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«Qanun» elmi hüquq jurnalı 8 yanvar 1992-ci il tarixindən etibarən hər ay mütəmadi nəşr edilməkdədir. Jurnalın əsas məqsədi elmi nəşr olaraq demokratik və hüquqi dövlət quruculuğu, vətəndaş cəmiyyətinin təşəkkülü, hüquq və qanunçuluğun təbliği, hüquq elminin inkişafı və vətəndaşların hüquqi maarifləndirilməsi işində yaxından iştirak etməkdir. Jurnalda tanınmış hüquqşünas alimlərin, doktorant və dissertantların, magistrantların, praktik hüquqşünasların, habelə müxtəlif sahələrdə çalışan mütəxəssis hüquqşünasların elmi və elmi-praktiki məqalələri dərc olunur.

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# OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT STATE OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND SCIENCE IN AZERBAIJAN\*

*Açar sözlər: hüquq təhsili, hüquq elmi, Azərbaycanca hüquq təhsili, Boloniya prosesi, Hüquq və İnsan Haqları İnstitutu.*

*Ключевые слова: юридическое образование, юридическая наука, юридическое образование в Азербайджане, Болонский процесс, Институт права и прав человека.*

*Keywords: legal education, legal science, legal education in Azerbaijan, Bologna process, Institute of Law and Human Rights.*

## CHAPTER I. THE DEVELOPMENT PATH OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND SCIENCE IN AZERBAIJAN

The history of legal education in Azerbaijan begins with the establishment of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic in 1918. The need to establish a law faculty was reflected in the law of the Parliament of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic dated September 1, 1919 “On the establishment of a state university in the city of Baku”. This law provided for the creation of four faculties in Baku – an Oriental studies branch with history and philology, physics and

mathematics, law and medicine. However, the foundation of a law faculty was not possible due to material and technical difficulties and lack of legal personnel. In 1927-28 academic year, the law department started operating within the Oriental studies faculty. For the first time in the history of the Azerbaijani people, this was the beginning of the training of national lawyers who could work in the judicial and administrative-state apparatus. The Department of Law became an independent faculty on December 17, 1928. The Faculty of Law consisted of two departments – judicial and administrative-economic departments [3].

On February 22, 1998, the National Leader Heydar Aliyev signed a Decree “On Measures in the Field of Ensuring Human and Civil Rights and Freedoms” and among the tasks given to the relevant institutions, the following directions gave impetus to the development of human rights science:

- The Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan has been instructed to prepare textbooks on human rights and freedoms for higher, secondary specialized and secondary schools of the republic in order to study international acts on human rights;

\* **Methodology:** This article is based on open-source materials, official statistics and data, surveys, monitoring and personal observations.

- The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan has been instructed to ensure the participation of specialists for the study of relevant research and educational programs in international institutes and centers operating in the field of human rights together with relevant state bodies [1, p. 45-46].

In addition, on November 30, 1998, the Decree “On the establishment of the Research Institute on Human Rights” was signed. The purpose of the Research Institute on Human Rights was to study the issues of human rights and freedoms, prepare scientific proposals, to deepen legal knowledge in this field, and to conduct scientific research. The main objective of the Institute was to conduct research work on the issue of law in general, including human rights and freedoms, to prepare scientific recommendations, to deepen legal knowledge in this field, and to widely promote the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan by acquiring new knowledge about society and person [1, p. 52].

In the National Action Plan On Protection of Human Rights in the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 2008 and the National Program for Action to Raise Effectiveness of the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms in the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 2011, “education, awareness, scientific-analytical and cooperation measures in the field of human rights” were among the priority areas.

Thus, both the State Program and the National Action Plan envisage the regular implementation of the following measures:

- training of experts specializing in human rights and freedoms issues;
- determination of the teaching load for the study of human rights and freedoms topics for universities, publication of educational materials, improvement of educational programs;
- preparation and publication of textbooks and literature related to human rights;

- organization of preparation and distribution of various printed products among the population: books, booklets, newsletters for the purpose of legal education [1, p. 57-58].

#### ***Bologna process***

The Bologna process was launched in order to create the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) [4]. The main goals of this process are to improve the quality of higher education, to ensure mutual recognition of education systems in different countries, and to facilitate the free movement of students, teachers and researchers. Azerbaijan joined this process on May 19, 2005 [5]. The influence of the Bologna process on Azerbaijani education can be observed in several main directions:

Credit System and ECTS: within the framework of the Bologna process, Azerbaijani universities adopted the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS). This facilitates the recognition and transfer of credits received by students at different universities. This system is also applied in legal education, which increases the opportunities for students to study in foreign universities and ensures international recognition of education.

Bachelor’s and Master’s Degrees: The Bologna Process introduced two main degrees into the higher education system of Azerbaijan – Bachelor’s and Master’s [2]. Legal education is also organized according to this structure. This ensures that legal education is more modern and in line with international standards.

Quality Assurance and Accreditation: The Bologna process places great emphasis on quality assurance. This procedure is based on the Regulation “On Attestation and Accreditation of Higher and Secondary Education Institutions” approved by the decision No. 43 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated April 15, 2004 and is carried out in accordance with the “Requirements and criteria for the attes-

tation and accreditation of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions” approved by the order No. 187 of March 24, 2005, registered by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Justice [2]. Accreditation is applied to evaluate higher education institutions, structural divisions and educational programs [6].

Law faculties in Azerbaijan also take measures to improve the quality of educational programs and join international accreditation processes. This increases the competitiveness of graduates in the labor market. In order to accelerate the process of integration of education in our country into the world education system, especially the process of higher education institutions into the European higher education space and the fulfillment of the requirements of the Bologna Declaration, the President of the country signed a decree dated January 31, 2008 “On some measures for the integration of higher education institutions of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the European higher education space”

[5]. According to this order, the “State Program of Reforms in the Higher Education System of the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2009-2013” was adopted and implemented [5].

Azerbaijan’s accession to the Bologna Process has generally created conditions for improving the quality of legal education in the country, its internationalization, and for students to receive education corresponding to world standards. Continuous improvement of this process and creation of new opportunities will serve further development of legal education in the future.

## **CHAPTER II. CURRENT STATE**

### ***Educational institutions providing legal education***

Currently, law education at the bachelor’s level is carried out in 9 higher education institutions<sup>1</sup> in Azerbaijan, and the total number of law students admitted for bachelor degree in 2024-2025 academic year is 1395, whereas for master degree it is total 222 [7].

Distribution of law students per university is as follows:

<b>№</b>	<b>Educational institution</b>	<b>Number of law students</b>
1	Baku State University (BSU)	1370
2	ADA	400
3	Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan	120
4	National Aviation Academy	234
5	Academy of the State Customs Committee	120
6	State Security Service Academy of Azerbaijan	(no information)
7	Nakhichevan State University	230
8	Karabakh University	60
9	Police Academy	1375

(Source: various issues of ‘Abiturient’ journal, <https://www.abiturient.az/home>)

<sup>1</sup>Baku State University (BSU), ADA, Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, National Aviation Academy, State Security Service Academy of Azerbaijan, Academy of the State Customs Committee, Nakhichevan State University, Police Academy, Karabakh University.

In the mentioned educational institutions, bachelor's education in the specialty of jurisprudence is carried out for a period of 4 years. Master's education is organized in 5 out of 9 institutions<sup>2</sup> and the duration of education is 2 years. Unlike master's education in American and European universities, the number of mas-

ter's students in Azerbaijan is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers with a special decision for each educational institution and specialty [8].

For 2024, the Cabinet of Ministers has allocated the following number of places to educational institutions in the specialty of jurisprudence at the master's level [9]:

<b>№</b>	<b>Name of educational institution</b>	<b>Major for Master's Degree</b>	<b>Seats for students</b>
1.	BSU	Theory and history of State and Law	8
2.	BSU	International law	12
3.	BSU	State law	7
4.	BSU	Criminal law	12
5.	BSU	Civil and commercial law	15
6.	BSU	Commercial law	10
7.	BSU	Human rights	3
8.	BSU	Transnational criminal law	11
9.	BSU	Information law	3
10.	BSU	Administrative law	11
11.	BSU	Medical law	3
12.	BSU	Labor law	14
13.	BSU	Intellectual property law	7
14.	BSU	Sports law	2
15.	BSU	Tourism law	3
16.	BSU	International Economic Law	6
17.	BSU	Environmental law	8
18.	BSU	Cultural law	6
19.	BSU	Tax law	10
20.	BSU	European law	7
21.	BSU	Maritime and energy law	7
22.	Academy of Public Administration	State law	15
23.	National Aviation Academy	Civil and commercial law	2
24.	National Aviation Academy	Constitutional law	3
25.	Academy of the State Customs Committee	International Economic Law	5
26.	Nakhichevan State University	Theory of the state and law	6
27.	Nakhichevan State University	Criminal law	4
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>200</b>

<sup>2</sup>Master's degree education is actually offered by 8 institutions, but the "Magistr 4" journal published by the State Examination Center, lists the places of only 5 universities.

In total, **19,725** applications were submitted by bachelor's degree holders to participate in the entrance exams for master's programs for the 2024-2025 academic year. Of these, **12,713** applications were submitted by recent graduates, **7,012** by alumni from previous years, and 46 by international students [10]. In practice, law graduates seeking a master's degree typically choose to pursue this level of education immediately after completing their undergraduate studies. By contrast, in most Western countries, individuals applying to master's programs often possess prior professional experience and have clearly identified the specific legal field in which they intend to advance.

#### ***Admission to Legal Education***

The admission process for legal education is conducted through examinations administered annually by the State Examination Centre [11]. These examinations consist of both multiple-choice and open-ended questions, and only individuals meeting competitive selection criteria are eligible to participate. Compared to technical disciplines, the minimum score required for admission to law programs is higher, and the level of competition remains notably intense.

#### ***Second Higher Education***

The pursuit of a second higher education is available exclusively on a paid basis and through distant study, based on agreements signed between the candidate and the university. Competitive selection is organized for those seeking additional education, and candidates who successfully pass the selection process are admitted to specialized programs under contractual terms. Nonetheless, societal attitudes towards second higher education are ambivalent, and within the legal community, there are notable concerns pertaining to the level of legal competence amongst these graduates.

#### ***Mandatory Courses***

The mandatory courses are outlined in the 'Educational Program for Bachelors' Level (Ba-

sic Higher Education) Specializations', approved by the Resolution No. F-363 of the Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated August 7, 2020 (known as the Ministry of Education at that time). These courses include: Theory of Law, Legal Writing, History of Azerbaijani Law, Constitutional Law, Civil Law, Commercial Law, European Law, Family Law, International Public Law, International Private Law, Human Rights, and Financial Law.

With the elimination of final theses, universities now offer courses on 'Soft Skills', 'Hard Skills', and 'Career Planning', after which students participate in a practical training phase. The duration of this practical training has been reduced to one month (previously three months).

Elective courses are determined by each educational institution and include: Municipal Law, Family Law, Investigative Law, Tax Law, Notarial Law, Inheritance Law, Land Law, Social Security Law, Forest Law, etc.

In our view, incorporating certain elective courses (such as Family Law, Inheritance Law, Land Law, Social Security Law, etc.) into the list of mandatory courses would contribute to the preparation of professional specialists in this field.

#### ***State Funding***

In 2024, the number of state-funded seats at the bachelor's program in law was set at 500. An additional 240 students are enrolled on a self-funded basis, representing approximately 67% of the total number of students admitted to the bachelor's program in law in 2024. At the master's level, the number of state-funded (tuition-free) positions in 2024 was 110 [9]. According to the state budget of the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2024, expenditures allocated for additional education amount to 20,727,009 manat (approximately 11.1 million euros) [12].

#### ***Tuition Fees for Legal Education***

In Azerbaijan, tuition fees for a bachelor's degree in law vary amongst universities. The highest tuition fee is set by ADA University at 8,000

AZN (4,300 EUR), while the lowest is 2,500 AZN (1,385 EUR) at Nakhichevan State University and for distant programs at the National Aviation Academy. For international students, the tuition rates are generally the same as those for Azerbaijani citizens, although some universities set higher fees for foreign nationals<sup>3</sup>.

#### ***Salaries of Law Faculty Instructors***

Currently, the salaries of law faculty instructors in higher education institutions are considered unsatisfactory. While certain universities, such as ADA University and the Academy of the State Customs Committee, offer relatively higher pay, overall these figures are incomparable to salary levels in European countries. For instance, at Baku State University, the hourly rate for an adjunct lecturer is 6.5 euro per lecture hour, while the monthly salary for a professor is around 900 euro.

#### ***Study Abroad***

Despite the existence of a dedicated state program for studying abroad, the field of law was not included in the list of priority specializations for bachelor's and master's degree programs at foreign higher education institutions for the 2024/2025 academic year, in line with the specifications of the 'State Program for the Education of Youth in Prestigious Foreign Higher Education Institutions for 2022–2026' [13]. Nevertheless, within the framework of this State Program, 13 individuals obtained state-funded legal education abroad, of whom 1 completed a bachelor's degree and 12 completed master's degrees [14]. According to the 'State Program for Enhancing the International Competitiveness of the Higher Education System in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2019–2023', law was included amongst the priority fields and specializations for Azerbaijani citizens pursuing doctoral studies abroad [15].

#### ***Access to Legal Literature***

At present, legal scholars in the country publish textbooks and educational materials on various branches of law. Although there were significant challenges in this domain during the post-independence period, the issue has now been partially resolved.

There is no specific budget allocated by universities for the publication of works authored by legal scholars. This situation has led to the formation of several negative trends:

- Authors are compelled to self-publish their books, resulting in limited print runs (often 100-300 copies) due to the associated costs, and the quality of these publications is not always satisfactory;
- To recover their expenses, authors are often compelled to require students to purchase their books;
- Authors have little incentive to distribute their books free of charge to a wide range of libraries;
- Since, pursuant to Articles 14 and 15 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On Library Affairs' [16], publishers are required to provide mandatory copies of their publications to the National Library of Azerbaijan, they are less inclined to participate in further free distribution of books.

Students' access to legal literature is partially satisfied by the following resources:

- All educational institutions have libraries, including seven online libraries;
- Public libraries are available in Baku and most regions;
- The Institute of Law and Human Rights has established a specialized virtual library (focused on law and human rights), dedicated to the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Heydar Aliyev [17]. According to data from September 2024, this library contains

<sup>3</sup>Acquired upon request.

1,645 legal resources with a total of 357,491 downloads;

- A unified search database for legal articles, created by the Institute of Law and Human Rights;
- Open-access foreign resources (for those proficient in foreign languages);
- Resources available on the websites of certain state institutions (for instance, publications by the Ombudsman’s Office [18], materials issued by the Prosecutor’s Office [19], Bar Association [20], Justice Academy, and others).

Prices of legal books typically range from 2.40 AZN (1.3 EUR) [21] to 100 AZN (53.7 euro) [22] (with second-hand legal books priced as low as 1 AZN (0.54 EUR)) [23]. Considering that the monthly state stipend for students is between 100 (54 EUR) and 175 AZN (94 EUR) [24], these prices may be deemed reasonable. For comparison, similar books abroad are priced within the range of 140 to 240 USD [25].

Access to paid research databases (such as WestLaw, LexisNexis, etc.) is not available at any university in Azerbaijan.

**Journals Publishing Legal Articles**

In Azerbaijan, 23 journals publish articles on law [26]. Of these, only 18 are included in the list of the Higher Attestation Commission (HAC) under the President, and only Baku State University’s ‘Baku State University Law Review’ is indexed in the Web of Science database, categorized as Q4. In the law domain, no local journals are categorized as Q1, Q2, or Q3 (for comparison, journals categorized as Q2, Q3, and Q4 exist in Russia and Ukraine). The following table provides more detailed information on this [27]:

№	Countries	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.	Russia	-	+	+	+
2.	Ukraine	-	+	+	+
3.	Türkiye	-	-	-	+
4.	Azerbaijan	-	-	-	+
5.	Georgia	-	-	-	-
6.	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-

According to the Legal Journals Monitoring Report conducted by the Institute of Law and Human Rights in 2024, 71.6% of 109 surveyed legal professionals reported reading articles published in Azerbaijani legal journals. This statistic in itself reflects an interest in articles and legal journals within the law domain. However, 28.4% of survey participants indicated that they do not read these articles, primarily due to limited accessibility and, in some cases, concerns pertaining to the quality of content [28]. To address this issue, the Institute has compiled nearly 1,000 legal articles published across 23 journals over the past five years and created a unified database with an open online search system [17].

**International Ranking of Higher Education Institutions offering Legal Studies**

Of the nine aforementioned higher education institutions, six are included in the H-index ranking [29]:

№	University	National H-index
1.	Baku State University (BSU)	63
2.	Khazar University <sup>4</sup>	42
3.	ADA University	19
4.	Nakhichevan State University	12
5.	National Aviation Academy	10
6.	Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan	2

For comparison, the world’s top 10 universities for studying law in 2024 have an H-index of 94.3-100 [30].

**Employment Activities of Law Graduates**

Graduates of law faculties begin their careers in both the public and private sectors. Given that

<sup>4</sup> At Khazar University, the Faculty of Law was established in 1991. Since 2013, it has continued its activities as a Legal Education Centre.

theoretical knowledge is primarily taught at the undergraduate level in higher education institutions that offer law programs, graduates' practical legal skills are often limited. To bridge this gap, young graduates strive to gain experience through internships in various places. It is more common for this experience to be gathered as a legal assistant, judge's assistant, court clerk, or as a lawyer in private companies. Recently, the youth have shown considerable interest in becoming advocates, and in 2024, 133 out of 600 applicants passed the test exam [31]. However, there are only 2,510 advocates in the country [32]. Due to an insufficient grasp of academic ethical standards during legal education, advocates are at times subjected to disciplinary measures<sup>5</sup> or even criminal responsibility (for fraud [33], tax evasion [34], corruption [35], influence peddling [36]) for mistakes in their work.

Admission of law graduates to public service positions (such as the Ministry of Justice, prosecutor's office, police, and courts) occurs through a centralized process based on a test exam and interview. Regular efforts are made to improve transparency in this process, and currently, no serious issues are observed in this area. In 2014 the Constitution Court of Azerbaijan issued a decision by which it considered 'international law' as 'jurisprudence' for the purposes of recognition of high legal education [37].

### **CHAPTER III. THE STATE OF LEGAL SCIENCE**

#### *Number of Legal Scholars*

Although the "legal scholars and researchers" database at the Institute of Law and Human

Rights lists **98** [38] individuals, in reality, the number of researchers and instructors involved in legal science is estimated to be several hundred. The largest number of law teachers is at Baku State University, more than 120 [39], including more than 25 doctors of legal sciences and about 100 PhD holders. (The number of full-time staff is 103). The Academy of Public Administration employs 4 doctors of law and 16 PhDs in law among its faculty, all of whom are Azerbaijani citizens.

There are no academics in the field of law in Azerbaijan (for comparison, there are 2 in Georgia [40], 27 in Turkey [41], 1 in Uzbekistan [42], and 6 in Russia [43]), the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences has only one 'corresponding member' in this field, and no 'full members' have been elected since 1989. The number of law professors in Azerbaijan is 39 [44].

Generally, the number of individuals who wish to pursue further studies in legal science after a master's degree is low. According to information from the official website of the Higher Attestation Commission under the President, over the past 10 years, 198 individuals have defended their academic work in law, of whom 170 earned a PhD in law and 28 achieved the degree of Doctor of Sciences in law [45].

In terms of the number of researchers relative to the population, Azerbaijan lags behind Europe and the CIS region (for example, countries like Georgia, Belgium, and Estonia have a higher number of researchers). According to UNESCO data, a comparative overview of the number of scientists per 1 million people in nine countries for 2021-2022 is presented below [46]:

<sup>5</sup> These are the reasons that cause the most disciplinary punishment (see at: [www.barassociation.az](http://www.barassociation.az)):

- The advocate receiving cash payments for legal assistance outside of the contractual terms;
- The advocate failing to show respect and courtesy toward another participant in a court session and using unprofessional language;
- The advocate providing legal assistance to individuals with conflicting legal interests in the same case;
- The advocate using a power of attorney issued without payment of the service fee stipulated in the legal assistance contract;
- The advocate exhibiting behavior outside of professional duties that is unprofessional, rude, and offensive toward the complainant, failing to demonstrate a respectful, courteous, attentive, and patient manner.

№	Country	Number of scientists/researchers per 1 million population
1.	Belgium	6581(information for 2021)
2.	Portugal	5743
3.	Estonia	4038 (information for 2021)
4.	UAE	2666 (information for 2021)
5.	Türkiye	1999 (information for 2021)
6.	Georgia	1823
7.	Azerbaijan	1690
8.	Armenia	1219
9.	Uzbekistan	547

Currently, PhD programs in law are only available at the following institutions and the total annual capacity is around 25-30 students:

- Academy of Public Administration
- Baku State University
- Police Academy
- Nakhichevan State University
- ADA University

Additionally, the Justice Academy offers a few doctoral and postdoctoral positions.

For comparison, out of over 1.3 million lawyers in the United States, 116,723 students earned a PhD in law in 2022 [47]. Slovenia leads globally in this statistic, with 5% of its population hold a PhD [48].

#### ***High Attestation Commission***

High Attestation Commission under the President of Azerbaijan is a public institution that has the authority to grant PHD and post-doctoral titles as well as to recognize scholarly titles issued abroad. Such Commissions exist in all post-Soviet countries except for Baltic countries. In Azerbaijan only recently it started reforms to improve its image of a corrupt and bureaucratic [49] institution in the society. In Western Europe and America universities themselves have a power to grant PHD titles. Such decentralization enables competition and reduces artificial barriers. Nevertheless, a centralized

public authority may exist for appeal and coordination purposes.

#### ***Comparison of Legal Science in Azerbaijan with other fields***

The H-Index scores of Azerbaijani scholars, along with those from other countries, are listed on the AD Scientific Index website [50]. According to the statistics, 2,199 Azerbaijani scholars are represented on this website. Among them, 95 researchers are in physics (with a highest H-Index of 212), 93 in chemistry (highest H-Index of 33), 39 in mathematics (highest H-Index of 22), and 37 in biology (highest H-Index of 14). Only 8 researchers are listed in the field of law, with a maximum H-Index of 5 in this area. Specifically, this list includes 1 scholar from Baku State University, 3 from the Business University, 2 from the University of Economics, and 1 from Nakhichevan State University in the field of law.

In the Google Scholar database, 18 people from Azerbaijan (from the field of law) have H-Index<sup>6</sup>. The highest H-Index in the field of law is 8 [38]. According to data from the AD Scientific Index, there are 33,873 registered scholars in the field of law worldwide [51]. The maximum H-Index in law globally is 184, with the highest-ranking scholar having an H-Index of 363 in physics from South Korea.

<sup>6</sup> As of 12 October 2024.

The list of Real members ('academics') [52] and Correspondent members [53] of ANAS is posted on the official website of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. Currently, 56 scholars in the Republic of Azerbaijan hold the special status of academician. Among them, 1 is in physics, 1 in mathematics, 6 in physics-mathematics, 9 in chemistry, and 7 in biology. There are no academicians in the field of law in Azerbaijan.

Regarding corresponding members, ANAS has 86 scholars with this status: 11 in physics-mathematics, 2 in mathematics, 10 in chemistry, 11 in biology, and 1 in law.

## **CONCLUSION**

### ***Challenges in Legal Education and Science***

Despite the reforms carried out, the following challenges persist in the field of legal education and science in Azerbaijan:

➤ Low salaries for law teaching faculty and professors.

➤ Primarily theoretical knowledge is taught to students.

➤ Insufficient focus on academic ethical standards in legal education.

➤ Lack of support from higher education institutions for authors for the publication of textbooks and monographs.

➤ Inadequate budget allocation for libraries to purchase new books.

➤ Bureaucratic obstacles for individuals seeking to develop as scholars.

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**AZƏRBAYCANDA HÜQUQ TƏHSİLİNİN VƏ  
ELMİNİN MÖVCUD VƏZİYYƏTİNİN İCMALI**

**XÜLASƏ**

Məqalənin əsas məqsədi Azərbaycan Respublikasında hüquq təhsili və elminin mövcud vəziyyətini təhlil etmək, bu sahədə qarşıda duran vəzifələri və inkişaf imkanlarını müəyyən etməkdir. Məqalədə Azərbaycan hüquqşünas alimlərinin beynəlxalq reytingdəki yeri və dövlətin bu istiqamətdə atdığı addımlardan da bəhs edilir. Ümumi mənzərəni daha yaxşı görmək üçün müqayisəli şəkildə beynəlxalq təcrübələrə də istinad edilir.

**Гулузаде Магомед Фахраддин оглу,**  
доктор философии по праву, председатель правления  
юридического лица публичного права «Институт права и прав человека»

**ОБЗОР СОСТОЯНИЯ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОГО  
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНЕ**

**РЕЗЮМЕ**

Основной целью статьи является анализ текущего состояния юридического образования и науки в Азербайджанской Республике, выявление проблем и возможностей развития в этой сфере. В статье также рассматривается место азербайджанских учёных-юристов в международном рейтинге и шаги, предпринимаемые государством в этом направлении. Для достижения лучшего понимания общей картины делается ссылка на международный опыт в сравнительном анализе.

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