

HEYDAR ALIYEV AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AZERBAIJAN ECONOMY (IN THE EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT WORKS)

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Abstract: According to the scientific and theoretical foundation of the dynamic development of Azerbaijan's economy, the progress of the economic and social sectors of our country in the 70s of the 20th century was realized under the leadership and organization of Heydar Aliyev. Looking back at the analysis of the past historical period, it becomes clear that the creation of the foundation of our national economy was based on strategic goals. It is in those years that the investigation and analysis of construction and improvement works, which is one of the main areas of the economy, is relevant today. Addendum to the annotation: the research work, conducted in this regard, is appropriate.

Keywords: integration, gross domestic product, profitability, region, management mechanism, economy dynamics

Actuality of the topic

By analyzing and comparing the historical period of the last century, it is valuable in terms of clarifying the unique specific aspects of Azerbaijan's socio-economic and political progress on the basis of sources and its inclusion in the scientific circulation once again proves the actuality. In the research on the topic, the works of research scientists Abbasov Ali, Zeynalov Ibrahim and other authors, national archive documents of the republic, reports and meeting protocols of the Soviets of Workers' Deputies of the Executive Committees of Yardimli, Masalli, Lankaran, Lerik, Astara and Jalilabad regions, reference to the materials of newspapers and magazines of the period has been referred to. From the comparative analysis of research materials, it is clear that Heydar Aliyev, having professional management experience and was appointed as the head of the republic, built a strategy for the creation and development of the country's economy in a national concept within a short period of time. The construction of numerous industrial and agricultural facilities in different areas of the republic, the training of talented personnel and their quick appointment to local administrative bodies and the provision of various jobs to the population and the improvement of their material well-being created the basis for the realization of the philosophical ideas of the Great leader Heydar Aliyev.

In the 70s of the 20th century, Heydar Aliyev's strategy of the scientific and theoretical foundations of the economic and social progress of Azerbaijan in the unified national economy of the USSR, which was among the developed countries of the world, was not accidental. His deep and professional statesmanship experience, management and organizational policy along with the economic and social development of Azerbaijan, as well as his purposeful position aimed at national independence, were once again proven in the process of historical

development. From this point of view, studying and researching the characteristics of Heydar Aliyev's first leadership of the republic in 1969-1982 is the issue of utmost importance. First of all, determining the ways to get our country out of the economic and social crisis, at the same time, creating a legal basis for laying the foundation for long-term dynamic development and increasing the attention of the state leadership to Azerbaijan should be evaluated as the result of H. Aliyev's intense and practical activity. Thus, H. Aliyev's strategy covered the issues of distinguishing our country from other allied republics with its economic progress, effectively using the raw material resources of the republic, achieving the wide application of modern techniques and technologies in industry and agriculture, building the basic part of the industry and improving the material well-being of the Azerbaijani people. When analyzing that period, five major decisions affecting the economic and social development of Azerbaijan were made:

- On July 23, 1970, "On measures to develop the national economy of the Azerbaijan SSR".
- On July 25, 1970, "On measures to further develop agriculture of the Azerbaijan SSR".
- On July 9, 1975, "On measures to further intensify agricultural production in the Azerbaijan SSR".
- On July 27, 1976, "On the results of the review of proposals of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan on the development of individual sectors of the republic's industry in 1976-80".
- On February 22, 1979, "On measures to further specialize agricultural production, develop viticulture and wine making in the Azerbaijan SSR" [25, p.4].

Judging by the directions of development of the Azerbaijani economy, it is clear that in the 70s of the 20th century through the organization of the leadership of the republic, in addition to the timely presentation of each issue to government bodies, great and decisive efforts were made to implement them. Thus, the allocation of financial resources to the republic, the honesty of the budget and the organization of control over the timely implementation of the decisions were the main issues. The dynamic increase of industrial and agricultural production, the high level of implementation of plans were the main directions of our economic and political development in the 70s (26, p.15-16).

In 1970 only 22.5% of the total product fell to the share of progressive fields, [1, p.26-27], in 1975 this figure was 24.7%, and in 1980 it was 28% [29]. First of all, the main task was to increase the main industrial areas, replace worn-out equipment in factories with new ones, plan the construction of machinery factories, new heavy industry enterprises in Baku, Sabunchu, Zabrat, etc. and pay more attention to construction works in Baku and republic regions. In those years, the share of science-intensive, technological products in the total domestic income of the republic increased from 0.2% to 26% [24]. One of the main goals of H. Aliyev, who carefully approached the socio-economic development of individual regions of the republic, was to expand construction and improvement works and improve the material well-

being of the population. At the stage of dynamic development of Azerbaijan's economy, the construction of thousands of new educational, cultural, healthcare centers, residential buildings, various production facilities in the republic created conditions for employment of more than 250,000 workers on the eve of independence. Heydar Aliyev, who headed the republic in those years, was able to implement programs that defined the tasks of high socio-economic development. In Astara district a school for 1000 people, 2 kindergartens for 140 people, 4 two-room residential buildings, 4 three-room residential buildings, three-story administrative buildings, 2 buildings of village councils, 3 two-story residential buildings for 16 families, a hospital for 100 people, 2 gas distribution stations, four-story regional communication buildings, a brick factory, a three-room residential house for 4 families in the state farm named after 50th anniversary of Azerbaijan SSR, 1 kindergarten in the Sanjaredi subtropical state farm, 1 stable building for 100 heads of cattle, a 60 m² two-room residential building, a fertilizer warehouse with a capacity of 1000 tons at the Communist state farm, 2 residential buildings at the Fioletov state farm, 2 residential houses for 16 families in the city of Astara, 2 administrative buildings of the village council, a 108-bed hotel [2, p. 123-124] were built and commissioned in 1970. In the report issued on January 1, 1971 in addition to the Astara region, in the Lankaran region located in the south-east of our republic the estimated value for the construction of housing and communal services with the area of 2688,38m² and the volume of 15008,8m³ was 395,63 thousand manats, for cultural and educational constructions-93,27thousand manats, for health care construction-104 thousand manats, for the construction of administrative, public, communal and commercial facilities- 66,57 thousand manats [3, p.67-68, p.100-101]. In the report of the Chairman of Masalli District Executive Committee I. Ismayilov dated July 8, 1970, it is noted that the construction of residential houses numbered 2, 16, 5, as well as 14 one-story and 12 two-story residential buildings was planned in the district [4, p.66- 67]. In 1971 construction works of 5 residential buildings with 16 apartments, 1 residential building with 8 apartments, 2 residential buildings with 4 apartments, 10 residential buildings with 2 apartments, schools for 640, 480 and 320 pupils, 2 village council buildings, a bathhouse capable of bathing 50 people per hour, a vegetable sorting factory were carried out [5, p.28-30]. When analyzing that historical period, the socio-economic changes carried out in Masalli district, which is one of the districts of the southern region, were a direct manifestation of the republic administration's special attention to this region. Thus, in the report of the Masalli District Labor Soviet of Deputies (LSD) Executive Committee dated January 7, 1971, the construction of residential houses for 50 families, the total cost of which is 2791,0thousandmanats, "Modular" builders' houses, 8 industrial buildings, 4 agricultural buildings, 2 residential houses for 12 and 4 families, public buildings, agricultural buildings was planned [6, p.275-281]. In the order signed by the chairman of Masalli District LSD Executive Committee J. Asadov dated July 7, 1972, the construction and improvement works were carried out in Masalli district in the first half of 1972 under the supervision of the

construction-architecture department and the following amount of money was spent on the construction of the below mentioned buildings: two 16-apartment houses, the total cost of which is 246,000 manats, four 4-apartment houses, the total cost of which is 188000manats, one village council building, total cost of which is 31,000 manats, a bathhouse capable of bathing 10 people per hour, with total cost of 10,000 manats, school building for 140 students, with total cost of 293,000 manats, water network, with total cost of 480,000 manats, city gas distribution station and network, with the total cost of 123000 manats (a total of 1790,0thousand manats) [7, p.1-6, p.200-216].

In 1979, houses No. 31, 22, 23, 12, 15, 37, 2, 26 in the city of Baku, a building No. 11 in microdistrict 9 and a building No. 11 in the microdistrict 11 in Sumgait city, a building No. 2 in microdistrict 6 in Nakhchivan, a104-apartment building in U. Hajibeyov Street, blok 3, and a 197-apartment building in Lenin Avenue, 96 in Kirovabad (now Ganja), a tobacco plant in Balakand, in total, 42 buildings in Baku city, 8-in Ganja, 15-in Sumgait, 1-in Khankendi, 7-in Mingachevir, 3-in Nakhchivan, 6 facilities in Baku (total cost - 4135,0thousand manats), 3-in Nakhchivan (total cost – 9,000 manats), 1- in Ganja (total cost – 610000 manats), 1- in Sumgait (total cost – 625,000 manats) and 1- in Stepanakert (total cost 442,000 manats) were built and commissioned [8, p.76-78].

In accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers and CP of Azerbaijan dated August 10, 1972, at the meeting dated June 26, 1973 of the Zhdanov (now Beylagan) regional education department [9, p.14] a corresponding decision was made regarding the preparation for the 1972-1973 school year. As a result of this decision a primary school was converted into an eight-year school, in addition, 3 school buildings, 3 additional classrooms were built and put into use [10, p.9]. Overall in the republic 59 school buildings with 29,572 places were built and put into use by order of the Ministry of Education, and 64% of the plan for that year was fulfilled [25, p.225]. In the letter dated August 09, 1986 of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the District Council of People's Deputies (DSPT) of Zhdanov (Beylagan) M.M. Azimov it is stated that by the decision No. 171 dated July 22, 1987 of the Executive Committee DSPT of the Azerbaijan State Construction Works Committee of Zhdanov (Beylagan) 69.45hectares of land in "Dostlug" sheep farm and 13.35hectares of land in the state farm "National Viticulture" is allocated to the construction of individual housing for the families of workers and employees [11, p.57-58]. It is clear from the relevant decisions of the Azerbaijan CP and the Council of Ministers, as well as the decisions of Zhdanov (Beylagan) Executive Committee of DSPT regarding the Zhdanov region, that in accordance with the geographical conditions of the region and for the purpose of improving the material well-being of the population, the allocation of plots of land for the construction of individual housing directly created the need for socio-economic changes in the region. Of course, the important steps taken in this area not only created new economic fields, but also influenced the development of cultural construction works.

The master plan of the city of Sabirabad was given in the document of the State Committee on Construction Works of the Committee of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR dated February 3-26, 1978, then discussed and approved by the Republican State Construction Committee on August 18, 1971, and approved by the district Executive Committee dated February 22, 1972. The master plan covers the years 1970-2000. The construction of new facilities in the city of Sabirabad began in 1972 according to the master plan. During these years, a number of cultural and educational facilities, administrative buildings, trade networks and residential houses were built and put into use [11, p.26-27]. It is clear from this that the long-term development program of Sabirabad, which is, from the territorial administrative point of view, one of the relatively small regions of the republic, as well as the intended construction and installation works are highly commendable. In 1971, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Azerbaijan allocated only 52,3 thousand manats instead of 186,000 manats for the construction of a school in the collective farm "Avrora" of the Sabirabad district, but there were delays in the construction work, and in 1971-1975, at the initiative of the collective farms and state farms, 18 school buildings with 6,988 places and 173 school buildings with 65,488 places were built and put into use [12, p.26].

In the first half of 1973, in the report on the provision of housing and civil constructions in the Tovuz region of the State Architectural and Construction Control Inspectorate, the construction area for 1 facility belonging to the Executive Committee in the residential area of 5080 m² (320,000 manats), 1 administrative facility-527 m² (105,000 manats) and 1 facility for cultural and educational construction – 925 m² (162,4 thousand manats) was planned [13, p.16, p.1]. This had a significant impact on the economic and social development of the Tovuz region, which is one of the western regions of Azerbaijan. At the same time, in the letter No. 103 dated February 3, 1987 of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the DSPT of Ali-Bayramli (Shirvan) A.A. Abbasov to the State Construction Works Committee of the Azerbaijan SSR, Ali-Bayramli city (with the attached territories of Gazi-Mammad, Mughan, and Haji-Kahramanli settlements) was included in the Ali-Bayramli City Soviet, which was established in 1963. In his letter about determining the borders of the neighboring Sabirabad, Salyan and Shamakhi districts and their Executive Committees, the issues of territorial division with neighboring districts were highlighted [14, p.1]. In his letter sent to Deputy Chairman A. Ismayilov (15, p.58-59), it is indicated that the construction of the "Workhouse" building in the district was built in block 18 of the city.

In the letter dated October 23, 1985 of A. Farzaliyev, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the DSPT of Jabrayil, and in the letter sent to the Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaijan State Construction Works Committee, A. Ismayilov, it is envisaged that the construction of a hotel building with 57 beds in the city of Jabrayil will be carried out based on an individual project [16, p.62]. In the previous years, numerous construction buildings,

hospitals, schools, residential buildings, cultural centers were built and put to use, thus important steps were taken in the economic and social development of the region.

The total cost of 3 educational, 1 healthcare, 1 communal-commercial and administrative buildings built in Yardimli district in 1979 is 198958thousand manats, the total cost of 5 construction facilities is 198958thousand, and the total cost of 5 multi-storey buildings is 198913thousand manats. For the purpose of cultural and educational construction a library with a capacity of 50,000 copies, an 80-seat boarding school building, a 120-bed hospital building with a total cost of 12615thousand manats, a 320-seat school building, a 300-ton tobacco collection point were built and put into use [17, p.4-7]. According to the information on the status of major construction works carried out in Yardimli district in 1980, a hospital costing 12615thousand manats, an administrative building for the State Security Committee worth 315,000 manats, a boarding school with 80 places, barns for 100 (total cost 8,196 manats) and 200 (total the cost of 10,675 manats) heads of livestock on state farms and other constructions were carried out [18, p.163-164]. Although the planning and construction works in the mountainous area was a fact, it should be noted as one of the important issues to evaluate the attention paid to it at a certain level.

In the letter of the chairman of the Executive Committee of the DSPT of Ali- Bayramli A.A. Abbasov's dated February 3, 1987, No. 103, written to the State Construction Works Committee of the Azerbaijan SSR, it was stated that the Ali-Bayramli City Council was established in 1963. According to the letter on defining the borders of the neighboring Sabirabad, Salyan and Shamakhi districts based on the territories of Gazi-Mammad, Mugan, Haji-Kahramanli settlements, it became necessary to resolve the territory designation of the districts as an important issue.

The planning and implementation of construction and improvement works in the south-eastern, north-western and central regions of the republic were not accidental. The country administration's attention to determining the economic and social dynamics of the regions can be seen more precisely in the table below.

For 1976:			
1	Jalilabad – shopping center	11	Bakery in Sheki
2	Brick factory	12	Tobacco processing plant in Sheki
3	Astara tea factory No. 2	13	100-seat cinema in Naftalan
4	Astara department store	14	"Naftalan" sanatorium building
5	300-seat cinema in Astara	15	120-bed hospital in Agdam
6	120-bed hospital in Jalilabad	16	50-apartment house in Naftalan
7	State Bank building in Lankaran	17	50-apartment house with a shop in Naftalan
8	Central low-pressure gas base in Barda	18	120-bed hospital in Qakh

9	School for 1170 students in Yevlakh city	19	Fruit ware house in Zagatala
10	12-apartment house in Yevlakh city	20	Pig farm for 1800 heads in Ali Bayramli

Note: compiled based on archival materials [19, p.62-6]).

In the 70s, in various regions of the republic, especially in Zardab, 9 facilities in the residential area belonging to the executive committee of 6534 m² (410,7 thousand manats), 2 facilities belonging to the executive committee - 120,0 m² (10.000 manats) and 8 facilities for cultural and educational constructions - 17956,0 m² (668.977 manats) were planned (20, p.1). 17-30 on June 17-30, 1975, based on the inspections conducted by the Construction Inspectorate of the Soviet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR on the construction works, a 140-seat kindergarten in the city of Pushkin (Bilasovar), a 192-seat school in the village of Tazakend of the region, a 480-seat school in the village of Askarabad, residential houses No. 6, 7, 8, 9 in Pushkin's Chicken Factory settlement, a 140-seat kindergarten in Jalilabad city, Jalilabad Trade Center and a 120-bed hospital, a 624-seat school in Hasanli village of Masalli district ("Happy Life" state farm), a 624-seat school in Kotanli village ("Communism Road ") and 624-seat school in the village of Kanarmesha of Lankaran region (state farm named after B. Abbasov) were constructed [21, p.85-89, p.1-6].

The report of the State Committee on Construction of the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan dated June 22-December 28, 1977 mentions the planning of construction facilities in the republic in 1975 in the following order.

The place of construction	Years of beginning and end of construction	Name	Power	Processing during harvest
Canning factory in Lankaran	1970-75	Vegetable and fruit plant	50 mlnjars	April
Bakery in Baku	1969-75	Bread products	76t/day	May
Absheron dairy in Ramana village	1973-75	Cattle	800 heads	May
Sumgayit Organic Products Plant	1968-75	Sulfuric acid	12 thousand tons	August
Sumgait Super phosphate plant	1973-75		450 thousand tons	June
Winery in the state farm	1968-75	Grape	20 thousand	August

named after H. Hajiyev, Agdam region		processing	tons	
Winery in Jalilabad region "Baku Worker" winemaking state farm	1968-75	Grape processing	10 thousand tons	August
Winery in the winemaking state farm named after M. Huseynov, Gazakh region	1972-75	Grape processing	10 thousand tons	August
A winery in Karabakh winemaking state farm, Aghdam region	1973-75	Grape processing	10 thousand tons	August
NKAR Mardakert district Leninabad winery state farm	1971-75	Grape processing	10 thousand tons	August
Sumgait chlorine products production plant	1973-75	Oily chlorine	73 thousand tons	August
		Rubber soda	72 thousand tons	
Feed processing plant at Kizlyar station	1968-75		300t/day	October
Apsheron state pig farm	172-76	Pig feed	24 thousand tons	November
Machine-building plant named after Dzerzhinsky	1967-75	Oil products equipment	6,2 mln. tons	November
BNZ oil discharge facility in the name of KP XX congress	1972-75	Oil discharge	6,2 mln. manats	November
Nakhchivan chicken factory	1972-75	Laying hen	50 thousand pieces	October
Oil refining in Baku	1971-75	Reserve capacity of seaports	250 m ² area	November
Kirovabad lime processing plant	1975-75	Elevator	18 tons	November
Reservoir with main canal on Tartarchay	1965-75	reservoir coverage	2,7 t/ha	
Air conditioning plant	1973-75	Main Corps Square	89 thousand m ²	25 December

Window-doorblock	1973-75		600t/m ² - 500t.m ²	December
Brick	1973-75		10 thousand pieces	December
Brick factory in Nakhchivan	1973-75			

Note: compiled based on archival materials [22, p.20-23].

In the 70s of the last century, the dynamic and efficient development of the country's economy in the Azerbaijan SSR was directly related to the increase in capital investment allocated to the national economy. Changing the structure of the national economy in various fields and areas in the republic in a dynamic form, including the material and natural resources of the regions in the production cycle, launching dozens of new plants, factories and other enterprises, as a result of it, putting social and cultural objects into use confirmed the result of changes that took place in construction, which is one of the fundamental areas of material production, by the above mentioned facts.

One of the main achievements in the comprehensive development of the republic's economy were the elimination of socio-economic differences in the regions. As a result, conditions were created for the potential development of each region. In the process of regional economic organization in our country brought to relative density in the country. In a short period of time, there were significant changes in the dynamics of cities, their number reached 69, and the number of urban-type settlements was 112. Among them, in regional areas that function as main cultural and economic cities of different regions such as, Sumgayit, Ganja, Mingachevir, Sheki, Nakhchivan, Lankaran, Yevlakh, Ali-Bayramli, Khankend and regional centers of Nakhchivan MSSR in order to further improve the material well-being of the population, the construction of numerous buildings and civil objects was characterized as one of the most necessary factors. This can be seen in the table below based on archival materials:

Cities of the republic	Number of residential houses	Area- m ²	Number of civilian facilities	Area-m ²
Sumgayit city	59	101,741	10	35,917
Lankaran city	4	9,032	9	24.731
Kirovabad city	17	5,3	9	28,3
Mingachevir city	17	68,2	6	11,8
Naxchivan MSSR	11	37,695	25	56,202
Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region	23	61,036	20	29,668

Other cities	101	74,3	137	304,7
Total:	383	1270,532	326	1045,049

Note: compiled based on archival materials [23, p.9].

During the leadership of Heydar Aliyev to the republic in 1969-1982 more than 32 billion rubles were invested in the economy of Azerbaijan. It was no coincidence that more than 250 new plants, factories and enterprises of various purposes were built and put into use, and 350 products were exported to more than 65 countries of the world. The budget allocated from the Union state for the republic and the fact that H. Aliyev himself led the process was considered as a necessary fact. In the 1970s and 1980s, the volume of public product and national income increased by 2.1 times, labor productivity by 67%, and stock yield by 26.4%. In 1971-1975, the total public product in all spheres of Azerbaijan's economy increased by 44 percent, the total volume of national income by 39 percent, and 76 percent of the increase in industrial production was achieved through an increase in the labor force [29].

In 1970-1985, according to the results of all sectors of Azerbaijan's economy, the production of national income in the republic increased by 2.6 times, the value of the main production funds by 2.7 times, and the volume of the total product of industry by 2.8 times. In this regard, the fact that the number of large industrial enterprises built in the republic in a short time (204) was up to 85% of the total amount of all large industrial enterprises (239) created in the previous 50 years is particularly significant [27, p.56]. In general, as a result of the achievements in the economy of Azerbaijan during this period, the foundation of potential development in this field was laid with the creation of ten economic regions that differ from each other in different qualities according to their local natural and economic opportunities and demand.

Today, the strategic ideas of our great leader Heydar Aliyev are realized in the practical activities of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan IlhamAliyev. In accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan IlhamAliyev dated January 29, 2019 on the approval of the "Program for the socio-economic development of regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2019-2023", during the years 2004-2018, when the state programs were implemented gross domestic product increased by 3.3 times, including 2.8 times in the non-oil sector, 2.6 times in industry, and 1.7 times in agriculture [28], which once again proves that the dynamic development of the republic is also to achieve economic and social development by effectively using the natural resources of the regions, change the infrastructure of the regions, constantly improve the financial condition of the population based on job security. In the report of the head of Lankaran City Executive Power, Taleh Garashov, "On the work done in the field of socio-economic development of the Lankaran district in 2018 and the tasks arising from the speech of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev at the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers dedicated to the results of the last year" noting the changes in his political,

economic and cultural life, he showed that during the year, the total output of the region increased by 1.1 percent and amounted to 450,9 million manats. 146,5million investments to the development of the economy and the social sphere, uninterrupted supply of electricity and gas to the population, the reconstruction of the city's water and sewage system, installation of 110/35/10 kV Lankaran-2 substation with 2X2 MVA power in the region by "Azerishiq" OJSC, installation of 196,000 meters long SIP cable line, 1,237 SMART cards, 7,638 electronic meters, installation of 7 new power transformers, complete gasification of Haftoni settlement, Khanligli, Shovu, Mollakand, Tangivan, Siyabli and Ashla villages , in total, supply of new natural gas to 21 settlements, 73 thousand tons of vegetables, 3387 tons of rice, 2103 tons of grain, 3985 tons of potatoes, 18,2thousand tons of fruits, 278 tons of tea, 6746 tons of meat, 35.000 tons of milk, 18,9 million eggs etc. (30) are examples of the progress and prosperity of our country's economy.

Conclusion

- Based on the conducted scientific research, the following conclusions can be reached by analyzing the main directions of the professional management of Azerbaijan in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century, especially the Great leader Heydar Aliyev;

- The attitude of the union state to the social, political and economic life of the union republic, the centralization of economic management in the regions;

- During the years of Soviet rule, uneven attention was paid to national remote areas and individual regions and these areas were considered as a source of raw materials for the union;

- The low socio-economic and public status of the republic, the implementation of economic management by non-professional personnel and finally the creation of objective and subjective conditions for the progress of our country;

- Accepting the importance of the policy of appointing new leaders to the allied republics in accordance with the necessity of fundamental personnel changes in the central apparatus;

- Revitalization of regions according to H.Aliyev's philosophical management in the republic, taking effective and progressive steps for dynamic development, here the re-establishment of the governance mechanism and the existence of economic, social and the emergence of certain specific characteristics in the development of taking practical measures in the direction of improving the state of material well-being of the population by increasing the abilities of the population;

- Determination and approval of period allocations from the state budget for the planning and material resources of industrial, agricultural, construction facilities in certain areas of the republics;

-It is a clear example of the philosophical ideas of Great leader Heydar Aliyev that the construction of numerous important industrial and agricultural facilities in different parts of the republic for the restoration of our national state independence and the opportunities that will serve the national interest from those enterprises.

Today the strategic ideas of our Great leader Heydar Aliyev are realized in the practical activities of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev. Consecutively, in the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev on January 29, 2019 on the approval of the State Program for the Socio-Economic Development of the Regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2019-2023, the gross domestic product during the years 2004-2008, when the state programs were implemented, was 3.3, including the 2.8-fold increase in the non-oil sector, 2.6-fold increase in industry and 1.7-fold increase in agriculture proves once again that the dynamic development of the republic is also the achievement of economic and social development by effectively using the natural resources of regions, to change the infrastructure of the regions, to constantly improve the financial condition of the population based on job security. As a result of the rise of the dynamic potential of the Republic of Azerbaijan, under the leadership of the President of the Azerbaijan, Commander-in-chief Ilham Aliyev, who is worthy follower of the Great leader H. Aliyev, our Victorious Army won a Victory over the Armenian vandals and our native and ancient lands were liberated forever. Thus, Heydar Aliyev's wise and ultimately policy, which ensured the development of Azerbaijan's economy towards independence, on the one hand, left the union republics behind in a short period of time, and on the other hand, created the foundation of our national economy. The dynamic changes that took place in the Azerbaijani society in the 1970s and 1980s and the economic and social development of our country remain a historical reality. It is as a result of this strategic policy that Azerbaijan was in the main position in the direction of accelerating the process of the decline and fall of the USSR, and the historical socio-political basis for the restoration of national state independence was soon created in the allied republics. In order to restore and strengthen our independence, the main task facing the state of Azerbaijan is to create social and political stability in our country. Despite the displacement of a million of our compatriots from the territory of the aggressor Republic of Armenia, the occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh and its surrounding territories, as well as the almost thirty-year Armenian rule here, the unity of the people, the army and the Commander-in-Chief, President of the Republic IlhamAliyev wrote a new page in world history. In response to the successive provocations committed by the Republic of Armenia Azerbaijan has restored its territorial integrity and independence by achieving victory and liberating our lands from occupation in the 44-day war in September-October 2020 and September 19, 2023. The people of Azerbaijan are sure that H. Aliyev's strategic policy will always be realized in the socio-economic, socio-political, military and international system of relations of our country.

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Гейдар Алиев и развитие экономики Азербайджана (на основании примеров строительного-благоустроительных работ)

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В соответствии с научно-теоретическими основами динамического развития экономики Азербайджана, социально-экономическое развитие нашей страны 70-х годов XX столетия реализовано под руководством и организаторством общенационального лидера Гейдара Алиева. На основе анализа прошлого исторического периода, основа национальной экономики обусловлена стратегическими целями.

Анализ и исследование строительного- благоустроительных работ тех лет, являющихся одним из основных областей экономики, является актуальным и на сегодняшний день.

Ключевые слова: интеграция, рентабельность, регион, механизм управления, динамика экономики

Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan iqtisadiyyatının inkişafı (tikinti abadlıq işləri nümunəsində)

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Azərbaycan iqtisadiyyatının dinamik inkişafının elmi və nəzəri əsaslarına uyğun olaraq XX əsrin 70-ci illərində ölkəmizin iqtisadi-sosial istiqamətli sahələrinin tərəqqisi Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin rəhbərliyi ilə və təşkilatçılığı ilə reallaşmışdır. Ötən tarixi dövrün təhlilinə nəzər saldıqda aydın olur ki, milli iqtisadiyyatımızın təməlinin yaradılması strateji məqsədlərdən irəli gəlmişdir. Məhz həmin illərdə iqtisadiyyatın əsas sahələrindən biri olan tikinti-abadlıq işlərinin araşdırılması və təhlili bu gün aktuallıq kəsb edir. Bu baxımdan aparılan tədqiqat işi məqsədəuyğundur.

Açar sözlər: integrasiya, rentabellik, region, idarəetmə mexanizmi, iqtisadiyyatın dinamikası

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