Spatial Differences in the Types of Local Self Governance in Azerbaijan Republic
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ABSTRACT
Along with the expansion of the municipal structure of the Chairman is elected directly by the local population is of particular importance. At an early stage in order to eliminate the overlap in local governance and territorial representatives of local authorities should be canceled. Experience has shown that the structure of the executive offices of the territorial local authorities so there is no need. In addition to expanding the powers of the municipal authorities to cancel it as soon as possible, to eliminate the overlap in local governance will have a significant impact. Despite the use of different models of the world (especially in the developed countries) practice municipal associations goal is the same - all members agreed position regarding the formation of local authorities, within the country and abroad to represent the interests of municipalities is one of the main targets of the national associations. Units of local self-government for the first time at the beginning of 70's of the last century Central European countries began to take shape. At a later stage - in the early 90's, similar structures independent Eastern European, Baltic and CIS countries were established.

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announced that consultations should be taken as a party;
- The development of local and regional associations should be supported;
- Central governments of their powers and responsibilities of municipalities on a regular basis, fiscal decentralization and allocation of financial resources must involve issues such as;
- To facilitate regular consultations with representatives of the central government, which represents the association and advisory body should be established;
- A member of the international association of national support.
Representatives of the associations of local authorities, including the operating in 2007, the Association of Rural Municipalities. These institutions legal basis of the status of municipalities is the law. Thus, it is noted that Article 10 of the law, municipalities to coordinate their activities, rights and interests, and that can create alliances to carry out more effective alliances must be registered in accordance with legislation. Associations of various countries on the Council of Europe standards and the legal framework for analyzing the legal regulation of municipal associations appears in the following deficiencies:
1. European Charter of Local Self-Government Article 10.2 of Council of Europe member recognition of the right of states to join similar international associations demanded. However, there is no such provision in the legislation;
2. European Charter of Local Self-Government paragraphs 4.6 and 5, as well as the Council of Europe adopted in 2005, "in consultation with local authorities" in paragraph 7 of the paper No. 171 municipalities, government authorities with regard to the decisions stresses that the authorities consulted in the process of planning and setting. However, the legislation does not contain any such consultation mechanism. Only Status of municipalities "", it is noted that Article 13 of the Act, the identification and replacement of the municipal areas, municipalities, including editing, merging, splitting, the reorganization or liquidation of the social-economic situation when delimiting, history and other local features, taking into account the opinion of the territory's population is set by law. As can be seen, even if the change of boundaries in making important decisions regarding the participation of municipalities in the area is not considered.

The study revealed that the above A, B, C categories of types of local self-government was formed due to spatial differences. According to the characteristic of the land area of the municipalities in this category. For example, the number of voters in a Category A municipality must have at least more than 500,000. The maximum population of a municipality, the municipality of Riga 91599 people.[11, s.126] Hence, it can be concluded that the A, B, C category requirements of local governments and municipalities are not suitable for the structure.

The current powers of the municipalities is quite limited. As you know, we are available parallelism in the activity of local self-government. Local controls, and the municipalities, as well as carried out by local authorities. In fact, the vast majority of local authorities structures. Among the powers of municipalities, law 4, 5, 6 substances, local and social development, local economic development and environmental programs to develop local-include: "But these are not issues should be covered by the program or the state, or in addition to those programs should be considered. This is the reservation restrict the powers of the municipalities in this area. Another thing is that we have joined the European Charter of Local Self-Government, and thus we have assumed great. One of these obligations, according to the Charter, and the proportion of local authorities should be given full powers. The powers of the municipalities are fairly limited compared to the full. One of the most serious problems in municipalities lack of funding. Last year, according to the statistics, the total income of municipalities amounted to 34 million. If we divided per capita per year, per capita is 3.7 pounds. Of course, even with limited resources, the possibility of reduced quality of public service. The analysis allows municipalities to come to a general conclusion that a number of achievements in the field of local self-government, although there are also significant problems. Speaking of the above problems, it is not unusual, it is possible to fundamental nature. Thus, the most important challenges for local government covers important issues. These municipalities status, location of its political system, the legal basis of the municipalities, the division of powers between municipalities and local authorities, local self-government and economic fundamentals as such vital issues. Of course, it is necessary to take measures to solve the problems systematically. Thus, the efficient functioning of the local government area of the state program of development, and major reforms in this area. In this regard, the state government had undertaken reforms to decentralize and democratize local governance should be considered as a basic principle. These reforms should be implemented in stages as follows:

At the initial stage of the organizational structure and its financial capacity of municipalities are being made for expand. Along with the expansion of the municipal structure of the Chairman is elected directly by the local population is of particular importance. At an early stage in order to eliminate the overlap in local governance and territorial representatives of local authorities should be canceled. Experience has shown that the structure of the executive offices of the territorial local authorities so there is no need. In addition to expanding the powers of the municipal authorities to cancel it as soon as possible, to eliminate the overlap in local governance will have a significant impact.

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