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MULTICULTURAL VALUES AS A NECESSARY FACTOR IN THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF AZERBAIJAN

Abstract. The article highlights the role of multiculturalism in the formation of the state cultural policy. Cultural variety, in other words multiculturalism is typical for majority of the modern societies. But nevertheless united life (living) of the people having (had) different traditions in the frame of concrete society opens way (road, path) to (the) appearance of the a few a number of problems that solution of these is absolute.

Very important steps are being taken in Azerbaijan to form and strengthen civil society. There are no disagreements in the society on the main directions of development of our country, on the contrary, our society is united by national ideas: the philosophy of Azerbaijanism, modernity, loyalty to its historical roots and traditions. At the same time, Azerbaijan is a secular state. Representatives of all religions are respected in Azerbaijan. The high level of religious and national tolerance in Azerbaijan and the peaceful coexistence of all peoples, of course, can be an example for other countries, and this is very important for the development of each country, as well as humanity.

Key words: cultural heritage, humanism, cultural exchange, dialogue, tolerance.

Introduction. Department of “Cultural policy” was established in the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and began to operate successfully after Azerbaijan gained independence. Cultural policy has also become a process that forms the legislative provision of the country based on national moral values – the multicultural and tolerant principles as part of public policy.

National policy is a main area that reflects the social position of each nation in world history. It serves not national limitations and national self-consciousness, but the regulation of one nation’s interrelations with other

nations. National policy can't consider national hegemony acceptable, at the same time it is aimed at fully protecting the historical position and national and moral rights of each nation (ethnos, national minority).

The interpretation of the main material. National culture is one of the main directions on which national policy is based. Because, it reflects national psychology more substantially, honestly and objectively than other areas. Alisa Nijat explains the thesis of the classic German philosopher Immanuel Kant "Flowers are free beauty in nature" as following in the language of publicistic writing: "Why don't pot flowers give pleasure as field flowers? Only women love them. But field flowers are a free beauty that come from the depths of millions of years, are born from the womb of nature, mix with the sun, rain, wind as a part of nature and can sow its seeds wherever it wants. It is strange that wildflowers – alfalfa, chamomile, chrysanthemum, bell flower, nightingale, lily, tulip, are beautiful even when they are scattered, waving and swaying in the constant winds of autumn, in the rain on the lawn" (3, p.534). It is strange that field flowers – lucerne, camomile, chicory, campanula, canary grass, lily, tulip are beautiful even when they are sowing their flowers, waving and swaying in the incessant winds of autumn, getting in the rain" [3, p.534]. So are cultures. Each has its own place, its own freshness, its own beauty. However, of course, the balanced management of this diversity depends on the successful solution of cultural policy. The south, north, west and east of our country are full of cultural diversity. According to Kant, these differences are free beauty in our country. People were formed as Azerbaijani citizens around a single ideology of Azerbaijanism that unites the Azerbaijani people besides their cultural diversity, beliefs and traditions. Of course, the national moral multicultural values and the provision of legislation are the basis of it. Azerbaijan has achieved great successes in religious tolerance, national and ethnic tolerance in recent years. In fact, all people have always lived as one family at different times in our country, regardless of their socio-political structure. Representatives of all religions have always lived in friendship and brotherhood here. This is a very important factor peculiar to our country. Of course, great attention was paid to international relations and the strengthening of national and religious tolerance after Azerbaijan regained its independence. Today, Azerbaijan is a place of friendship and brotherhood in the true sense of the word. Representatives of all nations and religions live here as a family. The experience gained by Azerbaijan in this direction is very important.

Our country has a very rich and great history. People lived and created in Azerbaijan thousands of years ago. Historical monuments reflecting this are protected properly by Azerbaijan. We are very devoted to our cultural and historical heritage. We are doing a lot to protect our cultural heritage. It is no coincidence that one of the priorities of the cultural policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan is related to the protection of cultural heritage.

1. Preservation of cultural and historical heritage (here includes the entire infrastructure of cultural institutions).
2. Protection of creative works
3. Strengthening the perception and acceptance of culture as a factor of human development [7, p. 201].

The sequence and implementation of the priorities determined by our state are the pillars, base of modern multiculturalism. The protection of the material and spiritual cultural samples created in this geographical area, where different cultures have been formed throughout history, ensures the confidence and inner comfort of the various ethnic groups living here. Unfortunately, Armenian nationalism, who uses such humanistic and altruistic relations, is trying to undermine the formation of multicultural principles. But on the contrary, the people of Azerbaijan shouldn't sacrifice their loyalty to universal values, their principles of multiculturalism and tolerance to a sick imagination like Armenian nationalism. Therefore, the President declared 2016 the Year of Multiculturalism. Let the world community and the forces brainwashed by Armenian lies see that the religious tolerance and cultural diversity in Azerbaijan is an example for many countries and try to find an answer to such a question as they witness that the rules of coexistence and tolerant relations are life style for us and intolerance and petting for them. How can it be that representatives of all nationalities (even the Armenians now living in Baku) and religious denominations live here peacefully and prosperously, while some Armenian forces claim that this is impossible. Of course, the answer is obvious. Therefore, today Azerbaijan has almost become the homeland of international events held around the world. At present, the people of Azerbaijan live in comfortable, safety and peace. Very important steps are being taken to form and strengthen civil society in Azerbaijan. There is no disagreement in the society related the main directions of development in our country, on the contrary, our society is united around national aims: the philosophy of Azerbaijanism, modernity, adherence to our historical roots and traditions. At the same time, Azerbaijan is a secular state. Azerbaijan respects highly to representatives of

all religions here. Of course, the high level of religious and national tolerance and the peaceful coexistence of all peoples in Azerbaijan can be an example for other countries and this is very important for the development of each country, as well as humanity, mankind. High national culture doesn't end with serving its people, but it also has a human character in modern times. It both enriches itself and increases the enrichment of the spiritual values of the cultures of other nations in mutual communication. The modern age we live in fights against the identification of cultures, their separation from national roots and sources and sees its future in the cooperation of cultures, communication, the strengthening of relations of artistic activities and the progressive process of interaction. These ideas stand on the basis of the multicultural and tolerant relations, which have been historically formed in our country. The formation of these ideas is confirmed not only by national mental values, but also by legislation. Today, the Republic of Azerbaijan maintains cultural relations with a number of countries around the world. Such cultural relations serve the culture of interethnic communication, the rapprochement of peoples, the strengthening of trust and belief between them.

Besides economic and social spheres, sovereignty and full independence of each national republic requires development of its national culture by all means, preservation of the originality of this culture, revival of spiritual values of folk traditions, ceremonies and traditions, further strengthening of artistic and mutual creative relations with foreign countries through the expansion of cultural cooperation with them. In this regard, first of all, each country should have legislative maintenance in the field of culture.

Speaking about the problem of legislative maintenance of culture, it should be noted that the independent Republic of Azerbaijan has chosen the path of building a democratic, secular and legal state through prioritizing universal values. This path intends the principle of affirmation and observance of the supremacy of law, which is the main term for the country's civil integration into the world community and the normal functioning of all spheres of life. Continuing its centuries-old tradition of statehood, the people of Azerbaijan understand their independence before present and future generations and declare the following intention by using the sovereign right and assuming as a basis of the principles reflected in the Constitutional Act "On State Independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan": "To live in friendship, peace and tranquility with all peoples of the world and to interact for this purpose by being loyal to universal values" [1].

The Republic of Azerbaijan has adopted more than 20 laws related to culture in recent years. International cultural relations have also become one of the main factors of the new foreign policy. Today, the Republic of Azerbaijan is a member of more than 30 international and regional organizations [6].

The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Culture defines the basic principles of state policy in the field of culture, rights and freedoms of citizens, preservation and development of objects considered national cultural heritage, democratic organization and management of the cultural system, legal basis of cultural activities and forms of international relations. The basic principles and duties of the state policy on culture are given in the law. The main principles of state policy in the field of culture are following:

- Equality of rights in the use and distribution of cultural recourses by all, regardless of social and material status, national, racial, religious and sexual affiliation;
- Providing the discovery of everyone's talents, mental abilities and creative freedom;
- Development of national culture as an integral part of human culture [5, p. 121].

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Article 40 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan states:

1. Everyone has the right to participate in cultural life, to use cultural institutions and cultural resources.
2. Everyone must respect the historical, cultural and spiritual heritage, take care of it and protect historical and cultural monuments [1, p. 49].

Azerbaijani culture is an important source that enriches and influences the cultures of different nations and peoples living in the country, also nations living in neighboring republics in the current situation. Socio-political changes happened in the life of Baku, as well as other cities of the country are an obvious example of this in recent years. Becoming Baku as the center of one of the world's cultures can be considered as a phenomenon of globalization and multiculturalism.

Multiculturalism and tolerance mean the peaceful coexistence of different civilizations and religious denominations. Azerbaijan has always been and remains historically a homeland of multiculturalism and tolerance. Peoples of different religions and denominations, who have come to Azerbaijan since ancient times, settled here and chose it as their homeland and intermingled with the local population. Azerbaijanis have been formed as a nation and gradually developed towards the nationality and as a nation, they both benefited from the cultures of other nations and peoples living here and passed their cultural values to them in this historical process. It is no coincidence that the capital of Azerbaijan, Baku, has gained the status of an “international city” since the early 20th century.

Conclusion. Baku has become a cultural center of the peoples of the Caucasus, as well as foreigners who have moved here during the century. Thus, a conference of the Ministers of Culture of member states of the Council of Europe on “Intercultural dialogue is the basis of sustainable development and peace in Europe and its neighboring regions” was held in Azerbaijan (Baku) on December 2–3, 2008. Baku was declared the “Capital of Islamic Culture” for 2009. The Forum of National Culturologists held by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism has already become a tradition. One of the events proving that Azerbaijan is one of the cultural centers of the world was the International Forum “World Intercultural Dialogue” held in Baku on April 7–9, 2011 and the International Humanitarian Forum held on October 10–12, 2011 under the motto “Hopes and Challenges” of the 21st century. Professor I. Mammadzadeh writes about this: “First Lady of Azerbaijan, Goodwill Ambassador of UNESCO and ISESCO Mehriban Aliyeva emphasized the importance of global ethics, which is understood as a dialogue at the global level and is urgently needed in the modern world, at the II International Humanitarian Forum in Baku. President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev said at the opening ceremony of the Baku International Humanitarian Forum in October 2013 that if we want to strengthen cooperation and dialogue of civilizations in the world, we must use all opportunities. A “round table” on the problem of multiculturalism was held at the 3rd International Forum “Dialogue of Cultures” in Baku in 2015. This means that the scientists, cultural figures and politicians participating in this forum were deeply aware of the interconnectedness and urgency of these issues. It should be noted that it was decided to establish the Baku International Center for Multiculturalism at the Second International Humanitarian Forum, which was established in

2014, and the Center took a number of serious steps to develop the theory and practice of multiculturalism in Azerbaijan during this period. Works on the country's multicultural history, traditions and modern experience have been published and courses are being held at educational institutions" [4, p. 5]. Holding of "Eurovision-2012" in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2012, the first European Games held on June 12-29, 2015, the 7th Global Forum of the UNO Alliance of Civilizations in Baku on April 24-27, 2016, holding of the Formula I Grand Prix in Azerbaijan on June 17-19 can be considered a success of the state cultural policy of Azerbaijan and as a result, a celebration of multiculturalism.

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Gülçin Kazımi (Azərbaycan)

Multikultural dəyərlər Azərbaycanın mədəni irsinin zəruri amili kimi

Məqalədə mədəniyyət sahəsində dövlət siyasətinin formalaşmasında multikulturalizmin rolu vurğulanır. Mədəni müxtəliflik əksər müasir cəmiyyətlərdə geniş yayılmışdır. Ancaq fərqli mədəni ənənələrə sahib insanlar eyni cəmiyyətdə bir araya gəldikdə, cəmiyyətin aydın və qənaətbəxş qaydalarını təmin etmək üçün bir sıra problemləri həll etmək lazımdır.

Azərbaycanda vətəndaş cəmiyyətinin formalaşması və möhkəmlənməsi istiqamətində çox önəmli addımlar atılır. Ölkəmizdə əsas inkişaf istiqamətləri ilə əlaqədar cəmiyyətdə fikir ayrılığı yoxdur, əksinə, bizim cəmiyyətimiz ümumxalq amalları ətrafında birləşibdir: azərbaycançılıq fəlsəfəsi, müasir-

lik, öz tarixi köklərimizə, ənənələrimizə bağlılıq. Eyni zamanda, Azərbaycan dünyəvi dövlətdir. Azərbaycanda bütün dinlərin nümayəndələrinə çox böyük hörmət vardır. Azərbaycanda dini və milli tolerantlığın, dözümlülüyün yüksək səviyyədə olması və bütün xalqların rahat, mehriban şəkildə yaşaması, əlbəttə ki, digər ölkələr üçün nümunə ola bilər və bu da hər bir ölkənin, eləcə də bəşəriyyətin, insanlığın inkişafı üçün çox vacibdir.

Açar sözlər: mədəni irs, humanizm, dialoq, tolerantlıq, mədəni mübadilə.

Гюльчин Кязыми (Азербайджан)

Мультикультурные ценности как необходимый фактор культурного наследия Азербайджана

В статье подчеркивается роль мультикультурализма в формировании государственной политики в области культуры. Культурное многообразие характерно для большинства современных обществ. Однако когда в рамках одного общества сосуществуют люди с разными культурными традициями, необходимо решить ряд проблем, чтобы обеспечить четкие и устраивающие всех правила общежития.

В Азербайджане предпринимаются очень важные шаги по формированию и укреплению гражданского общества. В обществе нет разногласий по основным направлениям развития нашей страны, наоборот, наше общество объединено национальными идеями: философией азербайджанства, современностью, верностью своим историческим корням и традициям. В то же время Азербайджан - светское государство. В Азербайджане уважают представителей всех религий. Высокий уровень религиозной и национальной толерантности в Азербайджане и мирное сосуществование всех народов, безусловно, могут быть примером для других стран, и это очень важно для развития каждой страны, а также человечества.

Ключевые слова: культурное наследие, гуманизм, культурный обмен, диалог, толерантность.