastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan”** consists of four sub-chapters. The first subchapter is called **“Development of Industry”**. Thus, the development of this field in all regions of the republic has been accelerated by the establishment of newly created enterprises in the industrial field and the restoration of production areas.

In 2004, “Vita”, “Lenkoran-sud”, OJSC, “Luks”, “Chinar” and “Maz” enterprises were established in Lankaran region, where canned fruit and vegetable products were produced. Local farmers handed over the products they produced to production enterprises, thereby creating conditions for the development of agriculture. In connection with supporting the reconstruction and expansion of fishing and fish processing industry in Astara region, 20 fishing sheds were opened, and 2 10-ton refrigerators were installed. In the region, “Khazarbalyg” LLC and “Kaspi” ABSK engaged in fishing and organized the hunting of akhchali fish and kilka fish species. In the third quarter of 2006, 2 neurots consisting of 2 wooden collages and 6 boilers were built and installed for fishing. In 2012, 89.7 percent of the industrial output of the southeastern region of the republic was shared by Masalli, Lankaran and Astara regions.

While 4,113 people worked in the regional industry in 20011, in 2012 this indicator was equal to 4,363 people. In that year, the average monthly salary in the regional industry was 266.6 manats. In other areas of the region’s processing industry, new enterprises have been established that apply advanced technologies in the areas of food industry, light industry, furniture industry, construction materials production. In 2013, the number of industrial enterprises in the region was 76, the number of employees was 5560 people, the volume of industrial output was special for the non-state sector. its weight was 59.9 percent. In general, in 2010-2016, a growth rate was observed in the industrial production enterprises of the region.

In 2018, the number of industrial enterprises operating in the region reached 96, the share of the non-state sector in industrial output was 70.9 percent, and the balance of the finished product stock at the end of the year was 30,046.9 thousand manats. The average monthly nominal wage in industrial enterprises increased 4.7 times to 648.5 manats, including 753.2 manats in the non-state sector and 438.5 manats in the processing industry. In 2018, the number of industrial plants operating at full capacity in the region reached 21.

In the second sub-chapter entitled “**Tourism development**”, the general situation of regional tourism was involved in the research. In

accordance with the State Programs of the socio-economic development of the regions, tourism facilities according to modern standards were put into use in the region and created conditions for the development of the tourism industry. The tourism industry of the region includes activities of tourist organizations, service of various types of passenger transport, accommodation and catering facilities, recreation, cultural services, sports performances, entertainment services and auxiliary services.

97 p. of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated July 16, 2004. "Certification of Tourist Excursion Services" rules were approved by decision. In 2005, the documents of "Khanbulan" tourism and recreation center, "Mamusta" Health Center, "Dalga" hotel, "Mehman" hotel operating in Lankaran region were prepared in accordance with the rules of "Certification of Tourist Excursion Services" and submitted to the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Tourism. has been done.<sup>44</sup>

In 2004-2005, recreation and tourism centers such as "Shalala", "Meshachi", "Tabsum", "Shahmurad", "Meshabeyi", "Mirza", "Chingiz", "Natig" were established in the territory of Lerik region. In accordance with the I State Program, construction works were carried out in the "Tabassum" recreation center, and new cottages were put into use. In 2006-2008, the income of hotel service enterprises in the region increased by 3.7 times, which is 2.4 times more than the corresponding indicator for the republic. During this period, the incomes obtained in the field of hotel services were higher in Lerik, one of the administrative regions of the region<sup>45</sup>. The measures implemented by the state have strengthened the flow of tourists to the region. According to the information of the State Statistics Committee, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Turkey, Iran

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<sup>44</sup>Lənkəran İdman və Turizm İdarəsinin sənədləri (2004-2015-ci illər) // Azərbaycan Respublikası Milli Arxiv İdarəsinin Lənkəran filialı, fond №315, siyahı №1, vərəq-17.

<sup>45</sup>Lerik Şəhər İcra Hakimiyyəti Başçısı yanında şura iclasının protokolları (2004-2015-ci illər) // Azərbaycan Respublikası Milli Arxiv İdarəsinin Lerik filialı, fond №2, siyahı №1, vərəq-86.

and Saudi Arabia occupy the top five in terms of the number of foreign citizens visiting our country. The next countries in the top ten were the United Arab Emirates, India, Ukraine, Turkmenistan and Iraq. As of December 12, 2016, the total number of tourists staying in hotels and hotel-type establishments in Lankaran was 16,120, of which 1,233 were there were foreign tourists. The largest number of tourists came from the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation, and the number of tourists from Arab countries increased by 35 percent. During the year, 3 new hotels and two hotels were commissioned in Lankaran.<sup>46</sup> During the years 2015-2018, the number of tourism enterprises in the region increased by 7.5 percent per year on average, the level of employment in the tourism sector increased by 9.2 percent, and the number of foreign citizens coming for tourism increased by 6.4 percent.

As a result of the development of tourism in the region, in 2018, there are 79 hotel-type facilities, and during the year, 11 hotels and hotel-type facilities, 9 tourism companies were given special consent (license), the number of one-time capacity places in hotels and hotel-type establishments is 3249, and the number of overnight stays There were 61,502 people. Newly created tourism-recreation centers, hotels, therapeutic health centers played a key role in the development of tourism in the region.

In the third sub-chapter entitled **“Communication and ICT development”**, the modernization of the region’s communication and ICT was included in the research. In 2004, a Regional Information Center was established under the District Executive Authority in connection with the implementation of the National Strategy on communication and communication technologies for the Lankaran region. 2000 In 2016, the number of post, telephone and telegraph enterprises in the South-East region of the Republic was 147, and in 2016, this number increased to 177. In 2000, the number of telephone devices per 100 families in the region was 37, and in 2012, this figure

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<sup>46</sup>Lənkəran Turizm İnformasiya Mərkəzinin 2016-cı il ərzində gördüyü işlərin hesabatı // Lənkəran rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-1.

reached 54. In the "The Global Information Technology Report 2010-2011" report of the World Economic Forum, according to the "ICT price basket" indicator calculated by the Azerbaijan International Telecommunication Union, Azerbaijan moved up 46 places from the 99th place in 2009 to the 53rd place in 2010.

In 2013, the installation capacity of PBXs in the Masalli region was 29,092, and the usage capacity was 23,998 subscribers. All ATSS in the region have been fully electronic, and villages have been provided with high-speed internet. As is known, means of communication are created to connect people, to provide them with means of communication. Mass communications serve as communication support for mass subjects. In 2014, DSLAM equipment was installed by increasing the number of 128 ports in city EATS, 32 ports in Goytepe, and 427 ports in rural EATS in order to provide Internet to subscribers in Jalilabad region. 70 m of the city's Heydar Aliyev avenue and 335 m of the communication line in the villages of Sarhadabad, Jalayir, Hamargishlaq were replaced with new ones.

The intensive and high-level development of the existing information and communication areas of the region has resulted in the expansion of new types of services, including mobile phone communication and high-speed Internet. Changes have taken place in the field of information and communication technologies, which are considered important for the transition to the information society, the formation of electronic government, and the development of intellectual potential in the region. As a result of the implemented reforms, new projects have been realized, internet service tariffs have been lowered, ICT has been widely applied in state and private enterprises. and the construction of communication infrastructure on the basis of modern technologies, as a result of the organization of the information society, the quality of electronic services provided to the population has increased. In 2010-2018, the share of Electronic Telephone Exchanges (ATS) of the region was increased from 44.2 percent to 88.4 percent, and from 62.6 percent to 89 percent in the telephone network. As a result of modernization works carried out by network operators, the capacity of the telephone network has

increased by 39 percent, and the number of basic telephone sets has increased by 41 percent. The number of basic telephones per 100 people was 70 in the city and 39 in the villages. The total number of mobile phone subscribers in the region reached 572.7 thousand. 122 Electronic Telephone Stations were re-installed and put into use in the region, 65 post offices were rebuilt.

In the fourth sub-chapter entitled **“Organization of road and transport infrastructure”**, the road and transport system of the region was involved in the research and the work carried out in this field was studied. In 2003-2018, fundamental works were carried out in the organization of the road economy and transport system of the south-eastern region of the republic. The important changes in the development of the region were clearly noticeable in the transport infrastructure. The large-scale measures implemented in this area have had an impact on the socio-economic development of the region. At the same time, the construction and organization of road and transport infrastructure has expanded.

In 2005, with the aim of constructing a four-lane Alat-Astara highway, a technical and economic substantiation plan for the construction of the road was prepared by the company “Passilo”. 6 bridges were restored on the km road, despite the total cost of the project being 10 million manats, 8 million manats were spent, and 104 tons of asphalt-concrete work was done. This road has facilitated transportation to 54 villages, including 6 settlements of Masalli district and 48 settlements of Yardimli district.

In 2007, 6,857.3 thousand manats worth of work was carried out on the repair and maintenance of roads in accordance with the I State Program in Yardimli district, 58.8 km of roads were repaired. The report of the Jalilabad District Road Operation Department No. 56 shows that 133 km of the 307 km inter-village highways in the service of the department have been covered with asphalt, and gravel

has been poured on the 174 km inter-village road connecting 90 villages with 105,000 inhabitants.<sup>47</sup>

Substantial work has been done on the air transport of the region, and the Lankaran Airport was built on the order of the head of the country, and the region's connection to international air transport was ensured. On October 7, 2008, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev inaugurated the Lankaran International Airport. As a result of the measures implemented in the road and transport sector, which played an important role in the country's development in 2009-2013, the work of restoring road networks in the southeastern region of the republic was expanded. During this period, 416.5 km of highways, 35 bridges and tunnels were built and overhauled throughout the region. The development of the road and transport system contributed to the improvement of social welfare of the region and created conditions for rapid economic development. With the reforms carried out in the road transport sector, the transport park in the region has been renewed. The Order dated April 3, 2012, signed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, provided for the major repair of the 26 km Lerik-Gosmalyan-Kalvaz road. With another Order dated September 14, 2013, the overhaul of 36 km of the Noda-Singadilan-Khanegah highway, which connects 50 settlements with 30 thousand people, was started. In 2003-2018, the work of restoring road networks in the southeastern region of the republic expanded, during this period 892 km of highways, more than 50 bridges and tunnels were built and overhauled in the region. In 2018 alone, 8,348,000 tons of freight were transported by road, and the total freight turnover of the region was 1,218.3 mln. tons, the total number of cars was 72316 units. Astara, Lankaran, Masalli, Jalilabad, Yardimli, Lerik's morning, settlement and certain village roads have been completely renovated. The bus stations of the cities of Masalli, Yardimli, and Jalilabad have been renovated and put into use. According to the calculations of the Davos Economic Forum in 2018,

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<sup>47</sup>Azərbaycan Respublikası Nəqliyyat Nazirliyi, 56 sayılı Yol İstismar İdarəsinin 2006-cı il üçün gördüyü işlər barədə arayışı // Cəlilabad rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-1.

our country is on the 34th place in the world in the field of road construction, which has a special weight in the road construction of the region. In 2003-2018, marking lines were drawn on 457 km of road sections, 921 km of curved bridges, 685 signal poles, and 782 road signs of various purposes were installed on the highways of the southeastern region of the republic for the purpose of ensuring traffic organization and safety.

The third chapter entitled **“Development of the agricultural sector in the south-eastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan”** consists of five sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter is called **“Grain farming”**. Here, the grain farming of the region was involved in the research. “Agroleasing” OJSC, which was established according to the Decree of the head of the country dated October 23, 2004 “On additional measures in the field of leasing in the agricultural sector”, the work of supplying farmers engaged in agriculture with agrochemicals, high-reproduction wheat seeds and providing them with modern equipment greatly improved. Jalilabad district is one of the highly developed grain farming administrative areas of the region.

In 2004, an agro-service was established in Guneshli village of the region, farmers were provided with modern equipment such as combine harvesters, tractors, seed sowers, soil cultivators and sprayers. In 2005, the regional representative office of “Agroleasing” OJSC was established in the region. With the help of IFAD (International Fund for the Development of Agriculture) operating in Lerik region, 40 farmers planted grain on 25 hectares of land. In 2005, 169 enterprises registered in Lerik region were engaged in the production of agricultural products. In that year, 7194 hectares of grain were planted in the region and 12374 tons of grain were collected with a yield of 17.2 centners per hectare.

It is also envisaged in the I State Program that large farms should be created in the field of rice cultivation in Astara region. Artupa, Alasha of the district. Rice farms were established in Erchivan, Kakalos, Siyekaran, Tangerud, and Pensar villages. Logman Dadashov, Aghadade Javadov, Alibaba Aliyev, Hokumali Aliyev, Parviz Ahadov, Gafar Abidinov, Mirtaghi Murtuzayev produced about 50



quintals per hectare. The most cultivated rice varieties were “Hashimi”, “Sadri”, “Anbarbu”, “Cilei” and “Gasim Khan”. In 2011, the production of cereals and legumes in the region increased by 2.3 times, wheat production by 2.0 times, barley production increased by 3.1 times, corn production by 3.7 times, sunflower production by 4.6 times, and rice production by 4.1 times. The main grain production regions were Jalilabad, Yardimli, Masalli and Lerik. 2015 was declared the “Year of Agriculture” by President Ilham Aliyev. In this regard, seminars were organized with farmers by relevant institutions in the region, and work was carried out in the direction of increasing the production of ecologically clean products in grain farms.

Grain cultivation in the region has increased due to the granting of temporary tax concessions and loans. If in 2003, 45,994 ha of grain were planted in Jalilabad region, in 2016 this number reached 68,469 ha. In general, grain cultivation in the region reached 89,721 ha, and the yield was 29.3 centners. In 2016, 650 hectares of rice were planted in Lankaran Astara and Masalli regions and 1568.5 tons of rice were harvested. Compared to 2017, rice cultivation in the region increased by 30 percent, and the average yield was 40.1 centners. In 2018, grain cultivation in the region was 89,992 thousand hectares, and the yield reached 25.5 centners. Only in Jalilabad district, grain farms were established on 68,469 ha, and the productivity was 29 centners per hectare. As a result of the concessions given by the state and the care given to farmers, new farms were created and grain cultivation was greatly expanded. The main grain farms of the region were established in Jalilabad, Yardimli, Lerik and Masalli districts.

In the second sub-chapter called “**Tea farming**”, the development of tea farming in the region is included in the study. In the early 1990s, tea farming, which was the main economic sector of the southern region during the Soviet era, experienced a period of decline. During this period, tea plantations and irrigation systems were destroyed, and tea farming lost its former glory.

In 2004, with the aim of developing tea farming in Lankaran region, “Lenkoran chay-5” enterprise planted tea on a 4-hectare area

and established a nursery. According to the proposal of the working group established under the Regional Agrarian Reform Commission, "Tukavila" tea production cooperative was established for the purpose of establishing new tea plantations, and 8 hectares of new tea fields are planned to be established in Saglakucha and Vilvan villages. Farming farms such as "Havzava", "Istisu" production cooperatives, "Hirkan" farmers' union, "Barakat", "Hakikat" and "Islam Taghizadeh" were established for tea farming. Under the leadership of Ilyas Aliyev, "Ilyas Chay" farm was established in Vilvan village of Lankaran region. The farm has 5 hectares of tea area, which collects an average of 4.5 tons of green tea leaves per year and delivers them to processing plants as excellent varieties. In 2004, 7 tons of tea seedlings were harvested, but the production has increased year by year and reached 15-20 tons.<sup>48</sup> For the first time in the Lankaran region, the efficient cultivation scheme applied in the farm of farmer Ilyas Aliyev has given its positive result from the third year.

Peasant farms such as "Emin", "Ilkin", "Khazar", "Almaz" operating in Astara region differ in terms of tea cultivation productivity. Every year, 350-400 tons of green tea leaves are collected and delivered to processing enterprises from farms led by N.Rasulov, N.Ahmadov, S.Azimov, T.Asadov, E.Babayev, M.Imamalyev, A.Farziyev. One of the main tasks facing the farms is the establishment of new tea plantations.

In 2010, "Astarachay" LLC was established under the leadership of Talat Mammadov. The purpose of the establishment of the farm was to achieve the development of tea growing in the southern region, to restore the former glory of tea growing in the region by using modern techniques and equipment. 178 hectares of tea plants were planted in 2011, 8 hectares in 2012, 93 hectares in 2013 and 114 hectares in 2014.<sup>49</sup> According to the information as of October 1, 2012, 381 tons of green tea leaves were harvested in the region, and

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<sup>48</sup>Çayçılığın inkişafında yeni mərhələ // Respublika. – 2009, 31 iyul. – s. 4.

<sup>49</sup>Məlikov E. Azərbaycan Respublikasının Cənub bölgəsində çayçılıq təsərrüfatının inkişafı tarixindən (2003-2018-ci illər) // Lənkəran Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi Xəbərləri, Humanitar Elmlər, LDU mətbəəsi, – 2020, (I) – s. 106.

the yield from each hectare reached 23 centners. 115 hectares of new tea plantations were established in the villages of Kijaba, Shuvu, Ojakaran of Astara region. "Emin" farm operating in Kijaba settlement of Astara district managed to harvest 100 tons of green tea leaves on 34 hectares of land.<sup>50</sup>

As a result of the successful implementation of the “State Program on the Development of Tea Cultivation in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2018-2027”, the planted tea fields will reach 3,000 hectares, and the harvest of green tea leaves will reach 8.5 tons, which will cover a large part of the country's demand for tea. Only in Masalli in 2013- While there were 5 hectares of tea area in 2018, in 2018 it was increased to 103 ha, and the yield was 0.6 centner. In 2018, the total tea area in the region was 1077 ha, and the production reached 812 tons. 54 farms were established.

In the third sub-chapter called “Viticulture”, the viticulture of the region is included in the study. The development of viticulture in the south-eastern region of the republic was carried out faster in Jalilabad region. Thus, in accordance with the I State Program, new grape plantations were established in Lankaran, Masalli regions. In 2006, 652 tons of grapes were produced in Jalilabad region, which is 232 tons more than the previous year. In 2008, 300 hectares of new gardens were planted in the region and the total area of vineyards was increased to 1500 hectares. 1792 tons of crops were harvested from the vineyards of Jalilabad region, which is 597 tons more than in 2007. With the commissioning of a modern winery in the village of Garazanjir of Jalilabad region, the interest in viticulture has increased among farmers. The annual report of the regional executive authority of 2012 shows that more than 200 hectares of vineyards have been planted in backyards in the region, with a total of 60.8 centners per hectare in the region. 9170 tons of products were produced. This is 2308 tons more than in 2011.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>50</sup>Astarada bu il 400 ton yaşıl çay yarpağı yığımı nəzərdə tutulub. // Yaşıl çay jurnalı. – 2012. № 2 (O2), – s. 48 .

<sup>51</sup>Cəlilabad rayon icra hakiminin 2011-ci il üçün illik hesabatı // Cəlilabad rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-9.

The development of viticulture in the region, the restoration of the agricultural sector, helped to improve the financial well-being of farmers engaged in this field. The “State Program for the development of viticulture in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2012-2020” was approved by the relevant Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and as a result, viticulture and winemaking in the region were adapted to modern standards. Zeynalov Namik planted 38 hectares in Garazanjir village of Jalilabad region, Narimanov Sahib 55 hectares in Tazakend village, Nagiyev Aliyar 67 hectares, Jafarova Zulfiya 98 hectares in Uchtepe village, and Isparov Nuru 25 hectares in Shilavanga village. Favorable natural-climatic conditions of the region for grape production allow domestic demand to be met due to high economic efficiency varieties and produce high-quality products in the markets of neighboring countries. The demand for wine and other grape processing products in the country makes it necessary to develop viticulture in the region.

20 hectares of new vineyards were established in Lankaran region. In the Narmanabad and Qizlagac administrative areas of the district, arable areas have been determined and new farms have been established. Favorable conditions created for production in the agricultural sector in the region, established concessions and subsidies, exemption from taxes for farmers operating in this area, except for land tax, gave impetus to the development of viticulture and winemaking here. The area of grape plantations planted in Jalilabad region has reached 1537 hectares. 44 farms are registered here. 20 hectares of new grape plantations were established in Lankaran region and 21 hectares in Masalli region. If in 2003 there was 49.4 ha of viticulture area in the region, compared to 2018, it reached 1715 ha and 18520 tons of products were produced.

In the fourth sub-chapter called “**Livestock**”, the livestock farming of the region is involved in the research. "Jalilabad-buffalo" association was established in 2005 in order to develop animal husbandry in Jalilabad region in accordance with the I State program. Projects for the construction of factories producing meat and dairy products have been prepared. The development direction of a new

non-traditional animal husbandry for the region has been determined. Thus, by the Decree of Lankaran City Executive Power dated June 16, 2005, 25 ha of land was leased from the State Reserve Fund for 50 years to “Tabiet” LLC located in Narimanabad-2 settlement for the development of beaver farming.<sup>52</sup> The breeding-livestock farm established in Digah village of Lankaran region has increased the number of cattle from 27 heads to 125 heads, and the number of cattle from 31 heads to 160 heads. During the 5 years of implementation of the II State Program, the number of cattle in Masalli region increased from 15,000 to 66,375, and the number of small-horn cattle increased by 16,200 to 72,400. During that period, meat production reached 4543 tons, milk production reached 44155 tons, and egg production reached 42 million 780 thousand.

In the Jalilabad region, an agropark was created under “Guneshli-Argo” LLC, where two farms were installed according to modern standards. 460 head of large horned cattle for dairy and meat purposes were brought here from abroad. 2 pieces of new equipment with a daily production capacity of 50 tons each were brought and installed from Turkey in order to carry out manure drying and packaging. Compared to 2000, the development of animal husbandry in the region in 2018 was reflected in statistical materials, the number of horned cattle was 328,681, the number of sheep and goats was 450,675, the number of birds was 2,372,190, the number of bee families was 60,981, and the production of meat was 27,537 tons. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated August 19, 2015 “On state support for improving the breed composition of livestock” provides for the provision of a subsidy of 100 manats from the state budget to animal owners for each calf purchased through artificial insemination. The order had a positive impact on the development of animal husbandry in family farms and played an important role in changing the gender composition of livestock. In the last quarter of 2017, 76 people in Astara district

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<sup>52</sup>Lənkəran Şəhər İcra Hakimiyyəti Başçısının yanında şura iclasının protokolları (2004-2015-ci illər) // Azərbaycan Respublikası Milli Arxiv İdarəsinin Lənkəran filialı, fond № 278, siyahı №1, vərəq- 8.

were paid a subsidy of 100 manats per calf obtained as a result of artificial insemination.

Animal husbandry has developed in the south-eastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan as a result of the state care. Large livestock breeding farms have been established in Lerik, Yardimli and Jalilabad districts of the region. In Lankaran, Astara and Masalli districts, family farms are predominant. In total, 6,524 prime breed breeding animals were imported and leased to farmers for 3 years with a 50 percent discount, and 567 livestock farms were established in the region in 2003-2018. As a result, compared to 2000, the development of animal husbandry in the region in 2018 was reflected in statistical materials, the number of cattle was 328,681, the number of sheep and goats was 450,675, the number of birds was 2,372,190, the number of bee families was 60,981, and the production of meat was 27,537 tons.

In the fifth sub-chapter entitled **“Citrus fruit growing, vegetable growing and horticulture”**, the region’s citrus fruit growing, vegetable growing and horticulture were involved in the research. Starting from 2003, 300 hectares of citrus and subtropical fruit orchards were restored in the territory of Lankaran region, and a nursery was established. In accordance with the I State Program, restoration works were carried out on 91 hectares of land, new orchards were planted on 44 hectares of land, “Vusal” production cooperative was established in Lankaran region in the field of citrus fruit growing.<sup>53</sup>

In 2008, citrus fruit growing in the south-eastern region of the republic increased by 37.2 percent, vegetable growing and horticulture production by 29.3 percent. As a result of the successful implementation of the I State Program, production has increased significantly at the level of the republic. As a result of the increase in production in the agricultural sector such as citrus fruit growing, vegetable growing and horticulture in the region, the value in actual prices was 22.7 million manats in 2008, which is 22.4 percent more than in

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<sup>53</sup>Məlikov E. Azərbaycan Respublikasının cənub-şərq bölgəsində sitrus meyvəçiliyi, tərəvəzçilik və bağçılığın inkişafı (2003-2018) // Gənc Tədqiqatçı Elmi-praktiki jurnal , – 2020, 6(2), – s. 143.

2000. Compared to 2000, in 2008 citrus fruits and berries were produced in the region by 30.1 percent, melon products by 9.7 percent, and vegetable growing and horticulture by 45.3 percent. A decrease in the area of citrus orchards in the region was observed until 2002, but it was prevented during the years 2002-2005. Since 2008, further strengthening of state support to the agricultural sector in the country has led to the rapid expansion of citrus fruit growing in the region.

With the successful implementation of the I and II State Program, horticulture has developed in Lerik region. Since 2012, the cultivation area of potato, vegetable and fruit gardens has been expanded in the region. In the village of Kishlaq, Kalakhan administrative area of the district, a potato seed breeding enterprise was established on an area of 70 hectares. The State Service for the management of agricultural projects and loans was established on the basis of the State Agency for Agricultural Credits by the Decree dated October 3, 2014, signed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev. The order played a fundamental role in the financing of agricultural projects in the region and created conditions for the development of agriculture.

For the purpose of conducting stimulating measures among economic subjects in the region, the National Fund for Entrepreneurship Assistance held forums on “Issues of preferential crediting of entrepreneurship” in Lankaran, Masalli, Jalilabad and Astara regions. Here, investment projects and expansion of farms of citrus and vegetable farmers were discussed and assistance was given to them. In 2016, 1,071,500 AZN was granted by the National Entrepreneurship Support Fund for 57 projects, including entrepreneurs engaged in vegetable and horticulture in Masalli district. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I. Aliyev, has done important work in the direction of the development of the agricultural sector in the region and is closely familiar with the citrus and vegetable gardens that have been created. was. On September 2, 2017, the head of the country got acquainted with the citrus orchards planted by “Gilan Orchards” LLC in Lankaran. Here, samples of citrus fruits to be grown and products made from them were presented to the head of the country.

Thus, in the years 2013-2018, an increase of 1411 hectares in citrus fruit growing and 1789 ha in vegetable growing and horticulture was observed in the region. In 2018 alone, a total of 74,341 tons of citrus products and 177,006 tons of vegetable and horticultural products were produced in the region. In the region, there were citrus groves on the total area of 8124 ha and vegetable growing and horticultural farms on the area of 11426 ha.

The fourth chapter entitled **“Socio-cultural development of the southeastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan”** consists of four subchapters. The first subchapter is called **“Building educational infrastructure, development of education and science”**. Here, the development of education and science in the region is involved in research. Reforms implemented in the field of education created conditions for the development of this field throughout the republic. The Heydar Aliyev Foundation has an important role in the activities carried out in the field of education. The main goal of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation regarding education is to develop this field in Azerbaijan and bring it to the international level. In the South-eastern region of the republic, school construction was expanded at the expense of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation, and an educational infrastructure meeting modern standards in accordance with the State Programs was created. The reconstruction of educational infrastructure in the region and the year-by-year increase in school construction have had a positive effect on the quality of education. Even during the Soviet period, educational institutions in the region that were in a state of emergency were replaced with new ones and provided with modern equipment. In 2004-2006, the construction of Archivan village school No. 2 with 320 pupils, Miki and Toroba village secondary schools was completed in Astara region. Mashkhan, Askhenakaran, Tangerud, Saglazuze, Kijaba and Shuvü village secondary schools have been overhauled. Lankaran Regional Scientific Center was established by the decision of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences dated September 21, 2005. The purpose of creating the scientific organization was to develop scientific and technical potential in the southern region, to organize



fundamental and innovative research works, to study the history, customs and culture of the region. One of the important scientific-research institutions of the region is the Lankaran Tea Branch of the Scientific-Research Institute of Fruit and Tea Cultivation. Here, the region's tea farming and its fruits, citrus fruit growing are studied. In 2004-2018, the volume of scientific research work increased and important scientific results were obtained.

Under the leadership of Mehriban Aliyeva, the project called "A New School for a Renewing Azerbaijan" has gradually rebuilt and put into use more than 100 educational institutions in the region. In 2009-2011, secondary school No. 4 in Lankaran district was overhauled, 360 an additional classroom was built. The construction of Osaküche, Rvo, Shovü, Hirkan, Kharkhatan, Shilavar village secondary schools has been completed. Thus, the construction of school buildings with 600 seats in the village of Sütamurdov, 220 seats in the village of Havzava, 220 seats in the village of Chil, and 220 seats in the village of Turkekaran has been completed.

In the 2016-2017 academic year, more than 2,500 bachelors, more than 100 masters, more than 20 doctoral students and dissertations were educated at LSU, and more than 300 professors-teachers and technicians were trained by them. support staff has been busy. As a result of the construction of educational infrastructure in the region, more than 250 new educational institutions were built or fundamentally renovated. The construction works were carried out at the expense of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation and in accordance with the State Programs. In 2018, the number of general educational institutions in the region reached 557, and the number of pre-school educational institutions reached 124, and the total number of students here was 131,709.

The second sub-chapter entitled "**Health Development**" is dedicated to the study of regional healthcare. In 2003, there were 152 medical institutions in the region, the number of beds in hospitals reached 4415, the number of doctors reached 913 people, and there was a lack of qualified doctors, and the material and technical base was weak. 90 percent of medical institutions needed repair and some

were in a state of disrepair. In the region, consistent, purposeful work has been done in the field of health care development and population health protection, and medical institutions according to modern standards have been established. Resuscitation and children's surgery departments of Lankaran Central Hospital were overhauled, new paramedic stations and doctor's clinics were built and put into use in the villages of Shovu, Grunba, Shaglakuche, Kharkhatan, Baligchilar. During the year, 6147 people in the region received inpatient treatment, 27080 patients received outpatient treatment.<sup>54</sup> In the region, preventive and remedial measures, resort treatment work was organized, sanatoriums established in Lankaran and Masalli cities improved the medical service. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev participated in the opening of the Astara District hospital after major repair and reconstruction. The 90-bed hospital, renovated according to international standards, helped protect the health of the region's population.

The Central Hospital of Lerik district was put into operation after major repair and reconstruction. The four-story, 90-bed hospital with a total area of 2100m<sup>2</sup> is equipped with modern medical equipment. The hospital served 200 doctors and medical workers in 12 wards with 20 beds in intensive care, surgery and various departments.

In 2018, the number of hospitals in the region increased to 41, the number of outpatient clinics increased to 179, the number of hospital beds increased to 1832, and the capacity of outpatient clinics increased to 6451 people. In the region, 32 hospitals, 128 ambulatory polyclinic institutions were repaired or rebuilt. The number of doctors working in medical institutions of the region was 1026, the number of medical workers was 2876, and 11 private medical institutions were established. Diagnostic centers according to modern standards have been opened in the cities of Lankaran and Jalilabad. At the expense of state funds, hospitals in cities, towns, and villages that

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<sup>54</sup>Lənkəran rayon icra hakiminin 2007-ci il üçün illik hesabatı // Lənkəran rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-9.

are not suitable for operation have been substantially provided and started to operate again.

The third sub-chapter entitled **“Sports development”** is dedicated to the study of sports activities in the region. Until 2003, there was one Olympic sports complex in the region, and 65 percent of the sports facilities fell into disrepair. The National Olympic Committee of Azerbaijan has defined an important policy in the direction of the development of sports in the region and the creation of a material and technical base. The main goal of this policy was to create the material and technical base in the region, to organize the reconstruction, restoration and equipment supply of existing sports facilities. In accordance with the State Programs of socio-economic development of the regions, the construction of new sports facilities, facilities and Olympic complexes was carried out in the south-eastern region of the republic, and this contributed to the development of sports in the region. Restoration of sports facilities in the region, commissioning of new facilities accelerated the development of Olympic sports as well as non-sports. On April 10, 2007, President Ilham Aliyev participated in the opening of the Olympic Sports Complex in Masalli. The President of the European Olympic Committee Patrick Hickey was also invited to the opening ceremony. In order to increase the popularity of sports in the region, various cultural and mass events, sports competitions and championships were organized. In 2007, he won one gold and two silver medals in the boxing world championship in Lankaran region, one gold medal in chess, one gold medal in the international tournament in non-Olympic sports, and 18 gold, 19 silver, 18 medals in national championships and tournaments. a bronze medal was won. On July 31, 2012, the Olympic Sports Complex was put into use in Jalilabad. The complex is equipped with modern facilities such as a mini football field for 712 people, basketball, volleyball, wrestling, judo sports halls. Here, full conditions have been created for training in shooting sports based on the technology of the German company “Horing”.

Compared to 2000, in 2015, the number of people engaged in sports in the south-eastern region of the republic increased more than

3 times to 13,256 people, two new stadiums were rebuilt, and the existing sports facilities and fields in the region were reconstructed, the total number was increased to 403. The total number of people engaged in sports in the region was 5.1% of the population, and the proportion of active age groups was 12.3%. The torch marathon of the 1st European Games was successfully carried out by the athletes of Lankaran, Astara, Lerik, Masalli, Jalilabad region and went down in history as a true sports holiday. Dzbrayil Hasanov, a student of Astara sports school, who participated in this international sports competition, was awarded a bronze medal in freestyle wrestling.<sup>55</sup>. Successful work was carried out in order to hold various sports competitions in the region, to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, and to ensure the popularization of sports. In 2015-2018, the total number of people engaged in sports in the region was 1435, of whom 56 were masters of sports, 86 were candidates for master of sports, 482 first-class athletes, 132 took place in international competitions. 32 athletes from the region became World champions, 98 European champions, and 5 Islamic Solidarity Games winners. 5 Olympic sports complexes were built in the region, 181 sports facilities and complexes were overhauled. The number of complex sports facilities has been increased to 18.

The fourth sub-chapter entitled **“Development of culture”** is dedicated to the study of cultural activities in the region. Although the institutions of the region were functioning until 2003, they were very poor in terms of conditions. Since the Soviet era, no repairs have been carried out here. The material and technical base was weak. The special weight of the region was weak in cultural events across the country. The State Programs implemented since 2004 had a positive impact on the development of culture in the south-eastern region of the republic and construction works were expanded. On November 9, 2004, President Ilham Aliyev arrived in the city of Lankaran and opened the Lankaran State Drama Theater named after N.B.Vazirov

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<sup>55</sup>Astara rayon icra hakiminin 2016-cı il üçün illik hesabatı // Astara rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin cari arxivi, vərəq-14.

after major renovation. The theater was renovated to modern standards and operated as the only theater in the region. By Order No. 259 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated February 8, 2006, funds were allocated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the purpose of repairing the fortress building “Round Castle” (Dungeon) in the city of Lankaran. The previous appearance of the castle was restored by carrying out state-funded repair works.

From May 1 to May 5, 2012, the 6th Republican competition of mugham performers among children and youth was held in Masalli district by order of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and about 300 young mugham performers from all cities and regions of the republic participated in this event.<sup>56</sup>

If there were 487 public libraries in the region in 2003, in 2016, as a result of consolidation, their number was reduced to 341. Books glorifying the Soviet era were taken out of circulation, and in 2016, the book fund for the region was 2789.4 thousand copies. As a result of the completion of club institutions, their number reached 286 in 2016, where national dance songs and folklore samples were created. Compared to 2003, there was a 60 percent increase in the number of museums in 2016, and the total number of visitors to the museum in the region in 2016 was 213.7 thousand. Infrastructure in the cultural field was created in the region, and the framework of cultural and mass events of cultural institutions was significantly expanded. In 2018, the number of libraries in the region reached 328, and the book fund was 2662.5 thousand copies. The number of museums was 16, and the total number of visitors was 64.0 thousand people. 4 museums operated in the city of Lankaran alone. 2004 - During 2018, as a result of the implementation of State Programs, 77 cultural institutions in the region were rebuilt or restored, provided with modern equipment. 7 children’s art schools, 6 art galleries and 389 self-help associations were established in the region. 268 cultural events were held in the region and the culture of the region was promoted at the national and international levels.

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<sup>56</sup>Masallıda maraqlı və zəngin folklor tədbirləri // Palitra. – 2012, 1 iyun. – s. 6.

In the “**Conclusion**” part of the dissertation, the results of the research are shown, the main provisions are noted, the general conclusion is reached, recommendations and suggestions are given.

**The following conclusions are drawn from the study:**

In the presented dissertation, on the basis of archival documents, press materials, statistical collections and other important sources, the characteristics of the socio-economic and cultural development of the southeastern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2003-2018 were investigated, and the socio-economic reforms carried out in the country during this period. evaluated, existing development issues were analyzed. During the indicated period, new enterprises established in the south-eastern region of the republic also increased significantly. Thus, 200 new enterprises started operating in the region in 2004, 204 in 2005, 198 in 2006, 265 in 2007, and 215 in 2008, totaling 1082. While 3089 people worked in 2010, this number was more than 3895 people in 2010. New tea factories and wineries have been launched.

Reconstruction of the health care system of the region has been carried out. Central hospitals of Lankaran, Astara, Lerik, Masalli, Jalilabad, Yardimli district have been reconstructed and equipped with medical and technical equipment. Diagnostic centers according to modern standards have been established in the cities of Lankaran and Jalilabad. The Scientific Research Institute of Eye Diseases named after Academician Zarifa Aliyeva has started operating in Masalli city. Thus, the number of hospitals in the region was 34 in 2003, and in 2008 it was increased to 38. During the implementation of the State Programs, more than 175.2 km of water, more than 58.1 km of sewage lines were built in the region, more than 50 water artesian wells were built and reconstructed, in 8 cities and regional centers (Lanka-ran, Yardimli, Astara , Jalilabad, Lerik, Masalli, Liman, Goytepe) along with water supply, sewage projects have been completed. Thus, 2 power stations have been rebuilt in the region, 25 semi-power stations have been rebuilt, 345 kilometers of new power lines have been laid, 452 kilometers of power lines have been built repaired, 156 transformers installed. Thus, during the years 2005-

2018, more than 871 km of gas lines were built or repaired in the region, and 331 settlements and residential areas were supplied with gas in 8 districts and cities. The volume of industrial output in the region, with a special weight in the non-state sector, has increased year by year. In 2010, Masalli, Lankaran and Astara regions accounted for 89.7 percent of the industrial output of the southeastern region of the republic. In 2005, 3,069 people worked in the regional industry, while in 2010, this indicator was equal to 3,895 people.

As a result of state projects, tourism in our regions has been brought up to the level of international standards, and measures have been taken to make our country a real country for tourism. The increase in the number of tourists coming to the region, especially foreigners, was related to the creation and development of the relevant infrastructure. In 2010, the number of hotels and hotel-type establishments in the region was 68, and in 2014, their number increased to 75. In 2000, the number of post, telephone and telegraph enterprises in the region was 147, and in 2016, this number increased to 178. In 2000, the number of telephone devices per 100 families in the region was 37, and in 2012, this figure reached 54. The quality of electronic services provided to the population has increased as a result of the launch of “Azerspace-1”, “Azerspace e-2” and “Azersky” satellites, the construction of the national information and communication infrastructure of the region based on modern technologies, and the organization of the information society.

The bus stations of Masalli, Yardimli, Jalilabad cities have been renovated and put into use. In 2005, the volume of cargo transportation by road in the region was 4231 thousand tons, in 2016 this figure was increased to 7879 thousand tons. The construction of the Alat-Astara highway has greatly improved the connection of the region with the center, and the Airport built in the city of Lankaran has facilitated the region's access to foreign countries. In 2003-2018, the work of restoring road networks in the south-eastern region of the republic was expanded, during this period, 892 km of highways, more than 50 bridges and tunnels were built and overhauled in the region.

The State Programs of socio-economic development of the regions (2004-2018 years) determined the development directions of the rural economy in the region. Tea cultivation, citrus fruit growing, vegetable growing in Lankaran, Astara regions, grain growing, vegetable growing in Jalilabad, Masalli regions, large livestock farms were established in Lerik, Yardimli regions. In 2016, the increase in the production of agricultural products in the region is more noticeable. Thus, tea production was 962 tons, grape production was 1043 tons, grain and wheat production was 264135 tons, and the number of cattle was 338362. Grain farming, tea growing, viticulture, animal husbandry, citrus fruit growing, vegetable growing and horticulture of the south-eastern region of the republic were involved in the research. As a result, compared to 2000, the development of animal husbandry in the region in 2018 was reflected in statistical materials, the number of cattle was 328,681, the number of sheep and goats was 450,675, the number of birds was 2,372,190, the number of bee families was 60,981, and the production of meat was 27,537 tons. Thus, in the years 2013-2018, an increase of 1411 hectares in citrus fruit growing, and 1789 ha in vegetable growing and horticulture was observed in the region. In the region, there were citrus groves on the total area of 8124 ha and vegetable growing and horticultural farms on the area of 11426 ha. Large economic entities were created with the support of the state. In Lenkeran, Astara and Masalli regions, the areas of citrus fruit growing and vegetable growing are more developed.

More than 250 educational institutions in the region have been rebuilt and provided with a material and technical base. The development of scientific center and higher education was ensured in the region. In 2018, the number of general educational institutions in the region reached 557, and the number of pre-school educational institutions reached 124, and the total number of students here was 131,709. The level of education and the number of students of Lankaran State University have increased significantly. Three educational buildings of the university were built according to modern standards, and dormitories for students and teachers were put



into use. Various dance and art groups reflecting national folklore have been created within cultural institutions. In 2016, the number of public libraries in the region was 341, the number of club institutions was 286, and the number of museums was 16. During the years 2004-2018, as a result of the implementation of State Programs, 77 cultural institutions in the region were rebuilt or restored, provided with modern equipment. 7 children's art schools, 6 art galleries and 389 self-help associations were established in the region. 268 cultural events were held in the region and the culture of the region was promoted at the national and international levels.

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

1. Müstəqillik dövründə Azərbaycan Respublikasının cənub-şərq bölgəsinin inkişaf etdirilməsi siyasəti. İlham Əliyev dövrü. – Bakı: Turxan NPB, – 2020, – 408 s.

2. Azərbaycan Respublikasının cənub-şərq bölgəsində turizmin inkişafı (2003-2018) // – Bakı: Turizm və qonaqpərvərlik tədqiqatları, – 2019. №1, – s. 40-47.

3. Azərbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin Güneydoğu bölgesinde sağlık hizmetlerinin organizasyonu ve gelişimi (2003-2018) // – İstanbul: Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi, 2019. №2, – s. 817-832.

4. Azərbaycan Respublikasının cənub-şərq bölgəsində mədəniyyətin inkişafı istiqamətində uğurlu siyasət (2003-2018) // – Bakı: Turizm və qonaqpərvərlik tədqiqatları, – 2019. №1, – s. 142-151.

5. Azərbaycan Respublikasının cənub-şərq bölgəsində rəbitənin, informasiya və kommunikasiya texnologiyalarının (İKT) inkişafı (2003-2017) // – Bakı: Dövlət İdarəçiliyi: Nəzəriyyə və təcrübə, – 2019. №1(69), – s. 189-198.

6. Azərbaycan Respublikasının cənub-şərq bölgəsində idmanın inkişafı (2003-2018) // – Bakı: Bakı Universitetinin Xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2019. №1, – s. 146-155.

7. Azərbaycan Respublikasının cənub-şərq bölgəsində yol və nəqliyyat infrastrukturunun inkişafı (2003-2018) // – Bakı: AMEA Tarix İnstitutu Elmi Əsərlər, – 2019. №79, – s. 125-134.

8. Ümummillî Lider Heydər Əliyevin rəhbərliyi illərində respublikanın cənub-şərq bölgəsinin sosial-iqtisadi inkişafı (1969-1982) // – Bakı: Dedicaded to the 96th anniversary of the national leader, Heydar Aliyev of Azerbaijan BEU III International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers, – 29-30 aprel 2019, – s. 868-871.

9. Azərbaycan Respublikasının cənub-şərq bölgəsində ümum-təhsilin inkişafı (2003-2018) // – Bakı: Dedicaded to the 97th anniversary of the national leader, Heydar Aliyev of Azerbaijan IV international scientific conference of younf reserchers, – 05 iyun 2020. – s. 414-418.

10. Azərbaycan Respublikasının cənub-şərq bölgəsində yeyinti sənayesinin inkişafı və bu istiqamətdə uğurlu iqtisadi siyasət // – Bakı: Dövlət İdarəçiliyi: Nəzəriyyə və təcrübə, – 2020. №1(69), – s. 199-205.

11. Azərbaycan Respublikasının cənub-şərq bölgəsində sitrus meyvəçiliyi, tərəvəzçilik və bağçılığın inkişafı (2003-2018) // – Bakı: Gənc Tədqiqatçı Elmi-Praktiki jurnal, – 2020, №6 (2), – s. 143-147.

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