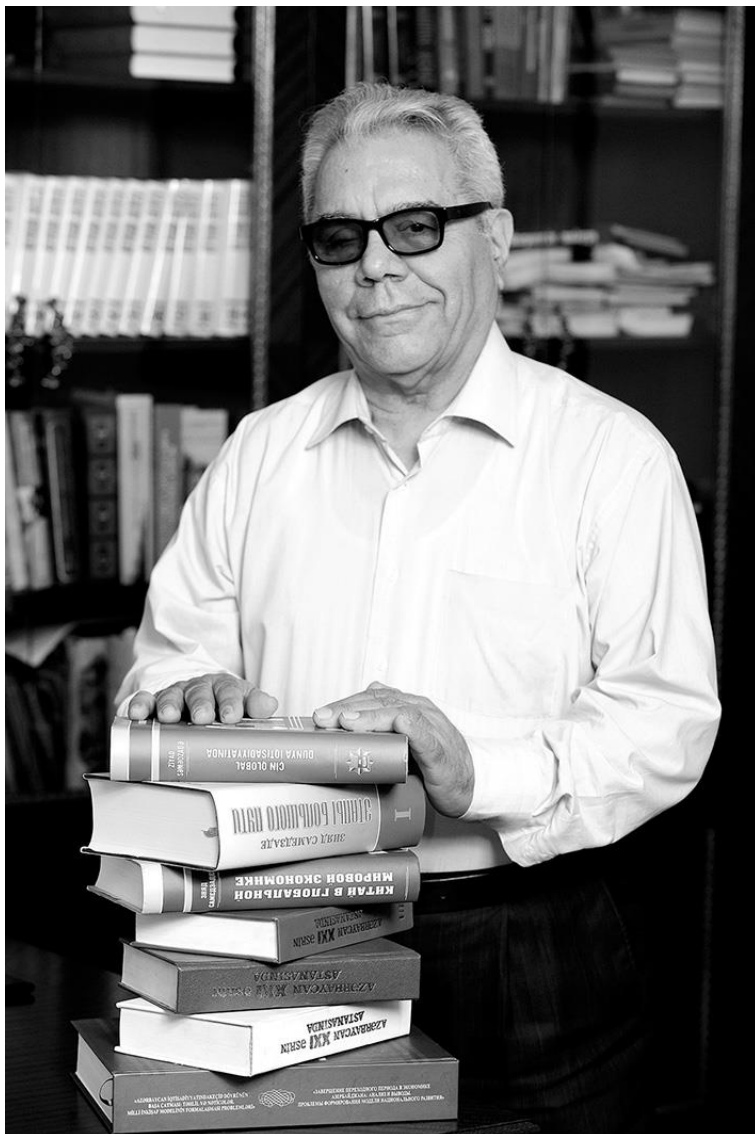


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**AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF
SCIENCES**

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Prominent Azerbaijani scientific and cultural figures

ZIYAD ALIABBAS OGLU SAMEDZADE

BIOBIBLIOGRAPHIC INDEX

Dedicated to the 75th anniversary

Baku – Elm – 2017

A life-long affair

Full member of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Azerbaijan, academician of the International Academy of Management, vice-president of the International Union of Economists, doctor of economic sciences, professor Samedzade Ziyad Aliabbas oglu-one of the prominent scientists of the post-Soviet space economists, whose inseparability is the formation, formation and development of a number of leading economic Science in the republic.

At the first stages of his scientific activity in the graduate school of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the creative scientific environment and personal communication with prominent economists (A.Notkin, K.Plotnikov, S.Kheinman, M.Sonin, I.Borodin, E.Manevich, A .Omarov, I.Laptev, G.Karnaukhova, I.Buzdalov, D.Moskvin, L.Nikifirov, V.Udovenko, V.Loginov, G.Sorokin, etc.) undoubtedly influenced the formation and formation of Samedzade as a researcher Economist.

Samedzade is known both as a major scientist, and as a practitioner, organizer, conductor of modern advanced economic ideas. He is the author of a number of major studies and developments, monographs on the problems of macroeconomics, the effectiveness of the regional economy, the rates and proportions of reproduction, demography and employment. Under his guidance, at the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan in the late 1960s, intensive research was begun on problems of labor productivity in close relationship with the structure of the national economy, the proportions of reproduction. Dr. Samedzade 's dissertation "Problems of Labor Productivity and the Structure of Employment of

the Population," protected by him at the age of 31, was the first such large-scale scientific work in the Soviet Union. Practically, he created a scientific economic school in Azerbaijan.

Non-standard approaches, creative understanding, critical analysis of the dominant concepts enabled the scientist to make original conclusions about the boundaries of the material sphere, the necessity of taking into account the established ideas about the second stage Role of the non-productive sphere in the progress of the society. The foremost development of the non-industrial sphere, the improvement of its structure as early as 35 years ago, Samedzade regarded as a natural phenomenon and the fact of the progress of the republic.

Quite bold and original conclusions, according to the scientists, were based on the richest material, a comparative analysis of the macro-indicators of the labor force of all union republics, at that time essentially, Inaccessible to a broad scientific community. He identified the reasons for insufficient employment, low rates of creation of new jobs, which hampered the growth of the country's economic development. Z. Samedzade conducted an active scientific and propaganda work to overcome the distorted understanding of the specific features of the demographic development of Azerbaijan, the severity of the problems of labor resources, the mandatory consideration of these factors in business practices.

Under the leadership of Samedzade in Azerbaijan, the first program among the Union republics of the USSR was the "Demographic Development and Use of Human Resources" program. This program combined the concreteness of scientific conclusions, the existence of a mechanism for its implementation. On the basis of a

comparative analysis of the structure of the industry of the union republics, it was concluded that capital-capital-intensive and raw materials industries predominated in the structure of Azerbaijan's industrial, the need to reduce the background of the national income, of the structure of fixed assets. It would be appropriate to note the merits of Z. Samedzade and in the field of the problem of development of mountain regions.

Samedzade one of the first scientist economists in the former Soviet Union analyzed the regional aspects of the pace and level of economic development, proved the need to improve the methodology for planning and forecasting territorial proportions. Z. Samedzade's activity received positive feedback from prominent economists of the country, who noted that his studies are of great importance for the development of theoretical and practical problems of the economic and social development of the union republics. According to their conclusion, Z. Samedzade's scientific research on labor productivity and national economic proportions in terms of the depth of development, the boldness of the formulation and the solution of acute problems were some of the best original works performed in recent years in the Union republics.

Systematizing and summarizing the huge material, Z. Samedzade was able to determine the most important processes that occurred in the macro indicators of the former Union and the Union republics. The results of his studies on the problems of the level of economic development of the Union republics, the reasons for the marked differences in the standard of living of their population are very bold and justified. Z. Samedzade, one of the first economists in the former Soviet Union, systematically analyzed regional aspects of the pace and level of economic development, proved the need to

improve the methodology for planning and forecasting territorial proportions. He noted with concern that in the economic development of the republic, despite the positive developments in the post-war period, there were never achieved sustainable growth rates, they lagged far behind the growth dynamics of the population and its able-bodied part. The scientist suggested several options for the parameters of the republic's economic growth for the near and long-term prospects. In his deep conviction, in order to stop the process of lagging behind the republic from the average union level, a new strategy of economic development was needed, in order that the rate of growth of the national income of industry in all variants of population growth dynamics over a long period exceeded the indices of the Union and the more developed republics.

In 1973, Z. Samedzade, after extensive consultations with prominent economists of the Union, a dialogue with specialists from economic bodies, and also using unique comparative and all-encompassing material, published the works "Regional problems of labor productivity and the people of economic proportions of economic development", "Recommendations on Questions of the growth of labor productivity and the improvement of the economic proportions of economic development. " Both books were published in Moscow under the stamp "For official use" and sent to the republics' manuals to all the central economic bodies of the USSR, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the institutes of economy of the Union of Soviet Republics.

Despite the shortcomings of the planned system, the limited rights of the Union republics, he managed to introduce the results of scientific developments in the management system, ensure coordinated actions of local government bodies and decision-making bodies of the

republic, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the State Committee of the USSR, which was reflected in the ambitious resolution of the Government of Azerbaijan on integrated development Mountain areas.

Published under the scientific leadership of the scientist, "The scheme of development and location of the productive forces of the Azerbaijan SSR for 1976-1990," "The concept of socio-economic development of Azerbaijan for the future," "Structure and efficiency of social production," and "Economic and social development of Baku" are A significant contribution to economic science and management practices.

In the second half of the 1980s, Samedzade successfully led the scientific development of the problem of self-financing of territories, economic independence of the republic. It is difficult to overestimate the scale and significance of Samedzade during that difficult period of scientific and organizational activity. He rallied around him many of the best representatives of science, real professionals, actively entered into a dialogue with representatives of central economic bodies, collected and summarized all that was associated with the expansion of Azerbaijan's rights in the field of economic and social development, solving on the basis of the accumulated problems. The academician made a large number of calculations, effectively used comparative materials on the USSR and the Union republics, revealed serious flaws in the rigid centralized planning and financial system.

In 1989, under the scientific supervision of the academician, a major republican scientific and practical conference on the problems of regional self-financing and economic independence was held.

In the former Soviet Union, it was, in fact, the first event of its kind. The conference united scientific forces

and practitioners around the most burning and archival problems, developed recommendations that were subsequently used to clarify the concept and the adoption of the law on economic independence by the Supreme Council of Azerbaijan.

The scientist persistently argued the need for a moderate state regulation of the economy during the transition period, without which it is impossible to build a new economic system and revive the economy. It is pertinent to note that on this issue the academician occupied and today occupies a firm and clear position, the correctness of which is confirmed by world experience. He noted with concern that if the initial stages of the reform of gross mistakes, the voluntaristic approach, lack of professionalism, unjustified reduction of the level of economic work, including the role of the Ministry of Economy, blind copying, the republic would receive absolutely different prerequisites for economic growth.

For more than 40 years, scientists have successfully represents Azerbaijan at many international symposia and congresses. Strasbourg and Stockholm, San Francisco and Barcelona, Ankara and Brussels, Sydney and Paris, Moscow and St. Petersburg, Washington, Aqaba and Beijing are just some of the geographical locations of the largest forums, conferences, scientific seminars, from the stands of Academician Samedzade , demonstrating Wide scientific range, proclaims its ideas and views on the current trends of modern economic science and the life of Azerbaijan, makes presentations on the economic development of the republic, the opportunities and ways of its effective entry into the world integrace.

Z.Samedzade's merits in preparation of scientific shots are invaluable. Under his management about 50 applicants have defended master's theses, he advised several doctoral

candidates. Academician Samedzade is important and useful community service and as chairman of the Union of Economists of Azerbaijan. Back in 1982, the scientific economic community elected him chairman of the Azerbaijan Scientific and Economic Society (NEO) of the USSR. Carrying out this public work, he managed to form an effective non-governmental professional organization in the republic, which carried out a great deal of research, consulting and educational activities, and prepared and held large all-Union, republican scientific conferences, seminars, symposiums.

Since 1992, the Union of Economists of Azerbaijan (SEA), headed by academician Samedzade, has become an independent professional association of a sovereign state. SEA is one of the founders and a member of the International Union of Economists, which brings together representatives of more than 50 states.

International Union of Economists since 1993-member of the International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations of UATI, UNESCO; Since 1995, he has been cooperating with the UN on a permanent basis and is a member of the United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI); Since 1999 has the status of General Consultant of the UN Economic and Social Council (UNECOSOC).

In 2006, Z. Samedzade was elected vice-president of the International Union of Economists. Today, the Union of Economists of Azerbaijan conducts multilateral active work, assists economic reforms, fosters the formation of new economic thinking, and initiates large symposia and conferences.

Samedzade in constant search, he is a pragmatist and a forecaster. The scientist is well aware of the continuing role of scientific foresight and forecast, which, in

conditions of high rates of information flow and updating of knowledge, acquire archival importance. In this regard, it is difficult to overestimate the initiative and the colossal scientific and organizational work of Samedzade on the concentration of the republic's scientific forces around the problem of "Azerbaijan on the threshold of the XXI century". Academician, as the scientific leader of two republican scientific and practical conferences under this motto, together with the creative team, managed to determine the priorities of the coming century, in the context of the current situation and prospects for the development of mankind, to analyze the problems of Azerbaijan, which he will have to solve in the near future. Under the scientific editorship of the academician there was given a three-volume volume with a total volume of 2500 pages, in which scientific reports of about 500 authors in various fields of science and technology are presented.

The academician does not accept fruitless discussions, divorced from real life. He is well aware that his field of activity is especially relevant now, when a fundamentally new economic system has been formed in the republic, it is necessary to solve rather complex tasks of economic growth and qualitative development. In order to actively, purposefully participate in this difficult, in many ways contradictory, but very necessary process for the people of Azerbaijan, the academician in 1999 established and began to regularly publish the newspaper "Igtysadyat" (Economy). As editor-in-chief, the academician managed to rally around the newspaper the best scientists-economists, political scientists, famous representatives of market structures, practitioners. It's nice that some of the materials in the newspaper are published in Russian.

Materials of traditional round tables, articles, information about the republican and international economic life and other publications of the newspaper are distinguished by originality, reliability and objectivity and, most importantly, by accessibility to the general reader, which is a clear indication of the tireless activity of academician Z. Samedzade as a major modern scientist and economist, organizer of science and a propagandist of new ideas and trends, without which it is impossible to ensure the progress of science and economics.

Samedzade is an active and indefatigable propagandist of new ideas and approaches, new economic thinking.

At the initiative of the Union of Economists, in close contact with the International Union of Economists, several important forums were devoted to the problems of economic reforms in China, transparency of the use of financial resources, regional development, etc. A striking feature of Samedzade's scientific approach to the processes under study is that he for many years sought to overcome the inert and chronic defects of official economic science that cultivated an isolated analysis of internal and external factors of development. In the works of the academician of recent years, the economy of Azerbaijan is considered as an integral part of the world economy (although it is at the initial stage), and he analyzes its development in the context of global world economic development. At the same time, he concludes that in the context of globalization and deepening of world integration, the provision of national state interests and the economic security of a young sovereign state is of no less importance. Its developments, articles, scientific ideas, reports on the problem of economic security of the state, in fact, lay the foundation for a new direction of scientific

and practical research in the country in such an important field of science.

In this regard, the scholar's work on economic reforms in China deserves interest. The task that Samedzade set for himself while reflecting on the "Chinese miracle" is concrete: he is not going to write out a "universal recipe" for achieving general prosperity, but he suggests examining the successes of the PRC in the field of economics, identifying their causes and determining real opportunities for using the experience of this country, In particular, Azerbaijan.

The conclusions drawn by the author are based on a large body of statistical and analytical materials. During the preparation of the book, Samedzade visited the PRC several times, met and talked with prominent economists, visited new enterprises and construction projects-in a word, he saw everything with his own eyes and had the opportunity to compare and compare not only on a theoretical level, but also on an empirical one.

The economic boom is proved by the author of the books "The Economic Miracle of China", "China in the Global World Economy" (in Azerbaijani and Russian languages) is not a happy surprise (only the ignoramuses and lazy people believe in this), and the logical result of reforming industry, the agrarian sector, Financial system in accordance with the national interests, taking advantage of world experience.

With his large studies, Samedzade made an important contribution to the study of socioeconomic development of Azerbaijan in the second half of the twentieth century. In 2004 he published a monograph "Stages of a long way: the economy of Azerbaijan for half a century, its realities and prospects." The materials of the presentation of this book, which were published in the republican press,

include reviews of prominent economists, experts and especially the former chairman of the State Planning Committee of the SS-SR N. Baybakov. Indeed, Samedzadeh's book on informativeness, solidity of many provisions and conclusions can be characterized as genuinely encyclopedic work on the problems of economic development of Azerbaijan over the past half-century. It can be safely asserted that this work has taken a worthy place among the significant scientific research on the modern economy and the history of Azerbaijan. In his view, both the economy of the USSR and the economy of Soviet Azerbaijan were a reality and can not but be objects of fundamental study. Sticking out only the negative sides, the academician emphasizes, we humiliate the pride of our own people, we trample on its dignity. You can not change and black out a whole epoch in the history of your own homeland. This is the firm civic position of the scientist, from which he never left, despite the difficulties of the experienced period. In the works of Academician Samedzade, and especially in his book, the process of enterprise development is analyzed, which is regarded as a strategic resource of economic growth. Comparative factors of dynamic development of the private sector, formation of new property relations are given. The author especially focuses on such topical issues as improving the business environment and improving economic mechanisms; The role of small business in the development of regions; Taxes and business; Banks and the development of the real sector; Insurance business and economy; WTO and national interests; A combination of comparative national and competitive advantages; New realities and management. On all these issues, Academician Samedzade makes interesting conclusions, which, in his opinion, would largely contribute to the

growth of the economy's efficiency, to the improvement of the quality of management decisions. The author's position on the need to increase attention to the problems of creative, productive labor, the formation of a class of medium-sized entrepreneurs, the effective use of the country's personnel potential, domestic specialists, and the teaching of their modern management deserves high praise. The conclusions and recommendations on improving the export potential are very interesting. The rich information and analysis of the country's foreign economic activity, which are given in a special section of the book, make it possible to conclude that Azerbaijan, a supporter of balanced foreign policy, actively advocates the development of mutually beneficial cooperation with the West and the East, with the CIS countries, including Russia. The principal positions of the scientist on the prospects for the development of the national economy in the context of globalization deserve attention. One can fully agree with the author that we live in an environment of intense rivalry and fierce competition at all levels, and this should not be forgotten. Competition at the level of the firm, the company, the industry, and indeed the country as a whole, is the key to the progress of the state. Hence, it is important to build the work in such a way that each new production, new jobs will not only be a source of new income or employment, but also contribute to progress, help to survive in the conditions of globalization and tough rivalry. This is a long-term strategic task, the author concludes, but to achieve this goal it is necessary consistently and constantly in the name of increasing the efficiency of the national economy, the progress of the nation, and the preservation of its moral values.

Samedzadeh is sure that the programs on poverty elimination, accelerated development of the regions,

creation of new jobs, which are defined as a strategic direction, will significantly contribute to improving the indicators of Azerbaijan's economic security. We can not but support his position, according to which it is possible and necessary not only to talk about accelerating economic growth, but also qualitative changes in the structure of this growth, ensuring a balanced economy, diversifying the structure of industry.

Samedzade concludes that Azerbaijan has colossal unused opportunities to ensure the comprehensive development of each region, each village, the establishment in them of a normal regime for the reproduction of the population, the implementation of social projects aimed at reducing the differentiation of income between the poor and the rich. "The free economy," writes Samedzade, "works effectively only if it provides a comprehensive human development, when all the conditions for a qualitative growth of the individual are created. The interests of the country's economic security require the improvement of the scientific basis for its development strategy. "

The conclusion of the author about the close interrelation between the processes of democratization of society and economic development seems quite correct. The more actively the economy develops, the higher is the level of democratization of society, and vice versa. In a country where the GDP per capita is high, other things being equal, the indicators of social development, democracy, public awareness are much higher, the probability of social tension, conflict situations is much lower. This shows convincingly that the renewal of society, the resolution of its acute problems depend to a decisive degree on the economic strength of the state. The world is changing, and the state is changing. In principle, a

powerful effect is achieved only when the state and the private sector are not opposed to each other, but act as strategic partners.

Samedzadeh is one of the few post-Soviet prominent economists, who has a unique experience of working in responsible positions, and for many decades has been thinking about the ways and factors of the social and economic development of Azerbaijan with knowledge. His scientific developments, fundamental works deserve attention primarily because complex, sometimes contradictory processes are analyzed through the prism of personal experience, in which the research and practical work, the clear and consistent socio-political position of the author were organically combined. He, as an expert and scientist-economist, had the opportunity to simultaneously assess from within the economic policies of the Soviet and post-Soviet periods, to show their principal features. Samedzadeh's merit, of course, is that he managed to combine a wide and deep, academic, genuinely encyclopedic approach to analyzing the process under study with accessibility and visibility, which all those who value the fate of independent Azerbaijan will appreciate.

Gavril POPOV

President of the International Union of
Economists, Professor, Doctor of Economic Sciences

Leonid ABALKIN,

Vice-President of the International Union of Economists,
Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences

**STEPS OF THE BIG WAY:
Economy of Azerbaijan for half a century,
It is new reactions and prospects**

“Stages of the long way”are unusual work.

It is analytical digression to the economic past and the present of Azerbaijan. There are sights for the future also. And consequently is possible to recommend it for all - from experts to students.

In the book, Haydara Aliev’s contribution to formation of Azerbaijan economy, since 70th years until now, is perfectly shown. Looking through book pages, looking narrowly at statistical data, I observe amazing jumps in all branches of republic. The industry grows everywhere- there are new factories. Consequently the shape of the fabricating industry of Azerbaijan was completely changed. I witnessed that period when Heydar Aliyev firmly implemented the program of Azerbaijan development. Each his decision in this area was deep substantiated. There are a lot of facts about it in the book.

Ziyad Samedzade has passed the long way: worked in a science, headed an economic department of the Central Committee, planned-budgetary commission of the Supreme Soviet, and leaded State Plan of the republic, and so on. This experience has allowed him to allocate the most global economic matters of that period. It was extraordinary pleasant to me to talk to him, and I’m noticed that in many questions we have a similar opinions. We also have agreed with him that, is difficult to expect for success without an economic co operations. I have attentively acquainted with position of the author and his sights, concerning an economic cooperations, and I

completely share his opinion. Certainly, there are some problems. However Russia and Azerbaijan have big possibilities of realization of incorporated economic programs quantities of scale. I am very happy that, presidents of Azerbaijan and Russia consider deepening of economic relations between our countries as an important a problem.

The role of the petroleum factor in economic development of Azerbaijan is very well shown in the book. I am proud of that I directly took a part in this process. I am proud that oil industry workers of Azerbaijan have introduced the important investment in development of a petroleum industry of Russia and other CIS countries. At last, I am proud of, that the Baku petroleum has played the major role in a victory over fascism, moreover, upon my word, without the Baku petroleum there wouldn't be victory. I am deeply convinced of, that as today in Baku on a land, there are petroleum supplies ,so it is necessary to work actively. I trust in the happy future of Azerbaijan. The course and results of economic reforms are successfully shown in the book of academician Z. Samedzade. Merit of the author is also in that, he gives due to volume to potential which has been created by work of last generations.

Ziyad Samedzade is not limited to propagation of open economy idea. He thinks, that it is necessary to consider national interests, interests of the people. We, people of the older generation, know, how it was heavy to create the new industry, to build postwar economy unaided from the outside. I with excitement recollect till now, how there was a city on Caspian sea, remember, how Sabit Orudzhev, Kaverochkin, Kurban Abbasov and many other my Baku friends, Contrary to everything worked and achieved grandiose results. Eternal memory to all of them, who

built the industry of Azerbaijan which, serves today the people on particles. Thanks to efforts of the Baku oil industry workers and scientists, by 40th years it was possible to make the present technical revolution in petroleum branch of Azerbaijan. Oil industry workers mastered new deposits on land, prepared for full scale offensive on the riches hidden under bottom of Caspian sea. In 1940 it has already been extracted 22,6 million tons of petroleum. In 1940 it has already been extracted 22,6 million tons of oil. Now the Russian diplomats and financiers is speak about difficulties on payment of debts of the USSR to foreign countries, supposedly all weight has laid down on shoulders of the Russian Federation. But why they don't recollect that only for 4 years of war Azerbaijan has gratuitously passed to the USSR 74 million tons of oil, has produced 80 % of allunion gasoline, 90 % of ligroin and 96 % of oil which now nobody counts up. But the most important that country prospers and today, thanks to a correct line of the country leaders. It is a pity that Heydar Aliyev isn't with us today. He has brought the big contribution to development not only Azerbaijan, but also national economy of all USSR. The country had close economic relations with many regions of extensive territory on crafts of Siberia, Tatarstan, Bashkiria, Turkmenia, Ukraine. Everywhere the equipment which was made at factories of oil mechanical engineering of Azerbaijan was used. The role of agrarian sector in this cooperation was great. Heydar Aliyev was brilliant, and he was answer for all opponents, and defended his point of view. In general he was the basic person. I know he was a great person and I am deeply sorry that we have lost him.. The second part of the book is devoted to the problems of realisation of the big goals put by the present President of Azerbaijan by Ilham Aliyev. He has accurate line on

strategic problems, including concerning regional development. I will notice that this direction in Heydar Aliyev's huge activity in 70th years took the important role. Under its initiative the USSR's government has made decision, to develop country regions. In the shortest terms the new enterprises have been constructed in Ganja, Alibairamly and Mingechevire. Today problems of development of small and average cities, rural areas are actual. The author thereupon underlines that for their realization effective mechanisms are necessary. I admire the purpose of President Ilham Aliyev-creation of the 600 thousand new work places within the next few years. Ilham Aliyev aspires to the best: realization of the big possibilities of agrarian sector, encouragement of the home producer, improvement of an investment climate. The item of the book author is true-the state and economy should not develop separately.

Without state support there will not be strong economy, and on the contrary. I am completely agree with Ziyad Samedzade. The strong state and effective controlling mechanisms-the guarantor of stability and qualitative development. We will take experience of China, the mighty country with the population of 1,3 billion person. This country annually has rates of economic growth in the order 8-9 percent. Chinesees successfully combine the state housekeeping with market technologies. We should study in details, in Chinese's experience, then to realize this experience at itself . I will sincerely note it is a unique book! More than 100 tables, the extensive statistical data, the rich information, comparative materials, the deep analysis of business factors of development. Author has weighty, in contestable arguments on analyzed problems. As the former chairman of the State Planning Committee I will notice that similar proceedings are necessary and on

other republics of the former Union. We should know and appreciate the history, objectively judge real processes, correctly advance development prospects. For this purpose it is necessary, that both economists, and historians, and scientists of the most different directions have made the efforts in this direction. Ziyad Samedzade's book is devoted to Heydar Aliyev, and it is rather honourable. Upon my word-the author has reached seted objects. In this scale work very deeply the role of the great son of the Azerbaijan people Heydar Aliyev in economic and social development of Azerbaijan for the last decades, protection of its national interests, strengthening of economic safety also is objectively shown. Thanks to Heydar Aliyev's titanic activity today Azerbaijan-dynamically developing state. It is assured that the subsequent volumes of this book will be as are interesting and informatively rich. I wish the academician of the further creative successes and I congratulate him on this fundamental work.

Nikolay Constantinovich BAYBAKOV

Doctor of techniques, Hero of Socialist Labour,
Laureate of Lenin's premium,
Academician of Cosmonautics Academy
of the name of Cialkovsky

Academician Ziyad Samedzade has devoted his volume and intensional research to the development of Azerbaijan economy in second half of XX and in the beginning of current century. As we already informed, in solemn atmosphere in the Palace "Gulistan" has taken place the presentation of the first volume of this edition devoted to light memory of the national leader of the Azerbaijan people- Heydar Aliyev.

The detailed review of two conspicuous scientists, called attention to readers, contains many original characteristics and gives a certain conception about its scrupulous and scaled work.

As a matter of fact, Ziyad Samedzade one of the first scientists-economists has made successful attempt to generalize the theoretical views of the great strategist of modernity Heydar Aliyev about the ways and stages of development of Azerbaijan economy in the conditions of globalization.

The author perfectly allocates four stages of economic development of Azerbaijan in the XX century:

-Economy of Azerbaijan as a component of economy of imperial Russia

-1900-1917;

-Economy of independent Azerbaijan Democratic Republic-1918-1920 (the period before an establishment of the Soviet power);

-Economy of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic-1920-1991;

-Economy of independent Azerbaijan Republic.

Such periodization, in our point of view, allows to estimate more objectively the essence and the reasons of various processes in economic development of Azerbaijan.

Academician Z.Samedzade fairly considers, that the complex macroeconomic analysis of these uneasy stages will allow to fill vacuum and to erase some white stains in history, will help to the formation in a society of unbiased representation about the way which have been passed by the Azerbaijan people in XX century. It is possible to affirm with every reason, that, basically, it is the first so scale work in Azerbaijan, and it is necessary to give it due to the author who undertook this extremely difficult and responsible mission. The rates and proportions of the development of a national economy and its efficiency in 60th years of the XX century are enough deeply and thoroughly studied in the book. The allround comparative analysis mentioned in given section is worthy and, certainly, indicates about scale and depth of the development of economy macroproblems of the Soviet period.

In 70th years Azerbaijan has advanced all union republics on rates of growth. It was promoted in many respects by high level of organizational work, increase of responsibility feeling of personnel, mobilization of internal resources in a word, the professional approach to all problems of economy. It is very important, that close cooperation with allied bodies has been adjusted. It is necessary to notice that reorganization of the industry of republic, perfection of its branch and territorial structures, certainly, were far not simple business at that time. And in many respects, 90 percent of the industrial enterprises located in territory of Azerbaijan, were in allied submission. At the same time in the most complicated negotiations with the allied government for Azerbaijan was possible to promote to creation in republic of new progressive branches.

As a whole the period from 1970 to 1985 became the most fruitful for republic throughout the XX century. It was dissimilar in the newest history of Azerbaijan neither on scales, nor on social and economic achievements.

Undoubtedly, there were a lot of problems during that time. We should not forget that the economy of each union republic was a component of the centralized, planned command system of such huge state as the USSR, and all known lacks of this system were negatively reflected also on social and economic development of republics.

We also never should forget: even in the conditions of this rigid system our people developed, in their social and economic life there were big qualitative changes. Basically the last half a century of the past century and the initial stage of the third millennium were the object of steadfast research in this book. Thus the author pays attention that it is impossible to compare mechanically 50-60 with 90 years of XX century. Because there are fundamental distinctions between them.

At the same time in a context of a real link of times, according to the author, there are also very important system signs, allowing to consider such comparison lawful. For each new sovereign state which has arisen on the post-soviet territory, it is qualitative, system changes of a state role in economy and society development. These factors to a great extent, in our opinion, have predetermined an irregularity and, we can tell, originality of structure construction of so fundamental work. The third section of the book quite saturated and substantial, where social and economic development of Azerbaijan in disintegration of the Union and in the first years of finding of independence is considered. Apparently on complex analysis spent by the author, in first half of 80th the economy and social sphere

developed on a strong basis of huge achievements of the last decade.

However since 1987 the provocation imposed to the country on tearing away from Azerbaijan of Nagorno-Karabakh has caused a colossal loss to the Azerbaijan people, having finished the conflict before war. The main “motivation” of these actions first became unfounded accusations to a government of Azerbaijan in discrimination in relation to Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region owing to what social and economic position of the Armenian population has ostensibly worsened.

In the order of the reader are given richest information and the research carried out on its basis (the author at that time was managing economic department of Central Committee KP of Azerbaijan) on which basis the true situation is opened, which has emerged in a social and economic sphere of Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, when it actually had higher indicators and developed much more intensively, than any other region of Azerbaijan. In the same section indicators of social and economic development of republic on the eve of disintegration of the Union which have substantially worsened in comparison with the last decade are subjected to the analysis. It is enough to notice, that in 1989 on rates of growth of the national income of Azerbaijan has appeared on last place among all union republics. The economic situation continued to worsen also in the first years of independence. About it testifies enough interesting comparative materials about indicators of economic growth and efficiency.

During the detailed analysis of an economic situation in the first years of independence is especially underlined that aggravation of a political, social and economic situation, swift, unpredictable changes, the deepest crisis on the verge of general chaos, absence of any encouraging

prospects was caused by the uttermost disorder of all state links, an overstrain in a society, threatening by accident. The power, as well as in many Post-Soviet states, has appeared in hands of the persons who did have neither experience, nor professional administrative qualities.

As marks the author when the country just found independence was already on a full breakdown threshold, fortunately, the tested leader of Azerbaijan-Heydar Aliyev has returned to the power. He has managed extremely exact decisions, with a firm hand and titanic efforts to consolidate a society, to provide stability, concentration of resources for an exit of Azerbaijan into an world economic orbit.

In the fourth section-“Heydar Aliyev and the newest economic history of Azerbaijan”-the author, leaning against a huge actual material, shows process of formation and development of new economic system, activity of Heydar Aliyev on the state building, definition of strategy of the country development. It was possible to the scientist on the numerous concrete facts and comparative analysis proves convincingly, that only deeply consider policy of Heydar Aliyev, and its successful realization have rescued young independent republic from accident.

Heydar Aliyev, having provided stabilization in the country, having estimated internal and external factors, has emphasized active development of the international cooperation and attraction of foreign investments into oil sector.

It in essence became fatal turn in history of independent Azerbaijan. In the book in detail enough considered meaning of the negotiated in September, 1994 of “The Contract of a century” and the oil agreements which have followed it for consolidation of economic independence of

Azerbaijan, qualitative transformations as a whole in social and economic system of the young sovereign state.

The role of the oil factor in development of Azerbaijan in the XX century is unquestionable, it will be a prevailing direction in internal and foreign policy of independent Azerbaijan for a long years. It is the obvious fact and a reality of day what is necessary to take into consideration. Today the new oil strategy of Azerbaijan is not so much regional, how already global world factor. Interest to independent Azerbaijan has immeasurably increased in the international community. If there will not be oil contracts, most likely, there would not be also such active inflow of investments to our region. In the book it is a lot of helpful information and analytical data about social and economic consequences of realization of oil strategy. Rather wellfounded chapters devoted to the Basic export oilpipeline of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan, to fundamental positions of the book of Ilham Aliyev "Caspian oil of Azerbaijan". The life has convincingly confirmed timeliness of building BTC and its huge economic importance for Azerbaijan and Georgia.

In section "Historical stage of a new oil strategy" the author writes, that BTC would not be possible without that persistence, hugeliberity and titanic efforts which were put by Heydar Aliyev for successful advancement of the project through thorns of extreme difficulties and obstacles. The main thing consists that thanks to an exit of the Azerbaijan oil on the world markets the country rating on international scene considerably will raise.

Successful adaptation of the capitals, estimated tens billions dollars which have been invested in oil sector by the foreign companies,-an evidence of considerable improvement of an investment climate in republic. Besides close cooperation with leading oil corporations opens fine pos-

sibility for the Azerbaijan experts to join to the world experience, to overtake modern effective methods of the organization and management, to finish a technological level of manufacture to the international standards.

Well considered oil policy, with whom Azerbaijan has entered the XXI century,-the major condition of consolidation of its independence, revival of other branches of economy. Thereupon in the book is underlined timeliness and importance of undertaken measures on the accelerated lifting of nonoil sector which are defined by the President of Azerbaijan as a priority direction of the country development.

It is necessary to notice especially, that for last years in Azerbaijan high rates of reforming of economy, its transfer into market rails, in particular-agrarian sector are provided. And this fundamental, in many respects a fatal problem has been realized without any social shocks. Fundamental reforms in village, consequently which the land has been transferred in a private use to the peasant, the author by right connects cardinal transformations with a historical role of Heydar Aliyev which was the initiator and stood at sources of these revolutionary changes.

Heydar Aliyev considered important the active participation of Azerbaijan in large international programs, including in revival of the Great Silk Way which are grandiose project on volume, scales and the future results. The international conference on revival of the Great Silk Way, taken place in 1998 in Baku, on the importance and the coverage of problems reached to political and social and economic results became for Azerbaijan extremely a rotary stage in its policy directed on transformation of the state in a link between the East and the West.

Z.Samedzade there upon considers in detail a role of the transport factor in economic development of republic,

strengthening of its integration communications, national safety. Arguments of the author about prospects of a transport corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia, in our opinion, are rather convincing. Being the national coordinator of Azerbaijan under program TRACECA in 1992-93, he has taken direct participation in working out of base documents of this project.

It is impossible to disagree with a conclusion that the Great Silk Way is an eternal capital, a constant factor of the economic development, never a running low source of the income and means of political stability not only for Azerbaijan, but also for Georgia. In the book problems of social development are in detail enough investigated also, basic differences of their decision in various economic systems are underlined.

A special consideration is given to that both during the Soviet period, and in days of a leadership of independent Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev constantly coordinated economic development with social, carried out the system analysis of indicators on wages, social privileges, housing construction, health services, formation, realized target programs on increase of a standard of living.

Reforms in the social area, spent for last ten years according to requirements of new economic system, a measure on reduction of poverty, unemployment have considerably expanded possibilities of improvement of the people's wellbeing. On each of the listed problems the state has well given reasonable and worked programs which are successfully carried out.

In a special section of the book is analyzed the process of entrepreneurship development which is considered as a strategic resource of economic growth. Comparative factors of dynamical development of a private sector, formation of new property relations are resulted.

The author especially concentrates attention on such urgent questions, as improvement of a business environment and perfection of economic mechanisms; a small-scale business role in development of regions; taxes and business; banks and development of real sector; insurance business and economy; the WTO and national interests; a combination of comparative national and competitive advantages; new realities and management. On all these questions academician Z.Samedzade makes the interesting conclusions, which account, in our opinion, substantially would promote growth of economy efficiency, improvement of quality of accepted administrative decisions.

A position of the author concerning increase of an attention to the problems of creative, productive work, formation of a class of average entrepreneurs, an effective utilization of a personnel potential of the country, domestic experts, training their to modern management deserves a high appreciation. Conclusions and recommendations concerning export potential improvement are quite interesting.

The richest information and the analysis of foreign trade activities of the country which are given in special section of the book, allow drawing of a conclusion that Azerbaijan-the supporter of the balanced foreign policy, actively supports development of mutually advantageous cooperation with the West and the East, with the CIS countries. In section are given interesting data about economic relations with Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, as a whole the Central Asia. The special place is occupied the problems of strategic partnership of Azerbaijan and Georgia. In the book are shown dynamics and structure of economic relations between two brotherly countries on concrete materials, is underlined exclusive importance of the further deepening of cooperation.

The author underlines, that young independent republic which builds free economy, a civilized society, cannot develop out of sphere of cooperation with the international organizations.

Today independent Azerbaijan maintains strong relations with the major international structures, knowing questions of financial, bank sphere, public health services, formation, ecology, carrying out with them joint concrete programs. At the same time there are many possibilities much more effectively and with the big advantage to use this cooperation.

Leaning against world experience, in particular the countries of South East Asia, the Eastern Europe, the CIS, and also on own researches, the author underlines necessity of protection of national interests. In its opinion, today, when the financial base of economy has much more become stronger, are provided stable and high rates of development, it is expedient to direct attention to revival of real sector of economy, to soften slightly a rigid monetary and credit policy.

The scientist unequivocally declares, that a number of recommendations of IMF doesn't conform to the national interests. And this position in the given question is rather convincing and is worthy. Foreign experience needs to be transferred extremely cautiously on ground of the postcommunist countries, because the ways and methods of the decision of problems for each of them are various.

The section of the book where are investigated urgent questions of economic safety in the conditions of globalization was original. The globalization factor - an objective reality, which should be considered. Participation of Azerbaijan in regional programs at various levels of cooperation is real also. At the same time each of these directions has pluses and minuses. Their ignoring, and also

preference any one of these realities is fraught with serious negative consequences, infringement of national interests. Notably, forming development strategy, it is necessary to consider all these circumstances, or more exactly-features of new realities of our time.

With the big interest the analysis of economic safety of independent Azerbaijan is perceived. Z.Samedzade investigated all basic indicators characterising economic safety of the country, has allocated prevailing problems.

We live in the conditions of sharp rivalry and a rigid competition at all levels, and it is impossible to forget about it. A competition at level of firm, company, branch, and the country as a whole - pledge of progress of the state.

Consequently, it is important to construct work so that each new manufacture, a new workplace not just a source of the new income, employment, but also promoted progress, helped to stand in the conditions of globalization and rigid rivalry. It is a longterm strategic problem, the author concludes, but to go to this purpose it is necessary consistently and constantly for the sake of growth of efficiency of national economy, progress of the nation, preservation of its moral values. The scientist is assured that programs on the poverty liquidation, the accelerated development of regions, creation of new workplaces will promote substantially to improvement of indicators of economic safety of Azerbaijan.

It is necessary to support a position of the author according to which it is possible and it is necessary to speak not only about acceleration of economic growth, but also about qualitative changes in structure of this growth, maintenance of economy equation, diversification of industry structures.

The author makes a conclusion that Azerbaijan has colossal not used possibilities for maintenance of complex

development of each region, each village, creation of a normal mode of reproduction of the population, realization of projects of the social character directed on reduction of incomes differentiation between poor and rich.

The free economy, writes Z.Samedzade, effectively operates only in the case if allaround development of the person is provided, when all conditions for qualitative growth of the person are created. Interests of economic safety of the country demand improvement of scientific base of strategy of its development. In these purposes the author considers necessary to accumulate and increase the saved up scientific potential, to use it for the sake of development of independent Azerbaijan much more effectively. As a whole this section deserves special attention on coverage of problems and level of their working out.

Absolutely true is represented the conclusion of the author about close interrelation of democratization processes of a society and economic development. If the economy develops more actively, then the democratization level of a society is higher. In the country where gross national product volume per capita is high, under the other equal terms, the indicators of social development, democracy, knowledge of the population are more above. It convincingly testifies that society updating, the decision of its acute problems in defining degree depend on an economic power of the state. The world varies, the states vary also. Basically the powerful effect is reached only when the state and a private sector are not opposed each other, and act as strategic partners.

Z.Samedzade -one of few Post-Soviet visible scientists-economists, who has unique operational experience on the responsible posts, with skill reflects many decades on ways and factors of social and economic development of Azerbaijan. His new fundamental work first of all is deser-

ved consideration that difficult, at times contradictory processes are analyzed through a prism of personal experience in which have organically merged research and practical work, an accurate and consecutive political position of the author.

He had possibility as the expert and the scientist-economist simultaneously to estimate from within economic policy of the Soviet and Post-Soviet periods, to show their basic features.

A merit of the author, certainly, is that he managed to combine wide and deep, academic, originally encyclopedic approach to the analysis of investigated processes with availability and presentation of a statement that the reader will highly appreciate, all those to whom is valuable the destiny of independent Azerbaijan. In spite of the fact that in the book are opened deep problems of formation and development of modern Azerbaijan on the basis of analysis of its centuries-old history rich with events, it is read enough easily and fascinatingly.

On informatively, baseness of many positions and conclusions the book can be characterized safely as originally encyclopedic work on problems of economic development of Azerbaijan for past half a century. It is possible to assert safely, that this work will take a worthy place among significant scientific researches on modern economy and history of Azerbaijan.

Vladimir PAPA

Corresponding member of Academy of Sciences of Georgia chairman of the Council on economics of the presidium of Academy of Sciences of Georgia, professor;

Eldar ISMAILOV,

Director of Azerbaijan Institute of
Strategical Researches of Caucasus Development
(«Бакинский рабочий»; 23 июля 2004 г.)

ORIGINAL APPROACHING OF AZERBAIJANI ECONOMIST

The book **“China in global economy”** has an analytical character. The author not simply states on the facts, but also speaks about special features, makes the original conclusions, representing real materials.

I think, will be very correctly to speak about the author as about the established scientist, noted politician, conspicuous statesman. I personally know academician Samedzade. He is the manysided, interesting scientist who is not limited by the sphere of own interests. It is interesting in all hypostasis. In the book **“China in global economy”**, one of last books about China published by him, enough big section is devoted to the Belorussia economy. I think that only he can speak about a plan of the author exactly. As I see it the general between two ways of development-suspension of ways of reforms implementation, suspension of the transformations spent in great China. Sometimes at the very beginning of transformations in Belarus we also often heard about the types of arguments: **“The West will not work with us, because the heritage of Soviet Union and communistic system is great still,”** etc. In book of Samedzade it is noticed, that a matter is not a political system.

In China till now directing force, party in power communistic. Important not whom, and what decisions are accepted. In the weighed transition to the market, in what ways the approach at which people do not feel superfluous is not supposed, felt. It is heavy to carry out reforms in our 10-million Belarus, and in the country with the 1,5-milliard population, and with a low standard of life on the beginning of reforms as it was in China, -especially.

As to section of Belarus in the book the branches developed in the country here are shined, principles of the state development, an agrarian policy, social orientation of economy and, of course, development prospect.

In my opinion, the author especially managed to open the social importance of essence of the Belarussian reforms, their weighed character. Some tens pages in the book are devoted to the transformations in Belorussia, especially to questions of privatisation of a state ownership. There is noticed, that the state has not been deduced from the privatisation process, was accepted the correct decision on preservation of the large enterprises in a state ownership both in the industry, and in agriculture. Because at the present stage of the economy development only large manufacture is competitive. We live in conditions when all worlds is integrated, and only the large companies can dictate the conditions of game in the world market and provide the competitiveness. Small companies don't have any place in the world market. In the book it is very interestingly spoken about a combination of private and state interests and their interaction.

Academician Samedzade is original because he has interesting opinions and own view on the things, which we face daily: economy growth, social policy questions, and property questions. He is a deep analyst. Not only that he is a professional of high level, the scientist with a world name, he also interestingly analyzes a material, deeply penetrates into an essence of problems, thatessentially allocates it against other colleagues. I, as the representative of an economic science, on an activity sort repeatedly met him, and I am bribed always in it by his vigorous energy, the initiative both on a scientific line and in the area of parliamentary communications. He as the representative of the parliamentary commission not only makes a lot of for

the people, but his activity is directed on consolidation of communications with other states, first of all Commonwealth. We are in Belorussia also very grateful to Samedzade that have possibilities of expansion of communications with Azerbaijan, got information that Azerbaijan lives now, about development of sphere of its goods production, a cultural and scientific life of the country. I wish to notice especially, that these projects have taken place, have received financing thanks to Samedzade.

Especially I would like to say words of thankfulness and gratitude to him these anniversary days. Certainly, he has brought the powerful contribution and as a member of parliament, and as the large scientist in business of strengthening of an interconnection. A correctness of this person, his native wit, ability to bring to the certain thought, to force to reflect that the given concrete situation can have other aspects of understanding, admires me as professional. He wonderfully happy to bring to understanding of an essence of a question, not restraining vanity of the interlocutor. I communicated with many Azerbaijan scientists and the statesmen for a long time familiar with academician Samedzade, and in the statements I lean against the general opinion of people, knowing him for a long time and well.

I am very glad, that our opinions coincide on many questions, and many thanks to this great person who doesn't only defend interests of the people, but also support fruitful cooperation within the limits of Commonwealth. He is a creator. Each his work is directed on creation, search of new approaches in which result new projects take shape, new interesting themes rise, that certainly serves for the blessing of our people.

Taking an opportunity, I wish to tell, that only thanks to efforts of Samedzade we carry out cooperation under se-

veral projects: 8 projects are already practically financed and offers under 21 practical project which represent mutual interest as for Belorussia as for Azerbaijan science. These projects are very different. I would like to allocate from them blocks of the most perspective, fashionable projects. These are the projects connected with biology, with biotechnologies, and the questions connected with information technologies. We consider, that the future behind them, and very glad, that our interests coincide here. If to speak about projects of perspective cooperation, I would allocate sphere of goods production. Is something about physicotechnical sciences, technical and engineering disciplines. We have a lot of the projects, concerning gene engineering, agrochemistry, concerning agriculture, besides gene engineering, testing DNA etc. Very close cooperation has developed with our physicists, especially in the field of the laser physics well developed in Belorussia, in the field of nonlinear optics and many other things directions.

As a whole I would like to tell, that it is the manysided activity inherent in academies of sciences, and it is impossible to concentrate on any separate projects here. The system of projects selection is that: each of the parties declares the wishes, interests, expert groups which are selected among them by what have mutual interest for both parties are created, then there is a process on search of financing sources etc.

I simply should notice, that under the initiative and with participation of academician Samedzade has been published many special issues of the magazines, the special newspaper strips devoted to the Belorussia-Azerbaijan relations and cooperation where are shined features of development of the Belorussia and our successes. With deep obligation I can tell, that mister Samedzade already a little bit Byelorussian, because he rejoices to our successes, ad-

vances interests of Belorussia, thanks him and in the world much have learnt about our state, and we are very grateful to it for it.

Michael Vladimirovic MYASNIKOVICH
The president of Belarusian Academy of Sciences

"The goal of the encyclopedia is to combine knowledge and present it in a common system for people"

The name of Ziyad Samedzade, academician of ANAS, chairman of the Union of Economists of Azerbaijan, head of the Milli Majlis Commission on Economic Policy is well known not only in our country, but also abroad. Through his major research he made an important contribution to the study of the problems of socioeconomic development of Azerbaijan in the second half of the twentieth century. His monograph "Stages of a long way: the economy of Azerbaijan for half a century, its realities and prospects" local and foreign colleagues evaluate as a truly encyclopedic work on the analysis of Azerbaijan's economic development over the past half-century. The unique experience of the scientist is combined in it with the practice of a practitioner working in responsible positions. And more recently, under the guidance of the scientist, work has been completed on another fundamental scientific work, the five-volume Big Economic Encyclopaedia. The difficulties of this responsible work, about its features and about many other

things, Ziyad Samedzadeh shared with the correspondent of "Azerbaijani News" Eleonora F. Abaskuliyeva.

- Mr. Ziyad, I will not reveal a secret, saying that as a serious scientist in the field of economics, you have more than once demonstrated yourself and as an author of the most interesting scientific research. I will give the names of only two of your famous monographs, "Stages of a Long Way" and "China", which, in my opinion, have become bestsellers for specialists. And suddenly the encyclopedia. True, the "Big", whose own idea of creation you realized, becoming the editor-in-chief of the publication. What is your interest, sorry, for reference literature?

Encyclopedias are not just reference books, they are much more. Perhaps it would seem an exaggeration to somebody, but the newest history of the development of sciences, the system of knowledge about the world and the progress of mankind as a whole is connected mainly with enlightenment, which since the XVIII century existed in the form of these encyclopedias. In the broadest sense, the encyclopedia is a collection of scientific information on various topics intended for a wide range of readers. But I rather like the saying of Denis Diderot, the Encyclopaedia Encyclopaedia of France, who said: "The goal of the encyclopedia is to unite the knowledge scattered over the surface of the earth, to present them in a common system to the people with whom we live, and to pass them on to people who will come for us : That the works of the past centuries should not be useless for the centuries to come, so that our descendants, becoming more educated, will also become more virtuous and happier and that we may die in the consciousness of a duty fulfilled by prehumanity. " As for my interest in this topic, there are several reasons for this.

Firstly, I have not worked in science for a single year, as you know, taught at the university, and with everything, as it is commonly believed today, the interest in young people in reading has constantly increased with the reference to literature, dictionaries, encyclopedias and reference books. The desire for knowledge among people was and will remain inescapable. It's only our rational age that has developed the desire for His Majesty to the fact-knowledge, cleared of emotions, from the young generation. Do not use this need of the young, it seems to me, it would be inexcusable.

Secondly. Being one of the members of the editorial board of the Azerbaijan National Encyclopedia, which represents, I might say, the economic part of the project, I tried to formulate for myself the principles according to which our encyclopedia should be built, at least its sections related to the economy. In my opinion, the most important, in my opinion, was the reflection in it of the economic strategy developed by the national leader Heydar Aliyev, thanks to which a successful economic model for the development of modern Azerbaijan was formed.

One more thing. My current work as chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the Milli Majlis will allow not only to observe economic development, but also participate in the development of proposals for improving the state's economic policy, its legislation, and, therefore, closely monitor the ongoing processes. So there was an idea, which seized me as a scientist, about the need to create an economic encyclopaedia of Azerbaijan. I wanted to create a scientific work, but it was written fairly well so that a student, a specialist, a humanist, and even a schoolchild could familiarize with it, in short, everyone

who is interested in their country, its place in the global world and its prospects.

-Certainly, your train has played a significant role in various countries. The impressions that I wanted to generalize have been postponed, have not they?

-Only in China, I was five times in recent years. The Chinese phenomenon, of course, is of great interest and deserves analysis. True, I did this by writing three books on the development of this country and its impact on the world economy. But you are right, there was not only China, but also other countries, I wanted to compare, identify trends, look for analogies, which led to the emergence of yet another principle used in the compilation of the Great Economic Encyclopedia. It is about the preparation of articles and sections of the encyclopaedia related to the world economy, models of development of individual countries, which have achieved very high rates of economic progress.

-Can it possible, therefore, the time of preparation of the encyclopedia, which you were going to publish, judging by the reports of news agencies, was stretched out in a rather short time? The work was more difficult than you expected?

-Economy in today's world is so comprehensive that it determines the development of all enterprises, industries, states in general, that it is not an easy task to find an adequate expression of everything connected with it. Especially if one considers that one of our main goals is to show, through economic concepts, the path traversed by Azerbaijan, to refute the ideological stereotypes of previous years.

Or else. The expansion of international relations has given us the opportunity not only to hear firsthand, but also personally to get acquainted with the outstanding scientists

of our time, and economists including those who participated in the work of various international forums in Baku. So there was a section of the encyclopedia "Nobel Laureates in the field of economics". You can not speak about the Azerbaijani encyclopedia and not say about oil, you know.

-But there are sectoral encyclopaedias for this.

-Did you see the Azerbaijani oil encyclopaedia or energy? Me not. Also on much other important for us industries. It's a pity because the need for such publications is enormous. Moreover, the preparation of sectoral encyclopaedias allows us to address the issue of terminology development in the Azerbaijani language, which is still a problem. It is not by chance that she found reflection in the draft state program for the development of the state language, which is expected to be adopted soon. So with pride, I can say that we economists, it seems, turned out to be pioneers in this regard.

-This fundamental work, as the encyclopaedia prepared under your leadership, demanded, perhaps, to involve many scientists and economists in the work on it?

-And not only my colleagues, but also experts from other areas. Each article and about 10 thousand of them were examined. Each term and content of each concept, entered in the encyclopaedia, was repeatedly discussed, most articles were sent for peer review in the appropriate economic structure. On some fundamentally important issues, scientific discussions arose in our team, and it seems that such a creative atmosphere helped to make the encyclopaedia not only highly informative but also meeting the requirements accepted in the world science today. The editorial board of the publication included well-known scientists and specialists in our country, as well as professionals working in the economic structures

of the republic. As in the preface to the five-volume book, I express my gratitude to all those who took part in its training-scientists, specialists of ministries and departments, international organisations. I want to emphasise that we cooperated not only with economic agencies but also with a number of other institutions-the Archive of Political Documents of the Administration of Affairs of the Presidential Administration of Azerbaijan, the Heydar Aliyev Foundation, the Museums of History and Arts, the State Committee for Land and Cartography, AzerTAJ and others. Our huge appreciation for the help and assistance.

-Express, please, about the structure of the edition itself. Five volumes of economic articles, as they say, are not a joke.

-In addition to articles in the encyclopaedia, more than 1200 tables, charts, graphs, 1800 photos, which allow supplementing the textual information with visual information, which is very important for such publications. And as for the encyclopaedia itself, the huge factual material placed in it gives an idea of the structure of modern economic knowledge and practically all the basic economic concepts that exist today. The reader who has picked up this book can learn what macroeconomic balance is, marketing, investment, management, finance, audit, accounting, monetary policy, securities market, competition, monopoly, innovation, and nanoeconomics. A significant place is given to the issues of economic security of the state, development of entrepreneurship, to such areas as insurance, taxation, etc. At the same time, the description of terms and concepts adjoins articles devoted to various scientific economic schools and their representatives, problems of economic systems and various theories, Existing in this science, laureates of the

Nobel Prize in this sphere and modern models of the economic development of different countries and, of course, Azerbaijan.

-Is there any difference from the generally accepted standards in the approach to submitting materials, especially those related to our country?

-Thank you. This is a very important question for me. And that's why. It is clear that in such publications economic terms are used, definitions of attributes of free market relations are given, various economic categories and models are described. However, together with the members of the editorial board, I was sure that the approaches to submitting all this material should be somewhat different from those traditionally accepted. Fundamentally important, we considered the terms, categories, notions that are cited in the encyclopaedia, not in themselves, detached, so to speak, but as playing a certain role in the real economy, in our case, Azerbaijani, take into account the degree of their use in national interests. This, in my opinion, not only revived the style of the narrative but also allowed to show the involvement of Azerbaijan in the global economy, its role and place in the globalising world without bringing parallels with other countries (any comparison is lame, as one of the great ones said).

And the second moment. I spoke above about the ideological stereotypes of the past connected with our economy. Unfortunately, they continue to exist in the works of some foreign economists and now. For example, the place of Azerbaijan in the economy of tsarist Russia at the beginning of the 20th century. In all Russian encyclopaedic publications, Azerbaijan is estimated as a backward feudal country, although the reality shows that in 1908 the industry of Azerbaijan accounted for 5% of the

industrial output produced in all of Russia. So our encyclopaedia, among other things, is designed to restore historical justice and provide reliable information about the state of the Azerbaijani economy in the twentieth century, in the course of which it existed in four economic systems. The first-until 1918, the economy that existed before the formation of an independent ADR. The second -1918-1920, the economy of the ADR period. The third is 1920-1991, the economy of the Soviet period and, finally, the present period of independent Azerbaijan. Speaking about new approaches, I would like to say more about this. As you know, the advanced economic thought of the East has significantly influenced the development of world civilisation. However, the Soviet system imposed restrictions on the propaganda of this historical fact. As a consequence, in the economic literature, there are few materials reflecting the history of the eco-economic thought of the East. In our encyclopaedia, we tried to correct this omission. An attentive reader will find here a history of economic studies and a story about the economic schools of the East, scientific encyclopaedic articles related to the economic history of the eastern countries, will get acquainted with large bibliographic data devoted to well-known representatives of the Islamic economy. Perhaps this does not look like a great innovation, but it seems important that we managed to find a number of international terms to match in the Azerbaijani language.

-What place does the economy of modern Azerbaijan occupy in the encyclopedia and what are its distinguishing features?

-For many years it seemed to me important, especially in Soviet times, to overcome the stagnant and chronic approaches of official economic science, which cultivated

an isolated analogy of internal and external factors of development. At the end of the last century, we held scientific and practical conferences under the motto "Azerbaijan on the threshold of the XXI century", concentrating the republic's scientific forces around the solution of this problem. Together with the creative group, we managed to determine the priorities of the coming century, in the context of the current situation and prospects for the development of mankind, to analyze the problems of Azerbaijan, which it will have to solve in the near future. We used the developments of Russian scientists, the materials of foreign research centers on forecasts of human development, food and economic security, the future of information technology and, of course, the relevant materials on our republic. The path traversed by independent Azerbaijan over these years has proved that the benchmarks for linking internal and external factors of development are important enough, if not decisive. It is not a secret that thanks to the economic policy conducted in the country under the leadership of President Ilham Aliyev, not only was it possible to achieve powerful economic growth, but also in the difficult conditions of the global financial crisis, to manage minimal losses. It is for this purpose that we considered it necessary to widely highlight in the encyclopedia various aspects of the modern Azerbaijani socio-political and economic-legal system that give a vivid idea of the national model of economic development based on integration into the world economy. The articles devoted to the dynamic development of independent Azerbaijan analyzed the causes and conditions that provided such an impressive leap in the last two decades. Reviewers of our publication regarded as an encyclopedic innovation a comprehensive detailed presentation of voluminous

materials on national natural wealth, industrial and innovative potential, state and government structures, the geography of foreign economic relations, investment opportunities of enterprises and industries, membership in international scientific and analytical, statistical and graphic forms. Organizations, national economic achievements. We found in the encyclopaedia the place and issues of the formation of the information society in our country, and the special role of the information and communication technologies sector as an integral part of the program of universal modernization. In the course of the implemented reforms, thanks to the latest developments in this field, it was possible to turn to the stage of turning oil and gas wealth into human capital.

-And the last question. What do you see as ensuring the economic security of the country?

-This is a question that requires a fairly detailed answer, but I will try to be brief. In the encyclopedia, there are a lot of terms and extensive information on the topics of economic security. The course on which our country is moving today is undoubtedly aimed at improving the indicators of economic security. These are programs to eliminate poverty, accelerate the development of regions, create new jobs, which are defined as a strategic direction. It is necessary to speak not only of accelerating economic growth, but also of qualitative changes in its structure, ensuring a balanced economy, diversifying the structure of industry.

We have tremendous opportunities to ensure the comprehensive development of each region, each village, to create in them a normal regime for the reproduction of the population, to implement social projects aimed at reducing the differentiation of income between the poor and the rich. A free economy is effective only if it

provides a comprehensive development of a person. And one more thing that seems to me fundamentally important. The renewal of society, the resolution of its acute problems in a determining degree depend on the economic strength of the state. The more actively the economy develops, the higher is the level of democratization of society, and vice versa. In a country where the GDP per capita is high, other things being equal, the indicators of social development, democracy, public awareness are much higher, the probability of social tension, conflict situations is much lower.

I would like to say with certainty: all these issues are integral structural elements that have been widely reflected in the five-volume Great Economic Encyclopedia.

Azerbaijani news; December 6, 2012

**Ziyad Samedzade h - life, scientific, educational
and social events on the photo.**

















“ Samadzade Ziyad Əliabbas oğlu
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üzvü, iqtisad elmləri doktoru,
professor, görkəmli iqtisadçı. ”



