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"SMART VILLAGE AND SMART CITY" PROJECT IN THE SOCIAL POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

Abstract

The overall development strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan is based on special state programs for the reintegration of territories freed from occupation and the development of social capital. In accordance with the principles of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, it is planned to develop the liberated territories by implementing mega projects, taking into account local resources and prospects. All relevant executive bodies of the country have been mobilized to realize the "Great Return" to our lands freed from occupation. Many different programs were discussed in the direction of the implementation of the "Great Return" process, and the "Smart City" and "Smart Village" projects were accepted as a new stage of social development. The "Smart" village project is the first "smart" social model of our country. Although this is the first "smart" social model, multifaceted social activities have been implemented in a short period of time. The main task of the project is to ensure the resettlement and reintegration of our internally displaced citizens in their native homes. Ensuring the normal life activities of the residents interferes with their social life.

"Smart" village and "smart" city projects have effective opportunities for solving a number of issues as a new development direction of the social policy of our country. "Smart" village and "smart" city projects emphasize the importance of social and technological factors in social policy. The term "social factors" refers to the development, reconstruction, humanitarian activities of Azerbaijan's territories freed from occupation, return of internal opportunities, resettlement of our internally displaced citizens to their homes, and social development of the society.

Technological factors are directly proportional to the development of information communication technology in our country. Thus, the formation of a digital society in our country can directly open wide opportunities for the realization of "smart" village or "smart" city social models. If the process of adaptation and reintegration of citizens to virtual opportunities is successful, information and communication technologies will be more accessible in the resettlement areas, and then in the whole republic. At this time, residents can have convenient and convenient mutual communication as well as efficient management by using different technological tools.

Keywords: *Azerbaijan, smart city, smart village, social factor, technological factor*

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Azərbaycan Respublikasının sosial siyasətində “ağıllı kənd və ağıllı şəhər” layihəsi

Xülasə

Azərbaycan Respublikasının ümumi inkişaf strategiyası işğaldan azad edilmiş ərazilərin reinteqrasiyası və sosial kapitalın inkişafı üzrə xüsusi dövlət proqramlarına əsaslanır. Dördüncü Sənaye İnqilabının prinsiplərinə uyğun olaraq, azad edilmiş ərazilərin yerli resurslar və perspektivlər nəzərə alınmaqla meqa layihələr həyata keçirməklə inkişaf etdirilməsi nəzərdə tutulur.

İşğaldan azad edilmiş torpaqlarımıza “Böyük Qayıdış”ın həyata keçirilməsi üçün ölkənin bütün müvafiq icra strukturları səfərbər edilib. “Böyük Qayıdış” prosesinin həyata keçirilməsi istiqamətində çoxlu müxtəlif proqramlar müzakirə edilib, “Ağıllı şəhər” və “Ağıllı kənd” layihələri sosial inkişafın yeni mərhələsi kimi qəbul edilib. “Ağıllı” kənd layihəsi ölkəmizin ilk “ağıllı” sosial modelidir. Bu, ilk “ağıllı” sosial model olsa da, qısa müddət ərzində çoxşaxəli sosial fəaliyyətlər həyata keçirilib. Layihənin əsas vəzifəsi məcburi köçkün vətəndaşlarımızın öz doğma yurdlarına köçürülməsini və reintegrasiyasını təmin etməkdir. Sakinlərin normal həyat fəaliyyətinin təmin edilməsi onların sosial həyatına mane olur.

“Ağıllı” kənd və “ağıllı” şəhər layihələri ölkəmizin sosial siyasətinin yeni inkişaf istiqaməti kimi bir sıra məsələlərin həlli üçün səmərəli imkanlara malikdir. “Ağıllı” kənd və “ağıllı” şəhər layihələri sosial siyasətdə sosial və texnoloji amillərin əhəmiyyətini vurğulayır. “Sosial amillər” dedikdə Azərbaycanın işğaldan azad edilmiş ərazilərinin inkişafı, yenidən qurulması, humanitar fəaliyyəti, daxili imkanların qaytarılması, məcburi köçkünlərimizin öz doğma yurd-yuvalarına köçürülməsi, cəmiyyətin sosial inkişafı nəzərdə tutulur.

Texnoloji amillər ölkəmizdə informasiya kommunikasiya texnologiyalarının inkişafı ilə düz mütənəsibdir. Beləliklə, ölkəmizdə rəqəmsal cəmiyyətin formalaşması birbaşa “ağıllı” kənd və ya “ağıllı” şəhər sosial modellərinin reallaşması üçün geniş imkanlar açır. Vətəndaşların virtual imkanlara adaptasiyası və reintegrasiyası prosesi uğurlu olarsa, informasiya-kommunikasiya texnologiyaları köçürmə rayonlarında, sonra isə bütün respublikada daha əlçatan olar. Bu zaman sakinlər müxtəlif texnoloji vasitələrdən istifadə etməklə rahat və rahat qarşılıqlı ünsiyyət, eləcə də səmərəli idarə edə bilirlər.

Açar sözlər: Azərbaycan, ağıllı şəhər, ağıllı kənd, sosial amil, texnoloji amil

Introduction

The state of Azerbaijan has entered a new strategic stage covering the years 2021-2030. This strategic stage plans to implement the reconstruction policy in Karabakh within 10 years. The reconstruction policy in the post-war period aims to be implemented as part of the general development strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan through the reintegration of the territories freed from occupation and joining the value chain.

In the new strategic phase, carrying out deep structural-institutional reforms, building a progressive society with the aim of increasing economic and social welfare, and ensuring permanent settlement in the liberated regions are among the main priorities. The basis of the current state policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan is to promote our state in the world arena and confirm its innovativeness. The territory of Karabakh creates great opportunities for the implementation of this policy.

After the Second Karabakh war, the president of the country laid the foundations of the reconstruction works. At this stage, the development of the liberated territories of Azerbaijan, reconstruction with the involvement of international development partners and investors, construction and humanitarian activities, cooperation between the state and the private sector, the return of internal opportunities, the resettlement of internally displaced persons and the development of social capital are special state programs. It is planned to implement the implementation approach (1).

The Republic of Azerbaijan always supports progressive development and signs new projects taking into account the evaluation of perspectives. Among these projects, the most prestigious are the "Smart" city and "Smart" village projects, which are intended to be built on the lands liberated after the Second Karabakh war (2).

The degree of development of the problem - "Smart" city and "Smart" village projects are to be implemented in developed countries both on a conceptual basis and on an empirical level. Ahlborg H.; Hammar L. (Ahlborg, Hammar, 2014: 117-124), César de Lima Araújo, Henrique Silva Martins, Fellipe Tucunduva, Philippi Cortese, Tatiana Locosselli, Giuliano Maselli (Cesar de, Henrique, Fellipe, Philippi, Tatiana, Giuliano, 2021), Fourtané, Susan (5), Goldsmith Stephen (6), Holmes J.; Thomas M.

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Purpose, tasks. The main goal of the research is to sociologically analyze the possibilities and characteristics of the implementation of the "Smart City" and "Smart Village" projects in Azerbaijan, the directions of application of which are currently expanding in developed countries. One of the main goals and tasks is to explain the specific terms related to the topic, as well as to investigate the role of this concept in the future development and improvement of the social well-being of Azerbaijan and the country's population (18).

Methods. During the research, the methodology of comparative analysis between sources related to the topic, as well as content analysis (based on media materials) and analytical research method were used. Methods such as generalization, systematic approach, analysis, and synthesis were applied depending on the tasks set in the research (19).

Main part.

"Smart City" and "Smart Village" project experience.

In the world experience, several world states such as Singapore and Helsinki have already gained the status of "Smart" cities. "In the world, the idea of "smart villages" is not new and is already a new social reality in several countries. For example, there is a "Smart Village" project in Turkey with the support of "Vodafone". Kazakhstan has the "Village Kazakhstan" project, Rwanda has the "Smart Village" project, and Ukraine has the "Autonomous Smart Village" project (20). In the implementation of these projects planned to be established in our country, reference was made to the experiences of the projects listed above, which have been confirmed in the world experience (21). The implementation of the "smart" village and "smart" city project can affect the development of the country's policy in different directions. Among these directions, the progress of technology and social life, manifested as factors of social development, is important. The implementation of the "smart" village and "smart" city project in the social policy of our country brings to the fore the importance of social and technological factors (22).

Social factors.

The Republic of Azerbaijan implements the obligations arising from the "Transformation of our world: Agenda for sustainable development until 2030" of the United Nations. In this direction, "Azerbaijan 2030: National Priorities for socio-economic development" approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated February 2, 2021 was approved. Currently, according to the mentioned document, the following five National Priorities for the socio-economic development of the country should be realized (23):

1. sustainable growing competitive economy;
2. a society based on dynamic, inclusive and social justice;
3. competitive human capital and space for modern innovations;

4. Great Return to territories liberated from occupation;
5. clean environment and "green growth" country (24).

At the same time, the mentioned National Priorities are of particular importance in the direction of the implementation of obligations. The commitment to the Great Return is related to the construction of innovative social infrastructure in the liberated territories. Social infrastructure is the main factor that ensures social development. Social infrastructure is mainly focused on quality provision of citizens' life health care. Emin Huseynov, the special representative of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the liberated territories included in the Karabakh Economic Region, noted: "In terms of social infrastructure, it is planned to build 8 residential neighborhoods, Hadrut and Sugovushan settlements, and 32 villages in the cities of Agdam and Fuzuli in the Karabakh economic region by the end of 2026. Already, 20 individual residential houses and 10 non-residential objects have been completed and handed over to former IDPs in the first phase of Talysh village" (25).

The development of the education system in the territories freed from occupation is one of the main directions of the process of building social infrastructure. "Currently, 4 school projects are being implemented in these areas. Restoration works have been completed in Sugovushan comprehensive secondary school of Tarter district, Talish village comprehensive secondary school and kindergarten have already been put into use. Design works are being carried out on 2 kindergartens in Agdam and 1 kindergarten in Fuzuli" (26).

"Opening of 6 rehabilitation institutions built in accordance with modern requirements" can be mentioned among the innovations implemented in the development of the healthcare system in the liberated territories. Here. The main goal is to perform "...complex medical and social rehabilitation services" (27).

Ensuring the full functioning of state and municipal bodies, employment, including self-employment issues should also be a priority in the territories freed from occupation. Gradual return of displaced persons to their places of residence, taking into account social issues, development of human capital, and support for social development are among the priorities. All relevant executive bodies of the country have been mobilized to realize the "Great Return" to our lands freed from occupation. Among the various projects discussed to implement the "Great Return" process, the "smart" city and "smart" village projects were accepted. The main idea of the "smart" city and "smart" village projects is to integrate and manage all services and facilities in a single system. As a result, an easier and safer life for citizens will be ensured, and the social and economic quality will improve" (28). Currently, this project is in the attention of the local and world community. Because it is also part of the "Great Return" process. In 2021, the foundation of the first "smart" village was laid in our country. This process predicts the construction of "smart" cities and "smart" villages not only in the Karabakh region, but throughout the country, and the construction of future "smart" villages and "smart" cities will be a successful experience for us.

According to V.Bayramov, this project "enables employment of qualified personnel and creation of more jobs for them" (29).

Technological factors.

The impact of Information Communication Technology on the digital world in the implementation of "smart" city and "smart" village projects is an undeniable fact. The Republic of Azerbaijan has started cooperation with several countries of the world in the areas of smart city and artificial intelligence. Because our life has taken the form of "intelligent life". Therefore, the innovations of science and technology are already taken into account in the implementation of state policy. Intelligent life is often described as a combination of artificial intelligence and natural beauty. This harmony comes from development. Development and innovation depend on new initiatives. The most important of these are the "smart" city and "smart" village projects (30).

Building "smart" cities and "smart" villages can overcome the challenges that the fourth industrial revolution has created or may create. This project requires the use of information and

communication technologies. A number of successes have been achieved in connection with the implementation of the Azerbaijan model of "smart" city and "smart" village projects (31).

First of all, it is planned to create "Smart Dost" service points based on Dost Agency East Zangezur and Karabakh Dost program. At the beginning of 2022, Agilli Dost-Smart Dost station was opened in Agalı village of Zangilan district. At these "Smart Dost" service points, citizens can conveniently take advantage of many online services for social protection and security. Such services aim to be implemented by the Dost Digital Innovation Center through the installation and commissioning of the digital system.

It will be based on 5G technologies for the convenience and efficiency of social and public services created in "Smart" village projects. Local or foreign tourists visiting the region can visit the places of their interest based on electronic cards. However, along with the listed advantages, the digital world can cause difficulties in the daily lives of citizens. The lack of high level of digital knowledge of rural residents may make it difficult for them to use the service points reflected in the digital world, which may lead to a decrease in the percentage of use.

According to a 2016 UN study, "54 percent of the world's population lives in cities. It is predicted that 60 percent of the world's population will live in modern cities by 2030, and 70 percent by 2050" (32). The reason for this is the emergence of urban models equipped with information and communication technologies that have reached a high level of development.

The foreign policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan is related to promoting our state in the world arena and confirming its innovativeness. In the implementation of this policy, the territory of Karabakh opens up great opportunities. The application of innovative technologies will be more effective in these areas. Because, in the areas where the "Smart" city and "Smart" village projects, the indicators of which were determined by the UN in 2015, are implemented, innovative works are being carried out that cover all social systems of the society. The "Smart" city, which is considered to be an innovative city that uses information technologies, in turn, covers people's life activities and living standards in a positive direction. For example, raising the standard of living, making services more efficient, and enabling the economic, social and cultural demands of citizens to be met. Within the framework of this project, it is planned to build "smart" cities or "smart" villages not only in Karabakh, but also in the entire territory of Azerbaijan (33).

The "smart" village project built in Agalı village of Zangilan district is the first "smart" social model of our country. In a short period of time, large-scale technological and social events are planned in Agalı. These include: "...41 families are being relocated to Yeni Agalı village. A State Services Center is being established in the village square. The district branch of "Azerpocht" LLC, the "ASAN service" center, the DOST center, and the Small and Medium Business Development Center will operate here. Modern town planning standards have been applied in Agalı village. Factors such as "smart" lighting of the streets, construction of ecological houses resistant to heat and cold, household waste management, and installation of solar panels are components of this concept. In the village, the Family health center, a kindergarten, as well as the village secondary school will be used by residents".

Of course, the construction of the "Smart" village is not limited to Zangilan region. The foundation of the second "Ağılı" village has already been laid in Devletyarli village of Fuzuli district. It is planned to implement the "Smart Village" project in Bash Garvand village of Aghdam with the help of the Slovak state. Provision of resettlement in freed lands Citizens who have lived the life of forcibly displaced persons will be provided with residence in "smart" villages or "smart" cities, they will live a new lifestyle that meets world standards and is equipped with new information and communication technologies.

Conclusion

Thus, in the Republic of Azerbaijan, reconstruction works have been started in the ten-year phase covering the years 2021-2030. The plan to realize the "Great Return" in the territories freed from occupation continues successfully. The repair, restoration and reconstruction works carried out

in the Karabakh region create the basis for these areas to become a new geographical development center in Azerbaijan in a short period of time.

Since the basis of Azerbaijan's state policy is to have progressive development covering all areas of the social system and to ensure the standard of living in the society that meets international standards, the implementation of "smart" city" and "smart" village projects continues successfully. The planned activity system for the initial phase of these projects has already been implemented.

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