



Article

Azerbaijan is in The Process of New Construction

Huseyn Ibrahimov*¹

1. PhD, political scientist Leading researcher of the Department of Philosophy of Multiculturalism and Tolerance of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Azerbaijan National Academy

* Correspondence: social-cultural-az@mail.ru

Abstract: The article examines the need for smart projects in Egyptian development. The technological aspects of national development are brought to attention. We can come to this conclusion from the article. Smart projects play an important role in the modern development of Azerbaijan different urban development processes are developing green energy interests. Smart city projects are compared. The modern technological development of our country is brought to attention.

Keywords: Modernization, Postneomodern, Construction Development, Smart City, New Smart Management

1. Introduction

Smart Villages are a relatively new concept in EU policy making. The emerging concept of Smart Villages refers to rural areas and communities that build on existing strengths and assets as well as develop new capabilities. Smart Villages improve traditional and new networks and services for the benefit of residents and businesses through better use of digital, telecommunications technologies, innovation and knowledge. Digital technologies and innovations promote quality of life, higher living standards, public services for citizens, better use of resources, and less negative impact on the environment [1].

A Smart Village typically focuses on e-literacy skills, e-health and the following other key services:

innovative solutions for environmental problems, circular economy application to agricultural waste, promotion of local products supported by technology and ICT, implementation of smart specialized agri-food projects and getting full benefits from it, tourism and cultural activities, etc [2], [3].

2. Methodology

The goals of creating a smart village are:

One of them is to prevent the flow of people from rural areas to urban areas: "That is, to create conditions for people in rural areas so that they have access to all the services

Citation: Ibrahimov, H. Azerbaijan is in The Process of New Construction. American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research 2026, 7(3), 85-88.

Received: 23rd Feb 2026

Revised: 28th Feb 2026

Accepted: 5th Mar 2026

Published: 09th Mar 2026



Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

they can get in the city." The second goal of the "Smart Village" project is to create an opportunity for people to earn money in the village.

The third issue is that, like every citizen of the country, rural residents should have access to public services.

What happens in "smart villages"?

In "Smart Villages", high-speed Internet, e-health system - which reports the answer of 36 types of analysis in 10 minutes - electronic services are provided to citizens, there is an electronic classroom, biometric passports are issued. In "Smart Villages" there are also ATM pharmacies that sell medicines.

In Germany, the "Smart Village" project is implemented in 4 locations, the largest of which is in the city of Eisenberg. Smart trade and logistics, smart energy methods are used here.

In Finland and Lapland, e-education, e-medicine, alternative energy, e-commerce and transport have developed: "For example, in Lapland, such an application has been created for mobile phones that a person who wants to go to the city enters this program and sees who will go to the city tomorrow and how many free spaces are there in the car? Azerbaijan prevents threats in the region with smart projects

I wonder if this visit will bring peace to this country or increase the risks of conflict. An environment of stability has been created in the South Caucasus for 4 years since the collapse of the USSR. Azerbaijan has removed the military junta regime from Garabagh, social construction works have been started in the region. It was important for Y. Stoltenberg to pay attention to such important factors. In our opinion, NATO should increase its efforts to strengthen peace today and should clearly state what and to whom it directs its military blocking power (3.55). The collision of civilizations is not a meteorite event. It will happen sooner or later. Instead, political conflicts, which are calculated to lead many nations to face local wars before this conflict, are undesirable.

3. Result and Discussion

As is known, Georgia is the country with the closest relations with NATO in the South Caucasus. In particular, in 2018, the country's constitution was amended on full integration into NATO. Stoltenberg has already visited this country several times. As for Armenia, an additional factor in the alliance's interest in this country is the coldness between Yerevan and the CSTO. NATO had this interest even before the Prime Minister of Armenia, Nikol Pashinyan, announced that his country had "frozen" its work in the CSTO. For example, Javier Colomina, the special representative of the NATO Secretary General for the Caucasus and Central Asia, visited Yerevan twice in 2023 and in January 2024 [4], [5].

Stoltenberg first went to Baku, then to Tbilisi, and finally to Yerevan. How can we explain this sequence? Perhaps, by starting the trip from Azerbaijan, Stoltenberg is trying to compensate for Javier Colomina not coming to Baku in January 2024. In addition, such a visit program could be a signal of the possibility of a "thaw" between the United States (as a leading NATO player) and Baku at the 15-th December of 2023.

Of course, we can also express our views on Armenia's withdrawal from the CSTO and its possible membership in NATO [6]. In the near future, whether Armenia will officially leave the CSTO will be a matter of political negotiation with both official Yerevan, Moscow, and Western players. At the same time, the scenario of Armenia's withdrawal from the CSTO is probably evaluated by France as an opportunity to increase its influence on Yerevan.

We would like to note a few facts about this topic. The statement from Yerevan that Russian border guards are no longer needed in "Zvartnots" is quite symbolic and requires an explanation. Thus, this is a more important signal than the termination of participation

in the CSTO [7]. Discussions about border guards show that Armenia can worsen the current level of bilateral relations.

Yerevan is trying to revise the current architecture of its foreign policy. To show its loyalty to the West, Armenia solves tactical issues and tries to take steps to distance Yerevan from Moscow. Rather, we see a new attempt from Pashinyan's team to change the geopolitical vector. Meanwhile, Nikol Pashinyan trusts France a lot. But will lose in the end as a political collapse [8], [9].

Armenia's serious efforts to establish relations with its neighbors in the region are also noteworthy. Most of Yerevan's actions are related to its geographical position, Armenia is trying to integrate into logistics and other projects of Turkey and Azerbaijan. Moreover, France's failures in domestic and foreign policy are not abating. The protests on the eve of the Summer Olympic Games covered the whole country. Farmers oppose the government's reforms in the agrarian sector, block the road. The situation in foreign policy is no different from inside. The Elysee Palace, which was shamefully expelled from its once-colonial territories, was deprived of large revenues [10], [11]. The looting of colonies brought billions of dollars to the country's budget, but it was also a matter of prestige. It has reached the point where the French flag is burned in the former colonies, and everything that reminds of it is destroyed. Its place is occupied by countries like Russia and Turkey. This upsets the Elysee Palace and makes it take opposite steps. This is why the campaign of total attack against both countries has started [12], [13], [14]. For example, Paris threatens Russia by sending a military contingent of EU countries to Ukraine. Although this idea is described as an adventure in the Western countries, Macron is trying to get his word across. Pushing Russia out of Armenia is also part of this plan. As for Turkey, France is not able to fight openly. Being a NATO ally, Ankara's influence and power do not allow this plan to be realized openly. He still hopes for Armenia. Paris strengthens the anti-Azerbaijani rhetoric in this country and openly supports the overthrow of the former separatist regime, and criticize the authorities [15].

4. Conclusion

Concluding the article, we would like to point out that innovative rural projects are being used to solve the problems arising from the events taking place all over the world at this stage of the second decade of the 21st century. Innovative village projects have « 3 main components. The first is smart infrastructure and services, the second is smart economy and business, and the third is smart public administration. We can come to this conclusion from the article

- Smart projects play an important role in the modern development of Azerbaijan
- different urban development processes are developing green energy interests
- Comparative analysis of smart residences in the world is relevant
- Future modernization processes are the requirement of Postneomorphism

Of course, the idea of "Smart villages" is not new in the world and exists in several countries. For example, there is a "Smart Village" project in Turkey with the support of "Vodafone" company. Kazakhstan has the "Village Kazakhstan" project, Rwanda has the "Smart Village" project, and Ukraine has the "Autonomous Smart Village" project. They serve to protect stability and security in the world.

In this regard, the young independent Republic of Azerbaijan is not only in the South Caucasus region, but also in the whole world with smart projects, including the "Smart Village" project, as well as using all opportunities to prevent climate disasters, which are one of the most real threats today, which It confirms that Azerbaijan is at the forefront of the processes of the new world order.

REFERENCES

- [1] G. Bucata and A. M. Rizescu, "The role of communication in enhancing work effectiveness of an organization," *Land Forces Academy Review*, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 49–57, 2017.
- [2] K. Axelsson, "Communication analysis of public forms: Discovering multifunctional purposes in citizen and government communication," 2019.
- [3] U. Maier-Rabler and S. Huber, "Open: The changing relation between citizens, public administration, and political authority," pp. 182–191, 2020.
- [4] "Smart city," Wikipedia. [Online]. Available: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smart_city. Accessed: 2026.
- [5] "İlk ağıllı kəndimiz – Zəngilandan xüsusi reportaj," *AzVision*. [Online]. Available: <https://azvision.az/news/259347/-ilk-agilli-kendimiz--zengilandan-xususi-reportaj--video+fotolar-.html>. Accessed: 2026.
- [6] "Smart kənd layihəsi haqqında məlumat," *Bizimvol*. [Online]. Available: <https://www.bizimvol.info/az/news/324665.html>. Accessed: 2026.
- [7] A. Townsend, *Smart Cities: Big Data, Civic Hackers, and the Quest for a New Utopia*. New York, NY, USA: W.W. Norton & Company, 2013.
- [8] R. Giffinger, C. Fertner, H. Kramar, R. Kalasek, N. Pichler-Milanović, and E. Meijers, "Smart cities: Ranking of European medium-sized cities," *Vienna University of Technology*, 2007.
- [9] A. Caragliu, C. Del Bo, and P. Nijkamp, "Smart cities in Europe," *Journal of Urban Technology*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 65–82, 2011.
- [10] H. Chourabi, T. Nam, S. Walker, J. R. Gil-Garcia, S. Mellouli, K. Nahon, T. A. Pardo, and H. J. Scholl, "Understanding smart cities: An integrative framework," in *Proc. 45th Hawaii Int. Conf. System Sciences*, 2012, pp. 2289–2297.
- [11] T. Nam and T. A. Pardo, "Conceptualizing smart city with dimensions of technology, people, and institutions," in *Proc. 12th Annual Int. Conf. Digital Government Research*, 2011, pp. 282–291.
- [12] United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects*. New York, NY, USA: United Nations, 2022.
- [13] World Bank, *Smart Cities and Urban Development*. Washington, DC, USA: World Bank, 2021.
- [14] OECD, *Smart Cities and Inclusive Growth*. Paris, France: OECD Publishing, 2020.
- [15] European Commission, *Smart Cities and Communities Strategy*. Brussels, Belgium: European Commission, 2019.