

trends of modern times. Extensive advocacy and advocacy on SDGs should be conducted through human rights in the field of information. In order to organize a high level of cooperation for the sake of 2030 Agenda, it is necessary to consider the extensive use of human rights in information sphere, media rights and Internet freedoms in particular. Improving the quality and effectiveness of education is not only seen as a separate development goal, but also plays a key role in the implementation of all Sustainable Development Goals and all human rights. From this point of view, serious attention should be paid to the legal regulation of education in information and knowledge societies to preserve sustainability.

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### **THE EXAMINATION OF THE ROLE OF THE CONCEPT OF SOVEREIGNTY IN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM**

The history of our world is certainly not devoid of disputes and conflicts that have shattered the ability to exercise control over a previously held territory by the state governments all across the globe. Such catastrophic losses for the defeated and grandiose achievements for the victors have defined and described our world for so long with the cost of countless lives of the innocent, yet even today, when sovereignty has undeniably become one of the most frequently used terms in public discourse on international political events, it is surprisingly difficult to ascertain exactly when the sovereignty of the state gets violated or even should be violated. The international relations scholars distinguish between two types of sovereignty - the internal, focusing on the existence of decision-making institutional forms of organization inside a country that has the ability to significantly affect and lead the citizenry and become a source of order and justice; and external - the idea that states are to be viewed as independent from each other with clearly defined territories and autonomy

based on reciprocal non-interference. I will argue that these principles have become the basis of post-Westphalian international law. Yet, due to the largely anarchic nature of the international system, state sovereignty is being violated in the modern world as well, for a variety of reasons. By discussing the instances of violation of Ukrainian and Georgian sovereignty, I will explore the concepts of security dilemma in the international practice and the contending views of sovereignty by the involving actors in the aforementioned examples of conflict. Additionally, I will analyze the friction that exists between the idea of sovereignty as an inviolable entitlement, and the global precedent of the Responsibility to Protect by exclusively focusing on western interference in the failed states of the Middle Eastern region. By examining contending views on the boundaries of world actors' foreign military activities, and the established practice of international arbiters in the form of international courts and partnership organizations, I will try to uncover the modern obscurity around the subject and contend that sovereignty should never be taken for granted.

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