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REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: In this article provides an overview of research on the concept of sustainable development, taking into account various scientific segments: through a historical prism, from the point of view of the development of theories of various theoretical fundamental schools, research on the changing environmental situation of the planet and individual countries of the world, research on the institutional aspect of social change among society, by studying the issue of changing the gap between the well-off and the needy, socio-economic inequality, spatial division, inequality, due to climate change and access to digital services in urban areas and others.

Key words: SDG concept, theory of sustainable development, climate and environmental change, institutional approach, paradigms of environmental function and structure, disaster risk reduction, equity policies.

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Introduction

Globalization, various processes (climatic, environmental and other changes) taking place in planet earth and the financial and economic crises observed in the global economy directly affect the socio-economic development of the countries of the world.

Decisions made in connection with the negative effects of the above-mentioned processes go beyond national economies and become global in nature. In this regard, along with national economies and at a more global level, it is necessary to develop a new concept and mechanisms for solving pressing problems.

One of the most important concepts uniting the social, economic, and environmental balance of the world community was developed within the framework of the United Nations – the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which provides for various aspects of improving the well-being of the world's population and protecting our planet.

In a broad sense, the Sustainable Development Goals imply "the adoption of measures aimed at the optimal use of limited resources and the use of environmentally friendly – natural, energy, and

material-saving technologies, to preserve the stability of social and cultural systems, to ensure the integrity of biological and physical natural systems" [34].

It should be emphasized that the new challenges of globalization and the development of the global community are an open space for deepening modern analytical research within the framework of the SDGs.

It should also be noted that the deepening of scientific work within the SDGs is directly related to the issue of providing statistical data for analytical research. This requires studying the problems of developing and methodological support for the formation of statistical data in the field of SDGs, as well as developing measures and measures to solve problems and the main directions for expanding the database of statistical data in the future.

Analysis of literature

Due to the coverage of a wide range of social, economic and environmental issues, the review of research on the concept of sustainable development has provided a wide range of scientific research papers, reports, as well as documents and agreements adopted at regional, country and international levels.

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In this regard, we have divided the research review of the concept of sustainable development into several areas, taking into account various scientific segments.

A group of scientists is considering this concept through a historical prism, which should include scientific research by T.V. Alferova (with the article "The formation of the concept of sustainable development"), G.P. Krasnoshchekov and G.S. Rosenberg ("Chronicle (calendar) of events related to the formation of ideas about "sustainable development") and T. Clarin (The concept of sustainable development: from the origins to the current state).

Russian scientists M.E. Kadomtseva (in the article "The concept of sustainable development: the evolution of theoretical approaches and modern vision") K.V. Fenin, (The evolution of classical and neoclassical theories of the territorial division of labor and international trade) and A. Shastitko, (Neoclassical economic theory: a critical analysis of the prerequisites) consider the above concept through the prism of the development of theories of various theoretical fundamental schools.

Many scientific works on sustainable development are aimed at studying the changing environmental situation of the planet and individual countries of the world, which should include the following foreign scientists: Marsha D.P. (Man and Nature, or on the influence of man on changes in the physical and geographical conditions of nature) Baumol W.J., Oates W.E. (The Theory of Environmental Policy), Biermann F., Kanie N., Kim R.E. "Global governance y goal-setting: the novel approach of the UN sustainable development goals", Daly H.E. "Elements of Environmental Macroeconomics".

Along with the above-mentioned scientific works on the concept of sustainable development, research on the institutional aspect of changing (improving or deteriorating) the social environment of society should be noted.

Within this area of the concept of sustainable development, it should be noted that the research of Frolov D.P., Shulimov A.A. "Institutional consistency of business social responsibility (nature, institutions, mechanism)", Greenwood R., Sudraby R., Hinings) S.R. Theorizing Change: The Role of Professional Associations in The Transformation of Institutionalized fields, Magnin E. Varieties of Capitalism and Sustainable Development: Institutional Complementarity Dynamics or Radical Change in the Hierarchy of Institutions?), Dempsey N., Bramley G., Power S., Brown S. "The Social Dimension of Sustainable Development: Defining Urban Social Sustainability. Sustainable Development", Detomasi D. "The Political Roots of Corporate Social Responsibility", J.B. Opschoor, J.

Van der Straaten "Sustainable Development: an institutional approach".

The project report "Improving the quality of life for all in an urbanizing world" under the United Nations Human Settlements Program examines the issues of changing the gap between the well-off and the needy, socio-economic inequality, spatial division, inequality caused by climate change and access to digital services in urban areas. Also in the study, Ni'mah N., Wibisono B., Roychansyah M. "Urban Sustainability and Resilience Governance: Review from The Perspective of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction" examines the issues of sustainable urban development.

At the same time, very numerous studies are aimed at considering certain issues of sustainable development. For example, there are studies on the sustainable development of water resources (Saleth M.R., Dinar A. "The Institutional Economics of Water"), the consequences of global economic development (Forrester J.W. "World Dynamics"), the relationship between economic growth and environmental pollution (Gradus R., Smulders S. "The Trade-Off Between Environmental Care and Longterm Growth: Pollution in Three Proto-Type Growth Models", methodologies for accounting for carbon emissions related to land use (Hansis E., Davis S. J., Pongratz J. "Relevance of Methodological Choices for Accounting of Land Use Change Carbon Fluxes") the economics of nonrenewable resources (Hotelling H. "The economy of exhausted resources"), reduction of carbon emissions from land use (Houghton R.A., Nassikas A.A. "Global and regional carbon fluxes from land use and vegetation change 1850-2015", trends in science, ideology, emerging as a republic in response to a state environmental crisis (Kanke V.A., Denikin A.V., Denikina Z.D., Shermukhamedova N.A., Yusupova I.N. "The concept of sustainable development: from environmentalism to ethics and philosophy of science", Holling C. "Simplifying the Complex: the Paradigms of Ecological Function and Structure").

A group of researchers and international institutions raised the issue of improving approaches to generating statistical data at the national statistical level for monitoring SDG indicators. The Asian Bank has issued a "Practical guide on Data Disintegration for Monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals," pointing out that "in many countries, development data is compiled in the form of national, regional or urban averages, which allows us to see a societal picture of specific development goals" that "do not provide adequate information about which groups of the country's population have made significant progress or lagged behind in terms of development" [16].

Going deeper into the study, they argue that through the prism of policies to ensure equality between different segments of society, "the lack of

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disaggregated data creates problems, since there is a limited amount of data that can guide the development of intervention programs designed to appropriately affect vulnerable segments of society" [16].

By a group of scientific researchers Shamika N. Sirimannom (Shamika N. Sirimanne), Dmitry Plekhanov, Angel Gonzalez-Sanz, Liping Zhang, Torbjörn Fredriksson, Pilar Fajarnes-Garces, Antonio Vezzani, Matteo By Matteo Ramina and Karl Fahlvik, in the technical and statistical report "Data for Development" of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), explored the channels through which data stimulated development initiatives, They optimized production systems and contributed to the development of evidence-based policies, and therefore contributed to the implementation of the SDGs [53].

Research methodology

In the study of the concept of sustainable development, methods of systematic and analytical review, meta-analysis, information retrieval method, structuring and summarizing, conceptual and formalized analysis and synthesis were used.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions were formulated:

First, based on the results of the research review, it is possible to draw a conclusion about the dynamics of priority issues of the concept of sustainable development. At the initial stage of the concept's formation and development, environmental issues were mainly considered. At a later stage, there were

It is worth noting that, along with research projects, trainings, training courses, seminars and webinars are conducted in certain areas of the SDGs. For example, the Statistical Institute of Asia and the Pacific, in order to support countries in improving the availability and use of disaster information, organized a training course on "Strengthening cooperation between NSOs and disaster management authorities to increase resilience to natural disasters and climate change", which provides materials on developing a methodology for collecting statistics related to natural disasters, and the launch of a portal designed for policy makers, in order to support decision-making in disaster risk reduction and response [22].

studies combining the environmental issue with socio-economic problems. In the subsequent phase, issues of a political nature, security, spatial separation, and inequality caused by climate change began to gain special importance.

Secondly, in the coming years, have become particularly important issues of statistical data generation and improvement of the methodology of data collection and processing at the national statistical level for monitoring sustainable development indicators and management decision-making, as well as research on the channels through which data stimulated development initiatives, optimized production systems, and facilitated policy-making and evidence-based SDG implementation.

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