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The role of the diaspora in strengthening the Azerbaijani-Russian relations

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Abstract. Development of relations between Azerbaijanis around the world, assistance in the formation of diaspora organizations in foreign countries, strengthening of the relations of Azerbaijanis with the historical Motherland is one of the priorities of the policy of the Azerbaijani government.

It is noteworthy that one of the most powerful Azerbaijani diasporas is the diaspora in the territory of the Russian Federation. The article examines the history of the formation and development of the Azerbaijani diaspora in Russia. The author analyzes the activities of all diaspora organizations of Azerbaijanis created on the territory of the Russian Federation.

The Azerbaijanis, who were on the territory of a foreign state, tried to stay together, uniting to various groups, the most effective of which were "Ojag" and FNKA "AzerRos" (Public Organization Federal National-Cultural Autonomy of Azerbaijanis of Russia), AMOR (Azerbaijan Youth Association of Russia), VAK (All-Russian Azerbaijan Congress). The activities of these organizations, the activities carried out by them, are evaluated from the point of view of promoting the national interests of the Azerbaijani people in Russia. For the first time, the Azerbaijani diaspora is being studied through the point of cooperation between Russia and Azerbaijan. All aspects of this cooperation have been investigated: culture, education, Russian language. Diaspora is considered as an actor in international relations.

The second part of the article explores the history of Russian settlement in Azerbaijan. It is noted that in order to preserve and develop the Russian language, culture and traditions, as well as the languages and traditions of the peoples of the Russian Federation, Russian compatriots

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living in Azerbaijan have created public associations that function in accordance with the legislation of Azerbaijan. Influential among them are the Russian community, the Commonwealth, the Tatar society of Tugan Tel, the Cossack land of Azerbaijan in Azerbaijan and others. A comprehensive analysis of Russian associations and communities revealed their invaluable role in strengthening bilateral relations and solving many controversial problems.

Thus, the presence of Russians in modern Azerbaijan, and Azerbaijanis in today's Russia is a clear positive outcome of the centuries-old coexistence of the two peoples.

Keywords: Diaspora, Azerbaijan Youth Organization of Russia, All-Russian Azerbaijan Congress, Russia Federation, Heydar Aliyev Foundation, Justice for Khojaly

1.Introduction

At present, in addition to the long-established actors of international relations entering into traditional interstate relations, new participants in world processes are emerging. Diasporas are one of these new actors.

Diasporas have existed for many centuries, but only recently has interest in them increased significantly. The fact is that in the context of globalization, migration processes have a significant impact on the formation of the modern international system. The increase in the scale of migration and the simultaneous desire of immigrants to unite leads to a continuous increase in the number of diasporas in the world [24].

The development of ties between Azerbaijanis from all over the world, helping to form diaspora organizations in foreign countries, and strengthening the ties of Azerbaijanis with their historic homeland is one of the priorities of the government of Azerbaijan.

It is noteworthy that the term diaspora was originally used only in relation to the Jewish community. Literally, it means "the totality of the nationality of the Jews who scattered (since the Babylonian captivity, 586 century BC) outside Palestine" [23, p. 393]. However, over time, this concept began to be applied to other religious and ethnic groups living in a new area of their settlement in the position of a national-cultural minority [15].

Today diasporas act as full-fledged and interested participants in modern social modernization, often influencing the system of interethnic relations. In this regard, the strengthening of the role of diasporas is determined by the state at the political and legal level, as evidenced by the Concept of the State National Policy of the Russian Federation and the Federal Law "On National and Cultural Autonomy" (June 1996) [4].

However, this was not always the case. Until the early 1980s, scholars and politicians largely underestimated the significance of the diaspora phenomenon. The last years of the XX century and the beginning of the new century brought with them the activation of the factor of ethnicity and, accordingly, an increase in the socio-political, cultural and economic role of ethnic groups and ethno-national diasporas in the life of modern societies [26, p.163].

Azerbaijanis in Russia are an integral part of Russian society. And although recently there has been a marked increase in anti-Caucasian sentiment in a number of large cities in Russia, it is necessary by a common effort of scientists, politicians, representatives of national communities to create a climate so that any Russian citizen, regardless of his race, religion or language, would feel himself a full person in Russia a citizen.

Scientists have realized that the ability of diasporas to influence the course of events in cultural, economic, social and political life is continually increasing. Of course, this also applies to the Azerbaijani diaspora in the Russian Federation, which plays a significant role in the development of bilateral cooperation between Russia and Azerbaijan.

2. Activities of the Azerbaijani Diaspora in Russia

The Azerbaijani diaspora in Russia makes up a significant part of the Azerbaijanis living abroad. On the territory of the Russian Federation, there are many thousands of Azerbaijani diasporas, formed as a result of several migration waves. According to UNESCO, 50% of 40 million Azerbaijanis are in Iran, about 7.5 million live in the Republic of Azerbaijan itself, and about 1.5 million in Russia [10, p.208].

The reason for the migration from Azerbaijan was the discovery of oil fields in Siberia in the 1950-60s, and demand for specialists in this industry from Azerbaijan.

The second migration wave occurred in the 1980s and 1990s. The reason for it was the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict and the economic crisis in Georgia. A part of Azerbaijanis left Armenia for Russia in 1988-1990. According to official data, about 10 thousand Azerbaijanis left Georgia in 1992, and about 23 thousand in 1993-1994 [22, p. 5; 12, p. 182]. Most of them moved to Russia.

The need to consolidate Russian Azerbaijanis, their association into diaspora organizations was realized by compatriots in one of the most acute moments of modern history, during the period of aggravation of the Karabakh conflict and the tragic events in Baku in 1988-1990 [25, p.360]. The military-political and socio-economic events of the early 1990s

contributed to the departure of Azerbaijanis outside the republic [13]. According to official data, more than 800 thousand people have left Azerbaijan since 1994 [14]. According to the assessment of Azerbaijani political scientist A. Yunusov, from 1991 to 1997, more than 1.5 million people have left Azerbaijan in the Russian Federation alone, that is, almost a quarter of the total population of the state [11].

The third flow of migration of Azerbaijanis to Russia was associated with the economic crisis in Azerbaijan caused by the collapse of the USSR and the severance of previous economic ties. The deterioration in the standard of living of the population has led to the appearance of labor migrants from the Republic of Azerbaijan on the territory of the Russian Federation.

It is notable that the information on the number of Azerbaijanis in Russia is significantly diverse. So, in 2001, during his visit to Azerbaijan, President V. Putin named the figure at 2.7 million, 660 thousand of which are citizens of the country, and the rest are labor migrants [21]. According to the 2002 census, in comparison with 1989, the number of Azerbaijanis living in Russia has almost doubled and amounted to 621,840 people. Moreover, this happened due to large-scale migration, and not natural growth. At the same time, 154,911 people (25%) out of that were citizens of Azerbaijan, and the remaining 466,929 people were citizens of Russia [6].

It is noteworthy that one of the most powerful Azerbaijani diasporas is the diaspora in the territory of the Russian Federation. Azerbaijanis settled in 55 regions of the Russian Federation. Their largest communities are in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Volgograd, and the Tver. An example of cooperation with the leadership of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation was cooperation with the Lipetsk, Kaluga and Tyumen regions. Thus, an agreement was signed with the administration of the Lipetsk region on social and cultural cooperation and the protection of the interests of our compatriots [7, p.212].

The Azerbaijani migrants tried to form various community organizations. Ultimately, this led to the establishment of the first diaspora organizations in the 1980-90s, the most effective of which was FNCA "AzerRos". The public organization Federal National-Cultural Autonomy of Azerbaijanis of Russia (FNCA AzerRos) - is a public association of ethnic Azerbaijani citizens of the Russian Federation. The Federal National-Cultural Autonomy of Azerbaijanis of Russia (FNKA AZERROS) is an all-Russian public organization registered by the decision of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation on October 1, 1999 in Moscow [8, s.26-27]. The main

goal of the autonomy is the preservation and development of the Azerbaijani national culture.

The official diaspora structure of Azerbaijanis, the All-Russian Azerbaijan Congress (VAK), established in the Russian Federation in 2000, was of particular importance. The constituent assembly of the Higher Attestation Commission took place on June 22, 2000 at the Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the Russian Federation.

The creation of the VAK was the most important event in the life of the Azerbaijani diaspora. In a short time- during the first year- the Congress became a powerful public organization, increasingly active in the diaspora's life.

The activities of the VAK included a wide range of issues covering various spheres of life activity of Azerbaijanis- politics, economy, culture, etc. The successful functioning of All-Russian Azerbaijan Congress (VAK) was facilitated by the presence of specialized Committees dealing with issues of science, culture, art, economics and law. All activities of the Presidium and the executive office of the Congress were built on a broad democratic basis, decisions were taken collectively.

Under the auspices of the Congress, the Inter-Azerbaijan Broadcasting Company, the first national television and radio company of Azerbaijanis established outside its historic homeland, was the only Russian television and radio company broadcasting in the national language.

The VAK functioned the Committee for work with the regions. Subdivisions of the organization existed in more than 70 regions of the Russian Federation.

They actively participated in the social and cultural life of their regions, celebrated memorable dates of our history and culture, national and state holidays of Azerbaijan and Russia, tried to adequately represent their historical homeland.

With the assistance of the VAK, the Weeks of Azerbaijani Culture were held. One of these events took place in Vladimir region of RF "Azerbaijan-Land of Lights", within the framework of the project of the Vladimir Regional Library for Children and Youth "Vladimir International", the purpose of which is to familiarize the residents of the Vladimir region with Azerbaijan, with the traditions, culture and way of life of the Azerbaijani people. The delegation of the VAK took part in the opening of the Week of Azerbaijani Culture in Vladimir [5].

The Congress, with the support of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation (HAF) and the Azerbaijan Youth Organization of Russia (AMOR), also held

national holidays, festivals such as Novruz Bayram national holiday in Azerbaijan dedicated to the vernal equinox. On March 21, in the State Central Concert Hall "Russia" the citywide holiday "Moscow Novruz-2015" was celebrated. Representatives of Azerbaijan, Iran, Albania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Turkey, authorized representatives of the federal subjects of the Russian Federation, representatives of national public associations of the capital and 7,000 residents of Moscow participated in the celebration. Moscow Novruz 2015.

An important event in the life of the Azerbaijani diaspora was the creation, with the support of the VAK, of the Ibrus Theater, which successfully staged its performances and has already performed on tours in Russia. The uniqueness of this theater consisted in the fact that its troupe performs each play in parallel in Azerbaijani and Russian, thereby greatly expanding the audience[7, p. 210].

The VAK also conducted presentations of books by state and political figures of Azerbaijan. One of these meetings was devoted to the presentation of the encyclopedia of an outstanding statesman, chairman of the National Council of Azerbaijan in 1918, the founder of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (1918-1920) - Muhammad Emin Rasулzade(4). M.E. Rasулzade attached great importance to relations with Russia. "Our separation from Russia is not a hostile move" [27, p.83].

Since 2004, annually, together with the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the State Commission for the Admission of Students of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the selection of applicants to universities of the Russian Federation has been carried out. During the existence of the educational program, they completed their studies in Russian universities and received higher education through the VAK more than 320 students.

Today, the VAK sponsored students' study in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Tver, Novgorod, Ivanovo, Samara, Voronezh, Lipetsk, Volgograd and Pyatigorsk. The VAK maintained regular contacts with these universities[19, p. 60]. As an example of such contacts, the successful cooperation of the Congress with the Department of History of M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, where joint round tables, seminars and scientific and practical conferences were constantly held. In May 2013, at the initiative of VAK at the Faculty of History of Moscow State University, a scientific and practical conference was held dedicated to the 95th anniversary of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. The VAK also signed Cooperation Agreement with the K.E. Tsiolkovsky Russian State Technological University, Moscow State

Institute of Culture, K.V. Timiryazev RSAU-Moscow Agricultural Academ, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, K.E. Tsiolkovsky Kaluga State University, Volgograd State University[25, p.360]. The establishment of AMOR in 2009 was preceded by a long hard work with Azerbaijani youth living in Russia. Azerbaijani clubs were established in leading Moscow universities, as well as organization cells in the regions.

AMOR Group was created by initiative young people in the direction of forming an information network for communication, contacts, and most importantly, information exchange by Azerbaijani youth in Russia.

The Azerbaijan Youth Association of Russia holds scientific, cultural, and sporting events. Among the most significant projects implemented by AMOR is the international campaign “Justice for Khojaly”, approved by the Youth Forum of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. The aim of the campaign is to provide true information about the tragedy in the city of Khojaly. On the night of February 25-26, 1992, Armenian armed units attacked the city of Khojaly with the help of the 366th Russian motorized rifle regiment. As a result, 613 civilians were killed, including 106 women, 63 children and 70 old people. 1275 civilians were captured, the fate of 150 of them is still unknown, 475 citizens became disabled, 8 families were completely destroyed. 25 children lost both parents, 130 - one of them [3].

Also, AMOR participates in educational projects, Sunday schools are organized, where courses on the Azerbaijani language and the history of Azerbaijan take place. With the assistance of AMOR, charity events “Blood does not have a nation”, “Make sure that you are healthy - say illness“ NO ” have been organized.

In March of 2019, the Voroshilovsky Sharpshooter Intellectual Marathon was held, which was attended by leading Azerbaijani student communities of Moscow universities, such as Moscow State University, Moscow State Institute of International Relations, Moscow State Technical University and others. The Voroshilovsky Sharpshooter Intellectual Marathon was held in Moscow. The game was attended by Azerbaijani and Russian students.

The representative office of HAF in the Russian Federation is engaged in active charitable activities, regularly provides support to sick children deprived of parental care, helps orphanages. For example, in 2010, the Foundation’s office together with the Russia Youth Organization held a charity event for disabled children in Moscow. HAF in Moscow will hold a charity concert under the slogan "We love life"[28].

With the assistance of AMOR and VAK, on March 6, 2015, the All-Russian action "We are the legacy of the Great Victory" was launched in Moscow, to which Saratov joined on March 16. Memorial evening "Wreath of Glory" was held at the Museum. N. G. Chernyshevsky. Also, the public organization "Arzu" and the Azerbaijan National Cultural Center "Birlik" took part in the memorial evening. "We are the legacy of the Great Victory." [3].

AMOR serves as a channel for the ideas of Azerbaijani youth in the Russian Federation. Through this structure, young Azerbaijanis living and receiving education in the Russian Federation are implementing projects aimed at bringing the realities of modern life and history of Azerbaijan to the world community, promoting the republic's cultural heritage.

Among Moscow student clubs, the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) Azerbaijan Club is the most active. It was the success of various projects of student clubs that determined the main vector of further activities of AMOR- working with young people as the future elite of Russia, establishing direct contacts with their peers [3].

In Moscow, there exists and quite actively functions the regional organization Azerbaijan Civil Assembly (AGA), which includes the societies "Duty", "Ojag", "Bakinets", "Araz", closely related to the Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Moscow [17, p.112]. Azerbaijanis in Russia are an integral part of Russian society.

The organization, headed by the Vice-President of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation, Leyla Aliyeva, performs one of the most important tasks for the Azerbaijani diaspora in the Russian Federation - it promotes the unification of Azerbaijani youth and its integration into Russian society. The Heydar Aliyev Foundation was established in 2004, the first representative office abroad was opened in 2007 in Russia. The foundation's activities include cultural, social and charity events. The Foundation is also engaged in the restoration of schools in Russia. [3]. In 2011, was opened secondary school. After H. Aliyev, and in September 2014, a kindergarten project in Astrakhan was completed, with a capacity of 240 places. A school named after Heydar Aliyev has opened in Astrakhan [28]. With the support of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation in 2011, the All-Russian State Library for Foreign Literature named after M.I. Rudomino Center of Azerbaijan Culture was opened.

One of the major events of the Fund was the holding in Moscow "Evening of Azerbaijan", dedicated to the 23rd anniversary of the restoration of independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan (2014). As part of this event, a

collection of Azerbaijani carpets was shown at the State Kremlin Palace, and an exhibition of samples of Azerbaijani national cuisine was held.

Also, with the assistance of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation and the All-Russian Azerbaijan Congress, the Multimedia Art Museum opened an exhibition of another photographer, Andrei Bronnikov, who is in love with the beauty of Azerbaijan. In his works, the photographer showed people, cities, landscapes, traditions of antiquity and modernity of a developing, strong and independent state. Andrey Bronnikov's photographs show Baku, Gobustan, Sheki, Lagich, Shahdag, Nakhchivan. Andrey Bronnikov's exhibition "Azerbaijan. Traditions and Modernity" [5]. He introduced people to "his" Azerbaijan.

Various music festivals are held with the assistance of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Azerbaijan. One of these festivals opened in December 2012 - the VII International Festival named after Mstislav Rostropovich, International festivals dedicated to Mstislav Rostropovich are held in different countries and cities, it was in Baku, in his homeland, that the first festival in memory of the great cellist took place. The city has a street and a museum named after Mstislav Rostropovich. The VI International Rostropovich Music Festival began in Baku.

The goals and objectives of the Azerbaijani diaspora in modern geopolitical conditions were defined by President Ilham Aliyev, speaking at the IV Congress of World Azerbaijanis, in a programmatic and very meaningful speech. Undoubtedly, the implementation of the problems raised by the President in his speech made the activities of diaspora organizations more organized and focused. All these problems are linked to the development trends of the modern world, and therefore are relevant for implementation[16].

3. Activities of the Russian Diaspora in Azerbaijan

The history of the settlement and residence of Russians in Azerbaijan covers a considerable period of time. During this time, they preserved their ethnic customs and traditions, national identity, language and culture, took a direct part in the socio-political, scientific, cultural and economic life of Azerbaijan[8, p. 24-25].

The first Russian settlements in Azerbaijan arose in the 30-50s of the nineteenth century as a result of the resettlement here of religious dissidents from Tambov, Saratov, Voronezh and other provinces [10, c.208].

The subsequent sharp increase in the Russian population occurred at the end of the 19th- beginning of the 20th centuries and was associated with the

growth of cities and the development of industry, mainly oil. The influx of the Russian population continued in the first decades of Soviet power. If, according to the 1939 census, the number of Russians reached a maximum, amounting to 530 thousand people or 16.5 percent of the total population of the republic, then by 1989 their number decreased to 392 thousand, or 5.6 percent [6]. The second large influx of the Russian population was during the The Second World War. They were children, women, old people. Today the overwhelming majority of local Russians live in the capital of the country - Baku, as well as in large cities: Ganja, Sumgayit, Mingachevir, etc. There are villages where spiritual Molokan Christians and Evangelical Baptist Christians live. Russians, like all other citizens, have the opportunity to freely practice their religious cults. In the mid-90s, by the decision of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church (Russian Orthodox Church), an independent Caspian diocese with its center in Baku was recreated.

The Russian Orthodox Church holds very strong positions in Azerbaijan. Now in Azerbaijan there are eight Orthodox churches, five of which are located in Baku (the largest is the Cathedral of Saint Myrrh-Bearers, the cathedral opened again only at the end of the 20th century), and three in other cities of the country: Ganja, Khachmaz and Sumgayit [20].

According to the 2009 census, about 119 thousand ethnic Russians live in Azerbaijan. (1.5% of the population). Representatives of the Dagestan peoples consider themselves to come from Russia: Lezgins - more than 180 thousand people (2%, the second largest ethnic group) and Avars- 50 thousand people (0.6%). The population of the Tatar people is 26 thousand people (0.3%)[18].

The Russian diaspora in Azerbaijan is the largest in Transcaucasia, a region of key geopolitical importance. When Heydar Aliyev came to power in Azerbaijan in 1993, there were qualitative positive changes in the policy regarding ethnic minorities, first of all, the Russian-speaking population.

All these All these years, the Russian diaspora is headed by its founder, Mikhail Zabelin, (now a deputy of the Parliament of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Melli Mejlis).

In order to preserve and develop the Russian language, culture and traditions, as well as the languages and traditions of the peoples of the Russian Federation, Russian compatriots living in Azerbaijan have created public associations that operate in accordance with the legislation of Azerbaijan.

The most numerous of them are the Russian community, the “Commonwealth”, the society of Tatar culture “Tugan Tel”, “Zemlyachestvo of Cossacks in Azerbaijan”, etc. [18].

The formation of the Russian diaspora in Azerbaijan began in 1990, with the creation of the organization “Commonwealth”, headed by T.A. Kerimova. The “Commonwealth” represents the interests of all citizens of the republic, including Russians.

Under the community formed and began to work The Russian Culture Center, the Association of Teachers of Russian-speaking educational institutions of the republic, the Association of Russian Youth, the Center for the Protection of the Rights of Members of the Community, the Council of Elders, the Commission for Work with War and Labor Veterans, the Commission for Social Affairs and Charity, the Women's Council and others [9, p.260].

There is also a Cossack community in Azerbaijan, which has been operating since 1994 and unites approximately one and a half thousand hereditary Cossacks. Today, the community headed by ataman V.V. Mereshkin maintains close ties with the Kuban and Siberian Cossacks, the Union of Cossacks of Russia, and is active in Azerbaijan itself, including its own youth organization.

An important factor contributing to the maintenance of the Russian diaspora in Azerbaijan is the fact that at the everyday level the Russian language functions on a par with Azerbaijani. In turn, the Russians who were born or have lived for a long time in the Transcaucasus, for a number of ethnocultural characteristics, gravitate more towards the titular peoples of this region than towards the Russians living in Russia.

In Azerbaijan a number of print media is being published in Russian, there are programs in Russian on the main television channels, the Russia Drama Theater named after Vurgun operates.

It should be noted that during the years of independence in Azerbaijan (unlike its neighbors in the South Caucasus), despite the reduction in the number of Russian classes, not a single Russian school was closed. In leading universities, studies are conducted in Russian in a variety of specialties, and there are Russian branches. Particularly noteworthy is the Baku Slavic University (BSU) created by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev dated June 13, 2000, where Slavic languages are studied [2, p.6]. The Russian language continues to be actively used in the field of communication between young people and the intelligentsia.

A great interest in Russia and Russian culture has remained, about a dozen newspapers and several magazines are published in Russian, a wide network of schools in which teaching is carried out in Russian. Russian departments have been created in higher educational institutions. Artists go on tour, celebrate significant dates for both countries and celebrate the anniversaries of persons who have left a noticeable mark in the literature and art of both peoples [10, p.208].

The First International Festival of Russian Books was held in Baku on September 15-16, 2006. This large-scale cultural and humanitarian project has become one of the most notable events of the Year of the Russian Federation in Azerbaijan [1, p.20-25].

4. Conclusions

The modern world is changing rapidly, and we, without noticing it, are changing along with it. But the enduring, eternal values remain unchanged, which are sometimes, albeit invisible, but the most important and reliable guidelines in our life. The results of understanding the development of the Azerbaijani diaspora showed that the strategy of Azerbaijanism, formulated and implemented in life by the national leader Heydar Aliyev and at the present stage developed by the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, is the only true and unshakable, defining, first of all, the spiritual commitment of our compatriots to the Motherland.

And today the Azerbaijani diaspora is not just compatriots who, for one reason or another, found themselves and live abroad, it is a powerful social and political force capable of doing a lot "in their places of residence". This, so to speak, is an outpost in protecting our national interests, in the struggle for potential allies and partners. Introducing foreign friends to the domestic and foreign policy of the Azerbaijan state, goals, plans and tasks- current and promising- in every possible way spreading and strengthening the authority of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the world, our compatriots carry out an important diplomatic mission: the ambassadors of independent Azerbaijan.

Love for the Motherland, striving with all forces, abilities and opportunities to serve its interests - this is the foundation of Azerbaijanism- the ideology of the Azerbaijani people. Historically becoming an integral part of self-awareness, this ideology contributes to the unification and strengthening of the Azerbaijanis of the world (regardless of social, political, ethnic and confessional diversity and priorities) under the auspices of devotion to the principles and ideals of the Fatherland.

Today the presence of Russians in modern Azerbaijan, and Azerbaijanis in today's Russia, is a vivid positive result of the secular coexistence of two peoples. And I want to hope that this friendship will continue in the future.

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Azərbaycan-Rusiya əlaqələrinin möhkəmlənməsində diasporun rolu Ləman Qarayeva*

Abstrakt. Dünya azərbaycanlıları arasında əlaqələrin inkişafı, xarici ölkələrdə diaspor təşkilatlarının formalaşmasına köməklik göstərilməsi, azərbaycanlıların öz tarixi vətəni ilə əlaqələrinin möhkəmləndirilməsi Azərbaycan hökumətinin siyasətinin prioritet istiqamətlərindən biridir.

Maraqlıdır ki, ən güclü Azərbaycan diasporalarından biri Rusiya Federasiyası ərazisindəki diaspordur. Məqalədə Rusiyada Azərbaycan diasporunun formalaşması və inkişafı tarixi araşdırılır. Müəllif Rusiya Federasiyası ərazisində yaradılmış bütün Azərbaycan diaspor təşkilatlarının fəaliyyətini təhlil edir. Xarici dövlətin ərazisində yaşayan azərbaycanlılar bir yerdə olmaq üçün müxtəlif qruplarda birləşirdilər. Onlardan ən önəmliləri bunlardır-“Ocaq” və “FMMMİT” “AzərRos” (Rusiya Azərbaycanlılarının Federal Milli-Mədəni Muxtariyyəti İctimai Təşkilatı), AMOR (Rusiya Azərbaycanlı Gənclər Assosiasiyası), VAK (Ümumrusiya Azərbaycan Konqresi). Bu təşkilatların fəaliyyəti, təşkil etdikləri tədbirlər Rusiyada Azərbaycan xalqının milli maraqlarının təbliği baxımından qiymətləndirilir. İlk dəfə olaraq Azərbaycan diasporu Rusiya ilə Azərbaycan arasında əməkdaşlıq prizmasından təhlil edilir. Bu əməkdaşlığın bütün aspektləri tədqiq edilib: mədəniyyət, təhsil, rus dili. Diaspora beynəlxalq münasibətlərin aktoru kimi öyrənilir.

Məqalənin ikinci hissəsində rusların Azərbaycanda məskunlaşma tarixi araşdırılır. Qeyd olunur ki, rus dilini, mədəniyyətini və adət-ənənələrini, habelə Rusiya Federasiyası xalqlarının dillərini və adət-ənənələrini qorumaq və inkişaf etdirmək məqsədilə Azərbaycanda yaşayan rus soydaşlarımız Azərbaycan qanunvericiliyinə əsasən fəaliyyət göstərən ictimai birliklər yaratmışlar. Onların ən böyük olanlar: Rus icması, “Birlik”, “Tuqan Tel” tatar mədəniyyəti cəmiyyəti, “Azərbaycanda kazakların icması” və s. Rusiya birliklərinin və icmalarının hərtərəfli təhlili onların ikitərəfli əlaqələrin möhkəmləndirilməsində və bir çox mübahisəli problemlərin həllində əvəzsiz rolunu müəyyən edir.

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Beləliklə, müasir Azərbaycanda rusların, Rusiyada isə azərbaycanlıların olması iki xalqın çoxəsrlik birgəyaşayışının bariz müsbət nəticəsidir.

Açar sözlər: Diaspora, Rusiyanın Azərbaycan Gənclər Təşkilatı, Ümumrusiya Azərbaycan Konqresi, Heydər Əliyev Fondu, Xocalıya ədalət

Роль диаспоры в укреплении азербайджано-российских взаимоотношений

Ляман Караева*

Абстракт. Развитие связей между азербайджанцами всего мира, помощь формированию в зарубежных странах диаспоральных организаций, усиление связей азербайджанцев с исторической Родиной - один из приоритетов политики правительства Азербайджана.

Примечательно, что одной из наиболее мощных азербайджанских диаспор является диаспора на территории РФ. В статье рассматривается история формирования и развития азербайджанской диаспоры в России. Автор анализирует деятельность всех диаспорских организаций азербайджанцев, созданных на территории Российской Федерации. Азербайджанцы, находившиеся на территории иностранного государства, старались держаться вместе, сплачиваясь в различные группы, самыми действенными из которых стали «Оджаг» и ФНКА «АзербРос» (общественная организация Федеральная Национально-Культурная Автономия азербайджанцев России), АМОР (Азербайджанское Молодежное Объединение России), ВАК (Всероссийский Азербайджанский Конгресс). В статье, на примере, деятельности этих организаций, мероприятий проводимых ими, оценивается пропаганда национальных интересов азербайджанского народа в России. Впервые азербайджанская диаспора исследуется через призму сотрудничества России и Азербайджана. Исследованы все аспекты этого сотрудничества: культура, образование, русский язык. Диаспора рассматривается как актор международных отношений.

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Во второй части статьи исследуется история заселения русских в Азербайджане. Отмечается, что в целях сохранения и развития русского языка, культуры и традиций, а также языков и традиций народов Российской Федерации российские соотечественники, проживающие в Азербайджане, создали общественные объединения, которые функционируют в соответствии с законодательством Азербайджана. Наиболее многочисленные из них- Русская община, «Содружество», общество татарской культуры «Туган Тел», «Землячество казаков в Азербайджане» и другие. Всесторонний анализ русских объединений и сообществ, выявил их неопределимую роль в укреплении двусторонних взаимоотношений и решении многих противоречивых проблем.

Таким образом, наличие русских в современном Азербайджане, а азербайджанцев в сегодняшней России- наглядный положительный итог векового сосуществования двух народов.

Ключевые слова: диаспора, Азербайджанская Молодежная Организация России, Всероссийский Азербайджанский Конгресс, фонд Гейдара Алиева, справедливость для Ходжалы.