

SUCCESSFUL POLICY OF HEYDAR ALIYEV

HEYDAR ALIYEVİN BAŞARILI POLİTİKASI

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ABSTRACT

Heydar Aliyev, a great statesman, prominent politician, architect of the independent Azerbaijani state, one of the rare personalities of our time, has left a very rich legacy for history. As you study this heritage, which is the spiritual wealth of our people, you become convinced once again that this great personality, who has given a strong impetus to the process of comprehensive development of our republic since the 70s of the last century, has an exceptional role in the modern Azerbaijani state.

Key Words: development, personality, achievement, independence country

ÖZET

Büyük bir devlet adamı, önde gelen politikacı, bağımsız Azerbaycan devletinin mimarı, zamanımızın ender şahsiyetlerinden biri olan Haydar Aliyev, tarihe çok zengin bir miras bırakmıştır. Halkımızın manevi zenginliği olan bu mirası incelerken, geçen yüzyılın 70'li yıllarından bu yana cumhuriyetimizin kapsamlı kalkınma sürecine güçlü bir ivme kazandıran bu büyük şahsiyetin modern Azerbaycan devletinde istisnai bir rol inancı olduğuna bir kez daha ikna oluyorsunuz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: gelişme, kişilik, başarı, bağımsızlık ülkesi

Introduction

Looking at our recent past and the traditions of our statehood, it is clear that the brightest pages of the history of the Azerbaijani people in the twentieth century are connected with the phenomenon of national leader Heydar Aliyev.

While advancing the concept of national statehood based on the national interests and state-building line of the country, Heydar Aliyev achieved an optimal unity of historical traditions and modern development trends, laid the foundation of the dynamic development strategy of our republic. Therefore, today we can say with confidence that the formation of a modern, democratic society in independent Azerbaijan is the fruit of his ideas. "We must build a democratic, independent republic in Azerbaijan, fight for a civilized society and use all common, secular and human values. We must try to show Azerbaijan its historical achievements and national traditions to the whole world after gaining independence. "If all of them are used effectively, Azerbaijan will be a fully independent, democratic state, and our society will be a fully democratic, democratic society based on universal legal values," Heydar Aliyev said (Heydar Aliyev, 1997-2007). He expressed his great belief that the state independence, which is considered a valuable national treasure, is eternal, irreversible and unshakable.

The lessons of history and the achievements have proved that the only way to ensure political stability and dynamic socio-economic development as a newly independent country is to understand democracy both scientifically and practically. On the other hand, with the centralization of power in the 1990s and the effective application of strong and agile governance, a smooth evolutionary path out of chaos also served as a progressive social base and a solid political foundation for achieving strategic goals. As a result, the notion of democracy has entered the minds of Azerbaijani society today, not as chaos and anarchy, but as a concept of freedom surrounded by a sense of responsibility.

History

It is obvious that Azerbaijan has not suddenly reached the current level of democratic principles. In the first years after the restoration of independence, our country, which is experiencing a deep political, social and economic crisis, has gradually embarked on the path of democratic development against the background of the development trend of history. After the return of

national leader Heydar Aliyev to power in 1993, real steps were taken to build a state governed by the rule of law and civil society based on national and human values, the country's future democratic development was determined, -political conditions were created, sectoral laws were developed, the legislation was strengthened, legal reforms were implemented. The philosophy of Azerbaijanism formed by the great leader formed the basis of the idea of our national statehood and laid the foundation for the solidarity of Azerbaijanis around the world. As a result of Heydar Aliyev's intense and consistent activity, the problem of national statehood, which has emerged as a very serious issue in the last hundred years, has been transferred from science, theory, philosophy to practical politics and practical life . (Kazimli X., 2007)

It is logical that ensuring the welfare, rights and freedoms of citizens is possible in a strong state with an established political system and fully formed socio-political institutions that meet the needs of society. Taking this into account, the great leader paid great attention to the socio-political institution that forms the basis of state building. From this point of view, one of the most important aspects of the adoption of the Constitution of the independent Republic of Azerbaijan by popular vote in 1995 is to determine the main directions of building a democratic state and civil society in our country. The Basic Law, which includes the separation of powers in governing the state in accordance with European practice, defines the main principles and criteria of a democratic society, playing the role of a perfect document in the process of building a legal, democratic state. It also played an important conceptual role in the establishment of civil society and the rule of law. At the same time, the first parliament, elected on a multi-party basis that year, formed the legal basis for democratic reforms in the country through its effective work on the adoption of progressive laws. Thus, the adoption of the Constitution and the existence of a democratically formed parliament made it possible to ensure the political freedoms of citizens in Azerbaijan.

Guided by the principles of humanism throughout his career, Heydar Aliyev always paid special attention to ensuring the rule of law, which is one of the fundamental foundations of building a democratic and civil society. In this regard, he has taken concrete steps to implement reforms, and with the legal documents he has signed, has ensured significant achievements in the formation of civil society. As a result, it was possible to direct the state-citizen relations in a civilized way in terms of the rule of law, which is the most important principle of the rule of law, and the rule of law in which it manifests itself (Abdullayev V., 2000).

Speaking of the rule of law, the importance of the formation of an independent judiciary as one of the branches of government in terms of protection of human rights and adherence to the principles of justice. At the beginning of our independence, the existing retail and legal gaps in this area were eliminated thanks to the decisive steps of Heydar Aliyev, and the reforms implemented in the judicial system created favorable conditions for the organization of its activities in accordance with international standards. The country's leadership is still working effectively to improve and develop the judiciary, effectively use the political, legal and economic potential of the state to achieve this goal and create appropriate legal mechanisms. The most important reform implemented during the period of independence to ensure human rights and freedoms was to ensure the right to life. Thus, in 1993, the use of the death penalty was limited, and in 1998, for the first time in the East, the death penalty was abolished in our country. The Republic of Azerbaijan has acceded to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the electoral system has been improved, and more reliable protection of freedom of the press and expression has been ensured. In accordance with the spirit of the decree on the approval of the State Program for the Protection of Human Rights in 1998 and as a legitimate and logical continuation of such a high and humane position, the Presidential Decree of June 18, 2007 on Human Rights in Azerbaijan The same can be said of announcing the day. In addition, the approval of the National Human Rights Action Plan in 2011 and the referendums held in 2002 and 2009 are valuable examples of political consistency aimed at enriching the legal framework for human and civil rights and freedoms.

Ensuring the rule of law is a necessary condition for the formation of a society governed by legal and democratic principles, as well as for the normal functioning of socio-political institutions and the development of civil society. The establishment of the ombudsman institution is an assessment of the importance of consistent democratic and legal changes in Azerbaijan in the field of human rights protection. Statistics show that the number of non-governmental organizations, which are one of the most important components of civil society and study various issues of human life, is growing every year. The number of such NGOs in our country has already exceeded 5,000. (Mehdiyev R.,2003)

The Political Heritage of National Leader Heydar Aliyev

Speaking about the issues of building a democratic state in the political heritage of national leader Heydar Aliyev, of course, it is necessary to pay special attention to the processes that make important contributions to the development of the political system. One of the important results of his effective domestic policy is to ensure political pluralism. This is reflected in the creation of favorable conditions for the activities of various political institutions, including political parties. Political pluralism is ensured at the highest level in Azerbaijan. There are 55 political parties in the country, and currently 10 parties are represented in the country's parliament. The fact that political parties are funded from the state budget and the funds allocated for this purpose are increasing year by year shows that the country's leadership is interested in creating conditions for more efficient operation of these institutions. But at the same time, there is a need to draw an important line. We must not forget that the New Azerbaijan Party, founded by Heydar Aliyev, is one of the most important factors contributing to the building of a democratic state. Founded in the late 1980s and early 1990s as an expression of the internal logic of the complicated political situation in our country, the urgent needs of the time, as well as the aspirations of the Azerbaijani people, this party has always been at the forefront of political struggle. . From the very beginning, the main goal of the YAP was to protect and strengthen the state independence of Azerbaijan, ensure its territorial integrity, build a democratic, legal, secular state, create peace, socio-political stability, national solidarity, a strong and socially oriented economy. has been operating in accordance with its program objectives for more than 20 years. Today, Azerbaijan is developing based on these principles.

The proud fact is that the New Azerbaijan Party has become an ideological basis for improving the socio-political environment in the country and raising the level of social welfare of the population.

One of the priorities of state policy is to ensure the free operation of the media, which is considered the "fourth power" in order to ensure political pluralism and the formation of democratic values in Azerbaijan. The foundation of this tradition was laid by the national leader Heydar Aliyev, who was always sensitive to the activities of the press, and even managed to pay attention to everyone, regardless of their political orientation and position. Thanks to his efforts, censorship was abolished at the end of the last century, artificial barriers to freedom of speech and information were removed, a law on the media was adopted, and relevant legislation was brought into line with

international standards (Mehdiyev R., 2008) The Press Council, established as a logical continuation of this policy, has been playing an important role in regulating the media's relations with the state and society in accordance with modern international standards for more than 10 years. The establishment of the State Support Fund for Mass Media under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the initiative of Mr. Ilham Aliyev is an important stimulus for the development of independent media and a free press, as well as financial support for consistent reforms in this area.

"... The Azerbaijani government is taking consistent measures to strengthen the material and technical base of editorial offices, ensure social protection of journalists and other areas. is the formation of media resources ... " (Hegel, 1934) This idea, which was included in the congratulatory letter of the President to the VI Congress of Azerbaijani Journalists last year, is an expression of attention to the development of a free press. Thanks to the favorable conditions created for the development of independent media, today more than 4,600 media outlets in Azerbaijan have access to public forums. The factor of tolerance in Azerbaijan, even if religion is separate from the state, develops together and is distinguished from other countries by its positive differences. Thus, the multinational people of Azerbaijan, regardless of religion and belief, are united in the context of one factor - the protection of the interests of statehood. There are important political values and characteristics behind the survival and development of this tradition. From this point of view, the political course defined by the national leader Heydar Aliyev also played an exceptional role in maintaining these factors. It was in 1993 that religious monuments, mosques, churches and temples began to be treated with great sensitivity. Regulation of religious, national and ethnic relations in the country in terms of political and psychological factors was set as a priority. started. With the establishment of the State Committee for Work with Religious Organizations, the legal framework of state-religion relations was formed, and ample opportunities were created for the activities of religious organizations.

İlham Aliyev - Continuation of Heydar Aliyev's policy

This policy has been successfully pursued by President Ilham Aliyev for more than a decade. The President of Azerbaijan pays special attention to the protection of national and religious values, which determine the identity of the people, including ethnic groups. The decrees signed by the President on the repair and restoration of sacred places of worship, regular meetings with clergy,

personal participation in various religious holidays and ceremonies, as well as the creation of favorable conditions for the activities of national communities, the allocation of ethnic languages in the press and television. State support for progressive initiatives in this direction plays an important role in promoting and promoting ethnic and religious tolerance in society. Religious communities in Azerbaijan traditionally operate in conditions of mutual trust and peace, and practice their beliefs and convictions freely and freely. The state registration of a large number of religious communities in the country in recent years should also be seen as a clear manifestation of tolerance (Kazimli X.,2007) .

There is no place for racism and xenophobia, Muslims, Christians and Catholics live together in peace and security, equal conditions are created for the operation of mosques, churches and synagogues, the rights and freedoms of many nations are guaranteed on equal terms, and foreigners are free to do private business. As a unique place where Azerbaijan has become the norm, today Azerbaijan is truly a state open to the whole world, both religiously and nationally. It is no coincidence that even the reports and opinions of the UN, the Council of Europe, the OSCE and many other international organizations seriously recognize that our country has a great historical tradition of tolerance and Azerbaijan can be considered an example in this regard.

Throughout his career, Heydar Aliyev attached great importance to the women's movement in Azerbaijan, its role in the family, society and politics, as well as issues of gender equality. In the late 80s and early 90s of the last century, the Azerbaijani woman, who was confined to her family only in the conditions of political turmoil, chaos and uncertainty, became one of the leading forces of the hot socio-political process after the historic return of Heydar Aliyev to power. was able to apply its potential for the sake of the state and statehood. In the name of justice, it should be noted that in this process, the newly formed New Azerbaijan Party regained their strength and power by uniting the more progressive part of women around common beliefs and good deeds. The State Committee for Family, Women and Children, which was established on the initiative of Heydar Aliyev, shows that the state insists on resolving these issues at the legal level as well. Azerbaijani women, who previously dominated only in the humanitarian sphere, are now increasingly represented in parliament, defending their country's position in international forums, conveying the truth about Azerbaijan and Karabakh to the world, and gaining knowledge and skills in non-governmental organizations, public associations, political organizations and other organizations.

successfully applies, becomes the mainstay of the family institution. Therefore, the role of women in the country's political and administrative system continues to grow. At the initiative of President Ilham Aliyev, giving more space to women in the leadership of executive bodies has become a tradition in recent years. It is a fact that it is impossible to build a free democratic society without economic development, that is, democratic development must be based on a solid economic foundation. Historical research and long-term observations also show that democratic processes in countries with weak economies are usually very slow. After his historic return to the leadership of independent Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev justified the country's economic model, which has become a priority path of development, with a certain foresight. The great strategist wisely put forward the formula for the optimal transition from a socio-economic formation dominated by the principles of central planning and distribution to a free market economy, and tried to implement it in stages. As a continuation of the national leader's political legacy, Azerbaijan still considers the model of evolution based on the economic basis of the path of democracy as its strategy of alternative development. President Ilham Aliyev has always based on sound logic that economic reforms must go hand in hand with political reforms, and that these two factors must complement each other, otherwise the success will be temporary.

DISCUSSION AND COMMENT

There is no doubt that the economic development strategy based on Heydar Aliyev's political heritage, thoughts and views and the ideological course characterized by directing energy revenues to the human factor and modernization ultimately made Azerbaijan one of the most global and modern countries in the world. However, the Azerbaijani government is not satisfied with the work done so far and the high achievements, ie the work to more reliably protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, ensure the rule of law and approach all issues through the prism of the human factor continues today. Recent steps to strengthen the fight against corruption and bribery, human trafficking, international crime and smuggling, the establishment of e-government, the ASAN service network, the simplification of registration and tax procedures, the improvement of legislation in various fields and other steps confirm this. In this sense, the Development Concept "Azerbaijan 2020: vision for the future" and other global state programs put forward by President Ilham Aliyev are documents that ensure the current and future development of the Republic of

Azerbaijan, as well as make important contributions to the formation of a new policy. (Aliyev O., 2003)

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Our republic, which launched its first artificial satellite into orbit last year, is already among the space states. Our country is the only country in the South Caucasus that has adopted a strategy for the transition to the information society, is the leader in the CIS with 70% of Internet use, which is twice the world average. At a conference on the implementation of state programs for socio-economic development of the regions in February this year, President Ilham Aliyev substantiated the fact that Azerbaijan is on the path of economic growth and progress with the following facts:

"We have built a strong economy. In a short period of time we have risen to 39th place in terms of competitiveness. In the last 10 years, no other country has developed as economically as Azerbaijan, and this is a record, unprecedented development." (Ismayilov A., Aliyev G., 1998)

Democratic development, socio-economic and scientific progress have ultimately ensured that Azerbaijan has a voice and influence among the countries of the world, and created a reliable basis for its integration into Europe. The Republic of Azerbaijan, which was admitted to the Council of Europe in 2001, was elected a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for the next two years in 2011 with the support of 155 states. This is one of the greatest achievements of the independent and effective foreign policy of the Azerbaijani state inherited from the great leader Heydar Aliyev at the international level. On the other hand, this also means that the Republic of Azerbaijan, which is experiencing its renaissance against the background of what has been achieved, is ambitious among the countries moving forward on the path of democratic development.

As a result of the analysis of historical processes and the experience of different periods, it can be concluded that the principle of succession is not possible without unexpected dynamic development, sustainable development of the idea or set of ideas that serve the welfare of the people. That is, in this case, the existing progressive idea can be doomed to destruction by being eroded. However, the transmission of ideas that serve the people and society in a civilized manner, on the basis of democratic principles is an important factor for the development of society.

In this sense, by further enriching and improving the course of strategic development, which he took as a baton from his political predecessor, in accordance with the requirements of the new era, President Ilham Aliyev fulfilled the vast majority of promises made to the people with the determination of a true patriot and constructive leader. proved, created a perfect example of commitment to national ideas. His high political will, determination, confidence in the goal, pragmatism, modesty and simplicity, and most importantly, the fact that he was the most reliable guarantor of Heydar Aliyev's political course, earned him great sympathy. His brilliant victory in the 2013 presidential election is a clear proof of what we are saying.

"... We attach great importance to the development and protection of democracy and human rights in our country ... We will, of course, take all necessary measures to protect human rights in our future activities." (Khudiyev, 2000) This opinion of Mr. Ilham Aliyev, who declared himself the first servant of the people, is an indication of the country's commitment to the ideological course of Heydar Aliyev and his political legacy.

It is the result of the strengthening of such an optimistic position, which has benefited from the potential of its state and people since 2003, that today the country's leadership has the political will to implement the fundamental directions that ensure the dynamic development of our republic. This confidence gives the people confidence that under the leadership of the leader of the Azerbaijani people and the leader of our party Ilham Aliyev, our achievements, recognized not only by ourselves but also by the whole progressive world and even by our jealous rivals, will allow us to reach greater heights.

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