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RESEARCH ARTICLE

PECULARITIES OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN ABSHERON ECONOMIC REGION

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the hereby paper is shaping the strategy of socio-economic development of the municipality in the economic region Absheron of Azerbaijan Republic. When formulating socio-economic development strategy individuals (municipality) come from the principle of consistency with the strategic objectives and directions of the development of the region's (municipalities) objectives and priorities. The paper analyses the successful regional development periods in the regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The performed research also allowed for the identification - development strategy is the communicative process, which is necessary to involve all-important subjects, and are having to discuss their own position on the strategic development of the region or municipality.

Key words:

municipality, territorial division,
Europe Charter, economic,
social, administrative,
Constitution, local self-
government

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INTRODUCTION

A significant role in the development of Azerbaijan's territorial division of the country's administrative-territorial structure is the basis of geographical location. The establishment of settlements has passed historical period since ancient times. Each historical period settlement system, the rise and decline of the processes of economic and political conditions established specifically for this purpose. Changes in the existing socio-economic relations with administrative-territorial structure of the state changed. The class in power implemented its own power structure and administrative territorial division of the state.

The social structure of the states, emirates, beylerbeyliks, khanates, sultanates, provinces, states, provinces, regions, districts, provinces and regions, consisting fundamentally changed several times. The end of the eighteenth century, the beginning of the nineteenth century, many smaller khanates united with others. During the years 1801-1828 as a result of competition for the country to reduce its influence faced encroachment of several empires. It is characterized by the historical stages of the development of democratic principles of Azerbaijan Republic. In the prosperity of independence period Azerbaijan Republic cycled some historical stages. One of the most important events of this period was the beginning of a new form of government in which municipalities.

Overview of Local Government Reform in Azerbaijan Republic

Based on juridical principles municipal management is a low stepped field taking active part in the solving people's social, economic problems. Local self governance is the component of general government. Broadly speaking, local self governance is looked through as necessary of system guided government, completely. Municipalities going with legislative acts of government in power solve local rewarding issues. Concrete objects of governance consist of economic fields, separate institutions, as a whole politic, juridical, ideological, economic processes occur in our society. Local self government is carried out by municipalities. Municipalities are formed based on elections.



Figure1 The map Azerbaijan and Arran within arab caliphate

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The foundations of the status of municipalities shall be determined by given Constitution. The regulations of elections to the municipalities shall be determined by law. The activity of municipalities is carried out by way of meetings, permanent and other commissions.

Since independence, the Republic of Azerbaijan has pursued the establishment of a legal state and civil society as a main strategic objective. Most major legislation incorporates this principle, from the Constitutional Act on the Independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan (adopted 18 October 1991) to the Constitution itself (adopted 12 November 1995).

One of the most urgent tasks faced by the country in the ongoing process of democratization is the foundation of a system of local self-government. No precedent for a comprehensive system of local self-government can be found in Azeri history, although different elements have existed at various points. Under the Soviet Union, local government was exercised solely through local soviets and executive committees as part of state administration.

The newly adopted Constitution of Azerbaijan, effective from 27 November 1995, is the primary basis for the establishment of local government. Not only does the Constitution uphold decentralization of state authority, it specifically enumerates standards of local self governance. The fourth section of the Constitution, also called the "Transition Provisions," addresses the issue of local self-government in particular detail. Article 6 of the Provisions annulled the authority of the local soviets, while article 7 stipulates that laws on local self-government be introduced and municipal elections held within a period of two years.

The institution of local self-government in Azerbaijan emerged only at the end of 1999, rather than the deadline of 1997 cited in the Constitution. The official explanation for the delay was that the population was not ready and that there was a lack of appropriate experience in the field. In the view of independent experts, however, the delay was instead due to the reluctance of the former local authorities to transfer functions and relinquish the centralized system of control. In 1995, MilliMejlis (Parliament) created a standing commission on local self-government to prep area package of relevant laws. This task remains uncompleted, although the commission has recently developed and submitted a number of draft laws on local self-government.

According to the Constitution, local government in Azerbaijan is exercised both through local bodies of state administration and through municipal governments. Local bodies of state administration are regulated by the Constitutional Provision on Local Executive Authority and municipal governments by relevant laws, and legislation in both these areas continues to be developed. In general, the constitutional provisions on local self-government and the legislation on municipalities comply with principles stated in the European Charter of Local Self-government.

The constitution of Azerbaijan provides for local self-governance, which is carried out through elected municipal

authorities and the local bodies of state administration. Azerbaijan ratified the European Charter of Local Self Government in 2002, granting municipalities substantial responsibilities and decision-making authority. In practice, however, municipalities serve as arms of the country's executive branch, a reality reinforced in 2012 by a new presidential decree that significantly extended the control of state authorities over the local structures of national ministries. A group of NGOs, created to promote reform in the area of local self-governance, described the relationship between municipalities and the central government as " [65]

What is the role of municipalities in the region

Self-governance is the offshoot management of power. Municipalities are the greatest actors in local governments, therefore it is need to give a little bit exception about conception of self governance. Local government is publicly legal entity is based on to serve residents in their territory, area or community. Based on juridical principles municipal management is a low stepped field taking active part in the solving people's social, economic problems. Local self governance is the component of general government. Broadly speaking, local self governance is looked through as necessary of system guided government, completely. Municipalities going with legislative acts of government in power solve local rewarding issues. Definite objects of governance consist of economic fields, separate institutions, as a whole politic, juridical, ideological, economic processes occur in our society. Municipality has got its own budget, peculiar incomes even legal authority in the same geographical area. Local governance have a lot of responsibilities in town planning, transportation, infrastructure, parking.

Which factors impact to the formation and activity local self-governance?

In high developed countries local self-governance germinates from democracy. Adams Bruce professes in his work: "The lessons of local self governance in the XXI century " : " The purpose of democracy - is to improve the quality of lives of the people". In Europe Charter admitted on 15 October in 1985 by Europe of Council is highlighted : " as a matter of fact local self governance- local authorities intent to provide local meaningful issues in the interest of people within norms, management rights under their responsibility in the community ". (Bennet 1993) In the high developed countries local self-governance is known as one of the bases of Constitutional Convention and legalized like irreversible principle. (Lidstrom, A.1999.)

The development of any region undergoes some sanctions and these processes knock on an effect continuously are named endogenous and exogenous factors. Endogenous factors follow effect to the social-economic development of the region :

- labor force
- demographic issues
- Material resources
- Infrastructure

- Manufacture abilities

All of these are dominant factors for the social- economic development of any geographical area. If endogenous factors are utilized rationally, according to the fairly methodology, will be productive for future purposes.(Digaetano, a. And lawless,p. 1999)

Exogenous factors are follow

- Economical locus
- Rate of exchange
- Gross Domestic Product
- In the region executive local authorities attitude with municipalities
- Migration
- Grant- in -aid

Precisely, endogenous and exogenous processes can give advantage or disadvantage results in the same time for the transformation of area. Consequently, on this time here appears management policy. Really, improvement strategy of regions, cities even villages should be prepared within plan- program frame. State power should implement regional policy in order to foreclose forthcoming issues.

Features, natural resources in Absheron region

The magnificent economic and geographical position of the region, the climate is also influenced by the distribution of population in a positive sense. The proportion of the urban population, the number of settlements, land ownership and population density, concentration of production, level of development of infrastructure and other socio-economic and demographic indicators in the leading position in the heart of the Absheron and other economic regions. This economic region is considered as a major transport hub in the country. Absheron economic region has a developed infrastructure. The most important railway, road, water and air lines pass through this region. (Ismayilov C.N,2010.)The area is situated on the shores of the Caspian Sea significantly increases its transport links. There are many types of vehicles in the region.(Figure 2.) The economic region, as well as non-production fields, has an extensive network of social objects.

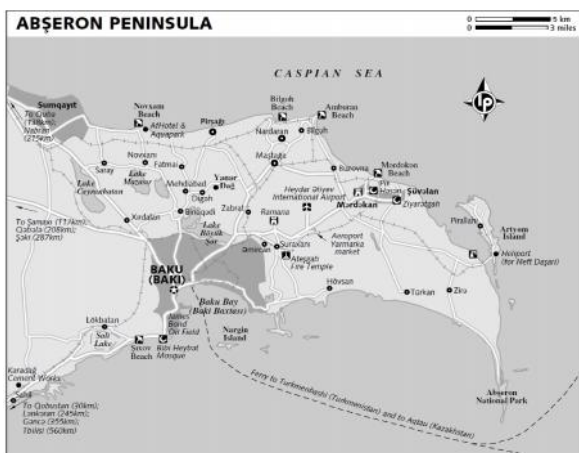


Figure 2 Municipalities of Absheron

Here, research institutes, large sports centers, high schools, health facilities and other social infrastructure facilities in the country are operating Absheron region's rich natural resources of the regions of the country. The economic region stone, limestone, cement, quartz and construction sand reserves. Absheron Peninsula, the rich resources available in the sp

In conclusion, along with the laws and other normative acts (presidential decrees, decisions of Cabinet of Ministers, etc.), the European Charter of Local Self-Government has become an important part of the legislation of the Azerbaijan Republic.

By joining the Charter in December 2001, Azerbaijan undertook various commitments regarding better self-governance in the country. Over the past period, a number of laws and other normative acts have been enacted establishing the legislative basis of forming and developing local self-governance in the country, three municipal elections held, as well as, some measures taken to establish and develop municipalities in practice.

This paper is based on the features of local governments in Azerbaijan and which tried to determine the extent to which the legislative basis of local self-governance and municipalities already established in the country are in line with the principles and requirements of the Charter. Secondly, there is parallelism between local governments and executive powers. The purpose of this article to solve this tendension step by step. To solve this issue is increasing rationality municipalities in Absheron economic region.

Based on juridical principles municipal management is a low stepped field taking active part in the solving people's social, economic problems. Local self governance is the component of general government. Broadly speaking, local self governance is looked through as necessary of system guided government, completely. Municipalities going with legislative acts of government in power solve local rewarding issues. Concrete objects of governance consist of economic fields, separate institutions, as a whole politic, juridical, ideological, economic processes occur in our society. When formulating socio-economic development strategy individuals (municipality) comes from the principle of consistency with the strategic objectives and directions of the development of the region (municipalities) objectives and priorities. The municipal development strategy also takes into account the development strategy of the constituent entity of the region, which is part of the municipality.

Compliance with the strategic goals of the development of the Azerbaijan and the strategic directions of the development of the region (municipality) provides a projection of the objectives of the government of the Azerbaijan at the regional (municipal) level.

The process of formation of the local self-government, which is the youngest institution in Azerbaijan, commenced with the provision of the major principles of organization and activity of municipalities in the Constitution. Then, the necessary legal basis was established which enabled to carry out first ever

municipal elections in Azerbaijan subject to democratic principles. Henceforth the electoral legislation has been drastically improved. Thus, next elections were held in December 2004 based on the very first newly adopted Electoral Code. Ultimately, 2735 self-governing authorities were formed. But at present time the number of municipalities has been decreased to 1725. That is good indicators in the development of local governance in Azerbaijan Republic.

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