

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36719/2789-6919/34/28-32>

Rashid Karimov

Academy of Public Administration
under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
Master student
karimovrashid22@gmail.com

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM

Abstract

The concept of "sustainable development" means the formation of economic development, social well-being and ecological balance in a single unity, the directions of solving the environmental problems of each country, as well as ensuring the improvement of the state of well-being for the future generations of those countries without placing any restrictions on the opportunities and potentials of future generations. The main task in the successful implementation of the concept of "sustainable development" is to ensure the increase of efficiency and competitiveness in the economy of each country, as well as to eliminate ecological and environmental problems.

In recent years, achievements in both economic and social fields have been clearly observed in our republic. Thus, in the official documents of the UN and other international organizations, the successful implementation of the concept of "Sustainable economic development" of the Republic of Azerbaijan is recorded with statistical figures. So, from the comparative analysis of the main macroeconomic indicators, which are considered the main indicators of sustainable economic development, including GDP per capita, net income and other similar indicators, it is known that this concept is being successfully implemented in our republic.

Keywords: *Sustainable development, currency system, industrial enterprises, high technologies, green economy*

Rəşid Kərimov

Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidenti yanında Dövlət İdarəçilik Akademiyası
magistrant
karimovrashid22@gmail.com

Davamlı inkişaf paradigması

Xülasə

“Davamlı inkişaf” anlayışı iqtisadi inkişafın, sosial rifahın və ekoloji tarazlığın vahid vəhdətdə formalaşması, hər bir ölkənin ekoloji problemlərinin həlli istiqamətləri, habelə əhalinin rifah vəziyyətinin yaxşılaşdırılmasının təmin edilməsi deməkdir. Gələcək nəsillərin imkan və potensiallarına heç bir məhdudiyyət qoymadan həmin ölkələrin gələcək nəsilləri üçün. “Davamlı inkişaf” konsepsiyasının uğurla həyata keçirilməsində əsas vəzifə hər bir ölkənin iqtisadiyyatında səmərəliliyin və rəqabət qabiliyyətinin artırılmasını təmin etmək, o cümlədən ekoloji və ekoloji problemləri aradan qaldırmaqdır.

Son illər respublikamızda həm iqtisadi, həm də sosial sahədə nailiyyətlər aydın şəkildə müşahidə olunur. Belə ki, BMT-nin və digər beynəlxalq təşkilatların rəsmi sənədlərində Azərbaycan Respublikasının “Davamlı iqtisadi inkişaf” konsepsiyasının uğurla həyata keçirilməsi statistik rəqəmlərlə qeyd olunur. Belə ki, davamlı iqtisadi inkişafın əsas göstəriciləri hesab edilən əsas makroiqtisadi göstəricilərin, o cümlədən adambaşına düşən ÜDM, xalis gəlir və digər bu kimi göstəricilərin müqayisəli təhlilindən məlum olur ki, bu konsepsiya respublikamızda uğurla həyata keçirilir.

Açar sözlər: Davamlı inkişaf, valyuta sistemi, sənaye müəssisələri, yüksək texnologiyalar, yaşıl iqtisadiyyat

Introduction

Sustainable development is one of the most discussed topics in recent times. This concept aims to ensure balanced and sustainable development that includes social, economic and environmental aspects. The main goal of sustainable development is to ensure that current needs are met without destroying the resources that will meet the needs of future generations. In this essay, the essence of sustainable development, its main principles and the challenges faced in this field will be discussed.

Sustainable development is a concept put forward in the 1987 UN report entitled Our Common Future. This concept emphasizes that development is not limited to economic indicators, but environmental and social aspects should also be taken into account. Built on three main pillars, sustainable development includes economic development, social equity and environmental protection.

Sustainable economic development involves the efficient use of resources and the establishment of sustainable economic structures that can be transferred to future generations, while ensuring long-term economic growth. It also requires economic activities to be carried out without harming the environment.

Social equity is ensuring that everyone benefits equally from education, health, work and other basic services. This is related to the eradication of poverty, ensuring gender equality and promoting social justice.

Environmental protection includes the efficient use of natural resources and the protection of ecosystems. It also requires combating climate change, protecting biodiversity and ensuring ecological balance.

To ensure sustainable development, we must work together to implement serious changes that make the world a fairer and more equal society. To achieve this, our leaders are required to declare their support for these changes, but we must also do our part. We must also contribute to sustainable development by taking positive action in our personal lives while respecting other people and our planet. For example, we should analyze and discuss the issues related to children and young people and state what kind of world we wish for future generations.

There are a number of indicators characterizing sustainable economic development. Those indicators were prepared by the Statistical Office of the European Union. Each of these indicators consists of the following subsections on 10 topics:

- Socio-economic development;
- Social trends;
- Sustainable production and consumption;
- Healthcare;
- Climate change and energy;
- Global partnership;
- Effective management mechanism;
- Sustainable and long-term development of transport;
- Effective use of natural resources;
- Demographic-changes in population size.

Data on the above-mentioned indicators are compiled based on the data of the Statistics Committee and other state bodies.

One of the main indicators that ensure sustainable economic development is determining the real Gross Domestic Product per capita and the growth rate of GDP. The calculation of this indicator is based on various criteria. For example, the distribution of GDP per person of the population living in the regions of the country, i.e. dispersion, net national income, growth rate of savings in households, real effective exchange rate, total expenditures on research, volume of energy capacity of the economy, circulation of innovations, general and the level of employment by gender, the current level of unemployment and other economic factors can be noted.

One of the main factors characterizing sustainable economic development is people's standard of living. The standard of living of the population means the level of use of material and non-material goods and services in meeting the social, material and spiritual needs and demands of people or separate population groups. The standard of living of the population is measured by the income obtained by each person and the level of satisfaction of their needs (Mehdiyev, 2015).

In other words, the high standard of living of the population is based on high wages or high incomes. It is natural that the increase in the level of the population's income leads to an increase in the volume of their needs. So, if the population groups try to meet their necessary needs if they have lower incomes, then at the high level of incomes, they already have to cover their leisure and other expenses, which proves that the standard of living has increased even more.

Sustainable development requires the determination of national strategies and goals of each country and, in return, the improvement of the well-being of the population. Sustainable development supports the implementation of inclusive and sustainable industrialization in accordance with national development characteristics. Significantly increasing the share of industry in employment and GDP production by promoting the effective use of resources, wider application of modern technologies, economic development and improvement of the population's well-being are the basic goals of creating sustainable industrial infrastructure.

Studying the strategic development prospects of Azerbaijani enterprises on the way to achieving SDG is the basis of the research work. Poverty, which takes the main place in the index of inclusive growth in Azerbaijan, is eliminated. One of the main places in the inclusive growth index is the elimination of poverty and hunger. In other words, it is important that natural resources and food, which are in demand by everyone, are accessible to everyone (Mahmudova, Mahmudov, 2011).

At present, in Azerbaijan, the improvement of the quality of labor resources, the adaptation to the requirements of the labor market and the continuously developing economy, and the solution of issues in the field of increasing the efficiency in the use of labor force in the labor market as a whole are based on the professional and specialty (qualification) standards that meet the requirements of the international and national labor market, and based on them, training, education and is implemented through the development and implementation of educational programs (Mustafayev, 2008).

There are several basic principles for implementing sustainable development (Muradov və b., 2008):

Intergenerational Justice: The conservation and sustainable use of natural resources to meet the needs of future generations while meeting the needs of current generations.

Integration: It is important to integrate economic, social and environmental objectives, to consider and balance all three aspects together.

Participation: The participation of all stakeholders – governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and citizens – must be ensured in the process of sustainable development.

Local Governance: It is important to involve local communities in the sustainable development process and participate in decision-making at the local level.

There are a number of challenges in implementing sustainable development. These challenges are both local and global and require different strategies and policies to address them.

Economic Obstacles: The lack of financial resources required for sustainable development is a serious challenge, especially for developing countries. It also hinders the development and diffusion of sustainable technologies.

Social Challenges: Social inequality, poverty and low level of education are among the main obstacles to sustainable development. It also causes problems in ensuring gender equality.

Environmental Challenges: Environmental challenges such as climate change, pollution and loss of biodiversity make it difficult to achieve sustainable development. It is important to take decisive steps and cooperation at the global level to solve these problems.

Political and Governance Challenges: Weak political will, corruption and governance problems are serious obstacles to sustainable development. In order to overcome these challenges, it is important to create strong political will and transparent governance structures.

Different strategies and policies can be applied to ensure sustainable development:

Education and awareness are the basis of sustainable development. It is important to inform people about the principles of sustainable development and increase their knowledge in this field.

Development and dissemination of sustainable technologies is essential for efficient use of resources and protection of the environment. It can also accelerate economic development.

Strong political will and cooperation at the global level are essential to ensure sustainable development. It also requires the implementation of international agreements and policies to achieve the sustainable development goals (Nuriyev, 2011).

Sustainable development is a concept that ensures that current needs are met without jeopardizing the needs of future generations. This requires a balanced approach that includes economic, social and environmental aspects. It is important to adhere to the principles of intergenerational justice, integration, participation and local governance for the implementation of sustainable development (Karimov, Karimova, 2013). Education, technological innovation, political will and global cooperation are essential to overcome the challenges faced in this area. Ensuring sustainable development will ensure the well-being of both current and future generations.

Conclusion

As a result of the conducted research, we can make the following suggestions:

- Achieving the multi-faceted development of the national economy, as well as the improvement of the non-oil sector together with the oil sector, and the opening of relevant workplaces will create an environment for raising the standard of living of the country's population, which is one of the important goals of sustainable development.
- In order to improve sustainable development in terms of food safety, it would be a reasonable step to carry out regular monitoring for the purpose of risk assessment in the way of the stability of food supply in the country.
- Creation of a single electronic information portal on import, production, stocks and trade flows of food products can be an important step in ensuring sustainable development.
- Activities in the field of agriculture should be adapted to changes in the global climate. It should be taken into account that climate changes, such as the increase in temperature, changes in the nature of rain, extreme weather conditions (droughts, etc.) lead to a decrease in the productivity level in the fields of crop and animal husbandry, the expansion of the application of plant varieties and animal breeds adapted to these changes and "climate-based smart improvement of agriculture" should be encouraged (Israfilov, 2010).
- As a necessary condition for the intensification of production, the process of consolidation of agricultural land, as part of the policy of sustainable rural development and efficient management of natural resources, being a global trend observed in the field of agriculture, should occupy an important place in the government's sustainable development strategy.
- Another problem in the agricultural sector is the issue of increasing employment. For this purpose, the attention of the state should be increased to the "Agricultural Employment Increase Project" and the project's attractiveness should be increased.
- Support for technology development, research, and innovation in the field of industrial development should be increased, and an effective political environment for industrial diversification, extensive use of modern technology by industrial enterprises, access to financial services, and market integration should be ensured.
- Work should be done to increase the level of social dialogue and partnership in strengthening the social protection of the population, increasing the level of employment, providing decent work and improving the quality of the workforce.

- Although sustainability research is always viewed through economic and technological approaches, the dimension of the subject related to society and individuals shows the importance of approaching issues from a social perspective.
- In order for the population to understand the role of the concept of sustainable development in environmental protection, to effectively organize their activities in accordance with its provisions, as well as to minimize the damage to the health of the population, giving it a wide space in the media to inform the public about the concept in question, informational brochures and booklets to the population delivery etc. can be realized with such measures.
- It should be considered appropriate to achieve an increase in the share of wind and solar energy included in the part of environmentally friendly alternative energy sources in the total energy supply of Azerbaijan (Mammadov, 2013).
- It is recommended to adopt a progressive local legislative framework in the field of the use and development of alternative energy sources and to expand the scope of the existing national program.
- With the joint initiatives of the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, it is appropriate to create a section "Coordinating environmental problems in the sustainable development of society" in order to increase the ecological knowledge of society and to focus on the unique role of individuals in environmental management.

References

1. Mehdiyev, R. (2015). İkili standartların dünya nizamı və müasir Azərbaycan. Bakı. "Apastrof" 389 s.
2. Mahmudova, İ.M., Mahmudov, M.M. (2011). "Regionların sosial-iqtisadi inkişafının tənzimlənməsi". Bakı. "Elm və Təhsil". 265 s.
3. Mustafayev, F.F. (2008), "Keçid iqtisadiyyatında dövlət tənzimlənməsinin makroiqtisadi aspektləri" (monoqrafiya), Bakı, "Elm". 540 s.
4. Muradov, A.N. və b. (2008). "Azərbaycan Respublikasının sosial-iqtisadi inkişaf istiqamətləri. (kolloktiv monoqrafiya) Bakı. "Elm" 524 s.
5. Nuriyev, Ə. (2011). Regional siyasət və idarəetmənin əsasları. Bakı., 298 s.
6. Kərimov, C.H., Kərimova, T.H. (2013). Beynəlxalq Münasibətlər və Xarici Siyasət (monoqrafiya), Bakı, "ADPU nəşriyyatı". - 341 s.
7. İsrailov, H.A. (2010). Qloballaşma şəraitində istehlak kooperasiyasının inkişaf perspektivləri. Bakı, "Şərq və Qərb", 417 s.
8. Məmmədov Z. F. (2013). "Bank fəaliyyətinin əsasları", Bakı, "Azərnəşr". – 480 s.
9. Ələkbərov Əvəz. "Azərbaycanın davamlı inkişaf modeli qələbəmizin rəhnidir". 18 oktyabr 2019-cu il, Xalq qəzeti.

Received: 08.05.2024

Accepted: 20.06.2024