

Geographic Development, Macroeconomic Stability, and Civil Rights Defense

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Abstract:

Purpose:

In the article, opinions about the sustainable socioeconomic progress of Azerbaijan in the geopolitical relations with the world's countries, macroeconomic stability criteria, and political-economic perspective possibilities are explained.

Methodology:

Methodologically innovative policy has interpreted economic criteria in the concept of national security of Azerbaijan as the essence of socioeconomic well-being. Thus, several criteria have been defined to ensure sustainable socioeconomic progress: Fiscal and free currency regime, formation of monetary policy, Development of human capital, Quality criteria in economic problems, Macroeconomic efficiency, and Socioeconomic equality.

Findings:

The overall economic potential of Azerbaijan, national economic progress, and directions for increasing state support for its sustainability have been analyzed. Thus, the experience and modern situation of the world's countries in political-economic relations and socioeconomic progress, macroeconomic stability, protection of civil rights, and civil welfare of the state were investigated.

Implication:

The country's geopolitical progress, macroeconomic stability, and civil rights protection are stipulated as fundamental guarantees of socioeconomic progress. For this reason, the main criterion of socioeconomic security is macroeconomic stability, elimination of unemployment, and creation of new jobs.

INTRODUCTION

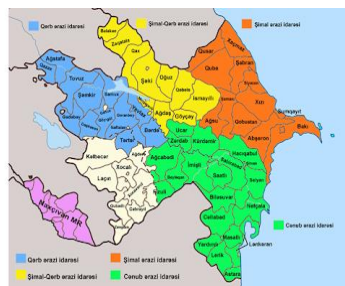


Figure 1. Azerbaijan Country Map

The right to equality, discrimination, and differentiation in humanity, the individual irreproducibility of a person, social-economic equality, and the guarantee of citizen's well-being reflect the topic's relevance. Thus, socioeconomic well-being and civil rights protection stipulate the equality of all people, the cause-and-effect relationship that creates these criteria. Political-legal equality and a "separate electoral system" have historically been considered a characteristic stage for specific transitional periods.

For this reason, people have been competing for socioeconomic equality for centuries. Even in the world's most developed countries, separate electoral and socioeconomic inequalities have been abolished due to long-term resistance and resistance by the progressive forces of society.

Thus, after World War II, it was characterized by a more sensitive approach to social issues, socioeconomic inequality, and civil discrimination. In addition, the first article of the Universal Declaration of International Human Rights states that all people are created free and equal in rights and dignity. They have a free understanding and conscience.

Political-legal equality arose out of objective necessity as the supreme principle of human rights. Failure to follow these principles has always been an excuse for violating rights and freedoms.

A broader form of Inequality is Discrimination. Therefore, the most important criteria are the abolition of discrimination and the full realization of social and economic equality. All forms of separate elections are characterized as a violation of political and socioeconomic welfare and the rights of people.

In this regard, the second article of the General Declaration on Human Rights states that "People have natural rights and socioeconomic freedoms without any distinction based on their religion, political and other beliefs, national or social origin, civil or other status."

This principle is mainly in the Constitution of Azerbaijan, which guarantees the equality of rights and freedoms of everyone, regardless of affiliation, in civil status, service position, beliefs, trade unions, and other social associations.

At the same time, it is mentioned in the Economic Development and State principle of the Constitution that the Development of the economy in the Republic of Azerbaijan is based on various types of property and serves to increase the welfare of the people. The state of Azerbaijan creates conditions for the Development of a socially oriented economy based on market relations, ensures free entrepreneurship, and does not allow monopoly and unfair competition in economic relations.

Also, in the principle of Social Development and the state, it is noted that Azerbaijan's state improves the welfare of the people and every citizen, its social protection, and a decent standard of living. The state of Azerbaijan supports the Development of culture, education, science, and art, protecting the country's nature and the people's material and spiritual heritage (1).

As the main direction of the state's innovation policy, ownership in macroeconomic stability is one of the essential factors of civil society and its socioeconomic welfare criteria. Thus, in macroeconomic stability, property is characterized as a prerequisite for the freedom of the individual and society.

Macroeconomic stability is the system criterion for organizing socioeconomic security in innovation policy. However, creating a balance of interests between competing subjects in macroeconomic stability conditions and socioeconomic equality. The state is an essential factor that forms and protects innovative economic progress and socioeconomic relations.

Property in innovation policy, property in the system of economic relations, is the basis of all socioeconomic criteria. Property is a thing or a conveyance in the state's innovative policy. Although it is related to property, it is not simply a commodity criterion. Property is also a socioeconomic relationship between people.

Property is considered an economic criterion, a political-economic relationship, and a legal category. Property is also an economic category with accurate political content. Property has a central position in every economic system.

Thus, in macroeconomic stability, property also includes legal contents such as ownership, disposal, and use. "property right economic theory" is widely used as an essential criterion in modern economic theory.

One of the main criteria in the economic regulation policy of the state is property rights. Thus, these were reflected in political and economic law in the oldest Rome.

These were already mentioned in the French Constitution of 1793, that the property right belongs to every citizen, and a person can use this right as he wishes. That is, the property of all people is inviolable, and when some person limits these rights, the state guarantees the restoration of civil rights protection.

The "Intellectual property right," which is a form of ownership in the Constitution of Azerbaijan, states that every person has the right to intellectual property. Copyright, invention rights, and other intellectual property rights are defined by law.

Thus, property in the Republic of Azerbaijan is inviolable and protected by the state. Property can be state property, private property, and municipal property.

Property cannot be used against human and civil rights and freedoms, the interests of society and the state, and the dignity of the individual, and property is characterized as the basis of socioeconomic equality.

Thus, property as one of the foundations of macroeconomic stability is characterized as an economic result.

Macroeconomic effect and socioeconomic growth criterion, regulation of mutually beneficial relationships of innovative support necessitates civil rights protection.

Thus, in the regulation of macroeconomic stability, creativity in the primary forms of property, i.e., intellectual property, intellectual activity, and the results of intellectual activity, the property has political-economic, philosophical, and legal content, form, and importance.

This property right is mentioned in the Civil Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan: "It is the state-recognized and protected right of the subject of the property right to own the property belonging to him as he wishes, to use it and dispose of it." No type of ownership is preferred. All economic systems have a prominent and leading form of ownership.

Private property: The owners of this property are mainly producers of small goods, and production is based on an important criterion (artisans, small peasant farms, small service areas);

Private property, based on which private entrepreneurial farms are created. Established enterprises consist of small, medium, and large farms. Using hired labor in these farms is to make a profit.

State property belongs directly to the state, and state enterprises are created on its basis. The obtained profit enters the state budget. Property is regulated through legal norms and strengthens and protects economic relations.

Thus, in the geo-economic relations of modern world countries, the states' socioeconomic progress directions are characterized as the main criteria of sustainable prosperity, the application of liberal principles in the field of economic law regulation.

As diplomatic and economic relations develop in the countries of the modern world, creating new forms of foreign economic relations becomes an objective necessity. A significant degree of economic progress of each country is characterized by its foreign economic relations.

Thus, according to the forecasts of the World Economic Forum (WEF), inflation in the macroeconomic field, problems related to current economic realities, and living costs are predicted to be favorable conditions for economic activity in the G20 countries in the coming years (1). So, commenting on the New Economic Conditions of the WEF, it is stated that inflation is at a level that has not been predicted for decades, and this creates an incompleteness in the criterion of economic well-being in a particular group of G20 countries and these processes are characterized as a separate election against the countries.

It should be noted that the attempts to adjust the risk of international financial inflation in the aggressive forecasts of the world central banks are considered the excitement of the recession criterion in the global economy. Thus, the main principles, socioeconomic issues, and environmental problems discussed at the G20 summit in Egypt and Indonesia have become relevant. Thus, international organizations should balance the regulation of socioeconomic security measures with the growing technological security threats and cyber-attacks in geopolitics and address these problems in a way that achieves elimination.

Such criteria consider the political and economic progress of states, the creation and provision of new jobs for people, and the improvement of the socioeconomic situation in the country as necessary conditions.

Thus, the reliability of the geopolitical and socioeconomic system, the need for cooperation, and the protection of national sovereignty should become urgent. Geopolitical progress, macroeconomic stability, and protection of property rights, the process of renewal of the existing system on a world scale, determines the pace of socioeconomic progress since the beginning of the 21st century. In such an approach, the formation of the theory of socioeconomic well-being has been actualized.

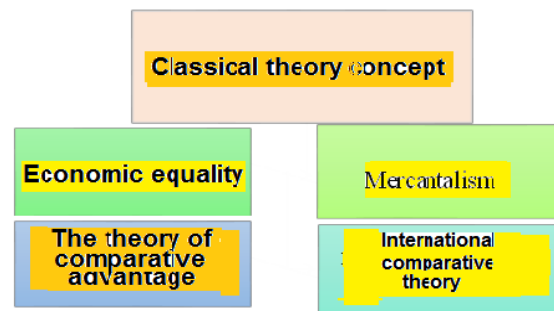


Figure 2. Macroeconomic stability and property rights protection

Based on various sources, the social concept developed by the author reflects the political and economic picture of the world. Thus, the changing economic realities in the political and economic conditions, the criteria that necessitate the regulation of socioeconomic security in one form or another on a global scale, have been considered worthy of appreciation by the United Nations.

According to the international comparative theory, political security requires economic regulation, and macroeconomic stability requires socioeconomic well-being. Thus, the guarantee of every political-economic security is regulated only and only by the state support and program. In this way, macroeconomic stability is formed, and the adjustment of inequalities in the direction of equality in the provision of socio-economic welfare reflects actual economic criteria.

For this reason, prices are regulated in the current economic conditions (according to the laws of demand and supply), inflation is balanced, citizens' social and economic well-being is ensured, and favorable conditions are created to create new jobs.

As mentioned by our president, the economic management and regulation criterion should ensure the food safety of the country's rural economy by producing an essential part of our country's food supply.

Thus, the state's primary goal is macroeconomic stability and socioeconomic well-being provision in economic management. To realize these goals, the continuous implementation of relevant economic measures for the sustainability of socioeconomic measures determines the macroeconomic stability of the country and the fundamentals of the protection of property rights.

Comparison of macroeconomic efficiency and socioeconomic equality

The scientific analysis of the theoretical foundations of macroeconomic efficiency and socioeconomic progress political security is a necessity of geopolitical realities. Thus, socioeconomic security protects the public relations system, which ensures society's continuous Development in the context of time and space from internal and external innovative threats.

For this reason, the main criterion of socioeconomic security is macroeconomic stability, elimination of unemployment, and creation of new jobs.

METHODS

Methodologically innovative policy has interpreted economic criteria in the concept of national security of Azerbaijan as the essence of socioeconomic well-being. Thus, several criteria have been defined in the direction of ensuring sustainable socioeconomic progress:

- Fiscal and free currency regime, formation of monetary policy;
- Development of human capital;
- Quality criteria in economic problems.
- Macroeconomic efficiency;
- Socioeconomic equality.

These criteria actualize balancing the actual, financial, and monetary policy in the formation of macroeconomic stability and the focus on the socioeconomic welfare progress of the entire economic system. Thus, the methodology for determining macroeconomic stability should include the provision of socioeconomic

well-being. However, to determine the norms of this criterion, the economic reality and the guarantee of macroeconomic stability are considered to be the criterion that increases the confidence of social and public relations in political conditions. The regulation of socioeconomic security is a necessary criterion for the stability of the country's political-economic and macro-situation due to the reconciliation of inequality with equality in actual economic conditions.

Thus, when classifying countries according to the amount of foreign debt, the World Bank compares countries with high and medium debt amounts as a general criterion.

For this reason, according to the normative evaluation of our country's economic security criterion, the main weight of foreign public debt in GDP is not more than 57%. These criteria are the logical result of accurate calculation with economic mathematical methods (5).

However, when these principles are compared with the world's countries, it becomes clear that the foreign public debt of the United States is 105.9% of the GDP (22 trillion dollars), and that of Japan is 221%. In this comparison, US and Japanese budget revenues and production processes regulate the economic risks inherent in the increase and decrease in the percentage of foreign public debt from imports and exports.

Thus, in geoeconomic Development in the countries of the modern world, the criterion of poverty is measured by the political-economical principle of different space and time. The main feature of these criteria is that social and economic well-being is regulated by internal support and not by external factors. For this reason, adjustment of geopolitical criteria with foreign economic strategy and geoeconomic strategy is necessary in terms of sustainable economic progress and security in the future.

Due to these criteria, the current economic analysis of the country (according to the data of the State Security Council) shows that the value of the services provided by consumers in 2022 was 44.9 billion manats; compared to 2021, the comparative prices increased by 4.7%.

However, in 2022, the nominal income of the country's population should increase by 20.2% to 50,159.5 million manats or an average of 5,059.5 manats per person.

In addition (according to the data of the SSC), the volume of foreign trade turnover in 2022 was 39814.4 million US dollars, including the volume of imports 34521.1 million US dollars, and the volume of production was 10459.5 million US dollars.

Thus, at the end of the 20th century, Azerbaijan was recognized as a country that ensured macroeconomic stability and a safe standard of living, advancing confidently through the period of progress in its political-economic and socio-cultural life.

Thus, political-economic progress and financial security for many years are essential to ensuring macroeconomic stability and the continued growth of socioeconomic well-being.

Thus, compared with the world's developed countries in modern political and economic conditions, the US economy is considered the largest country in the world in terms of nominal GDP and net wealth and the largest profitable economy in terms of purchasing power. So, according to 2019 data, the United States was the seventh country in the world in terms of income per person. The main reason is that the USA has the world's most innovative, solid economy. Besides, the most significant economic relations of the USA are China, Mexico, Japan, Germany, South Korea, the United Kingdom, France, India, Taiwan, Turkey, and Azerbaijan.

Thus, the United States is the largest importer and the second-largest exporter globally.

Thus, from the scientific analysis of the geopolitical and macroeconomic progress experiences of the world's countries, it is known that the USA was the country that achieved the most productive macroeconomic progress in the world until 1890.

For this reason, the New York Stock Exchange and NASDAQ are characterized as the world's largest stock exchange by trading volume, and it is considered the world's largest producer of oil and natural resources.

In addition, the total economic trade of the United States was 4.4 trillion dollars in 2018. It is because the center of the world's economic and financial organizations, the headquarters of 121 of the world's 444 largest companies, is in the United States.

Thus, foreign investments in the United States are approximately 4.4 trillion dollars, and American investments in foreign countries equal 5.19 trillion.

Thus, the accurate economic benchmark of the United States is described as follows. The Real Economic Picture of the United States

Nominal GDP

\$20.44 trillion (Q3 2018)

Real GDP growth 3.7% (Q3 2018)

2.1% (2019)

CPI inflation 2.2% (November 2018)

Unemployment

3.3% (November 2018)

Workforce

72.9% (November 2018)

Total public debt

\$21.85 trillion (November 2018)

Net income of national wealth

\$109.5 trillion (Q3 2021)

Source: prepared by the author based on various data.

Thus, for comparison, let us note that the Federal Reserve System (FED), the World Bank, and the Bank of England considered it necessary to readjust the accounting rates in the current year. The analysis shows that the price increase in the USA and countries worldwide is at the highest level in the last 20 years.

Thus, the Federal Reserve System (FED), the World Bank, and the Bank of England consider current inflation the main criterion in their economic regulatory forecasts. However, they have not defined political and economic measures to regulate it. \

At the same time, the Federal Reserve System (FED), which regulates the activity of the Central Bank of the United States, predicts an increase in the discount rate several times, i.e. 0.78%.

The strategy of monetarism in US economic policy existed during Reagan's rule. Thus, according to Reagan's political-economic program, he regulated the social-economic well-being of the less well-off segment of the population by reducing taxes. Thus, in 1981-82, Congress reduced taxes for the benefit of corporations, and in 1960, revenues in this area were 19.5% of budget revenue; in 1980, they were 15.9%, and in 1983, they were 5.19%.

For this reason, he regulated the macroeconomic stability in providing the socioeconomic program. Thus, if it was 15.9% of the total budget income in 1960, it was 30.5% in 1980 and 35.5% in 1983. However, in 1978, it was from 104.5 billion dollars to 227.8 billion dollars in 1985.

Although these political-economic methods created a relative incompleteness in the budget, they regulated the macroeconomic balance. Many international economists have characterized Reagan's economic policy as the pace of American progress.

At the same time, as a guarantor of the macro-economic stability of the USA in modern geopolitical conditions, they characterized the socioeconomic well-being provision of J. Biden's policy, the growth-rate program, and the growth of the Federal Reserve System as inflation-regulating criteria.

Thus, Monetarists associated economic growth with the growth of the money supply.

At the same time, neoliberalism ensures global regulation of economic growth. Thus, modern neoliberals consider planning important and regulating global socioeconomic provision an essential political-economic program.

Thus, while several areas for improvement in socioeconomic conditions exist in many countries, Russia is characterized by global economic criteria as usual.

Thus, some researchers consider Russia's territory, natural resources, geographical structure, political-economic situation, and social welfare picture necessary.

First of all, real wages and consumption growth are characterized as a measure of the progress of the Russian economy.

At the same time, despite being a war-torn country, inflation and employment rates are characterized by low and standard criteria.

Thus, macroeconomic employment is classified according to GNI calculated per capita in countries according to social welfare and income criteria. So, according to the calculations of the World Bank in 2001, the annual income of each person is defined as 747 US dollars, and the countries with less than these dimensions are low-income countries, and the countries with an income per capita of 747 or 2875 US dollars are above the average level. are considered low-income countries.

Thus, countries with an income of 2,875 or 9,105 US dollars are considered above-average, and countries with an average annual income of their citizens above 9,507 US dollars are classified as high-income countries.

Thus, a comparison can be made between a large number of countries. However, as regional integration processes intensify, national sovereignty is partially replaced by an adequate transition to super-governmental institutions. Thus, the country's internal economic criteria and national policy, the scope of influence of its traditions are decreasing, and internal processes are becoming global. Thus, if the provision of human rights and socioeconomic well-being is an internal issue of the country and the political-economic conditions are not regulated, these criteria create a geopolitical threat on a global scale. In such conditions, limiting the provision of social and economic progress causes chaos in the geopolitical landscape, which is considered a threat to national political and economic interests.

As an example of such ideas, we can mention the "Arab Spring" and other social-economic and political events in other countries. Under these conditions, the political and economic criteria are gradually modified.

From the analysis of these ideas, it is known that political-economic progress has passed through essential stages; security is classified into three groups according to conceptual approaches and references with different content related to socioeconomic security.

Thus, the political-economic situation of the period before Modernism, the socioeconomic security of the empires, and the socioeconomic security during the reign of religious ideology. These criteria determine the idealization of socioeconomic well-being in the current geo-economic conditions.

Political-economic provocation is a term unambiguously accepted in the Constitution of Azerbaijan and the world's countries as an attack on human rights, freedom, and socioeconomic well-being. First of all, in this terminology, rationality constitutes uncertainty in the socioeconomic issue and is characterized as all detail or external political-economic pressure.

The system's primary goal is economic innovation and macroeconomic stability, scientific political-economic and innovative safety, and socioeconomic well-being provision in modern conditions.

For this reason, National leader Heydar Aliyev noted that the restoration of political-economic security and social-economic well-being is one of the necessary conditions of the modern era. Such principles characterize the economic system's prevention fundamentals and renewable energy immunity.

From another context, the economic system should not be a danger to socioeconomic well-being; in world experience, such situations result in geopolitical-economic chaos.

If the criterion that creates a geopolitical threat forms a political-economic system, it is considered a direct source of danger in normal socioeconomic and social relations and activities. In geopolitical and social relations, it is not only about the relations specific to the socioeconomic system, but it is characterized as the interests of the general society as a whole. So, the general fit follows that the goal of the socioeconomic and political system is to ensure sustainable economic progress and the foundations of innovative security. Economic security and public security concepts cannot be equated in this sense. Heydar Aliyev noted that political and economic security should be the leading provider of security and macroeconomic stability in ensuring sustainable socioeconomic progress.

The main geopolitical and economic security criteria are innovation, renewable energy, and food. These principles make it necessary to adjust the theoretical concept of legal-political content in understanding the fundamental nature of economic security.

Thus, economic security and unemployment are geopolitical, macroeconomic stability, and socioeconomic threats, and it is in this context that conditions the analysis of rationality and the provision of new jobs.

Thus, socioeconomic well-being is the primary condition for strengthening successful macroeconomic stability, sustainable growth, a progressive society, science-based business, and state solidarity.

At the same time, the criterion of regulating the macroeconomic stability of the state, effective management of a free economy, strengthening of scientific institutions, and further liberalization of socioeconomic regimes are considered the main criteria of geoeconomic progress.

Thus, innovative socioeconomic welfare provision is one of the conditions for macroeconomic stability and civil defense in the current geopolitical and geoeconomic conditions.

Realizing these criteria forms an effective geoeconomic policy that serves sustainable macroeconomic stability and economic progress in civil defense.

Civil defense in the projected geopolitical progress and macroeconomic stability characterizes the realization of the following criteria for the socioeconomic Development of the country in the coming years (decade);

1. A competitive economy based on sustainable growth;
2. a society based on socioeconomic equality;
3. Socio-economically guaranteed human capital;
4. Modern innovative welfare;
5. Clean environment and civil defense country

Employment policy in socioeconomic protection. The criterion of innovative macroeconomic stability of the country is also the employment policy of the state and the formation of economic income as the basis of ensuring socioeconomic well-being.

Thus, the employment policy in macroeconomic stability is essential in ensuring the continuous economic progress of the country; its social solidarity, social cooperation, and sociocultural direction in society are the central conditional employment guarantees.

A favorable economic environment for socioeconomic and human well-being is essential in such conditions.

In the employment policy, adjusting the population's income by the coefficient of GDP is considered typical for studying differential socioeconomic welfare provision.

Thus, the employment policy is classified by the following criteria: Social Groups, Equality of per capita income to GDP, Food costs, Costs of non-food products, and Current Costs.

In world practice, employment policy is regulated by the basic principles of the Socioeconomic well-being of each person and the concept of human Development proposed by the UN. Productivity in macroeconomic stability is the activation of productivity growth in the socioeconomic activity of a person, continuously innovative regulated criteria of income.

Socioeconomic equality creates an environment for people to use their knowledge and skills to maximize efficiency in political-economic conditions and real life.

Sustainable macroeconomic progress, efficient operation of social and natural resources, renewable energy, protection of property rights, protection and restoration of natural resources for the welfare of the younger generation.

Social security of the population with science and education, purchasing power, human well-being, and income differences of the population are mainly determined by the criterion of economic activity of the citizen: Employment, the total composition of the employed population, Socioeconomic structure of the employed population, Employment level; According to forms of ownership, Population group engaged in additional work.

Thus, the civil security of the population is supported by the state, and its income and expenditure regulation is considered a criterion of socioeconomic well-being in consumption.

Increasing employment in ensuring macroeconomic stability characterizes the regulation of inequality in the socio-economic field. Monetarist concepts have been successfully used as an essential criterion for solving different countries' economic problems. In modern conditions, the anti-inflationary monetary policy conducted in our republic is characterized as the main direction of monetarist policy.

Thus, as a result of scientific research, the current goals and objectives of the country's GDP, knowledge, and education/ It is related to the application of information technologies in agriculture and the provision of sustainable economic progress. Thus, the growth of socioeconomic well-being and the creation of new jobs are conditioned by the programming of purposeful measures in the direction of the organization of reliable socioeconomic protection of the population.

Thus, the growth of socioeconomic welfare is the main criterion for implementing all geopolitical programs. For this reason, in the current conditions, the main direction of the political and economic activity of the state in Azerbaijan is conditioned by the principles of a "strong economy and strong state." Thus, the main principle of economic diplomacy in the geopolitical landscape is realizing a sustainable growth program of socioeconomic welfare.

In this regard, in 1994, Heydar Aliyev's first large-scale decree, "On measures to strengthen the social protection of the population and stabilize the financial situation," created the foundations of macroeconomic stability. Thus, the goals and objectives of ensuring macroeconomic stability are characterized by the orientation of socioeconomic well-being for the medium and long term. Thus, the political-economic measure implemented by preparing an action program in various fields of macroeconomic stability is conditioned by its reflection on the socioeconomic life of the country.

Thus, President Ilham Aliyev's goal-oriented activities related to the political-economic and socioeconomic well-being of the country during the years 2003-2017 ensured a systematic and comprehensive approach to solving problems. In addition, each country's food security is considered one of the main conditions of national economic security and a decisive criterion in macroeconomic stability. Thus, food security and the country's food supply guarantee macroeconomic stability and the solidity of the state's political-economic and social welfare criterion. Thus, food security is mainly determined by socioeconomic and political-economic criteria.

According to the socioeconomic criterion, each state must provide its citizens with essential food consumption by the accepted norms. These principles are mainly reflected in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security as a commitment. At the same time, the political-economic criterion of food security stipulates that providing food to citizens is based on local production and regulating the country's food needs. Food safety is a term that has already been accepted in world practice and is now widely used.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Thus, macroeconomic stability and its security criteria determine the progress of sustainable socioeconomic well-being in the coming decades. Thus, the main direction of the artificial model of civil defense, macroeconomic stability, the political-economic criterion, and its content should be aimed at sustainable economic progress. These principles are conditioned based on the provision of socioeconomic welfare and the progress of macroeconomic stability.

Thus, the basis of the liberalization of the trade regime will provide the country's population with imported products and lead to a significant increase in the share of food products in the structure of imports in macroeconomic stability. According to world experience, food security is the main criterion that is evaluated by the country's degree of independence in the food supply field. Suppose we consider that macro-economic stability and protection of civil rights, provision of geopolitical socioeconomic welfare is one of the necessary forms of security. Thus, economic security is the basis of the logical consequence of the necessity created by sustainable progress.

CONCLUSION

For comparison, it is necessary to note that the former post-Soviet countries, including Azerbaijan, typically ensured macroeconomic stability, food security, and national political-economic security. Thus, the country's geopolitical progress, macroeconomic stability, and civil rights protection guarantee socioeconomic progress. It protects the public relations system, which ensures society's continuous Development in the context of socioeconomic security in time and space from internal and external innovative threats. For this reason, the main criterion of socioeconomic security is macroeconomic stability, elimination of unemployment, and creation of new jobs.

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