

THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

The of the dissertation submitted for the degree of Doctor of
Philosophy in Political Science

THE CHALLENGES OF THE ORGANIZING THE CONTROL SYSTEM IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE MODERN AREA

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance of the topic and degree of development. In general, the relevance of the topic can be justified by the following points:

- The role and importance of the control system in public administration are constantly increasing in the modern era. The control system is considered one of the essential components and main functions of state governance mechanisms.
- The control system regulates existing risks in public administration, reduces uncertainties, prevents crises, and ensures efficient use of resources.
- In the modern era, the organization of the control system in public administration, the formation of an effective control system, and the identification and elimination of existing problems in this field have been prioritized by countries worldwide. Therefore, the formation of an effective state control system, research into the principles and characteristics of the control system, and organizational problems have become extremely relevant issues.
- The control system in public administration plays a significant role in implementing state policies, shaping the legal, democratic, and developed state, and the formation of civil society. It ensures the compliance of adopted decisions and laws with the constitution, as well as the legality of law enforcement.
- The foundation of the state control system in Azerbaijan was laid by the National Leader Heydar Aliyev. Due to the absence of a state control system in the early years of independence, chaos and crisis prevailed in all areas in Azerbaijan. There was an urgent need for the formation of a unified, efficient state control mechanism and radical reforms in public administration. It was only after the return of the Great Leader Heydar Aliyev to power for the second time that the formation of the state control system became purposeful.
- The formation of the state control system in Azerbaijan was gradually implemented by the National Leader Heydar Aliyev. In the first stage, radical reforms were carried out in political, social, economic, legal, and other areas. In the second stage, a new Constitution was adopted, and the compliance of all normative acts

with the Constitution was ensured. In the third stage, mechanisms were created to ensure the implementation of the President's decrees and orders, compliance with laws and constitutional values. In subsequent stages, the Chamber of Accounts and Auditors, the institution of the Human Rights Ombudsman, and the control department in the Presidential Administration were created. Thus, as a result of radical and fundamental reforms implemented by the National Leader Heydar Aliyev after his return to power, the formation of the state control system in Azerbaijan was made possible within a short period.

- The state control policy initiated by the National Leader Heydar Aliyev has been successfully continued and developed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev. Improving the state control system constitutes one of the main directions of state policy in modern Azerbaijan. The importance of control in public administration has been emphasized by President Ilham Aliyev on numerous occasions.¹

- President Ilham Aliyev has always paid attention to enhancing the effectiveness of the control system and aligning it with modern requirements. In this regard, various decrees and orders have been signed, and various measures have been implemented.

- During the control process, one of the key factors is obtaining and analyzing information. The obtained information allows determining the real situation of the control object and identifying and eliminating conflicts and deficiencies in its activities.

The extent of the problem. In modern times, the problems of organizing the control system of state administration have attracted the attention of a number of researchers and scientists, and this process is still ongoing. When analyzing the literature related to the research topic, first of all, it is important to highlight the multi-volume book "Our independence is eternal" by Heydar Aliyev, the National Leader of the Azerbaijani people, the founder of the independent state of Azerbaijan, who laid the foundation of the state

¹ Prezident İlham Əliyev: "Biz eyni həcmdə olan işi az vəsaitlə icra edə bilərik. Buna nail olmaq üçün, ilk növbədə, şəffaflıq, dövlət nəzarəti və ictimai nəzarət olmalıdır"// Azərbaycan qəzeti. - 2019, 31 iyul.

control system in Azerbaijan.²In addition, the multi-volume book "Development is our goal" by Mr. Ilham Aliyev, the worthy follower and successor of Heydar Aliyev's political course, is of particular importance in the study of various aspects of state administration and the organization of the control system.³The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mr. Ilham Aliyev has repeatedly mentioned the importance and importance of control in his speeches. In one of his speeches, Mr. President Ilham Aliyev expressed these views on control: "Positive reforms are being carried out in the field of administration. I want to emphasize here the importance of public control. Without public control, our country cannot develop successfully."⁴

The field of public administration and public control has been studied by a number of researchers and scientists of Azerbaijan. In this regard, the U.K. Alakbarov, Z.Z. Habibova, M. Abdullayeva, R. Guliyev, D.A. Bagirov, M. Hasanli, A.H. Authors such as Rzayev can be cited.

U. K. In Alekbarov's work entitled "Improving personnel potential for sustainable development: Azerbaijan model" published in 2018, the author noted that the state, through control, ensures that laws with supreme legal force prevail in all areas of public life, political institutions, and all subjects of civil society.

At the same time, the U.K. Alekbarov stressed the importance of creating an effective control and feedback system for increasing the efficiency of work with personnel and personnel potential. Besides, Academician U.K. In his work, Alekbarov also mentioned the behavior control chart method during evaluation. Referring to international experience, U.K. Alakbarov noted that in many

² Əliyev H. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: çıxışlar, nitqlər, bəyanatlar, müsahibələr, məktublar, məruzələr, müraciətlər, fərmanlar. 46 cildə, – Bakı: Azərneşr 1997-2013

³ Əliyev H. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: çıxışlar, nitqlər, bəyanatlar, müsahibələr, məktublar, məruzələr, müraciətlər, fərmanlar. 46 cildə, – Bakı: Azərneşr 1997-2013

⁴“Prezident İlham Əliyev: İdarəetmə sahəsində müsbət islahatlar aparılır. Mən burada ictimai nəzarətin əhəmiyyətini xüsusi qeyd etmək istəyirəm. İctimai nəzarət olmasa ölkəmiz uğurla inkişaf edə bilməz.”// Azərbaycan qəzeti. - 2015, 28 may

countries of the world, especially in most developed countries of the world, state ethical commissions have been established and these ethical commissions monitor the implementation of legislation in relevant fields. At the same time, it was emphasized that local administration and municipal structures play an important role in ensuring the country's sustainable social development, and therefore, for sustainable development, international, political, economic, social and environmental processes at the global, regional and domestic levels should be constantly under control.⁵

In the textbook "Management of Changes and Public Administration" authored by Z. Habibova and M. Abdullayeva, control is mentioned as one of the two main factors on which the efficiency of public administration depends. In addition, it was noted by the authors that control plays a key role in adapting to the change process, adapting and managing changes. At the same time, it was emphasized that proper management of changes and implementation of proper control will lead to development and positive results.⁶

R. Guliyev, having studied the field of constitutional control, which is one of the main forms of control, stated that the institution of constitutional control is one of the important state mechanisms for ensuring the rule of law and protecting people's rights and freedoms. At the same time, the author noted that in 1995, a new institution, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan, a constitutional control body, was established in our country for the first time in the history of our statehood. R. Guliyev emphasized that the establishment of the constitutional control body in the form of the Constitutional Court in Azerbaijan, as well as ensuring the independence of this body and developing the ideas of constitutionalism in general, are directly related to the name of the national leader Heydar Aliyev.⁷

⁵ U.K. Davamlı İnkişaf Naminə Kadr Potensialının Təkmilləşdirilməsi: Azərbaycan modeli. Bakı, Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti yanında Elmin İnkişafı Fondu, 2018. 251 s.

⁶ Həbibova, M. Abdullayeva. Dəyişikliklərin İdarə Olunması və Dövlət İdarəçiliyi. Ali məktəblər üçün dərslik. Bakı, Elm və Təhsil nəşriyyatı, 2018. 232 s.

⁷ Quliyev, R. Heydər Əliyev və Konstitusiyə Ədalət Mühakiməsi // Respublika qəzeti.- 2023, 17 mart. - № 59. - S. 6.

D.A. Bagirov, who studied financial control, which is one of the main forms of state control in the Republic of Azerbaijan, Hasanli M. characterized financial control as the control of legislative and executive authorities over the financial activities of all economic subjects (state, enterprises and organizations). At the same time, the authors announced the classification of planning and implementation stages, tasks, objects and subjects of financial control.

In addition, D.A. Bagirov and Hasanli M. investigated the forms of state financial control (budget control, tax control, currency control, credit control, insurance control, investment control) and the bodies that carry out state financial control in the Republic of Azerbaijan and their activities. The authors emphasized the importance of control in the financial field, emphasizing that financial control is an important factor of management.⁸

In his monograph titled "State Control: Theory and Practice," E.H. Rzayev defines the concept of control as the examination of activities in a narrow sense, and in a broader sense, as the examination of compliance with normative-legal acts and the implementation of adopted decisions. The author emphasizes that control is one of the main functions of governance and concludes that indicators specific to governance relations should also be included in control relations.

The author, by analyzing the administrative, jurisdictional control, administrative justice, parliamentary oversight, ombudsman institutions, and their development history in some foreign countries, has concluded that forms and types of control first emerged in a particular country and then spread to other countries.

In the monograph, legal accountability is highlighted as one of the main effectiveness factors of state control, and it is noted that it is impossible to talk about the effectiveness mechanism of control without applying legal accountability in the control process. Additionally, the outcome of each control process is associated with

⁸Bağirov D., Həsənli M. Maliyyə. Ali məktəblər üçün dərslik. Bakı, İqtisad Universiteti Nəşriyyatı, 2011. 425 s.

resolving identified conflicts and punishing individuals responsible for shortcomings in their activities.⁹

Russian researchers and scholars have also conducted studies and written scientific works on the field of state control. Generally, Russian researchers have shown particular scientific interest in the problems related to the state control system. Examples of these researchers include V. Chirkin, A.M. Tarasov, V.K. Afanasyev, and M.Y. Tikhomirov.

In Russian scientific literature, the concept of control is often expressed as conducting examinations and observations. V. Chirkin has proposed the idea of separating the control authority as the fourth branch of government. At the same time, V. Chirkin characterized control as "a new branch of government emerging."¹⁰

In his scientific work, A.M. Tarasov has defined the concept of control as a management function. According to him, control mainly consists of three elements: obtaining necessary information, analyzing and evaluating this information, and expressing an opinion on deviations from standards established by normative legal acts.¹¹

On the other hand, according to M.Y. Tikhomirov, control is not only a part of public administration but also the final stage of governance. Through control, the analysis and evaluation of the implementation of rules, laws, norms, standards, etc., are carried out. According to M.Y. Tikhomirov, the main purpose of control is to examine all aspects of governance activities and related functions of governance.¹²

V.Q. Afanasyev has explained the concept of control as the examination of the extent to which adherence is followed to norms and standards formulated based on management decisions and laws. According to V.Q. Afanasyev, control activity is the conscious and purposeful direction of action towards achieving the set goals.¹³

⁹Rzayev, Ə.H. Dövlət nəzarəti: nəzəriyyə və praktika. Bakı, "Elm" nəşriyyatı, 2008. 310 s.

¹⁰Чиркин В. Е. Контрольная власть. Москва, Идея-Пресс,- 2008. -214 с.

¹¹Тарасов А.М. Государственный контроль в России. Москва: -2008, - 671 с.

¹²Тарасов А.М. Государственный контроль в России. Москва: -2008, - 671 с.

¹³ Афанасьев В.Г. Человек:общество, управление, информация: Опыт системного подхода. Москва- 2021, - 208 с.

In the field of state control, several Turkish scholars and researchers have also conducted research. Authors such as R. Akyel, B. Eryılmaz, S. Sözen, and Ö. Köseoğlu have carried out significant and serious research work and published scientific articles on the field of state control.

In his scientific article titled "Basic Requirements for Ensuring Quality in the Work of Institutions," R. Akyel noted that an effective control system must be established to ensure the proper and lawful functioning of government agencies. Additionally, R. Akyel has also conducted research and surveys in the field of financial control. The author conducted a survey in 118 institutions to assess the effectiveness of financial control. The result of the survey concluded the special importance and high efficiency of financial control in the financial field.¹⁴

In the book "Public Administration" authored by B. Eryılmaz, S. Sözen, and Ö. Köseoğlu, the authors characterize control as a fundamental component of the state's regulatory policy. Specifically, the authors assert that in state administration, regulation is implemented through three factors: precautionary measures, inspections, and control systems.¹⁵

In Western literature, the concept of control is expressed in terms of inspection and regulation, demanding reports, prevention, and guidance.¹⁶

Thus, based on the analysis of scientific literature on the dissertation topic, it can be concluded that the subject has been addressed in both Azerbaijani and foreign scholars' works. While various aspects of the problem have been studied, the analysis of the problem has not been fully comprehensive, and generally, the subject has not been thoroughly investigated. This aspect underscores the importance and value of the presented dissertation work. In this

¹⁴ Akyel R. Kurumların Çalışmalarında Kalitenin Sağlanması İçin Temel Gereklilikler. Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi, 2015. 1 s.

¹⁵ B. Eryılmazın, S. Sözenin və Ö. Köseoğlu. Kamu Yönetimi. Eskişehir. Anadolu Üniversitesi neşri, 2019. 214 s.

¹⁶ Rzayev Q. R. Nəzarət və təftiş. Ali məktəblər üçün dərslik. Bakı, "Adiloğlu Nəşriyyatı", 2011. 264 s.

regard, the presented dissertation work not only holds special significance but also contributes to resolving conflicts existing in scientific literature in this field and contributes to the future development of knowledge.

Object and Subject of Research. The object of the dissertation is the state control system, its formation, and development processes. This constitutes the main topic and the independent subject matter that the research focuses on. The subject of the dissertation, on the other hand, encompasses the specific features of the state control system, the factors contributing to its effectiveness, and the trends in its development. This represents the more specific aspects of the object, determining the focus of the research in detail.

Purpose and Objectives of the Research. The main purpose of the research is to analyze the problems in the organization of the state control system in modern state governance, based on the analysis of the experience of world countries and the Republic of Azerbaijan. This includes studying the factors contributing to its effectiveness and investigating the trends in its development. The objectives of the research are to improve the quality of the state control system based on modern research and experience, identify existing problems, analyze development trends, increase effectiveness, and propose recommendations for further development of the state control system.

In order to achieve the stated objective, the following main tasks have been identified and fulfilled in the dissertation work:

- Examination of the formation characteristics, principles, and role of the state control mechanism in the modern period from a theoretical-methodological perspective;
- Analysis of the current state of the state control system;
- Analysis of new development directions of the state control system;
- Evaluation of the impact of the control system on state governance in the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- Investigation of existing problems in the state control system in Azerbaijan;

- Analysis of the current state of the state control system in Azerbaijan;
- Preparation of proposals and recommendations for the improvement of the state control system.

Research Methods. In the research work, both general logical methods such as induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, as well as systematic, structural-functional analysis, comparative analysis, content analysis, and other scientific research methods have been utilized.

The main provisions defended:

- The state control system is one of the main factors contributing to the development of the state.
- Control is one of the essential functions of governance.
- The state control system plays a significant role in shaping a stable societal environment and ensuring the rule of law.
- The main purpose of the state control system is to ensure the successful implementation of state policies.
- Transparent, fair, and effective control systems are fundamental principles of a democratic state.
- Improving the state control system in the Republic of Azerbaijan is one of the priority directions of state policy.
- In recent years, Azerbaijan has achieved significant successes in the field of the state control system, strengthening control over government agencies, promoting transparency in government institutions, enhancing legal accountability, and transparency.

Scientific Innovation of the Research. In general, the scientific novelty of the dissertation work consists of the following:

- The analysis of theoretical conceptual approaches to the problem of state control and its implementation has been conducted, and based on the research conducted, the author's approaches have been presented.
- Mechanisms for state control and their implementation have been explored based on the experience of world states.
- The possibilities of applying advanced experience in the implementation of state control models in world states have been

considered in Azerbaijan through the analysis of models of state control implementation.

- For the first time, a political analysis of the current state of the state control system in the Republic of Azerbaijan and the implementation mechanisms of various control forms has been conducted.

- The factors and methods for increasing the effectiveness of the state control system in the Republic of Azerbaijan have been elaborated and demonstrated in a reasoned manner.

- The positive results of the successes achieved in state control in the Republic of Azerbaijan have been substantiated in terms of their positive impact on national development.

Theoretical and Practical Significance of the Research. The practical significance of the dissertation work lies in the investigation of the problems in the formation of the state governance system in the modern era and the proposals put forward for the improvement of this system based on this research. The issues and results obtained in the research work can be used during the preparation of laws, programs, projects, and proposals related to the state control system. Additionally, they are considered relevant for teaching specialized courses in higher education institutions and relevant training programs. The implementation of the recommendations put forward as a result of the conducted research can have a positive impact on addressing the existing problems in the state control system and enhancing its effectiveness.

Approval and Implementation. The dissertation work was recommended for defense during the meeting of the "Public Service and Personnel Policy" and "Political Science and Governance" departments of the State Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, held on October 17, 2023. The main points of the research and its results have been reflected in the author's scientific articles and conference materials. The main points have been approved in national and international scientific conferences, seminars, presentations, and scientific articles published in Azerbaijan and foreign countries.

Name of the Organization where the Dissertation was Conducted. "Political Science and Governance" Department of the State Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Structure and Volume of the Dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions, and a list of references used. The structural sections of the dissertation include an introduction with 24,056 characters, the first chapter with three paragraphs totaling 106,493 characters, the second chapter with three paragraphs totaling 125,136 characters, and the conclusions with 7,432 characters, making a total volume of 263,117 characters.

II. THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The dissertation's "**Introduction**" provides information on the relevance and degree of elaboration of the topic, the objectives and tasks of the research, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, research methods, main points defended in the defense, approval and implementation, as well as the volume and structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is titled "**Theoretical and Practical Aspects of the Problems of the Control System in Public Administration**" and consists of three sub-chapters.

In the first sub-chapter titled "**The Role, Importance, and Structural Features of the Control System in Public Administration,**" it is shown that control, considered as one of the vital functions of management, is conducted in two directions. The first direction involves examining compliance with laws, implementation of legislative acts, and adherence to specified prohibitions. The second direction aims to identify the actual situation and adapt the control object to possible changes.

Different definitions of control are reviewed within the paragraph. Among the stated definitions, the one that control system entails the collection of accurate information about events and processes, analysis of this information, identification and elimination of violations of laws, ensuring people's rights and freedoms, legal

consistency, and the implementation of measures to achieve the set goals and objectives fully and timely, is more comprehensive and accurately reflects the nature of the control system.

At the same time, in this section of the dissertation, the role, importance, and necessity of the control system are conceptually investigated and demonstrated that the control system is the most important tool in ensuring transparency and the rule of law in governance activities. Therefore, the approaches and analyses of various local and foreign authors, researchers, and scholars regarding the state control system have been explored.

Additionally, in the first paragraph of the first chapter, the structural characteristics of the control system - its stages of formation, principles, objectives and tasks, methods, forms according to the time of implementation, the legal basis of the control system, and its subsystems have been separately analyzed. In this section of the dissertation, the role of the control system in the development of the state is investigated, and it is concluded that the control system plays a special role in the development of the state's social, economic, and legal fields. It is also noted that a transparent control system contributes to development, progress, and stability in existing states and that in the modern era, the control system is an important and inseparable element of state governance.

Later, the author emphasizes the necessity of paying attention to this area in light of the increasing role and importance of the control system in modern public administration. It is concluded in the paragraph that control plays a significant role in ensuring the rule of law in governance and achieving the goals set by the state. It is also emphasized that the primary purpose of the state's implementation of a control system in governance is not punishment but timely identification and effective prevention of deviations, existing problems, and unlawful acts.

The second paragraph of the first chapter is titled "The Advanced Experience of World States in State Control System." In this paragraph, it is noted that control organs in modern public administration occupy a strategic position in the governance structure of world states. During the research, the state control system and its

main forms of four advanced countries – the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Russia, and Turkey – have been analyzed. The analyses have highlighted that each of these four researched countries (the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, and Turkey) is a developed state in the world, and the achievement of this development has been significantly influenced by the presence of a proper, transparent, and effective control system.

The second paragraph of the first chapter is titled "**The Advanced Experience of World States in State Control System.**" It is noted in this paragraph that control organs in modern public administration occupy a strategic position in the governance structure of world states. During the research, the state control systems and their main forms of four advanced countries - the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Russia, and Turkey - have been analyzed comprehensively. As a result of the analyses, it has been observed that each of the four researched countries (the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, and Turkey) is a developed state in the world, and the achievement of this development has been significantly influenced by the presence of a proper, transparent, and effective control system.

Furthermore, it has been emphasized that the application of the positive experiences gained from these analyses will have a positive impact on the further improvement and transparency of the state control system and its forms in Azerbaijan.

At the same time, the activities of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), which is the supreme audit institution for the United Nations, have been investigated in the sub-chapter. It has been noted that INTOSAI operates through seven regional organizations in order to benefit from the experience of other supreme audit institutions. These regional organizations include AFROSAI for the African region, ARABOSAI for the Arab countries, ASOSAI for the Asian region, CAROSAI for the Caribbean region, EUROSAI for the European region, OLACEF for Latin America, and PASAI for the South Pacific region.¹⁷

¹⁷ <https://sai.gov.az/>

At the same time, the dissertation also discusses the Lima Declaration. It is reported that in the Lima Declaration adopted at the IX Congress of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions in 1977, issues such as ensuring the independence of auditing, its objectives, methods, regulation of relations between the supreme audit institution and parliament, government, and its administration, personnel appointments and international exchange of experience, and preparation of reports have been addressed. In the Lima Declaration, auditing has been characterized not only as a purpose but also as a fundamental component of strengthening financial accountability and accountability in the government management system.¹⁸

At the end of the section, the author comes to the conclusion that considering modern global standards is one of the essential conditions for shaping the control system in public administration. Additionally, benefiting from the experiences of states with extensive experience in the field of government oversight can contribute to the development of the control system and further improvement of the legislative framework. Utilizing the experiences of developed countries will lead to effective results in the field of control. Moreover, the creation of international organizations related to oversight will be significantly beneficial in terms of exchanging international experience.

The third paragraph of the first chapter is titled "**Forms and Implementation Principles of the Government Control System.**" In this paragraph, the main forms of government control, such as financial control, judicial control, constitutional control, social control, and public control, along with their structural characteristics and implementation principles, are analyzed separately. Research conducted in the field of financial control indicates that it contributes to the effective use of financial resources, ensuring transparency, improving financial order, successfully implementing government financial policies, and shaping a stable financial environment, thereby generally contributing to the socioeconomic development of the state. Additionally, in the third paragraph of the first chapter, the

¹⁸ <https://www.intosai.org/>

principles of organizing financial control are explained, emphasizing that the principles of organizing government financial control are interconnected, and therefore, a violation of one of the principles of organizing financial control will have a negative impact on the financial control system as a whole.

Later, judicial oversight, one of the main forms of government control, has been examined. The research has concluded that state judicial oversight ensures the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, and transparent judicial oversight is considered one of the fundamental characteristics of the rule of law in the modern era.

During the investigation of constitutional oversight, another fundamental form of government control, it has been emphasized that constitutional oversight not only ensures constitutional compliance but also eliminates contradictory situations and gaps in legislation.

In this section of the dissertation, social control has been researched and noted that social control prevents social chaos, uniting society tightly to form an orderly and stable community. It has also been noted that in the modern era, maintaining internal order and stability in the face of increasing complexity of society is one of the primary challenges for every state. It has been pointed out that this fact further enhances the importance and role of social control.

Later, the next fundamental form of government control, public oversight, and its characteristics were examined. Additionally, documents, resolutions, and recommendations adopted by international organizations related to public oversight were reflected upon. As a result of the research, it has been concluded that public oversight enhances the agility and effectiveness of government management activities, playing a significant role in obtaining prompt and comprehensive information regarding the activities of state bodies. It has also been emphasized that public oversight plays a bridging role in establishing state-society relations and serves the interests of citizens in adopted decisions.

At the end of the paragraph, state control measures implemented during emergency situations were discussed. In this regard, the fight against the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic was examined as an

example. Thus, control measures implemented by world states in the fight against the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, which emerged in China in December 2019 and rapidly spread worldwide, were elucidated. In general, it has been concluded that the control system will protect the state from the negative effects of emergency situations to the maximum extent possible and will lead to fewer losses in such situations.

The second chapter of the research is titled **"Formation, Development, and Current Situation of the State Control System in the Republic of Azerbaijan"** and consists of three subsections.

In the first paragraph of the second chapter, titled **"Directions for the Formation and Development of the State Control System in the Republic of Azerbaijan,"** it is noted that the state control system in the Republic of Azerbaijan was established by the National Leader Heydar Aliyev. In the early 1990s, chaos and lawlessness prevailed in Azerbaijan, both in the field of state administration and in other areas. Laws were not enforced, and the country experienced overall lack of control. Responding to the demands and aspirations of the people, the National Leader Heydar Aliyev returned to power and prioritized the establishment of the state control system to combat chaos, lawlessness, and misuse of power in Azerbaijan. The comprehensive and fundamental reforms implemented across all sectors in Azerbaijan by the National Leader Heydar Aliyev, including the improvement process in state administration, the abolition of inefficient control and inspection bodies in state bodies and ministries, the prohibition of unauthorized inspections beyond the scope of their duties by state control bodies, and the systematic implementation of effective and purposeful measures have led to the formation of the state control system in Azerbaijan.

The state control policy established by the National Leader Heydar Aliyev has been successfully continued and developed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev. Currently, in our country, there is a comprehensive and effective control mechanism in all areas. Research has shown that one of the main factors contributing to the sustainable and continuous

development achieved in the Republic of Azerbaijan is the efficient state control system.

The second paragraph of Chapter II is titled **"Forms and Implementation Mechanisms of State Control in the Republic of Azerbaijan."** In the paragraph, the main forms of state control in Azerbaijan are analyzed, noting that the most fundamental and highest form of state control is presidential control. At the same time, the successful results of presidential control are explained in the subsection, stating that in the Republic of Azerbaijan, there is a high-level presidential control that can serve as an example to other countries worldwide. It is the result of this high-level control that the Azerbaijani state has achieved all the goals set under the leadership and control of President Ilham Aliyev.

At the same time, it is emphasized by the author that the positive results of presidential control have also been reflected in the socio-economic development of the regions. It is noted that the socio-economic development of the regions and the improvement of the welfare of the people living in the regions have been at the forefront and under the control of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev. In this section of the dissertation, attention is drawn to the measures taken for the development of the regions under the leadership and initiative of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, during the years 2004-2018. In the first graph, it is noted that during the years 2004-2018, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, participated in the opening and groundbreaking ceremonies of 1821 variously designated objects in the regions.¹⁹

In the second graph, it is highlighted that in the direction of regional development, 405 decrees were signed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan during the years 2004-2018. [<https://www.stat.gov.az/>] The positive statistical indicators achieved in the direction of regional development have been made possible as a result of the special supervision of President Ilham Aliyev of Azerbaijan in the respective field.

¹⁹ <https://www.stat.gov.az/>

In this section of the dissertation, it is noted that there is a mutual relationship between state control and the reforms implemented. It is emphasized that the state control system is one of the main factors contributing to the implementation of reforms in various fields (social, economic, legal, political, etc.). At the same time, the profound reforms implemented in Azerbaijan have created broad opportunities for the adaptation of the state control system to market economic conditions, strengthening internal control systems in business entities, and improving the regulatory legal framework of the state control system.

Then, in this section of the dissertation, information related to the implementation mechanisms of other forms of state control in Azerbaijan, such as constitutional control, judicial control, and public control, as well as the control policy implemented by the Azerbaijani state in various fields (education, energy, social) in the fight against the pandemic, were included, and the successful results of the control policy were reflected in graphical form. It was noted that in Azerbaijan, from 2004 to 2018, the average monthly salary increased from 77.4 manats to 540 manats, while the poverty level decreased from 44.7% to 5.1%.

Touching upon public control, which is one of the main forms of control in Azerbaijan, it was emphasized that the role and importance of public control have significantly increased in our country in recent years. It was also noted that the necessity and importance of public control have been repeatedly emphasized by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, and special attention has been paid to this area by our state leader. In addition, the principles, organizational forms, functions, legal framework (Article 54.1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Public Participation"), and tasks set forth for the development of public control in the "National Action Plan for the Promotion of Open Government for 2016-2018" were explained.

Furthermore, in this section of the dissertation, it was shown that the decrees and orders signed by National Leader Heydar Aliyev and the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, in

the direction of improving the legal basis of the state control system, have had their impact.

The third paragraph of Chapter II is titled **"Increasing the Efficiency of State Control System and Development Trends in the Republic of Azerbaijan."** It was noted in the chapter that financial control plays a key role in increasing the efficiency of the state control system in the Republic of Azerbaijan. Therefore, financial control and its forms, which play a special role in increasing the efficiency of the state control system in the Republic of Azerbaijan, have been thoroughly analyzed. Additionally, the activities of the institutions responsible for implementing financial control, such as the Accounting Chamber of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the State Control Department of the President's Executive Office, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Ministry of Taxes of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the State Customs Committee, the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and the Chamber of Auditors, have been examined. It was emphasized that the formation of financial control in independent Azerbaijan began in the 1990s. After gaining independence, there was a serious need for radical reforms in the financial sector and the establishment of control mechanisms in Azerbaijan. In this regard, the steps taken by National Leader Heydar Aliyev, the consecutive measures implemented, and the decrees and orders signed resulted in significant revitalization in the field of state financial control: legislation in the financial sector was restored, the functions and duties of state bodies responsible for financial control were defined, and arbitrary actions and unnecessary audits in the financial sector were eliminated.

In conclusion, it was concluded that currently, an efficient and effective financial control system has been established in the Republic of Azerbaijan. This established efficient and effective financial control system has not only contributed to the transparency of the financial sector in Azerbaijan but has also contributed to the rapid and sustainable development of our country. Additionally, financial control, which interacts with other forms of control, has

positively impacted the overall efficiency of the state control system in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

In the "**Conclusion**" section of the dissertation, generalizations have been made, and recommendations and suggestions that are theoretically and practically important have been put forward based on these generalizations. The author has concluded that in the modern era, it is impossible to imagine state governance without a control system, and in general, the control system is characterized as a factor of particular importance in ensuring national development.

Existing global experience shows that the control system is one of the main factors in the development of a state, and development and progress are not possible without a control system. In states with a control system, development, progress, and stability will prevail. Conversely, in states without or with weak control systems, crises, chaos, and decline are inevitable.

In our modern era where public, social, economic, and legal processes are rapidly evolving and changing, the control system that encompasses these areas must also be improved and modernized in line with all these changes and in parallel with them. In this regard, it would be very effective and efficient to benefit from the experience of states that have advanced experience and successful results in the field of state control.

The methods and approaches applied in control forms and methods in the Republic of Azerbaijan have contributed to the achievement of success in this field by adjusting themselves and proving their effectiveness. It should be especially emphasized that under the leadership of President Ilham Aliyev, Azerbaijan has an efficient and high-level presidential control system that serves as an example to other countries. As a result, currently, Azerbaijan has a comprehensive and effective state control system in all areas. Furthermore, the successful state control policy implemented in Azerbaijan has culminated in the formation of efficient state governance.

The main content of the dissertation has been reflected in the following scientific works:

1. "Organization of Control System in Public Administration" // Conference on the Ideas of Heydar Aliyev and Modern Azerbaijan: Scientific-Practical Conference of PhD and Doctoral Students, - Baku: State Administration Academy under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, - 2019. – pp.200-217.
2. "State Financial Control System" // Geostrategy, - 2019. № 6 (54). – pp. 146-150.
3. "State Constitutional Control" // 1st International CEO Communication, Economics, Organization & Social Sciences Congress, – Bosnia and Herzegovina, – 2020. – pp.401-405.
4. "Organization of Control System in Public Administration in the Modern Age" // 5th International EMI Entrepreneurship & Social Sciences Congress, – Gostivar/N. Macedonia, – 2020. – pp.350-357.
5. "State Budget Control System (Azerbaijan Case)" // Public Administration: Theory and Practice, – 2020. № 4 (72). – pp.315-323.
6. "Organization of Control System in Public Service" // 1st INTERNATIONAL HAZAR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE, – Baku, – 2020. – pp.338- 348.
7. "Control Factor in the Policy of National Leader Heydar Aliyev: The Role and Importance of Public Control in Azerbaijan" // Conference on the Ideas of Heydar Aliyev and Modern Azerbaijan: Scientific-Practical Conference of PhD and Doctoral Students, – Baku: State Administration Academy under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, - 2021. – pp. 247-260.
8. "Control System of Public Administration: Azerbaijan Example" // International Journal of Humanities and Social Development Research (IJHSDR), – Baku, – 2021. – pp.72-106.
9. "Control System in Public Service" // 2nd INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS SYMPOSIUM, – Turkey, – 2021. – pp. 59-62.
10. "State Control Mechanism in the Fight Against the Pandemic" // Geo strategy, – 2021. № 3 (63). – pp.22-27.

11. "Social Control" // Geo strategy, – 2021. № 1 (61). – pp.20-24.
12. "Public Control: Problems of Formation and Organization of Public Control in Azerbaijan" // Socioeconomic Challenges, – 2021. Volume 5, Issue 4. – pp. 114-121.

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