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To realize the economic policy pursued in Azerbaijan the below stated factors have been focused as a burning question and the implementation of it into life has become fruitful. They are:

1. To urge the transmission from objective factors to subjective (human factors);
2. To lift the existing misbalance between regions and cities for the principle of human factors;
3. To establish the demographic balance both-in produce and consume;
4. As a result of these correct and vital principles so many surprising changes happened. In the example of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic we can bring a vivid clarification to this conception respectively.

Nakhchivan AR has been declared a region of progress and development, the capital city Nakhchivan as non-criminal even being in blockade by Armenia. Fantastic and rapid dynamic process covers not only a construction field but as well as agrarian sector, education, medical field etc. Already the process of reurbanization goes on fast and scientifically.

The landmark of this type of economic policy also influenced over the ideology uprising, new thought forming of people. The motto of Nakhchivan AR within Azerbaijan sounds well not in word but in deed as well. The stated motto is this:

- to establish modern hospitals having no patients;
- to establish modern prisons (mixed type prisons, transformatory colonies) having no prisoners;
- to establish a zero-criminal zone, a zero-carbonic zone, a zero-pollution zone.

Thus, this form of economic policy has been proved and may be a better sample for different countries. For to lift the doubts one may have, then do pay a visit to Nakhchivan AR within Azerbaijan and witness the reality with your eyes and thought above all.

The detailed picture of the economic models ground on the conception of Heydar Aliyev, national leader who was always proud of being Azerbaijanian and whose motto was: "I will victim my life for the people Azerbaijan and for its independence ". The economic modality of Heydar

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Aliyev which in a short range of term could impact GDP rise in Azerbaijan and even rapidly, fantastically. The models as follows:

1. Mixed type economy: $S = P + C$ that makes a triangle. Here the standing of literals is a great importance. S (state) should have its protection, guarantee and safety over the two – P (production) and C (consumer). The strong ties and trust respect among the three laterals can lead any country to promotion. The logical economic policy of this conception meets the requirements of another model —SWOT (strength, weakness, opportunity, threat) which had been accepted universally.

2. The role of a government in economy is characterized on the bases of four factors of which the first place is given to the individual service. Under an individual service one can easily understand the relation between an individual service sector with the government. No doubt, the more higher government care to this sector, the most progress is expected. For the conception stated above the role of a government becomes effective if only the other factors as-regulation and control of a government are directed correctly without disfranchising the factors of the individual service sector. No secret that the policy of a country can't be effective if the economy is weak. Thus, only stability can influence positively over the role of a government and as well as the latter one. A country having a permanent stability can engage the producers and consumers to the activity and will be able to supply their needs via credits and different forms of helps. The model embraces the four laterals each of which plays a great role in economy promotion as: G (gov) = IS (ind. serv.) + RC (reg. contr.) + S (stability) + C (credit). The proved philosophy of this conception is that a powerful government can grant credits thereafter IS , RC , S existence.

3. The matter of dependent economy is characterized thoroughly in practical implementation of it in the economic life of the Azerbaijan Republic which covers so many disciplines as well. Thanks to pragmatic policy pursued by H. Aliyev, national leader of the Azerbaijan people, the national economy of Azerbaijan could gain a rather fantastic increase. The three directions as: a) direct economy b) all round economy c) uncertain economy were tried in Azerbaijan from time to time but it was H. Aliyev who was able to normalize the economic chaos that had been existing since the Soviet Union. He could make the people of Azerbaijan understand the essence of these three units and risked to concentrate all elements toward the b) all round economy –uprising which was much more hopeful for the condition, relief and infrastructure of Azerbaijan and the result became surprising in the field of GDP rise in a short term.

4. The undeniable indicator of the economic expansion which firstly was involved into the economic policy of Azerbaijan right thereafter 1994 year when H. Aliyev, a very broadminded and

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farsighted leader of Azerbaijan came into power. Economic policy of H. Aliyev related to the economic expansion was differed from those said to be a traditional method. The advanced method of the conception is that, herein not only the methodology of the economic independence is put for consideration but also the model: LP (LS) + E are considered as a fundamental principle. For the conception out of LS (local specialist) to hope a better economic increase on the base of LP (local product) is hopeless. Right relying on this Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic within Azerbaijan could lift the dependence on energy, dairy and meat production, so many construction materials, engineering, professional specialists, management, leadership, administration, herbology, grain growing, potato growing, school and hospital constructions and so on.

In the best meaning of a word Nakhchivan AR started to reject the imposed economic policy of some developed countries over the period of ten years. At present the import process and political philosophy of it grounds on non-strategic products which have less influential importance in our national economy.

5. Monopoly danger in economy is understood differently by different people. For to bring clarification to the idea existing everywhere we do want to approach the question from two standpoints which have been proved and even found its confirmation in our practical life. One of them is the lexical meaning of “monopoly” and the other is its appearance in economy. In the best meaning of a word the term “monopoly” sounds so undesirable that people can’t or may be don’t digest it. But if the economy is directed, concentrated, controlled and always meets the requirements as specified by law (to which included; tax payment, standing in defence of government interest, operating lawfully etc.) this kind of economy can’t be called a monopolist management regardless of the rate, range of it respectively. Today the Republic of Azerbaijan follows the course of H. Aliyev, national leader who in his presidency period had signed several decisions standing in defence of a business circle of which a small medium entrepreneurship as well. The landmark of these decisions covers the fields as—non –interference to the activity of entrepreneurs, to prohibit groundless inspections over their activities and so on. But any complete monopoly surely is very dangerous and hopeless indeed. A concise form of this conception has been expressed in the model as shown below:

UdE (undirected economy), UcE (uncontrolled economy) leads to C (catastrophe)—UdE , UcE → C.

6. Amount of home money saving for the population of Azerbaijan as well as other ICWS (Independent Commonwealth States) goes from good to better thanks to the monetary policy of

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Azerbaijan. Over the period of the Soviet Union the people didn't have full trust in banks and even the existed mistrust to the saving banks was rapidly growing and as a result of which people used to save their money at home. Thereafter gaining the liberty, the monetary policy of Azerbaijan needed a sweeping reform and the very reform had been realized in a short term period. At present the monetary policy of Azerbaijan stands in defence of the independence of Azerbaijan. For to ensure the trust of people the government of Azerbaijan began to intensify propaganda measures in two directions:

- a) to regain the belief of people to the banks;
- b) to entrust the people that their rights to be fully guaranteed.

Today the hard won monetary policy gives good results successfully. The stated policy embraces the model as:

- a) from H (home) to B (bank)
- b) from M t (mistrust) F t (full trust)

Results and perspectives arising from the policy pursued

Since the period Azerbaijan gained its hard won liberty up to day it became from full importing to half exporting country not only in oil sector but also non oil sector as well. At present Azerbaijan has become a leading country in the Southern Caucasus and as well as it has self influential percentage share in regional projects realization. Though the occupation Armenia with the help of the former Soviet Army occupied about 20% of our lands (Upper Garabagh and Lower Garabagh) as a result of which today there are over one million refugees and displaced people in Azerbaijan, so many available lands are under occupation, rather more lands of Azerbaijan became arson after a fire committed by Armenians, but the living condition, mode of life, consumer basket, rate of wage and other social welfares belonging to population fully satisfy the people.

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