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**NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF**  
**AZERBAIJAN STATE**

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***Abstract***

The paper touches upon the issue of development strategy of modern states. There is analyzed conception azerbaijanism as property of national development strategy of Azerbaijan Republic. The State, as a social phenomenon, is gaining new importance in the modern era. As any social phenomenon or social process, the modern State takes on characteristic features according to local conditions and national characteristics, regional models of the State are created. The main objective of social policy in modern countries is the progress of the social market economy. The study of social development in Azerbaijan in the context of modern global transformations creates the need to study public administration and social institutions on the ground. Legislative and social institutions in the social State are being built towards the elimination of social difficulties of needy segments of the population, social protection and social security of people, equitable social regulation of society. In the context of global changes, there are constantly innovative social changes, while the consistent process of reforms in Azerbaijan and the development of the State and society are aimed at social progress. The Azerbaijani model of the social State is a social and political structure that in crisis and risky situations is regulated by the State, develops individual freedom and personal property, is innovative and is oriented towards the protection of its national and religious traditions. The model of social state formed in Azerbaijan includes national traditions, takes into account new trends of development and the main idea in it is "Azerbaijanism".

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**Keywords:** Social state, strategy, national development, Azerbaijan, social identity.



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## 1. Introduction

The prospects for the development of the modern social State show that social solidarity social responsibility, social justice, social dialogue and cooperation are cultural and moral foundations in the State-society-citizen triad. These phenomena, as interrelated factors, create social cohesion and ensure the sustainability of social stability and progress in society. The policy of the social State is aimed at eliminating the differences between the Government and the people, ensuring economic and social sustainability, reducing social inequality and ensuring a minimum standard of living for the population. The development of a social State is linked to ensuring traditional humanistic values, collectivism and social solidarity through mutual assistance. A social state is a state with a high level of economic development, socially oriented economy. According to MüllerArmaku, "the purpose of social market economy is coordination between spheres of life represented by the market, the state and social groups" (as cited in Nureev, 2007, p. 32). The main objective of social policy in modern countries is the progress of the social market economy. A social market economy is an economic form that takes into account people 's needs and desires, and is directly related to these demands and desires. If previous socio-economic structures were developed on the basis of labour relations, here society – economy, producer – consumer relations come to the forefront. The economy of the social state, socially oriented market economy is aimed at the benefit of the society and the citizen. Economic relations in this social and political system are relations of equal parties, which are regulated on the basis of human rights and freedoms, based on fundamental cultural and moral foundations.

## 2. Problem Statement

In the twenty-first century, the concept of a "social State" became one of the main trends in national development. The development strategy of each State is a comprehensive long-term programme of action: 1. Where are we now? 2. Where do we want to be in a year, two or three? 3. How are we going to get there? (Armstrong, 2002). The strategy is this "activity model" linked to

A system of priorities, coordination and allocation of resources, as well as a set of targeted programmes, projects and programme activities that are coordinated on the basis of commitments and the duration of the resources to implement them, and that effectively address systemic social and economic difficulties. (Dunaev, 2019, para. 5)

In the encyclopedia dictionary of sociology, authored by Kravchenko (2004), "strategy" is interpreted as "a general plan of action; art, approach, method of planning of future activity", and term "national" as belonging to the nation, nationality, nationality, people, state, etc. In this dictionary the term "national" speaks as belonging to the nation, nationality, nationality, the people, belonging to the state, etc. (Kravchenko, 2004). Based on the interpretation of these definitions, we can say that the national strategy for the development of the state is a plan of action based on the national unity of the people, oriented towards the advancement of the well-being of citizens. The national unity of the people is aimed at preserving the social, political, economic and cultural stability of all people living in the country through mutual assistance and support. The national development strategy of countries includes the establishment of a social security and rights system based on social solidarity and harmonious relations

between different social groups, which is the basic idea of the social State. The national development strategy identifies innovative development as a key indicator of a country 's progress. The innovative development opportunities of the metropolis force national governments to define strategies in specific areas as follows (Gasanov, 2014). A national development strategy can be achieved through national unity. This strategy is aimed at preserving customs and traditions, language and religion, which are the basis of spiritual unity of the people and the nation. The achievement of economic prosperity and quality living, the correct assessment of the human factor and potential in the process of economic progress, the opening of wide opportunities for investment, the improvement of exports, the focus on macroeconomic stability, the formation of a successful business environment and quality infrastructure are the main goals in the national development strategy of modern socially oriented countries. Sustainable development is a key factor in the national development strategy, including in all social spheres, including economic, political, environmental, cultural, social, etc. In this strategy, national development is a basic principle and includes crisis management and exit programmes of all kinds (natural, economic, political, cultural, etc.). The purpose of this strategy is the efficiency and fairness of public administration for every citizen, the creation of a balanced state power, the supremacy and enforcement of laws, the implementation of pragmatic foreign policy that favours the interests of the people and the nation in the region.

### **3. Research Questions**

The development of the social state in Western societies came gradually through natural-historical evolution. In Azerbaijan, the formation of a social state was accompanied by many-stepwise radical transformations. It can be said that the formation of a social State in our country began simultaneously with the progressive States of Europe. Formation of the foundations of the concept of social state in Azerbaijan in the 20th century can be divided into three stages: 1918–1920 (development of social policy); The 1920s–1970s (Soviet-socialist stage of social state development), 1970-1988 (the highest stage of socialism or the beginning of socio-political crisis) and finally the post-1993 stage (construction of a new social policy of the country focused on the socio-market economy). The 1988–1993 phase can be described as a transition period accompanied by a change of power in the country 's history. With the election of Ilham Aliyev as President of the Republic of Azerbaijan (2003), a new stage of construction of the social state in Azerbaijan began. The theoretical and ideological basis of the model of social state construction in Azerbaijan is connected with the concept of Azerbaijan. The founder of this concept was Heydar Aliyev. Azerbaijan is the basis for the formation of a new model of social identity in our country. Ilham Aliyev's government, which implements a national development strategy, is a supporter of innovative reforms. This process continues to introduce significant innovations in the social, political and economic life of the country, and to improve social institutions on the basis of new principles and responsibilities. The Government is preparing and implementing programmes and strategies for the effective functioning of social institutions. At present, the development of a socially oriented market economy and the construction of a social State as the basis of the National Development Strategy have served as the foundation for many achievements of our country. The welfare of the population and the strengthening of the geopolitical role of the country have been identified by the Government as the main development goals.

#### **4. Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this article is to interpretation of the development of social state as a new stage and a new form of State administration in Azerbaijan.

#### **5. Research Methods**

In the article used methods of qualitative analysis, synthesis, and interpretation. There is analyzed the government documents, strategy of development of Azerbaijan Republic, Report of UN about sustainable development 2017. Interpretation any researches in this direct.

#### **6. Findings**

The content analysis showed that social state in Azerbaijan in the process of formation. The Azerbaijani model of the social state is characterized by ideological foundations. Ideology of social state in Azerbaijan – Azerbaijanism synthesizes the concept of social state. The transition of the economy to innovative development and the creation of a competitive innovation system on a global scale points to the need for an integrated development benchmark. Achieving sustainable development goals is one of the priorities of Azerbaijan 's national development strategy. The modern social policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan acts as a mechanism for regulating existing social institutions. The Strategy of the National Development of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which is aimed at the construction of a social State, includes the Strategic Road Map of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the Perspective of the National Economy (President Azerbaijan, 2016), the concept of development "Azerbaijan 2020: Looking to the Future" (President Azerbaijan, 2012) and the basis of the UN Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 (President Azerbaijan, 2016). The strategic road map, which aims to lay the foundation for macroeconomic stability and dynamic economic development in the country, contains 12 points. The strategic road map presents a comparative analysis of social and economic development, social sector reforms and socio-political innovation. Based on the analysis, the basis of the strategy of building a social state in Azerbaijan can be differentiated as follows: – Development of market economy; – Development of a socially oriented market economy; – Development of social infrastructure; – Regional development; Development of the social security system; – Positive developments in science, education and health; Reform of the legal system; – Support for private property, combating poverty; Improvement of the social situation of refugees and internally displaced persons, etc. Special strategic documents of the state on promotion of the above-mentioned areas have also been approved, for example, "Educational strategy," Scientific strategy, "etc. The analysis of the concept of development "Azerbaijan 2020 – a view to the future" and the Strategic Road Map shows that our country has developed a model of a social state focused on the synthesis of world experience and social modernization. The Strategic Roadmap for the Future of the National Economy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as the main national development program, contains many aspects of the development concept Azerbaijan 2020: Looking to the Future, approved by the Presidential Decree of 2012. This document sets out the basis for the development of the Azerbaijani State. It is primarily the formation of a highly competitive economy, the formation of an economic model based on effective state regulation and mature market relations, the development of the non-oil sector, the

support of scientific potential and innovation, the improvement of transport, transit and logistics infrastructure and the balanced development of regions. This document pays important attention to the development of information and communication technologies and the transition to an information society, the development of human capital and the creation of an effective social protection system, the promotion of public health and the development of medicine. The formation of a modern educational system, gender equality and family development, youth and sports development, improvement of legislation and institutional capacity-building, development of civil society, protection of cultural heritage and good governance, protection of the environment are also priorities for the development of the social State. On 25–27 September 2015, the UN Summit on Sustainable Development adopted the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. The sustainable development goals adopted in this diary for 2016–2030 are also the basis of the national development strategy of the Azerbaijani State. On 6 October 2016, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev signed a decree "On the establishment of the National Coordinating Council for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Azerbaijan." The main goal of the Council is:

to define national priorities and indicators for Azerbaijan until 2030, which correspond to global goals and objectives, to ensure harmonization of State programs and strategies covering the socio-economic spheres of the country with the sustainable development goals. (Aliyev, 2016, para. 8)

This programme, which includes the development of a mega-cycle and the improvement of national development strategies, aims to ensure that humanity has equal opportunities for development. The foundations of the National Development Strategy of the Azerbaijani State are supported by legal and regulatory documents, concepts and strategies adopted at the initiative of the Government, as well as international conferences and forums implemented by projects and programmes. It is on this basis that the Azerbaijani model of building a social state is created and presented to the world.

## 7. Conclusion

The model of building a social state in the National Development Strategy of Azerbaijan can be described as follows:

1. Adapting the model to the needs of society and the challenges of globalization, the ability to implement flexible socio-innovative reforms is a key indicator of its effectiveness;
2. Leading and interventionist role of the state in implementation and regulation of social policy, positive trend of social dynamics;
3. Importance of the public sector in the social orientation of the national economic system;
4. Social policies based on sound legal and legislative frameworks and innovative orientation;
5. The new social identity is the formation of Azerbaijan as a model of citizenship.

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