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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree Doctor of Science

**Place and role of the social state in the national
development strategy**

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sociology**

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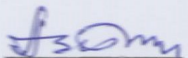
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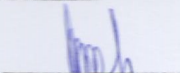
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GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE WORK

Introduction

The relevance of the topic. The social state, which is a new achievement of social progress, is a form of public administration aimed at ensuring quality and decent social life. This socially oriented governance includes the realization of the ideas of mutual assistance and mutual support, social responsibility and social solidarity between the state - society, the state - the citizen and the state - the individual in coexistence. Views on the social state, which is the ideal of coexistence in society, are reflected in various teachings. Historically, the social state form was first implemented in the West in the modern sense. In the twentieth century, the social state has become a theory reflected in various views and concepts, a reality realized from here, a leading trend in world development. In a welfare state, social factors of society's progress become the main goal and are aimed at increasing the welfare of citizens. The prevalence of discrimination in social relations, the establishment of harmonious relations at the state-human-social level with the settlement of social tensions and conflicts have led to its support. Derived from the idea of social justice, this model of statehood, which has been strengthened in conceptual approaches since the New Age, has evolved to the point where it finds a legal expression in the "main law" of many states. Gradually, social state models were formed in accordance with the characteristics of the socio-historical development of the countries. The reason for the expansion of the concept of the social state is the main goal of improving the welfare of the people, the harmonious, comprehensive development of society, and today the building of a social state has become a priority of many states. In the 21st century, the government of Azerbaijan has defined social state building as the basis of the state's national development strategy. The legal basis of the social state in our country was established by the Decree of the national leader Heydar Aliyev dated June 15, 1994 *"On measures to strengthen the social protection of the population and stabilize the financial situation of*

the economy".¹ The Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan strengthens the legal basis of the social state: "*The state of Azerbaijan cares for the welfare of the people and every citizen, his social protection and a decent standard of living*"². The directions and priorities of the social policy defined by the national leader became the basis of building a social state in Azerbaijan. The next stage of social state building in Azerbaijan in the new millennium is connected with the name of İlham Aliyev. İlham Aliyev noted that a "*socially oriented state*"³ has been established in Azerbaijan, and a number of laws, decisions and programs in this direction have been approved and implemented as the basis of the National Development Strategy for 2003-2020.

The state is a socio-political institution, a system of governance that expresses the self-organizing power of the nation. The national development strategy is the state's plan aimed directly at national social progress. Social progress includes the establishment of effective health, education and science systems that meet the needs of the people, the proper development and use of the potential of young people, the provision of equal opportunities to citizens, their successful social integration into political governance, honorable employment and dignified old age. The main goal of the national development strategy is to achieve national unity through the preservation of customs and traditions, language and religion, which are the basis of the spiritual unity of the people and the nation in the process of modern social progress. The socially oriented states of the 21st century have set as strategic goals the achievement of economic prosperity and quality of life, the correct assessment of the human

¹ Heydər Əliyev. Əhalinin sosial müdafiəsinin gücləndirilməsi və iqtisadiyyatın maliyyə vəziyyətinin sabitləşdirilməsi tədbirləri haqqında. 1994-cü il 15 iyun tarixli Fərman. Azərbaycan Respublikası - Ali Sovetinin Məlumatı, 1994-cü il, 11, maddə 1. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <http://www.e-qanun.az/framework/8921>

² Azərbaycan Respublikasının Konstitusiyası. - Bakı: Qanun, - 2005/ - 64 s.

³ 16 yanvar 2012-ci il tarixdə AR Prezidenti İlham Əliyevin sədrliyi ilə Nazirlər Kabinetinin 2011-ci ilin sosial-iqtisadi inkişafının yekunlarına həsr olunmuş iclası. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <http://www.president.az/articles/4098/print>

factor and potential, the opening of opportunities for investment, the improvement of exports, macroeconomic stability, the formation of a successful business environment and quality infrastructure. Achieving sustainable development in all areas is a key goal of the national development strategy. This strategy includes the management of all types of crisis situations (natural, economic, political, cultural, etc.) and crisis recovery programs, as national security is considered to be the main goal. The main directions of this strategy are effective and fair public administration for all citizens, creation of balanced state power, rule of law, development of local self-government, achievement of national security, progress of civil society, pursuing a pragmatic foreign policy in the region and international relations.

Development concept “Azerbaijan 2020 - Outlook for the Future” approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated December 29, 2012 and the “Strategic Roadmap for the National Economic Prospects of the Republic of Azerbaijan” adopted in 2016 are legal documents envisaging the above, demonstrates the decisive place and role of social state-building. The social policy implemented by the Azerbaijani state is aimed at promoting social welfare. The main strategic goal of the development concept *"Azerbaijan 2020 - Outlook for the Future"* is to ensure *"sustainable economic growth and high social welfare in Azerbaijan, effective governance and the rule of law, full provision of all human rights and freedoms and civil society in the country's public life"*.⁴ Both the Development concept Azerbaijan 2020 - Outlook for the Future and the Strategic Road Map are normative documents aimed at managing, regulating and improving the social sphere. The aim of The Strategic Roadmap is *"to create a solid foundation for macroeconomic stability and dynamic economic development in the*

⁴“Azərbaycan - 2020: gələcəyə baxış” inkişaf konsepsiyası. Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin 2012-ci il 29 dekabr tarixli - Fərmanı ilə təsdiq edilmişdir., - s. 36-37. [Elektron resurs]. URL: http://www.president.az/files/future_az.pdf

country".⁵ The Strategic Roadmap is based on 12 provisions. It presents a comparative analysis of direct social and economic development, as well as reforms and innovations in the social sphere. According to the analysis, the trend of building a social state in our country can be classified as follows: development of socially oriented market economy; development of social infrastructure; regional development; development of social security; changes in science, education and health; legal reforms; support for private property, poverty reduction; Improving the quality of life of refugees and IDPs, etc. One of the main indicators of the successful construction of a social state is the activity of social institutions. The global social crisis of 2020 or the "COVID-19" pandemic has led to a new direction in the activities of social institutions in our country. The year 2020 has actualized the implementation of measures to manage the crisis in education, health, economy, politics and other areas, and we can say that Azerbaijan has been able to pursue an appropriate social policy in this direction. In order to prevent and manage the social chaos created by the "COVID-19" pandemic in our country, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan approved Order No. 1950 dated March 19, 2020 "On a number of measures to reduce the negative impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and, consequently, sharp fluctuations in world energy and stock markets on the economy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, macroeconomic stability, employment and entrepreneurship.". This Order gave impetus to the measures taken to manage the social sphere in times of crisis and to regulate the welfare of the population and directly vulnerable groups, the protection of entrepreneurship.

Special strategic state documents aimed at the development of social spheres, as well as the development concept "Azerbaijan 2020 - Outlook for the future" and the analysis of the "Strategic Road Map" show that a model of social state with a synthesis of world

⁵ Azərbaycan Respublikasının milli iqtisadiyyat perspektivi üzrə Strateji Yol Xəritəsi. - Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin 2016-cı il 6 dekabr tarixli Fərmanı ilə təsdiq edilmişdir. [Elektron resurs]. URL: // <https://static.president.az/pdf/38542.pdf>

experience and social modernization. When analyzing a certain development model, historical and territorial indicators are taken as a basis, and on this basis, a specific regional form of the social state (affected by the geostrategic specificity of the region) emerges in Azerbaijan.

In the science of sociology, the study of the essence of the social state, one of the main characteristics of the modern state, the subject "The place and role of social state building in the national development strategy" is of particular importance:

1. Despite the fact that it is one of the main trends in the policy of national construction in the XXI century, enshrined in the legislation of most countries, the existence of numerous models, the concept of "social state" has many interpretations in terms of meaning and essence. Although the social state has been studied and analyzed by experts in the West, as well as in the post-Soviet space, a generally accepted unanimous definition of this concept has not yet been formed. Different interpretations depending on the history related to the welfare state of each country, economic, social and political features of each country, the views of researchers, etc. are provided. Even in dictionaries, there are differences in the definition of "welfare state". For example, the Cambridge Dictionary defines the welfare state as a form of government aimed at *"providing people in need with medical, unemployment benefits and other social services at the expense of taxes by the state structures of the country"*.⁶ According to the concept of "social state" presented in the British Encyclopedia, *"the state or strengthened social institutions are aimed at protecting and ensuring the economic and social welfare of citizens. The welfare state is based on the principle of*

⁶ Welfare state / The editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. [Electronic resource] / URL:<https://www.britannica.com/topic/welfare-state>

*equal opportunities. The priority of the welfare state is the development of the social insurance system ”.*⁷

2. The scientific literature does not fully clarify the boundaries, interdependence of the concepts of social and legal state, and thus the differences in the assessment of the development of countries. In a broad sense, all states have a social nature as a result of social development. Although the welfare state is more common in countries such as Switzerland, Germany, and Denmark, all developed countries have the characteristics of a welfare state.

3. Today, there is uncertainty over the weight and status of human rights, and their substance. In the struggle for global geopolitical interests, there is a purposeful exaggeration of political rights and the expansion of the practice of putting social rights in the background. Restriction of fundamental life and social rights of refugees and IDPs, etc. circumstances led to criticism of the welfare state.

4. The multifaceted processes taking place in the world in the second decade of the XXI century have given impetus to the transformation of global social order. Therefore, the increase in social conflicts in different societies, the escalation of global crises, the deprivation of social rights of millions of people and the humanitarian tragedy are factors in the expansion of research aimed at improving the welfare state and the urgency of the topic. In fact, the world is currently witnessing the next evolution of the social state. In the context of the global crisis that began in 2008, the expansion of demographic change, mass migration flows, slowing economic growth, declining social spending, rising social inequality and social conflict are becoming the leading trends. As a result, many societies and states are at risk of social instability and political chaos.

⁷A S Hornby Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English / ed.Nicholas Abercrombie. Stephen Hill. Brayn S.Turner – New York: Oxford University press. – 2010. – p. 1749.

5. The system of social security and rights, based on the establishment of social solidarity and harmonious relations between the social strata in Western societies in the XIX-XX centuries, is experiencing a crisis in the XXI century. In some epoch-macro-historical contexts, the welfare state has moved from its phase of development and expansion in the West to its crisis phase. The discriminatory application of social rights, especially towards migrants and refugees, is a clear reality. The issue of reconsideration of social rights was raised in the political arena. The analysis of the social function, role and mission of the state in all these processes shows the importance of research on the subject.

6. In general, the modern world is experiencing a long period of transformation. In the absence of a multipolar world order after the collapse of the bipolar system, an uncertain global development model emerged. In the West, the state's social policy is tested in terms of national interests, political struggle and geopolitical challenges. The demand of the day is how the Western states, where social state models are formed, will come out of this test and the results will be involved in sociological analysis.

7. Models of the social state, which differ from the traditional-classical Western model, have not yet been comprehensively studied. In the context of the collapse of the bipolar world system, radical transformations and the globalization of conflicts, our state has defined social policy as the primary goal of national construction, aimed at presenting the Azerbaijani model of social state.

8. The Azerbaijani model of the social state, its essence differences and features, the dynamics of socially recognized development in the post-war and post-war period, the content and prospects of reforms in the social policy of our state, comparison with the world, the study of the experience of Azerbaijan makes it relevant to conduct respective sociological research.

9. The victory in the 2021 Armenia-Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh war is an indicator of the successful domestic and foreign policy pursued by our country to ensure national security, which is

one of the priorities of the welfare state. The implementation of new measures on the status of refugees and internally displaced persons in the post-war period, the measures to be taken to build the economy and social infrastructure in the returned territories will be a new presentation to the world on building a social state.

10. The abovementioned necessitates changes in the nature of theories and views on the social state, methodological approaches, research and generalization of new approaches based on the analysis of successful models, enrichment of existing theories. A comparative analysis of new models of the social state that differ from the Western model can contribute to the assessment of the observed crisis processes of the social state, which is an important achievement of mankind, and the search for ways out.

11. The current problem of refugees and internally displaced persons, the analysis of Azerbaijan's social policy to address the refugee problem is necessary in terms of sociological science, compared to the dilemma of the social state policy in the West as a result of the migration crisis.

12. The global social crisis in 2020 or the COVID-19 pandemic can be considered as a new stage in the evolution of the social state. "Due to the crisis "COVID-19", on the one hand, shortcomings in the social policies and systems of countries with historical experience in building a social state and certain achievements have been revealed and opportunities are created to clarify the priorities of social progress, on the other hand, instability or chaos in the social spheres (science, education, health, culture, etc.) has taken on a global character, paving the way for the solidarity of world powers and the application of a system of global social and political regulation. In other words, conditions have been created for the globalization of the concept and directions of building a social state.

The degree of development of the topic. The welfare state phenomenon has been transformed into a research object since the XIX century, and different theories have been formed in this field.

The roots of ideas about welfare state can be found in the concepts of thinkers of China, India, as well as Near and Middle Eastern countries, who seek the ideal community and state. In ancient China, Taoism, perfect society, state and social relations had been linking to the patriarchal simplicity. Confucius described the ideal state as a great family in the concept of paternalistic-patriarchal state, emphasizing that everyone is responsible for their role. Mozi had developed the idea of “*natural equality between all people*”.⁸ The ideas of "social justice," "social equality," which form the core of the welfare state, have been widely manifested in the works of ancient Greek thinkers. In the VIII century B.C. Homer described “*justices as a fundamental right of people*” in "Iliad" and "Odyssey". Solon, who is one of the Seven sages of Greece, while describing democracy as the form of ideal governance, emphasized the idea of “*social equality by finding compromises between rich and poor*”. In the V century B.C. Pythagoras and his followers developed the ideas of “*social justice and social equality*”. For the first time, Phaleas of Chalcedon represented “*property equality as the principal factor of an ideal state*”. During this period, Augustine of Hippo promoted the structure of the ideal state, Iambulus advocated “Islands of the Sun”, Democritus popularized “*fraternity and mutual assistance based state-unity*”. Sophists emphasized the importance of good citizenship based on ideal state-building and developed justice and equality. The prominent thinker Socrates believed that “*good government was managed by promising laws and competent people*”.⁹ The ideal state, described in Plato’s “State” and “Laws,” is a form of government based on “*fair, wisdom, non-private ownership, and social equality*”.¹⁰ Aristotle, who sees the state as “*a complete unit in all respects*”,¹¹

⁸ Рыков С.Ю. Древнекитайская философия. - Москва: ИФРАН, - 2012. - 312 с.

⁹ Хрестоматия по философии / Под ред. Радугина А.А. Москва: Центр, - 2001. - 416 с.

¹⁰ Хрестоматия по философии / Под ред. Радугина А.А. Москва: Центр, - 2001. - 416 с.

discusses justice, freedom and equality, citizenship and rights, describes politeia, which is “*a mix of oligarchy and democracy, as the best public administration managed by the majority for the wellbeing of all*”. Epicurus had developed the concept of the “*responsible human*” term in IV century B.C., and explained the state as the result of the agreement to achieve common prosperity among people. Polybius, representing six primary forms of governance, highlighted democracy as a successful outcome. The ideas of ancient Roman authors about the ideal state and society were shaped by the influence of Plato, Aristotle, and other Greek thinkers. Marcus Tullius Cicero explains state as “*a union based on the common interests of free people*” theorized the idea of establishing a senate republic by being opposite to the autocracy. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus encouraged the state to grant equal rights to all humans. In the IV century, Aurelius Augustinus emphasized about the non-existence of ideal state on Earth in his books “*Divine City*” and “*De libero arbitrio*”. In the XII century Thomas Aquinas described in his works that the main purpose of the state is “*to ensure the overall prosperity, and dignity for everyone, but he did not accept social equality*”.¹²

In the Middle Ages, the ideal state concepts were widespread in both the West and the East. During this period, Alfarabi, Ibn Rushd (Averroes), Nasir al-Din Tusi, Ibn Khaldun, and others paid particular attention to the issues of public administration. Alfarabi put forward the concept of “*virtuous state*”, which would give happiness to people by influencing by the ideal state of Plato.¹³ The ideal state is described in Nizami Ganjavi’s poem “*Iskendername*” as a state based on “*a society where justice and social equality*

¹¹ Аристотель. Сочинения: [в 4 томах] / Аристотель. - Москва: Мысль, - том 4. - 1983. - с 376–644.

¹² Хрестоматия по философии. / Под ред. Радугина А.А. - Москва: Центр, - 2001, - 416 с.

¹³ Əbunəsr Fərabī. Məsələlərin mahiyyəti. Şərq fəlsəfəsi (IX-XII əsrlər). / Tərtibçi: Z. C. Məmmədov; Red.: Ə. S. Abasov. - Bəri: BDU, - 1999. - 303 s.

prevails”.¹⁴ Nasir al-Din Tusi explained features of governance and the basics of public administration based on mutual relations between different social institutions (family, community, etc.). Ibn Rushd had developed ideas about an equitable state and an impartial monarch.¹⁵ Ibn Khaldun, the founder of the science of sociology in the East, proposed his theory of the state and spoke about ideal management.¹⁶ In the XIX century, Mohammad Rashid Riza explained “*the state, where Islamic religion was dominant, as a perfect state*” in his book “Khalifa or Great Imamate”. In the later periods, Ali al-'Abd al-Razi emphasized in his treatise “Islam and fundamentals of power” that Caliphate is not essential in statehood, but the state should be “*benevolent to its citizens by giving importance to fulfilling all religious duties*”.¹⁷

Among the theorists in the Middle Ages, Niccolo Machiavelli explained the governance of states and the role of the monarchs and the laws that they adopted in the governance.¹⁸ In this period, Martin Luther put forward “*the principle of equality*” as the main feature of a developed state, Thomas Muntzer studied “*general benefit*” as a basis of civil solidarity¹⁹, John Calvin developed the idea of “*divine state*” where divine laws are in power,²⁰ Jean Bodin suggested the best and sovereign form of government and social associations, institutions,

¹⁴ Nizami Gəncəvi. İskəndərnamə. Şərəfnamə / Nizami. – Bakı: Lider, - 2004. - 432s.

¹⁵ Ibn Rüşd'ün Felsefesi. Ibn Rüşd Fasl-ül-Mekaal.. Kitab-ül-keşf.. / tercümesi. Nevzad Ayasbeyoğlu. – Ankara: Ankara Utniversitesi İlahiyat fakültesi yayınlarından. – 1955. - 178 s.

¹⁶ İbn Haldun. Mukaddime / II Çeviren Zakir Kadiri Ugan. – İstanbul: Millî eğitim bakanlığı yayımları, - 1996. - 673 s.

¹⁷ История восточной философии: учебное пособие. / под ред. М.С.Козлова - Москва: ИФ РАН, - 1998. - 122 с.

¹⁸Макиавелли Н. Государь / Макиавелли Н. - Москва: Планета, - 1990. - 80 с.

¹⁹ Лютер М. Застольные беседы / Лютер М. - Одесса: Тюльпан, - 2011. -280 с.

²⁰ Кальвин Ж. Наставление в христианской вере. [в 4 томах] / Кальвин Ж. - Москва: Изд-во РГГУ, - том 1, - 1 997. 581 с.

and changes based on this type of government. ²¹ The Idea of humanity's ideal government management has been widely used in Thomas More's "Utopia", Tommaso Campanella's "City of the Sun", and Étienne Cabet's "A Trip to Icaria". Johannes Althusius, one of the prominent thinkers of the Renaissance, "*stated that supreme power belongs to the people*". In Francis Bacon's state-of-the-art training, "*protecting the state, establishing a prosperous state, and expanding its borders were interpreted as the art of power*" and developed the concept of justice. "*General contract*" was developed as a concept in Benedictus de Spinoza's political philosophy and was based on democratic state structure, the safety of its citizens, the right to participate in elections and public administration. ²² In the XVII century, John Milton had developed ideas about the basics of republican governance, freedom, democracy, opportunities for people to participate in public administration. ²³ The ideas of some theorists, such as John Harrington's state-dependence on the economy²⁴, John Lilburne's ideal form and "*the republican structure of government based on diversification*" ²⁵, Gerrard Winstanley's "*republican structure based on the development of collective property*" ²⁶, and Thomas Hobbes's guarantee that "*the absolute power of the state to*

²¹ Бобкова М.С. Жан Боден: История жизни в эпоху катастроф // История через личность. Новая историческая биография. – Москва: Мысль, 2000. - с. 265-307.

²² Хрестоматия по философии. / Под ред. Радугина А.А. Москва: Центр, - 2001.- 416 с.

²³ Александровский С. Возвращённый Рай / Александровский С. - Москва: Наука, - 2006. - 243 с.

²⁴ Путеводитель по английской литературе / Под редакцией М. Дрэбл и Дж. Стрингер. - Москва: Наука, - 2003. - 828 с.

²⁵ Барг М. А. Генезис идеологии истинных левеллеров // История социалистических учений: Сб. статей памяти акад. В. П. Волгина. - Москва: Наука, - 1964. - с. 149-198.

²⁶ Барг М. А. Социальная утопия Уинстенли // История социалистических учений: сб. статей. - Москва: Издательство АН СССР, - 1962. - с. 58-88

comply with peace and natural law”²⁷ were well-developed. John Locke defended the form of “*primary bourgeois liberalism based on equal rights and equal opportunities*”.²⁸ G.W.Leibniz, who developed the principle of justice, emphasized the importance of “*human labor in order to ensure freedom, happiness, universal prosperity, enrichment of Universum, and establishing the best republic*”.²⁹ According to Christian von Wolff, “*the main purpose of the state is to achieve total prosperity*”. F.Volter illustrated “*the issues of freedom of personality and speech*”, Montesquieu highlighted the relationship between political freedom and law, and division of power, Jean-Jacques Rousseau improved the “*social contract*”.³⁰ Socialism ideas started to expand in Europe in the XVIII century. Prominent supporters of socialism, Gabriel Bonnot de Mably, Gracchus Babeuf, and others recognized the “*republican structure as a more effective form of government*”. Adam Smith suggested the concept of “*enlightenment rationalism*” and the idea of “*Justice that protects property and laws*”.³¹ The prominent scholars Giambattista Vico, Cesare Beccaria Bonesana developed ideas such as “*human dignity, freedom, fair laws*”, and they thought that “*the society, which aims at achieving happiness, is the best community*”.³² In this period, European conservatism (David Hume, Albrecht von Haller, Edmund Burke and others) can be regarded as an adherent of in the concepts of better public administration, human

²⁷ Мележик И.Н. Понятие, происхождение и природа государства в политическом учении Т. Гоббса // Актуальные проблемы истории политических и правовых учений. Москва: Цель, - 1990. - с. 104-122.

²⁸ Хрестоматия по философии. / Под ред. Радугина А.А. - Москва: Центр, - 2001, - 416 с.

²⁹ Лейбниц Г. В. Сочинения: [в 4 томах]. - Москва: Мысль, т.2. – 1984. - 734 с.

³⁰ Хрестоматия по философии. / Под ред. Радугина А.А. - Москва: Центр, - 2001. - 416 с.

³¹ Волгин В. П. Развитие общественной мысли во Франции. / Волгин В.П. - Москва: Издательство Академии Наук СССР, - 1958. - 403 с.

³² Вико Дж. Основания новой науки об общей природе наций. / Вико Дж. - Москва-Киев: REFL-book, ИСА, Port-Royal, - 1994. - 656 с.

rights and freedoms, common well-being and other related issues. In the XVIII-XIX centuries, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, James Madison, George Catlett Marshall, T.Vilson, and others developed ideas about people and government relations, human freedom, development possibilities, and other issues. Human freedom, dignified living conditions, and ideas of liberalism can be found from the works of modern era scholars, such as I.Kant, J. G. Fichte, W. von Humboldt, and others. In the XIX century, ideas about the structure of the welfare state were developed as the main idea of Marxism. K.Marks and F.Engels laid the foundation of the "*historical-materialist theory of the state*". At that time, ideas of utopian socialism and Marxism were widespread. The idea of "*general happiness*", "*freedom of personality*", "*democratic society*", "*social equality*", "*human-society relations*" were analyzed deeply by J.Bentham, J.S.Mill, B.Rebecque, A.Tocqueville, W.Humboldt, and other Western authors.

L.von Stein³³, A.Wagner³⁴, F.Naumann³⁵, J.M.Keynes³⁶, A. Briggs³⁷, Tom G. Palmer³⁸, S. Mosdorf³⁹, Richard M. Titmuss⁴⁰,

³³ Кочеткова Л. Н. Теория социального государства Лоренца Фон Штейна / Кочеткова Л. Н. // Философия и общество, - Москва: - 2008. №3, - с. 69-79.

³⁴ Wagner Adolph. Speech on the Social Question (abridged), in Donald O. Wagner, ed. Social Reformers. // Adam Smith to John Dewey. - New York: Macmillan, - 1939. - pp. 489–506.

³⁵ Friedrich Naumann. "What Does Christian-Social Mean?" (1894) http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/docpage.cfm?docpage_id=1158.

³⁶Фролова Т.А. История экономических учений / Фролова Т.А. - Таганрог: ТРТУ, - 2004. - 450 с.

³⁷ Briggs A. The Welfare State in Historical Perspective. Concepts and Issues // Archives Europeen nes de Sociologie, - Cambridge: - 1961. Volume 2, Issue 2, - p.221-258.

³⁸ Tom G. Palmer. After the welfare state. / Tom G. Palmer. - New-York: Printed in the United States of America, - 2012. - 192 p.

³⁹Mosdorf S. New economy, new society // Wirtschaftswoche. Frankfurt. Moscow: - 2001. № 7, - pp. 26-32.

⁴⁰Richard M. Titmuss. WelfareStates: Construction, Deconstruction, Reconstruction I, 1974. -700 p.

R.G.Dahrendorf ⁴¹ and other Western researchers have conducted extensive research in this area. Russian scientist S.B.Kalashnikov⁴², A.F.Khrantsov⁴³, F.Sh.Sharkov⁴⁴, V.Q.Belov⁴⁵, O.E.Bessonova⁴⁶, P.K.Koncharov ⁴⁷, S.Q.Dobryazko ⁴⁸, S.V.Kopalatkin ⁴⁹, L.N.Kochetkova⁵⁰, I.E. Lenov⁵¹, E.N.Naumova⁵², A.E.Evsratov⁵³,

⁴¹Дарендорф Р. От социального государства к цивилизованному сообществу / Дарендорф Р. // Полис (Политические исследования), - Москва: 1993. № 5, - с.31-35.

⁴²Калашников С.В. Очерк теории социального государства / Калашников С.В. - Москва: Экономика, - 2006. - 362 с.

⁴³Храмцов А.Ф. Социальное государство: проблемы индикации / Храмцов А.Ф. // Государственная власть и местное самоуправление. - Москва: - 2007. № 2, - с.8-16.

⁴⁴Шарков Ф.И. Основы социального государства: учебник / Шарков Ф.И. - Москва: Дашков и Ко, - 2012. - 314 с.

⁴⁵Белов В.Г. Социальное государство и гражданское общество. / Белов В.Г. - М.: ФАЗИС, - 2009. - 74 с.

⁴⁶Бессонова О.Э. Сущность социального государства в контексте общей теории институциональных трансформаций // Материалы Всероссийской научной конференции «Россия: путь к социальному государству», - Москва: - 6 июня – 2008. - с. 249-263.

⁴⁷Гончаров П.К. Социальное государство: сущность ,мировой опыт, российская модель // Социально-гуманитарные знания, - 2000. № 2, - с. 18-37.

⁴⁸Дробязко С.Г. Соотношение правового государства и правового гражданского общества / Материалы Межд. науч.-практ. конф.: «Конституционно-правовые проблемы формирования социального правового государства», Минск: - 31 марта - 2000, - с. 386–390.

⁴⁹Копташкин С.В. Социальное государство // Социальное государство и политика: сборник научных статей, - Москва: ФНИСЦ РАН, - 2017. - 268 с.

⁵⁰Кочеткова Л. Н.Теория социального государства Лоренца Фон Штейна // Философия и общество, - 2008. №3, - с. 69-79.

⁵¹Леонов И.В., Социальное государство как предмет теоретико-правового исследования: / дис. канд юрид. наук / - Москва, - 2006. - 156 с.

⁵²Наумова Е.Н. Социальное государство в России: проблемы теории и практики: / дис. канд. юрид. наук. / - Владимир, - 2006. - 149 с.

⁵³Евстратов А.Э. Генезис идеи социального государства: историко-теоретические проблемы: / Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата юридических наук. / - Омск, - 2005. - 25 с.

L.S.Mamut ⁵⁴ , M.A.Dremanova ⁵⁵ , E.V.Okhotsky ⁵⁶ , O.E.Poberezhnaya⁵⁷ and others have conducted extensive research on the welfare state, studied the direction of development of the legal state.

In our country, first of all, it is necessary to mention the scientific sources that reflect the conceptual policy of national leader Heydar Aliyev and President of the Republic of Azerbaijan İlham Aliyev on building a social state. Modern Azerbaijan has defined its recent history in the direction of building a social state. ⁵⁸ The Development Concept “Azerbaijan 2020: Outlook for the Future” and the “Strategic Road Map for the National Economic Perspective of the Republic of Azerbaijan” are documents reflecting the interdependence of the social state and national development strategy.

Development trends of contemporary statehood in Azerbaijan are analysed by academicians R.Mehdiyev⁵⁹ , N.İ.Mammadov⁶⁰ ,

⁵⁴Мамут Л. С. Социальное государство с точки зрения права // Государство и право, - 2001. № 7, - с. 5-14.

⁵⁵Дреманова М. А. Россия — социальное государство? // Теория и практика общественного развития, - 2012. № 12, - с.573-574.

⁵⁶Охотский Е.В. Социальное государство и социальная политика современной России: ориентация на результат / Е.В. Охотский, В.А. Богучарская // Труд и социальные отношения, - 2012. № 5(95), - с. 30-44.

⁵⁷Побережная О.Е. Теория и практика социального государства // Минск: Научные труды Академии управления при Президенте Республики Беларусь, - 2004. Вып. 4, - с. 302 – 309.

⁵⁸16 yanvar 2012-ci il tarixdə AR Prezidenti İlham Əliyevin sədrliyi ilə Nazirlər Kabinetinin 2011-ci ilin sosial-iqtisadi inkişafının yekunlarına həsr olunmuş iclası. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <http://www.president.az/articles/4098/print>

⁵⁹Mehdiyev, R.Ə. XXI əsrdə milli dövlətçilik / R.Mehdiyev. - Bakı: XXI əsr – YNE, 2003. 248 s. ; Azərbaycanın inkişaf dialektikası. Bakı: XXI əsr – YNE, - 2000. - 286 s.; Gələcəyin strategiyasını müəyyənləşdirərkən modernləşmə xətti / R.Mehdiyev. - Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, - 2008. - 159 s.; Yeni siyasət: inkişafa doğru. [2 cildə]. - Bakı: Oskar NPM, - I cild. – 2008. - 581 s.; Yeni siyasət: inkişafa doğru. [2 cildə] / Mehdiyev R. - Bakı: Oskar NPM , - II cild. – 2008. - 343 s.; Azərbaycan: qloballaşma dövrünün tələbləri / R.Mehdiyev. - Bakı: XXI əsr – YNE, - 2005. - 463 s.

İ.R.Mammadzade⁶¹, H.Rajabli, S.Y.Huseynov⁶², M.Mammadov⁶³, R.J.Azimova⁶⁴, J.Ahmedli⁶⁵, T.B.Allahyarova⁶⁶, A.B.Rustamova⁶⁷, Z.B.Agayeva⁶⁸, A.Gashamoglu⁶⁹, A.S.Abasov⁷⁰, A.F.Abbasov⁷¹, F.M.Gurbanov⁷², A.Kh..Mustafayev⁷³, R.Hasanov⁷⁴ and others.

⁶⁰ Məmmədov N. Qlobal miqrasiya böhranı: beynəlxalq münasibətlər və Qərb siyasəti yeni tarixi dönüş ərafəsində / N.Məmmədov. - Bakı: Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti yanında Strateji Araşdırmalar Mərkəzi nəşriyyatı, - 2018. - 307 s.

⁶¹ Гражданское общество и национальная идеология: к философии политического процесса в Азербайджане / И.Р.Мамедзаде. - Баку:Муаллим, - 1995. - 53с.

⁶²Hüseynov S.Y. Davamlı İnsan İnkişafının strateji istiqamətləri / S.Y.Hüseynov. - Bakı: Adiloğlu, - 2003. – 264 s.; Davamlı İnsan İnkişafı / S.Y.Hüseynov. - Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Aqrar Universiteti, - 2009. - 494 s.; Hüseynov S.Y., Aliyev İ., Əsədov A. Milli iqtisadiyyat: modernləşmə və davamlı inkişaf / S.Hüseynov, İ.Aliyev, A.Əsədov. -Bakı: Avropa, - 2013.- 475 s.

⁶³ Məmmədov M. III Respublika: Milli inkişaf modeli və strategiyası / M.Məmmədov. - Bakı, - 2008. - 216s.

⁶⁴ Азимова Р.Дж. Средний класс в обществе переходного периода / Р.Дж.Азимова. - Баку: Текнур, - 2006. - 172 с.

⁶⁵ Əhmədli C. İctimai qanunlar, onların idrakı və istifadə edilməsi / C.Əhmədli. - Bakı: Elm, - 1978. - 138 s.; Sosiologiyaya dair söhbətlər / C.Əhmədli. - Bakı: Gənclik, - 1972. - 82 s.; Sosiologiyada ölçmə metodu / C.Əhmədli. - Bakı: Elm, - 2001. - 157 s.

⁶⁶Allahyarova T.B. Ekoloji mədəniyyət və ictimai tərəqqi / T.B.Allahyarova. - Bakı: Elm, - 1994. - 172 s.; Sinergetika-I. Təbiətin vəhdətdə özünütəşkili. Sinergetik ontologiya. "Vəhdət fəlsəfəsi" seriyasından II kitab / T.B.Allahyarova. - Bakı: Elm, - 2004. - 372 s.

⁶⁷ Rüstənova A.B. Müasir dünya və Azərbaycan reallıqları. Fəlsəfi təhlil / A.B.Rüstənova. - Bakı: AFPoliqrAF, - 2017. - 370s.

⁶⁸ Ağayeva Z.B. Национально-нравственные ценности и их роль в формировании и развитии независимого Азербайджана // Asia Minor Studies, - 2013. - s.23-32.

⁶⁹Qashamoglu A. Philosophical and sociological problems of social management. Baku: Yazıçı, - 2008. 264 p.

⁷⁰Abasov Ə. S. Müasir dövrün sosiomədəni problemləri / Ə.S.Abasov. - Bakı: Səda, - 2006. - 374 s.

⁷¹ Abbasov Ə.F. Демократия: наличная и должная. / Ə.S.Abasov. - Баку: Текнур, - 2005. - 243 с.; Общество и государство / Ə.S.Abasov. - Баку: Текнур,

Academician Ramiz Mehdiyev described the modern development of the Azerbaijani state as a "process of liberalization of the national economy", noting that "Azerbaijan's model of socio-economic development is a conservative-liberal model" (SM - the unity of the nation and individual freedom based on tradition).⁷⁵

Summarizing the views, we can say that a model has been formed in Azerbaijan that includes certain aspects of the existing types of social state (social liberal, conservative-corporate, social-democratic). The Azerbaijani model of the social state is a state that develops individual freedom and personal property, acts on the opportunities of modern social development, aims to preserve its national and religious customs and traditions, and is regulated from above and on a formal basis in crisis and risky situations. One of the characteristic features of the model of the social state established in Azerbaijan is the realization of this state-builder from below - not as a result of historical evolution, but from above - on a legal basis.

The object of research is the development trends of the formation of the social state in the national development strategy.

The subject of the research is the study of the Azerbaijani model of social state building in the context of the development of the modern social state.

- 2007, - 217 s.; Milli maraqlar və milli ideologiya / Ə.S.Abasov. - Bakı: Təknur, - 2012. - 240 s.

⁷² Qurbanov F.M. Autopoyezis və sinergetika: sosial təşəkkül metaforaları. / F.Qurbanov. - Bakı: Adiloğlu, - 2007. - 484, [4] s.

⁷³ Мустафаев А.Х. Идеи государственной независимости в политическом наследии Гейдара Алиева // Материалы международной научной конференции “Взаимодействие культур и в условиях глобализации”, - Москва, - 2010.- с. 62-64.

⁷⁴ Həsənov R.M. Sosial siyasət / R.M.Həsənov. - Bakı: AVROPA, - 2016. - 310 s.; Формирование гражданского общества в условиях трансформации. / R.M.Həsənov. - Баку: Kitab aləmi, - 2003. - 432 с.

⁷⁵ Mehdiyev R. Gələcəyin strategiyasını müəyyənləşdirərkən: modernləşmə xətti / R.Mehdiyev. - Bakı; Qərb-Şərq, - 2008. - 216s.

The purpose and objectives of the study. The **main objective** of the study is to define the role and place of the welfare state in the national development strategy, the characteristics of the development of the Azerbaijan model. In order to achieve this goal, it is planned to carry out the following **research tasks**:

- investigation of the essence, genesis and methodological bases of the welfare state;

- defining the principles, functions, and mechanisms of the welfare state;

- understanding of the role of the welfare state in the formation of the social market economy;

- comparative analysis of modern welfare state models;

- investigation the basics of the Azerbaijani model of the welfare state, its development trends, theoretical-ideological and constitutional foundations;

- understanding the role of social institutions in the implementation of social policy, directions of providing citizens' labor rights, social insurance, health, education systems, and the problem of refugees and internally displaced persons;

- analysis of the specific development directions of the Azerbaijani model of the welfare state;

- identifying the role and place of the welfare state in the national development strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Also, the study includes general and specific **research methods**: The programmatic speeches of the National Leader Heydar Aliyev and the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev on the problem, conceptual provisions, official state documents had a significant impact on determining the theoretical and methodological basis of the study. Therefore, the comparative analysis of the content of these documents with the world experience made it necessary to use content-analytical, comparative-analytical methods.

Also, the study combines the unity of history and logic, theoretical generalization, analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, etc. methods were applied.

Since the subject of the dissertation analysis is an interdisciplinary problem, the general scientific principles of sociological, philosophical and political analysis were taken into account, and attention was paid to the synthesis of theoretical approaches and methods of a number of sciences. Systematic analysis and comparative sociological analysis methods were useful for the analysis of theories and concepts of the social state. In particular, efforts were made to implement a new concept of social synergistic institutionalization, which provides an analysis of the sustainable development of the modern social state and the ability to manage possible crises.

Modeling and formation of social processes, observation, etc. during the study of the topic. The results of the sociological survey were analyzed using the SPSS method package.

The empirical basis of the research is based on the data of the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as international statistics on social development, statistical information on the results of the sociological survey conducted in Azerbaijan.

The main provisions of the research cover the following:

1. The social state is the next stage in the history of statehood of human society. The social state includes the provision of social justice and social equality, and the preservation of social stability.

2. The social state protects private property, and in this sense, the social justice contained in this state structure implies the creation of equal opportunities for every citizen. Equal opportunities here are related to the equality created for the material and spiritual development of each person.

3. The social state is a manifestation of the unity of the nation and the people, and is based on the principles of self-government, self-organization, self-help in the process of individual-society-state coexistence.

4. Focuses on achieving social solidarity, social responsibility and social dialogue in the context of social crises, regardless of the scale of the social state (global or local).

5. The main purpose of the social state is to establish mutual responsibility and cooperation in the relationship between the individual - society - the state.

6. Socially oriented market economy is the economic basis of the social state. Labor relations here include the principles of social partnership. All economic relations are based on consumer demand and producer supply.

7. The field of social services is the main direction of the socially oriented market economy.

8. The process of global crises leads to changes in the moral, cultural and socio-economic foundations of the social state. In the process of crisis management, first of all, ensuring the social security and protection of the interests of the individual becomes a key condition.

9. At present, three models of the social state - social-democratic, conservative-corporate and liberal forms - are more widespread. In many countries, these models are counterproductive.

10. The Azerbaijani model of the social state has the features of all three models, but according to certain parameters, some indicators of the national-based social-democratic model in our country are in a better position.

11. As in the rest of the world, the social state in Azerbaijan is in the process of re-formation. This reflects the innovative reformist nature of the welfare state.

12. Theoretical, ideological and constitutional foundations of the social state have been formed in Azerbaijan. The ideology of Azerbaijanism is the theoretical ideological source of the Azerbaijani model of the social state.

13. The National Development Strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan - the ideology of Azerbaijanism, as well as the social legal framework strengthened in the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, many legal documents containing the directions of state development, including "Azerbaijan 2020 - outlook for the future", Strategic Road Map, Great Return Program, etc. contains.

14. The social policy of the welfare state has identified the improvement of the welfare of society and the individual as the main goal, and here the mechanisms of regulating the activities of social institutions are based on the principles of self-organization, self-development, self-help, which again focuses on social services.

Scientific novelty of research - is primarily related to the chosen topic, the purpose and objectives of the research. Other innovations of the dissertation are:

- The status, place and role of the social state in the national development strategy were analyzed for the first time in Azerbaijan at the level of doctoral dissertation, stages and features of socially oriented state building in Azerbaijan in the XX century were followed, different features were characterized;

- A new methodological approach was applied in terms of the concept of "social synergetic institutionalization" in connection with the analysis of the development dynamics of the social state;

- social solidarity, social responsibility and social cooperation were characterized as the moral and cultural foundations of state-society-citizen relations;

- The impact of global transformations on the development of the social state model was studied, the causes and indicators were presented;

- The Azerbaijani model of the social state - a socio-political institution that develops individual freedom and personal property, tends to innovate, as well as to protect its national and religious customs and traditions, regulated by state intervention in crisis and risky situations, defined as **a national socio-democratic model**;

- The ideology of Azerbaijanism, based on the factor of "social identity - citizenship" is defined as the theoretical and ideological basis of building a social state in our country;

- Attempts were made to scientifically present and substantiate the experience of building a social state in Azerbaijan and the Azerbaijani model of the social state.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The results of the research are scientific-theoretical and applicatory. The **theoretical significance** of the work is determined by a new scientific-methodological approach to the problem, the novelty of factual sources and information. The provisions of the dissertation can be used in the study of the problems of modern social statehood. The **practical significance** of the dissertation is related to the possibility of using the results of the research in clarifying the areas of activity of public administration bodies aimed at the social state, in the relevant courses of educational institutions.

Research can be a source for the preparation of analytical materials, enlightenment of citizens, as well as can be used in teaching sociology, philosophy, political science, in writing of study guides and research work.

Approbation and application of research. The main provisions and results of the research are reflected in the author's 2 monographs, scientific works published in 26 local and 9 foreign publications, reports at 12 international conferences.

Monographs reflecting the main results of the dissertation are used in the process of teaching the subject "Political schools and trends in developed countries" in the master's course on "Political Sociology" at Baku State University.

The name of the organization where the dissertation work is carried out - "Sociology" department of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

MAIN SUMMARY OF DISSERTATION

In the "**Introduction**" part of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic is justified, the provisions and assumptions are put forward, the purpose and objectives of the research are determined, subjects are demonstrated, scientific novelty is provided, theoretical-methodological, practical importance, databases, approbation and structure are presented.

Chapter I of the thesis is entitled **“Welfare state: essence, genesis, and methodological fundamentals”**.

The first paragraph of the chapter entitled **“Welfare state: its principles, functions, and mechanisms”** explores the basics of the concept “welfare state”, attempts to uncover the terms of “social”, “state”, “legal state”, “welfare legal state”, “welfare state” and others. The study of the theoretical foundations of welfare state allows the following generalizations: 1. The idea of the welfare state was formed in the XIX century, a century later it was adopted on the legal basis, and began to be realized at the end of XX – early XXI century. 2. Modern welfare states implement a social policy based on the principles of guaranteeing a prosperous life for people. This social policy implies the establishment of social justice, co-operation, responsibility, solidarity, and social protection and security of people on this basis. 3. The development strategy of the welfare state is aimed at the steady progress of individuals and society. The welfare state includes the legal civil society, where social inequality and discrimination are not allowed, and citizens are encouraged to participate equally in social, political, economic, moral, and cultural processes. The activities and principles of the social welfare state are directly related to social manifestations such as democracy, civil society, human freedoms and equality. The policy of the countries that have established a social state has been socially oriented and has been confirmed on a legal basis. From the point of view of the evolution of the history of statehood, the social state is a new stage in the development of the rule of law. Modern states are looking for optimal ways to relate to the legal basis of the welfare state. Thus, historically, the rule of law has had a social policy, but the domestic and foreign policy of the social state is directly determined around ensuring the well-being of the people.

The second paragraph of the chapter is entitled **“Excursion to the history of the development of the concept of the welfare state”**. Since the middle of the XIX century, the social functions of the state began to develop. This development led to the creation of

the concept of the welfare state by L. von Stein (1815 - 1890). His theory of welfare state was formed under the influence of Hegel's philosophy and doctrines of French social democrats and as a result of analysis of the class struggle and development of capitalism in Germany. According to L. von Stein, "*the welfare state is complete legal equality of all social classes and personalities*".⁷⁶ Later on, A.Wagner, F.Naumann, C.Keynes, P.Samuelson, J. Galbraith, A.Lerner, R.Dahrendorf, T.Marshall, T.Parsons, K.Marx, F.Engels, A.Briggs, and others have been primary contributors to the development of the welfare state concept.⁷⁷ At the beginning of the XXI century, the problem of the crisis of the social state is declared. P.Rosanvallon, L.Mamut, A.Toffler, F.Hayek, G.Ritter, K.Pearson, H.Habermann and others studied the welfare state in this direction. Researchers connect the crisis of welfare state to the following factors: "1) *Crisis of insurance system, which is based on solidarity.* 2) *The contradictions between the expansion of average social institutions and the need to reduce the tax burden on businesses.* 3) *Expanding the gap between the number of taxpayers and those with social benefits* 4) *The abolition of social protection as a result of accelerating production modernization in the 80-90s of the XX century and the termination of the social contract of the 60s.*"⁷⁸

In fact, the theory of welfare state may be the third way; its primary function is connected with state mitigation of existing conflicts in society, ensuring social security, decent living conditions, and development opportunities, balancing class interests, and avoiding destructive revolutionary processes. According to the general interpretation of initial conceptual studies of the welfare state, although the progress of the state-society-personality

⁷⁶ Гончаров П.К. Социальное государство: сущность ,мировой опыт, российская модель // Социально-гуманитарные знания. - 2000, N 2. - с. 18-37.

⁷⁷ Briggs A. The Welfare State in Historical Perspective. Concepts and Issues // Archives Europeennes de Sociologie. - 1961. 2 (2), - p.221-258.

⁷⁸ Калашников С.В. Очерк теории социального государства. / С.В.Калашников - Москва: Экономика, - 2006. - с. 67-68.

relationship is the main factor of the modern welfare state, the development indicator is determined by the economic factor and the development of industrial relations related to social policy is a prerequisite in the welfare state. The welfare state, as the most advanced form of government ever existed, is aimed at the social protection of all citizens.

The third sub-chapter, entitled "**Methodological Foundations of Welfare State Building**", introduces a new concept of "social synergetic institutionalization (organization)", which integrates institutionalization and social synergetic approaches to determine the development trends of the social state. The reasons for the definition of "synergetic social institutionalization" as the methodological basis of the research are as follows: 1. Synergetic social institutionalization, which focuses on the interpretation and development of the welfare state, opens up opportunities for accurate identification of the complex system's progress and predictable results. 2. Synergetic social institutionalization assists the social institutions in making a choice in specific historical moments. It is a crucial point of self-regulation and self-organization and the prevention of the recession of social institutions at critical times. The synergetic social approach, bourgeois development, and relevant attitudes make opportunities to manage chaos and crisis. In this case, the state as a complex social system and the social institutions that are subsystems can protect themselves separately.

The second chapter of the thesis is entitled "**Welfare state models of the modern period**". The first paragraph of this chapter is about "The liberal model of the welfare state". C.Esping-Andersen, one of the classical researchers of the welfare state, presents three type models: "*liberal or neoliberal type, conservative-corporate type, social-democratic type*".⁷⁹ The liberal model is based on a principle that members of societies have personal responsibility for their

⁷⁹Охотский Е.В. Социальное государство и социальная политика современной России: ориентация на результат // Труд и социальные отношения. - 2012. № 5 (95), - с. 30-44 .

destiny and fate of their families. However, the role of the state is weak in this model; social programs are primarily financed by private insurance companies and personal incomes. The main purpose of the state is to stimulate citizens' incomes. This model is applied in the USA and England. Here, a new type of market economy *“is formed under the influence of private property, and liberal labor ethics”*. The main condition for the existence of the model is *“minimal involvement of the state in market relations and limited application of state regulation”*.

The second paragraph of the chapter is entitled “Corporate-Conservative model of the welfare state”. This paragraph explores German and Japanese examples of the corporate-conservative model. The primary features of a conservative-corporate welfare state are as follows: *“1. The idea of a fundamental influence of religion in society; 2. Reduction of state intervention; 3. Preservation of family and traditional values, rules of the society; 4. Adaptation of values and national traditions to socio-political institutions and political principles”*.

The third paragraph is called “**Social-democratic model of the welfare state**”. The Swedish example of the social-democratic welfare state model is presented in this chapter as a sub-chapter. The social-democratic model of the welfare state requires economic socialization. Esping Andersen writes: *“This model ousts the market, regulating universal solidarity. Everybody is a winner, everyone is dependent, and everyone undertakes to pay for it. Social democrats aim to create a welfare state which is focused on equality at the highest standards, instead of the minimum formation to endure dualism of the state and the market, the working class, and the middle class”*.⁸⁰

The economic fundamentals of the model are formed on efficient production, full employment, a strong union between employers and trade unions, high-level social product redistribution.

⁸⁰Costa Esping-Andersen. The three worlds of welfare capitalism. Princeton / Costa Esping-Andersen. - Princeton NewYersey: University Press, - 1993. - p.27-28.

This paragraph analyzes the Swedish model of the welfare state. It is possible to say that moral factors prevail in the development of the welfare state in Sweden. It focuses on the freedom, social solidarity, social stability, social justice and social equality, reforms, as well as families and children, who are the core of society, as moral and ethical factors. Swedish government passed to progress through social evolution by approaching organic existence to the society.

The third chapter of dissertation work is devoted to the study of **“Development perspectives of the modern welfare state (in the world and in Azerbaijan)”**. The first paragraph of this chapter is entitled **“Social solidarity and social responsibility as the basis of state-society-citizen relations”**. It analyzes the issues of social solidarity, social justice, social dialogue and social responsibility, partnership and cooperation, which form the moral basis of the social state, and guarantees the sustainability of social stability and progress in society as interdependent factors. The second paragraph of this chapter is called "Welfare state and socially oriented market economy." The basics of the formation of the model of "socially oriented market economy" in our country are studied and it is concluded that the development models of individual countries are different from others because they are influenced by global and local characteristics and combine the economic traditions of Western countries, thus, Azerbaijan has joined the European Union's social policy program, where the legal basis of a market economy is based on international law.

The third paragraph of the chapter analyzes issues of **“The impact of changes in the modern world system on the spiritual, cultural and socio-economic foundations of the social state”**. Since the middle of the XX century, humanity has been facing irresistible globalization. The peculiarity of modern globalization is the global scale of both progress and recession. The main feature of the modern global crisis is that it penetrates not only the economic sphere, but also other spheres, leading to political, cultural and spiritual decline. Migration processes, which have become one of the

main features of modern globalization, have led to the urgency of religious and cultural tolerance, deepening of depopulation and the intensification of interethnic relations. The migration crisis has deepened the problem, which resulted in criticism of the welfare state. The fact that the social state structure is not global but local is the main source of globalization of social crises, ie changes in the weaker states of the world system affect international relations and damage local development opportunities. If a global social state is formed, i.e if the progress of the world system is determined on the basis of this governance, the possibility of interaction can lead to the prevention of problems at the local level.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Theoretical-ideological and constitutional basis of the modern welfare state in Azerbaijan**”. The first paragraph of this chapter focuses on “**Defining the theoretical and ideological foundations of the formation of a welfare state in Azerbaijan**”. For this purpose, the ideological foundation of the development history of our country in the XX century was studied. The formation of the welfare state concept in Azerbaijan in the XX century can be divided into four periods: 1919-1920; 1920-1970; 1970-1988; and, finally, the restoration of independence. 1988-1993 can be characterized as a transitional period in the history of the country, accompanied by changes in power. Since the first decade of the XXI century, the welfare state has entered a new phase of evolution in the world and in Azerbaijan. After the restoration of independence, it is possible to distinguish two stages of development of the welfare state in our country: 1. Transition to the welfare state - 1993-2003; 2. The period of development and strengthening of the welfare state -the phase that has been going on since 2003. In modern times, the next stage of the modernization process is observed in Azerbaijan, and at this stage the transformation of moral values is noticeable. This transformation is related to the promotion of the ideology of Azerbaijanism and its multiculturalism direction. Particularly, the ideology of Azerbaijanism based on neoconservatism specifies the essence of the welfare state

emerging in Azerbaijan and creates conditions for the emergence of a different model of welfare state.

The second paragraph of this chapter studies “**The constitutional basis of the formation of the Republic of Azerbaijan as a welfare state**”. This section analyzes the legal basis of social policy issues indicated on a number of draft laws and documents adopted in the country as well as the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan. It also examines the legal documents on expenditures of the State Budget of the Republic of Azerbaijan between 2014 and 2019. It is noted that the formation of the constitutional foundations of the welfare state is reflected in the draft laws and state programs related to social development. The main aim in this direction is the development of the non-oil sector and regions. Budget expenditures are usually determined according to these directions. Since 1995, the government has developed and implemented several programs aimed at ensuring macroeconomic stability, making better the economy, and improving living standards. The Azerbaijani government has legally strengthened and programmed the development of the areas connected with the welfare state as the prior direction of welfare state-building in Azerbaijan.

The third paragraph of this chapter is entitled “**National Development Strategy as the basis of the welfare state-building in Azerbaijan**”. The year of 2003, when Ilham Aliyev was elected President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, is described as the beginning of a new stage of development of the welfare state in Azerbaijan. The national development strategy initiated by national leader Heydar Aliyev and is implemented by Ilham Aliyev.

The administration of Ilham Aliyev, who is implementing the national development strategy initiated by national leader Heydar Aliyev, is inclined to innovative reform. In order to define the national development perspectives of the Republic of Azerbaijan and to create "a solid foundation for macroeconomic stability and dynamic economic development in the country", the development concept “Azerbaijan 2020 - look into the future” and the "Strategic

Roadmap for the national economy of the Republic of Azerbaijan" were adopted.

At the UN Sustainable Development Summit on September 25-27, 2016, the relevant document was approved, according to the "2030 Sustainable Development Agenda". These documents can be defined as the basis of the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The features of the welfare state-building model in the National Development Strategy of Azerbaijan can be characterized as follows: 1. Adaptation of this model to the demands of society and challenges of the globalization, the ability to carry out flexible social innovation reforms is a key indicator of its effectiveness; 2. The state's leading and interventionist role in the implementation and regulation of social policy, the positive trend of social dynamics; 3. The importance of the public sector in the social orientation of the national economic system; 4. Social policy based on firm legislative acts and being innovation-oriented; 5. New social identity - the formation of Azerbaijanism as a model of citizenship.

The last chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**Directions of welfare state-building in Azerbaijan**". The first paragraph of the chapter is titled "**Modern social policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan as mechanisms for regulating existing social institutions**". The essence and purpose of social institutions, which are the main tools of the national development strategy, are analyzed. The Milli Majlis, the executive power, as well as the judicial power of the Republic of Azerbaijan, municipalities with local self-government, NGOs, interest groups, lobbies, and other organizations are defined as public-based social institutions. This chapter examines trends in the development of social insurance, pensions, health care, and education systems in our country, as well as the activities of NGOs, lobbyists, and interest groups.

The second paragraph of the fifth chapter is devoted to the analysis of "**Directions for solving the problem of refugees and internally displaced persons in the Great Return Program**". Here

are the directions for resolving the issue of refugees and internally displaced persons in Azerbaijan, the benefits applied to them, improving their quality of life, the establishment of refugee and IDP settlements, etc. are analyzed extensively. On September 27 - November 8, after the victory in the Great Patriotic War, the directions of implementation of the Great Return Program, activities related to the abolition of the status of refugees and internally displaced persons are commented.

The third paragraph of this chapter focuses on the definition of **“The characteristics and international importance of the Azerbaijani model of the welfare state”** and examines the development of the welfare state in Azerbaijan during the reign of President Ilham Aliyev. Achieving independence, establishing political stability, and defining the directions of sustainable development strategies turned the welfare state-building to the priority issue in Azerbaijan. The state has defined the quality of life and welfare as the main direction of social policy. An analysis of the newest stage of the welfare state in Azerbaijan helps reveal the uniqueness of the Azerbaijani model of the welfare state. One of the leading tendencies of the welfare state established in Azerbaijan is the provision of high-quality social services to the population. To this end, in 2012 The State Agency for Public Service and Social Innovations under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan was founded and ASAN Service Centers have been established to integrate the public services by a single system.⁸¹For the efficient and transparent management of social services from a single center, at the initiative of Mehriban Aliyeva, according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated August 9, 2018, the

⁸¹ Həsənov Ə. On beş illik prezidentlik dövrünün möhtəşəm zəfər salnaməsi. [Elektron resurs] / AzərTac 12.10.2018. URL: https://azertag.az/xeber/On_bes_illik_prezidentlik_dovrunun_mohtesem_zefer_salnamesi-1203473

DOST (Sustainable and Operative Social Security) Service was established under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection.⁸²

The Azerbaijani model of the welfare state is a socio-political institution that promotes individual freedom and personal property, is innovative, and aims to preserve its national and religious customs and traditions, and is regulated by state intervention in crisis and risky situations. The Azerbaijani model of a social state is defined as **a national social-democratic model**.

The "Conclusion" part of the dissertation summarizes the research, the main conclusions on the issues studied in separate chapters, and contains some recommendations and suggestions. These are the conclusions that are drawn from the results of the study:

1. The social state is the next stage in the history of statehood of human society. The social state defines the guarantee of social justice and equality, the preservation of social stability in society as the main practice.

2. The social state is aimed at establishing mutual responsibility and cooperation in personality-society-state relations.

3. The main criteria of the social state are the development of civil society, the joint social functioning of state and non-governmental social institutions, the maintenance of social stability, the improvement of the functioning of the socially oriented market economy, the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms.

4. The essence of the social state shows that it has an evolutionary tendency. The acceptance of the process of evolution leads to the assessment of the difficulties and contradictions in the progress of the social state as the leading factors in the process of transition to a new stage. Social conflicts, social crises and social chaos have always been a source of new revival.

5. The development of the welfare state creates the need for innovative strategic decisions. At the same time, the improvement of

⁸² İsmayılov S. Prezident İlham Əliyevin vətəndaş müraciətlərinə münasibəti bütün məmurlara örnəkdir // Azərbaycan. – 2019, 9 fevral, s.1.

the national innovation system becomes the main basis. The development of the national innovation system requires the creation of a technological platform *"taking into account the participation of all stakeholders (business, science, government, civil society) ... aimed at attracting additional resources, improving the regulatory framework in the field of scientific and technological, innovative development"*. Technological platforms must provide for socially oriented innovative development of the economy.

6. The idea of progress of the social state actualizes the process of globalization and the need to form a socially innovative economy aimed at preventing crises arising from this and covering all social spheres. The socially innovative economy must acquire the features and capabilities of rapid adaptation. It is necessary to open optimal opportunities for the development, mobilization and realization of intellectual potential, which is an important criterion of social progress.

7. The social state is a state based on the progress of civil society. Civil society is represented by all interest groups - the scientific community, politicians, businessmen, public organizations and movements, etc. encourages the involvement of its representatives in public administration, and thus their participation in the development of the state and society. The social policy of the state should strive to determine the innovative development of economic, political, cultural and social spheres and to implement an action plan in this direction.

8. The social policy of the social state is related to the guarantee of a prosperous life and a decent life for the residents. Social policy is aimed at ensuring the social protection of citizens and, in general, the guarantee of national security. Ensuring national security can be considered as a fundamental element of the state's sovereignty. The state, including the welfare state, can achieve national security by being a protector and guardian of the interests of its citizens in domestic and foreign policy. Ensuring national security means achieving stable social relations at home and internationally,

ie military and economic security, social and political security, and international security. Ensuring national security is a confirmation of the state's superior position in the citizen-society-state relations. The social state cannot be purely liberal or purely social-democratic, and here both individual liberty and state intervention must be balanced.

9. At present, there are three models of the social state - social-democratic, conservative and liberal forms. The Azerbaijani model of the social state has the characteristics of all three models, but according to certain parameters, some indicators of the social-democratic model are superior. One of the main reasons for this is the definition and regular implementation of the national development strategy of the welfare state as an action plan.

10. A social state with a socially oriented market economy is being formed in our country. The Azerbaijani model of the social state synthesizes social liberal tendencies aimed at the development of free enterprise and private property on the one hand, and social democratic tendencies on the other hand, which envisages the possibility of state intervention in various spheres of society.

11. The theoretical and ideological basis of the model of social state building in Azerbaijan is the concept of Azerbaijanism. The founder of this concept is national leader Heydar Aliyev. Heydar Aliyev explained the essence of the ideology of Azerbaijanism as the following:- *"Azerbaijan's sovereignty, the Azerbaijani people to which all citizens belong, ... the national and moral values created by our people throughout history, the national moral mentality of our people, the synthesis of universal values and all these values, the first democratic constitution of our republic." responsibilities, rights and guarantees of our citizens* ".⁸³

12. The constitutional foundations of the social state legitimized the basic goals of social progress. There are specific articles on building a social state. Articles 15, 16 and 38 of the Constitution are directly devoted to social development. Article 15.1

⁸³ Heydər Əliyevin 1999-cu ilin fevralında gənclərin ikinci forumundakı çıxışı // Azərbaycan. – 1999, 2 fevral. – s.1-2.

of the Constitution states that the economy based on the development of various types of property and entrepreneurship in the Republic of Azerbaijan serves the welfare of the people. Article 15.2 emphasizes "creating conditions for the development of a socially oriented economy on the basis of market relations, ensuring free enterprise, preventing monopolies and unfair competition in economic relations." These articles contain the basic principles of the social state.

13. Article 16 of the Constitution is related to social development. It emphasizes that the state cares for "improving the welfare of the people and every citizen, their social protection and a decent standard of living." Article 38 on the rights of citizens to social security states that the state provides opportunities for the development of charitable activities, voluntary social insurance and other types of social security for the purpose of social support. Charitable activity is one of the main principles of the social state.

14. The National Development Strategy of our state includes the social well-being of the population, sustainable development, the value of human capital. Based on the analysis of education, health, insurance and pension systems, we can say that the Azerbaijani model of the social state is a new stage of the rule of law, which embraces the main features of sustainable development, existing statehood traditions and practices and is aimed at civil society progress.

15. Social policy is based on a strong legal framework. The dominance of the state in social policy, the strong political will of the government in solving social problems have had a positive impact on the positive dynamics of social dynamics in our country, the adaptation of social state building to the needs of society and the challenges of globalization.

16. Innovative social policy pursued by the state attracts attention to institutional reforms in social services. "Sustainable and Operational Social Security Agency" (DOST) under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population has been established to

provide "ASAN service" centers, which combine social services in a single system, as well as to provide flexible and innovative services related to employment, labor and social protection.

17. The public sector has significant potential in the national economic system and social construction, the government continues to support the development of entrepreneurship, and the "middle class", which is considered a pillar of the social state, is in the process of formation.

18. The modern economic development policy of our country is aimed at the development of the non-oil sector and the renewal of infrastructure in parallel with the implementation of the oil strategy. Thanks to integration into the world economy, our state has achieved dynamic socio-economic development. Azerbaijan has moved to sustainable socio-economic development to minimize the impact of the global economic crisis and manage the situation.

19. The goal of achieving the successful development of the Azerbaijani model of the social state has made the development of human capital a necessary factor.

20. A socially oriented market economy involves the implementation of a system of measures to manage the sustainability of social development.

21. The progress of the regions has necessitated the development of farming, the optimization of state support for entrepreneurs, as well as the development of cooperative farming.

22. The measures taken in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which is the basis of the global social crisis facing the world in the XXI century, have highlighted the need to build social institutions (education, science, health, social services, entrepreneurship, etc.) on a new basis.

23. The Second Karabakh War requires the improvement of policies in the field of social protection and social security of servicemen, including war veterans, families of martyrs and the wounded.

24. In the process of abolishing the status of refugees and internally displaced persons, their placement in the liberated territories becomes urgent, and this includes, first of all, the construction of social infrastructure in the new economic zone.

At the same time, proposals and recommendations on measures to be taken to improve the national Azerbaijani model of social state building were presented:

1. It would be expedient to develop a general "National Social Development Strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan" defining the main directions, goals and objectives, stages and mechanisms of the social state model for the future;

2. The return of more than one million refugees to their native lands as an obstacle to the further achievement of the achievements of social state-building in our country can be at the forefront of this strategy and relevant activities can be carried out with international social organizations;

3. The process of formation of progressive social standards in the social protection of people lags behind the dynamic pace of development, the elimination of its incompatibility with it may increase its achievements in this direction.

4. Full implementation of the "public-private partnership" in social policy, bringing the development of the private sector in line with the requirements will lead to the strengthening of private property and increase the social responsibility of entrepreneurs, the state's support for vulnerable groups.

5. One of the main features of the success of the construction of the social state in Azerbaijan, the National Development Strategy - the factor of "social identity - citizenship", focusing on the social essence of the idea of Azerbaijanism, expanding the opportunities for propaganda and promotion of personality - society - state can be the core of the progress of social solidarity, social dialogue and social cooperation in relations.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following articles by the author:

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5. Construction of the social state in Azerbaijan // Abstracts collection on new challenges in the European area “International Baku Forum of Young Scientists dedicated to the 90-th anniversary of national leader Heydar Aliyev” - Bakı, - 20 – 25 may, - 2013. - s.479-482.

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