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UNIVERSAL LEGAL STANDARDS OF SUSTAINABLE SOCIALITY FROM THE CONTEXT OF THE RIGHT TO A DECENT LIFE

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Rahimova M.S. Universal legal standards of sustainable sociality from the context of the right to a decent life.

In the modern era, sustainable development is about meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the interests of future generations, which is characterized by its three reference points. Sustainable sociality, which is one of the strongest pillars, occupies one of the most important places in ensuring a decent standard of living for people. Society can achieve the improvement of people's well-being by adequately ensuring their basic rights within the framework of sustainable sociality. In other words, Sustainable development is the activity of using all means to protect humanity in the most ideal form and to preserve its existence for a long time. This activity treats everyone equally without distinction between generations and is aimed at dividing natural resources equally among them, and ultimately implies the activities of governments aimed at uninterrupted but fully satisfied needs. States should implement policies aimed at protecting the rights of not only their current but also potential citizens in the future and should protect the rights of everyone equally without applying any distinctions in time.

When we approach sustainable development, which includes five stages of development from a historical perspective from the context of mutual relations, we witness three directions: ecological, economic and social. While ecological and economic sustainability have been sufficiently studied, researchers have devoted relatively little space to social sustainability. However, it is precisely social sustainability that includes factors aimed at improving people's well-being and ensuring a decent standard of living. The article examines the sources reflecting the development stages and legal bases of the sectors of social sustainability planned as the Millennium Development Goals, analyzes eleven of the seventeen goals as social rights, and refers to research works by various authors on this. In addition, the author puts forward the idea of ensuring social interests as the most important condition for achieving sustainable development, defends the idea that this goal is the main condition for the path to the other two (economic and ecological) goals, and makes suggestions and recommendations in this direction.

Key words: Sustainable Development, right to a decent life, Millennium Development Goals, absolute poverty, social sustainability, hunger, poverty, health, education, welfare state.

Рагімова М.С. Універсальні правові стандарти стійкого суспільства у контексті права на гідне життя.

Нині в межах Стійкого розвитку потреби нинішнього покоління задовольняються без шкоди інтересам майбутніх поколінь, що характеризується трьома його орієнтирами. Стійка соціальність, одне з найсильніших опор, займає одне з найважливіших місць у забезпеченні гідного життя людей. Суспільство може досягти поліпшення добробуту людей шляхом адекватного забезпечення їх основних прав у рамках сталої соціальності. Іншими словами, Стійкий розвиток – це діяльність з використання всіх засобів для захисту людства в найбільш ідеальній формі та збереження його існування на тривалий час. Ця діяльність стосується всіх однаково, без різниці між поколіннями, і спрямована на рівний розподіл природних ресурсів між ними, маючи на увазі зрештою діяльність урядів, спрямовану на постійні, але повністю задовольняємі потреби. Держави повинні здійснювати політику, спрямовану на захист прав не лише сьогодення, а й потенційних громадян, які існуватимуть у майбутньому.

В історичному аспекті сталий розвиток, що включає п'ять етапів розвитку, розглядається в контексті взаємин, і ми спостерігаємо три напрями: екологічний, економічний та соціальний. Хоча екологічна та економічна стійкість досить вивчені, дослідники приділяють порівняно мало уваги соціальній стійкості. Однак соціальна стійкість включає фактори, спрямовані на підвищення добробуту людей і забезпечення гідного рівня життя.

У статті розглядаються джерела, що відображають етапи розвитку та правові основи секторів соціальної стійкості, запланованих як Цілі розвитку тисячоліття, аналізуються одинадцять із сімнадцяти цілей як соціальні права, а також наводяться посилання на дослідження різних авторів з цього питання. Крім того, в дослідницькій роботі автор висуває ідею забезпечення соціальних благ як найважливішої умови досягнення сталого розвитку, ідею про те, що ця мета є головною умовою шляху до двох інших (економічного та екологічного) обстоюються цілі, озвучуються пропозиції та рекомендації в цьому напрямі.

Ключові слова: стійкий розвиток, право на гідне життя, цілі розвитку тисячоліття, абсолютна бідність, соціальна стійкість, голод, бідність, охорона здоров'я, освіта, держава загального добробуту.

Problem statement.

There is no single definition of the concept of sustainable development in modern literature. Despite different researchers' different approaches to this, the most reasonable definition that has been accepted is as follows: sustainable development is the maximum satisfaction of the needs of present generations, which should not harm the interests of future generations. Transferring it to future generations without harming, depleting, or eroding it is the need of the day. In other words, nature is not a legacy but a trust of future generations [6]. Sustainable development is the activity of humanity to use all means to preserve its existence in the most ideal form and for a long time.

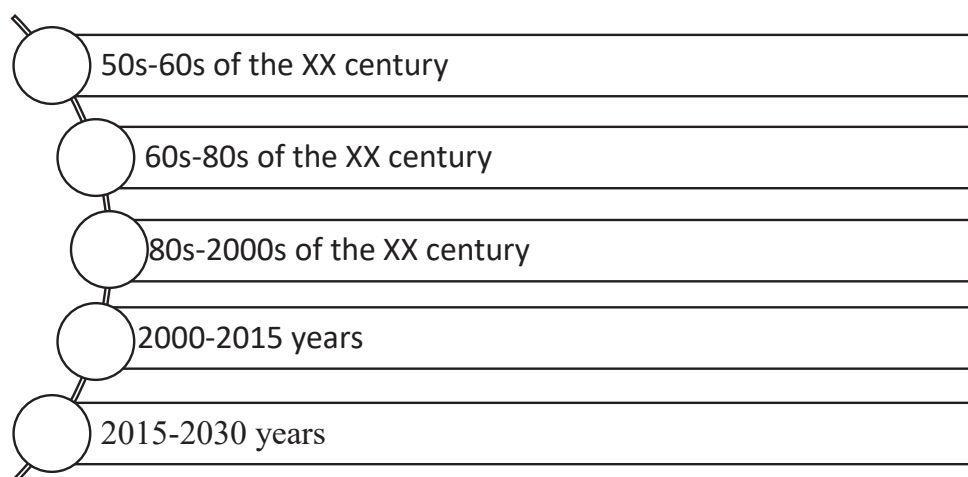
Status of the study of the issue. According to V.A. Kaptyuga, the concept of sustainable humans is to achieve a consciously balanced socio-economic development of humanity and environmental protection, as well as to sharply reduce the economic disparity between developed and developing countries through the rationalization of both technological processes and consumption [8]. N.N. Moiseyev notes that sustainable development should be understood as the development and implementation of a social strategy aimed at ensuring the transition of the biosphere and society to a state of equilibrium. The future of humanity can be guaranteed only under the conditions of maintaining stable biological cycles. It is precisely the stability of cycles that means the state of equilibrium of the biosphere. According to Academician A.D. Ursula, sustainable development is a development strategy that does not destroy the environment, ensures continuous social progress, and is managed, supported and regulated [8]. Other authors see the main logical essence of the concept of Sustainable Development in the efficient and economical use of the Planet's natural resources, as well as in socio-economic and ecological development aimed at protecting the natural environment, rationally meeting people's needs while improving the quality of life of present and future generations, and maintaining peace throughout the world [5, p. 21].

The purpose of the research is the need to study universal legal standards of a sustainable society in the context of the right to a dignified life.

Presentation of the main material.

I. Stages of formation of Sustainable Development.

The history of the emergence of the sustainable development concept consists of 5 main stages:



The 50s and 60s of the 20th century, which encompassed the first stage, were accompanied by a crisis between economic development and the environment. No significant steps were taken to protect humanity during this stage. This period was limited to holding only a few conferences within the framework of the sustainable development goals that would emerge in the future: The first international conference on nature conservation was convened in 1955, named after the increase in deaths from air pollution in the world's major cities. As a further step, Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring* was published in 1962, which for the first time included provisions on the dangers posed by synthetic pesticides used in agriculture. This book gave a significant impetus to the expansion of the environmental movement in the United States and other countries. The next step within the first stage was the adoption of the Resolution on Economic Development and Nature Conservation by the UN General Assembly on December 18, 1962. The resolution noted the damage caused by economic development to the environment.

The second stage covers the 60s-80s of the 20th century, when technical and intellectual progress led to an ecological crisis. At this stage, the work of the members of the Club of Rome should be especially noted. This club was founded in 1968 by Aurelio Peccei as the first international organization in the field of environmental protection to monitor the harmony of man and nature. The organization, which first introduced the term global problems into the literature, also took very significant steps towards solving these problems, and the members of the organization were divided into two groups - pessimists and optimists. The reports delivered within the framework of the organization, as well as the books *Dynamics of the World* in 1971, *Limits of Growth* (Medouz) in 1972, and *Humanity at the Crossroads* in 1974, authored by M. Messarovich and E. Pestel, noted that the current crises would lead to a global catastrophe in the middle of the 21st century, and proposed ways to solve it. In addition, in 1974, a report entitled *Humanity at the Crossroads*, which laid the foundation for the concept of organic growth was published. As a continuation of the reports, in 1976, Y. Tinbergen delivered a report entitled *Reconsidering International Rules (Regulations)*, and in 1980, A. Pecchein delivered a report entitled *Human Qualities*.

In the period after World War II, especially in the 70s and 80s, due to the deepening crises in nature, researchers paid special attention to the nature-society relationship and often made speeches about it. We should especially note the activities of the UN, which was established on October 24, 1945, on environmental crises at this stage. As the first step of the organization in this field, a conference was convened in Stockholm on June 15-16, 1972, and as a result of this conference, the Stockholm Declaration and Action Plan were adopted, and June 5 was declared the International Day for the Protection of the Environment. 113 states participated in the conference, and active environmental activities have already begun at the international and national levels [10]. In 1972, the UN General Assembly established the UN Environment Programme and established the UNEP organization to develop and improve international legislation on environmental protection. Later, in 1990, Greenpeace published an article entitled *Global Warming*, prepared by researchers from the United States, Great Britain, Sweden, Brazil and India.

In the third phase, covering the 1980s and 1990s, the term Sustainable Development was proposed for the first time by the World Commission (Brundtland Commission, 1987) and a resolution entitled *Our Common Future* was adopted [1, p 47-48]. The social component, which we have analyzed within the framework of the sustainable development concept, was also voiced for the first time at this stage in the following manner: Reducing the differences in living standards between countries and eliminating poverty is one of the most important tasks of the international community in the modern era, and thus, in order to achieve sustainable development, industrial complexes that hinder and harm that process must be completely eliminated and reduced by states.

In the third phase, the International Institute for Sustainable Development was established in 1990 and sustainable development was defined as follows: Sustainable development represents the unity of a single environment, economic efficiency and the well-being of peoples. In 1992, the World Summit on Environment and Development was held in Rio de Janeiro, where it was noted that the issue of environmental protection is an important component of the world's socio-economic development, and these ideas were expressed in the form of the concept of Sustainable Development. The Rio Declaration, consisting of 27 principles, was adopted within the framework of the summit.

In June 1992, the UN Conference on Environment and Development was convened, and as a result of the conference, the following documents were adopted to regulate human-society relations: 1) *Agenda for the 21st Century* – a large-scale, carefully developed action plan that requires new approaches to investing in the future to achieve Sustainable Development; 2) *Principles for the Protection of Forests*

– expressed the adoption of 15 principles for achieving a global consensus on the rational use of forest resources, protection and expansion of forests; 3) The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. This is a multilateral agreement that emphasizes stabilizing the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and achieving a level that does not pose a threat to the climate system; 4) The UN Convention on Biological Diversity – The Convention is based on the principles of conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components, and joint, equitable and fair use of genetic resources.

In December 1997, the Third UN Conference on Climate Change was held in Kyoto, Japan, and the Kyoto Protocol was signed by 171 countries. However, this Protocol did not enter into force until 2007.

It was at this stage that the Republic of Azerbaijan joined important international programs in the context of sustainable development and conscientiously implemented the commitments it had undertaken in domestic policy. The Republic of Azerbaijan signed the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992, ratified it in 1995, and signed the Kyoto Protocol, an addition to this Convention, in 2000. A state commission on climate change was established in the country in 1997, national and regional programs aimed at reducing the expected impact of climate change were developed, and the first phase of the first national data project on climate change was implemented in 1998-1999, and the second phase in 2000 [4, p. 59].

The fourth phase, covering the years 2000–2010, was the Millennium Forum (2000) held at the initiative of the UN. It was noted that the best way to achieve the results targeted by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was through the right strategy, and significant steps were taken in this phase towards achieving sustainable development.

The next Summit was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from August 26 to September 4, 2002. The main objectives of the Summit were to analyze the mechanism for ensuring the implementation of Agenda 21 and other final documents of the Rio de Janeiro Summit by states and to plan a new strategy in this direction. The Summit participants noted the importance of 5 main areas – 1) ensuring water supply and sanitation; 2) energy; 3) health; 4) agriculture and 5) biodiversity. In June 2012, the Rio +20 summit was held again. The main issues discussed at the Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro were the green economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication.

Phase V, covering the years 2015–2030, is characterized by the definition of new goals. In particular, in September 2015, the new Sustainable Development Goals were adopted and entered into force on January 1, 2016. These goals set the foundation for an appropriate agenda of action to end hunger, transform human lives and protect our planet. The 2030 Global Development Agenda was developed on the basis of the Millennium Development Goals, which were implemented over fifteen years, and is based on the regulation of issues of decent life, social protection, decent employment, education, combating climate change, and combating the environment.

As a party to the 2030 Global Development Agenda Convention, Azerbaijan has undertaken the following obligations: to prepare, implement, publish and disseminate national and regional programs aimed at reducing the expected impact of climate change. In accordance with the requirements of the Convention, the first phase of the First National Data Project on Climate Change was implemented in 1998-1999, and the second phase in 2000. Within the framework of the first phase of the project, the trend of modern climate change in the territory of the republic was determined, scenarios of expected climate change – 5 scenarios were developed, a national adaptation plan was developed to reduce losses that may occur as a result of the negative effects of climate change, a national cadastre of greenhouse gases that cause global warming, and a national action plan to reduce their emissions were developed. In the second phase of the project, the national need for technologies to reduce greenhouse gases in the Republic of Azerbaijan was determined, and the current status and potential of systematic observations on the climate were assessed. In 2016, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, signed a decree on the establishment of the National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development, which acts as the main partner for coordinating UN support to our country [7]. To achieve the SDGs at the national level, it launched the Baku Forum on Sustainable Development in 2018, implementing the MAPS (Actualization, Acceleration and Policy Support for the 2030 Agenda) mission. Among other things, the regional forum concluded with the adoption of the Baku Principles, which set out actions to integrate the SDGs and accelerate their implementation. With the support of the UN, an interactive dashboard was launched, collecting data in a unified manner, and the National SDG Information Portal was launched, which tracks progress towards the SDGs in real time [9]. According to researchers, within

the framework of the concept of sustainable human development, development takes place in the form of a unity of ecological sectors that ensure 3 basic principles – economic growth, social progress and environmental sustainability. However, sustainable development is not limited to these. It should be noted that social, economic, cultural, ecological, and political factors also manifest themselves here.

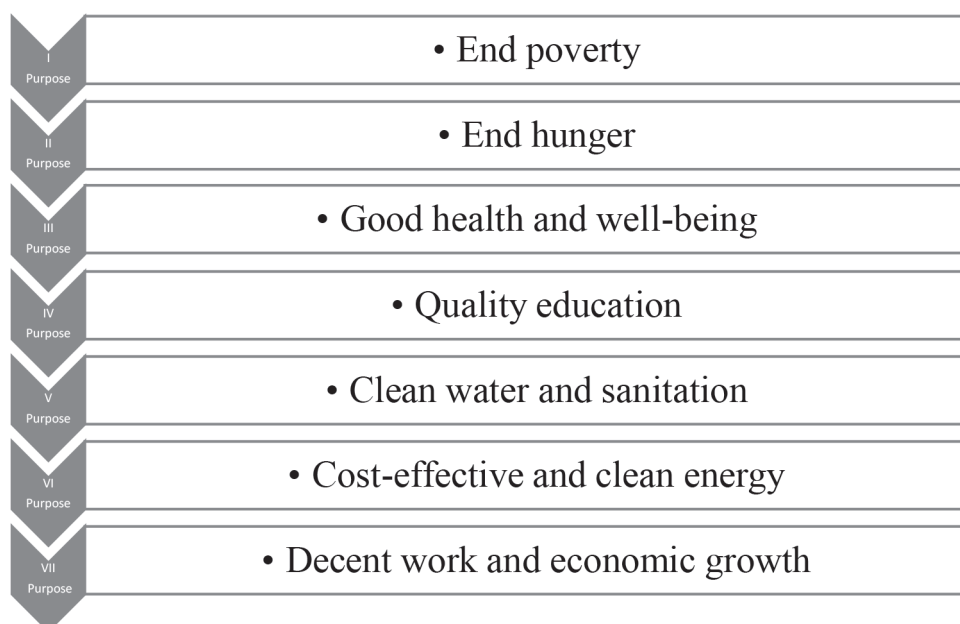
II. Social Sustainability as a key element in achieving a decent standard of living

Within the framework of sustainable development, the main condition for achieving human well-being and the longevity of society begins with ensuring social sustainability. The Global Practice, formerly known as Social Development, has been renamed Social Sustainability and Inclusion (SSI). This system, which aims to remove relevant barriers that may hinder new development, is characterized by ensuring the rights of people who are excluded from economic and social opportunities in this area. Social sustainability is aimed at ensuring that societies develop in a healthy, just, continuous, equitable, comprehensive way and can continue to exist. In other words, socially sustainable communities are fair, diverse, connected and democratic, and they also strive to ensure a good quality of life. Social sustainability is the process of creating sustainable successful places that promote well-being by understanding what people need in the places where they live and work. The main content of social sustainability is an environment where everyone can enjoy a good quality of life, have equal opportunities and all their social needs are met. Social sustainability is currently being studied by many research groups. But among the most famous of them, we can mention the Sustainable Europe Research Institute, the Oxford Institute for Sustainable Development, the Institute for Sustainable Futures and the University of Technology Sydney. According to research by the Oxford Institute for Sustainable Development (OISD), social sustainability combines traditional social policy areas such as equality and health with the concepts of participation, needs, social capital, economy, environment, happiness, well-being and quality [11]. The Sustainable Europe Research Institute, however, believes that social sustainability is not as widely recognized by scholars as an independent dimension of sustainable development as economic and environmental dimensions [11]. Social sustainability is about creating equal opportunities for all people and eliminating deep-rooted systemic inequalities. This system aims to increase people's opportunities to participate fully in society, in everyday life, and even in technology. This mechanism aims to build social cohesion in countries struggling with conflict and violence, and, most importantly, to combat the social dimensions of climate change. This mechanism, while strengthening the protection of people and the environment, increases the country's capacity for social and environmental governance and achieves significant progress in areas such as transparency, accountability, non-discrimination and public participation [2].

According to Nobel laureate Amartya Sen, there are five dimensions of social sustainability. These are the factors that should be considered when determining whether a business or project is socially sustainable: 1) Capital; 2) Diversity; 3) Social cohesion; 4) Quality of life; 5) Democracy and governance. Quality of life is a very broad topic and includes affordable housing, physical and mental health support, education, employment, security and other areas. Equality – considering that a socially sustainable society promotes justice and equal opportunities, it requires the elimination of gender and wage gaps [11]. Equality is the reduction of disadvantages for certain groups or the removal of barriers to these groups having more control over their lives. Needs identification is manifested in the identification of needs in different groups of people, the assessment of these needs, the satisfaction of needs, etc. Democracy – requires a fair and just system of management of the budget and resources of the community to ensure that they are adequate and sustainable for the continuation of programs. Social cohesion is aimed at ensuring the participation of every group in society [11]. The UN Global Compact states that human rights are one of the most fundamental indicators of social sustainability.

The social component of sustainable development, which we examine from the context of the right to a decent life, is aimed at maintaining the stability of social and cultural systems as a whole. An important aspect of this approach is that people's needs are met at the level they deserve. The social context, implemented in the direction of the equitable distribution of benefits, aims to preserve cultural capital and diversity on a global scale, as well as to use sustainable development practices in non-dominant cultures. The Sustainable Development Goals are a call to action for all poor, rich and middle-developed countries. Of course, all of these also aim to improve well-being and protect our planet. States understand that efforts to eradicate poverty will lead to significant results in terms of increasing economic growth, solving a number of problems in the fields of education, health, social protection and employment, as well as combating climate change and protecting the environment [8]. Let us examine these goals separately. According to some authors, 11 of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals are

related to social pillars. Therefore, social sustainability has an important role in achieving these United Nations goals. In our opinion, when approaching sustainable development from the context of the right to a decent life, it is appropriate to analyze only the following socially oriented goals:



It is important to highlight why these goals are so important in the current context. There are various reasons why the first goal, the eradication of poverty in all its forms, was included in the Millennium Development Goals: unemployment, social exclusion, the high level of vulnerability of the population of certain countries to natural disasters, diseases and other events that prevent people from leading productive lives, etc. According to the authors, poverty is not just the lack of income and resources required to ensure the sustainability of livelihoods, but also hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion, as well as the inability to participate in decision-making, etc. In this direction, sustainable development aims to eliminate all forms of poverty by 2030. Thus, more than 700 million people still live in extreme poverty and constantly struggle to meet their basic needs such as health, education, access to water and sanitation. The vast majority of people in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa earn less than \$1.90 a day. These people make up about 70 percent of the total number of people living in extreme poverty worldwide. Low- and middle-income countries, including India, Indonesia, China, and Nigeria, account for about half of the total. But the phenomenon also affects developed countries. More than 30 million children in the world's richest countries now live in poverty [13].

The goals include at least halving by 2030 the proportion of all people living in poverty in any form, in accordance with national definitions, in order to reach the majority of the world's poor and other vulnerable people, as well as ensuring nationally appropriate social protection systems and social security floors for all, ensuring that vulnerable groups have equal access to economic resources, as well as to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technologies and financial services, including microfinance services, strengthening the poor and vulnerable groups, reducing their vulnerability to climate-related events and force majeure, expanding cooperation to provide countries with adequate resources, creating solid policy frameworks aimed at faster mobilization of financial resources, etc. The authors of the Sustainable Development Goals believe that poverty eradication is prosperity because all people are interconnected. Rising inequality, on the other hand, damages the economy, grows, disrupts social cohesion, increases political and social tensions, and in some cases leads to instability and conflict [13].

According to the authors, by achieving food security, officials aim to achieve sustainable development in the direction of improving nutrition and expanding sustainable agriculture. In other words, eradicating hunger can benefit the economy, health, education and promote equality. Preventing hunger means supporting agricultural development, providing everyone with nutritious food and creating a decent

income. Of course, there are many important reasons for this: malnutrition, people's reduced productivity due to hunger, their predisposition to diseases, etc. According to statistics, about 800 million people in the world suffer from hunger, and most of them live in developing countries [13].

The causes of food shortages in society are assessed differently. For example, harsh climate conditions, wars, terrorist attacks, instability in countries, the current crisis in agriculture, food losses during harvesting, damage to crops by insects, etc. In this direction, the plan of goals includes ensuring access of vulnerable groups to safe, nutritious and sufficient food throughout the year, eliminating all forms of malnutrition, meeting the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, as well as older persons, children under 5 years of age to achieve internationally agreed targets on stunting and underweight in children, increasing agricultural production capacity, ensuring safe and equal access to non-farm employment, families to double the incomes of farmers, livestock and fisheries, ensure sustainable food production systems, help preserve ecosystems, strengthen the ability to adapt to climate change, extreme weather, drought, floods and other disasters, sustainable agriculture that gradually improves soil quality apply its practices, protect the genetic diversity of plants and animals, control the food market, etc. includes.

As an implementing agency, the United Nations Sustainable Development Group promotes social protection programmes under the World Food Programme, ensures food security, eradicates hunger, creates conditions for emergency preparedness and response, manages supply chains and logistics, builds resilience to climate change, and provides technical assistance and development activities. The programme was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its work in providing food aid in conflict zones and preventing the use of food as a weapon of war and conflict.

The authors include the concept of "Good Health and Well-being" as the third goal, designed to ensure an adequate healthy life, promote well-being, create a prosperous society, protect the health of people and ensure health standards for all segments of the population. Of course, there are undeniable reasons for this. Among the main reasons are child mortality, maternal mortality during childbirth, the presence of infectious diseases, germs and infections that cause severe harm to human health, the spread of diseases such as HIV / AIDS, etc. can be shown. Significant progress has been made in achieving development goals, maternal mortality has decreased by almost 50 percent since 1990, measles vaccination has prevented 15.6 million measles deaths since 2000, and by the end of 2014, 13.6 million people have access to antiretroviral therapy [13]. The goals set by officials to ensure the health and well-being of people are as follows: reduce global maternal mortality, neonatal mortality, mortality associated with chemical poisoning, end preventable deaths of children under 5 years of age, combat infectious diseases, end epidemics, strengthen mental health and general well-being, strengthen prevention and treatment, prevent the use of narcotics, psychotropic and harmful substances and provide intensive treatment in this area, halve the number of deaths and injuries during road accidents, provide people with access to services related to sexual and reproductive health, family planning, information and education, develop national reproductive health strategies and programs, provide quality health services that are safe, effective and affordable. facilitate the acquisition of essential drugs and vaccines, etc.

In accordance with the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and the Doha Declaration on Public Health, the development of vaccines and medicines against infectious and non-communicable diseases, ensuring access to them, conducting scientific research and protecting public health, ensuring access to the agreement, etc. regulates issues [12].

The fourth goal emphasizes the provision of quality education, which is considered one of the most important conditions for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Providing inclusive and quality education is a key means of increasing tolerance, reducing inequalities, building peaceful societies and eliminating gender inequality. Significant progress has been made in this area, too, with primary school enrollment in developing countries increasing to 91 percent. According to the UNESCO International Institute for Statistics, between 2000 and 2012, the school dropout rate fell from 40 percent to 22 percent in sub-Saharan Africa and from 20 percent to 6 percent in South Asia [13].

In the direction of ensuring inclusive and quality education, which is one of the most important elements of a decent standard of living, and promoting lifelong education, we aim to achieve the following results:

- Expanding access to all levels of education for people, including vulnerable groups of the population, including people with disabilities, representatives of aboriginal peoples, and children;

- Increasing school enrollment of girls and women, achieving equality in primary education between girls and boys;
- Expanding access to early childhood development, care and preschool education, ensuring free, equal and high-quality completion of primary and secondary education among students;
- Ensuring equal access to affordable and quality technical, professional and higher education for all;
- Increase in the number of adults with appropriate skills, technical and professional skills for employment, opportunities for decent work and entrepreneurship;
- Elimination of gender inequality in the field of education;
- Promotion of peace and non-violence, the concept of world citizenship and understanding of the values of cultural diversity, conducting educational activities in the field of the contribution of culture to sustainable development;
- Ensuring the acquisition of necessary knowledge and skills to promote sustainable development;
- Creating and improving educational institutions that provide an inclusive and effective learning environment;
- Increasing the number of scholarships for higher education, professional training, information and communication technologies, technical engineering, scientific programs for developing countries and African countries;
- A significant increase in the number of qualified teachers due to international cooperation in the field of teacher training in these countries, etc.

The sixth goal is clean water and sanitation. One of the most important conditions for human health and well-being is access to safe and adequate drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. These are considered basic human rights. It should be noted that the need for water is increasing day by day due to rapid population growth, urbanization, increasing demands from the agricultural, industrial and energy sectors. Water is not only essential for health but also for poverty reduction, food security, peace and human rights, ecosystems and education. By managing water sustainably, we can also better manage our food and energy production, and achieve decent work and economic growth [13].

The seventh goal is to achieve affordable and clean energy. Access to clean and affordable energy for agriculture, business, communications, education, health, sanitation and transportation is also a fundamental human right. As society develops, the world continues to move towards sustainable energy goals. People's daily lives depend on reliable and affordable energy. Therefore, the need for clean energy sources such as solar, wind and thermal energy is increasing day by day. A well-designed energy system promotes all sectors, and most importantly, social well-being [13].

The eighth goal – decent work and economic growth – is one of the main goals. Considering that the goals of ending poverty and ending hunger, which we have defined as the first and second goals, are only possible by ensuring decent work and economic growth, which includes the promotion of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all, as reflected in the eighth article. In addition, the adequate realization of this goal is essential for the prevention of unrest, fair globalization, peaceful coexistence, etc. indicators. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO) for 2015, more than 204 million people are unemployed. The unemployment rate in the world has increased from 170 million in 2007 to approximately 202 million today [3]. Decent work is understood as effective work that provides security, social protection for families, and sufficient income, which is at least a percentage higher than the minimum cost of living. It is undeniable that providing decent employment opportunities will lead to progress in all other goals.

In order to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all, the following outcomes are targeted: creating new jobs, creating conditions that stimulate the economy by allowing people to have quality jobs, creating job opportunities and decent working conditions for the working population, creating full and productive employment opportunities for all, maintaining economic growth per capita at a level appropriate to national conditions, increasing the annual growth rate of production in less developed countries, raising economic productivity to a higher level, promoting development-oriented policies that support entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, forming micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, facilitating access to financial services, ensuring the efficient use of resources in consumption and production processes, eliminating the link between economic growth and environmental degradation, achieving equal pay for work of equal value, ending forced labor, modern slavery and human trafficking, eliminating all forms of child labor, prohibiting the recruitment of children

into the military, ensuring the protection of migrant workers, especially women. protecting the labor rights of migrants and workers working in risky conditions, creating safe and secure working conditions, promoting sustainable tourism that promotes the development of local culture and the production of local products, stimulating people's access to domestic financial institutions - banking, insurance and financial services, increasing support for least developed countries under the Aid for Trade initiative, developing a global strategy for youth employment, conscientiously fulfilling obligations by states in accordance with the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization, etc.

Within the framework of measures implemented at the national level, the absolute poverty rate has been reduced from 49.0% to 5.0%, the school enrollment rate has been increased to 99.8 – 100% at the primary, general and secondary education levels, and the under-5 mortality rate among 1,000 newborns has been reduced from 28 to 12.8.

Conclusion.

Thus, summing up the results of the research we conducted above, we can note that sustainability is always one of the most indispensable factors in any activity. It consists in determining the delicate point between human needs and social well-being. In particular, if it covers development motives, it is necessary to strive for its conscious and purposeful implementation for the benefit of both present and future generations. States should coordinate these relations through their relevant bodies, but the interests of all generations should be placed on an equal footing. In the context of modern legal scenarios, the increasing critical life difficulties necessitate measures aimed at improving people's well-being. Considering the certain time and effort spent by the state on the implementation of these rights, we can claim that the right to sustainable development belongs to positive rights. In particular, social sustainability is the most promising of the three aspects of sustainable development for the realization of a decent standard of living for a person. However, it is not excluded that it also interacts with the other two aspects - ecological and economic motives. Therefore, social sustainability, belonging to the group of positive rights, requires governments to treat all generations equally. Just as nature treats all generations equally and distributes its blessings equally among them. In addition, social sustainability encompasses the interests of the entire society, regardless of time, social status, race, religion, gender, etc. factors. That is why, by achieving social sustainability, societies can improve risk management, create sources of innovation for new product or service lines, regulate existing relations in the social sphere, and achieve intergenerational justice and coordination by achieving positive results in this direction. The goals in the social sphere voiced in this concept are one of the most important criteria of the human rights system due to the lack of sufficient investment in countries around the world, the existence of insufficient consumption levels, and the erosion of social solidarity that forms the basis of democratic societies. In particular, within the framework of sustainable development to ensure a decent standard of living for people, there is a fundamental need to provide food to the poor, improve their living conditions, create decent job opportunities, fundamentally improve the global food and agricultural system, adopt social protection programs in this direction, and ultimately, review the economic and social policies implemented worldwide.

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