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World Order Transformations and Sustainable Development Goals: Challenges and Opportunities for Disability Inclusion

Abstract

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE: This study aims to investigate the intersection of world order transformations, sustainable development goals, and their implications for individuals with disabilities. It seeks to analyze how shifts in global governance structures and sustainable development agendas either include or marginalize people with disabilities.

THE RESEARCH PROBLEM AND METHODS: The research problem focuses on the potential exclusion of people with disabilities from global development efforts amid evolving world orders and sustainable development initiatives. This study employs a qualitative approach, incorporating literature review, policy analysis, and case studies to examine the multifaceted dynamics involved.

THE PROCESS OF ARGUMENTATION: Through an examination of the historical context of world order transformations, an analysis of international development agendas, and an evaluation of their impact on individuals with disabilities, the study builds a nuanced argument. It explores how global governance structures can either facilitate or impede the inclusion of people with disabilities in sustainable development initiatives.

RESEARCH RESULTS: Findings indicate that, although notable progress has been made in recognizing disability rights within global development frameworks, significant gaps remain. Transformations in world order frequently fail

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to adequately address the diverse needs and experiences of individuals with disabilities, thereby perpetuating systemic inequalities.

CONCLUSIONS, INNOVATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The study concludes that a more inclusive approach to global governance and sustainable development is essential for ensuring the full participation and empowerment of people with disabilities. It underscores the need for policy coherence, intersectional approaches, and meaningful engagement with disabled communities in shaping development agendas. This research provides innovative insights into the complex interplay between global politics, sustainable development, and disability rights. It recommends prioritizing disability-inclusive policies, fostering partnerships with disability organizations, and integrating disability perspectives across all levels of decision-making to establish more equitable and sustainable development pathways.

KEYWORDS:

sustainable development, disability rights, global governance, inclusivity, marginalized communities

INTRODUCTION

In an era marked by rapid geopolitical shifts and an increasing focus on sustainable development, the intersection of global governance and disability rights is a critical area of study. The primary aim of this study is to examine how transformations in the world order and sustainable development agendas impact the inclusion of people with disabilities (PwD). By analyzing both historical and contemporary contexts, this research seeks to determine whether these global changes facilitate or obstruct the integration of disabled individuals within broader development frameworks.

The study's objective is to assess the intersection between world order transformations and sustainable development goals (SDGs), with particular attention to their implications for individuals with disabilities. This analysis involves a comprehensive examination of how shifts in global governance structures and sustainable development initiatives address—or fail to address—the needs of disabled populations. The goal is to identify both advancements made and persistent gaps within international development agendas regarding disability inclusion.

The central research issue is the potential marginalization of people with disabilities amidst evolving global governance and development paradigms. Despite international commitments to inclusive development, a significant risk remains that disabled individuals may be overlooked in implementing these agendas. To address this issue, the study employs a qualitative methodology that includes a comprehensive literature review, policy analysis, and detailed case studies. This approach allows for an in-depth exploration of the complex dynamics influencing the inclusion of disabled individuals in sustainable development processes.

The argumentation begins with a historical analysis of world order transformations, providing context for current global governance structures. This is followed by an examination of international development agendas, particularly the SDGs, and their specific provisions (or lack thereof) for disability rights. The study assesses the real-world impact of these agendas on people with disabilities, using case studies to illustrate both successes and shortcomings. Through this multifaceted analysis, the research constructs a nuanced argument regarding the role of global governance in either promoting or impeding disability inclusion within sustainable development.

The findings reveal that, while progress has been made in recognizing disability rights within global development frameworks, substantial gaps persist. Many world order transformations fail to sufficiently address the diverse needs of disabled individuals, resulting in systemic inequalities. These gaps underscore the disconnect between high-level policy commitments and the lived realities of PwD.

The study concludes that a genuinely inclusive approach to global governance and sustainable development is essential for the full participation and empowerment of disabled individuals. It emphasizes the need for coherent policies integrating disability perspectives, intersectional approaches that consider multiple identity dimensions, and meaningful engagement with disabled communities in shaping development agendas.

This research offers novel insights into the interplay between global politics, sustainable development, and disability rights. It recommends prioritizing disability-inclusive policies, fostering partnerships with disability organizations, and mainstreaming disability

perspectives across all decision-making levels. Such measures are crucial for establishing equitable and sustainable development pathways that empower people with disabilities.

In conclusion, the study underscores the imperative for global governance structures to evolve in ways that actively promote the rights and inclusion of people with disabilities. By doing so, the international community can move closer to realizing the SDGs' vision of leaving no one behind.

This study follows a structured format comprising five sections: Section 1 presents a Literature Review, establishing the concept of micro-enterprises as conducive work environments for people with disabilities. Section 2 outlines the Research Methodology, detailing the approach and techniques employed in the study. Section 3 presents Results and Discussion, providing the findings derived from the research and analysis. Section 4 serves as the Conclusion and Recommendations, summarizing the study's key outcomes and practical suggestions. Lastly, Section 5: Limitations and Future Research, offers insights into the study's constraints and outlines potential avenues for future investigation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Political World Order Transformation According Situation People with Disabilities

The transformation of the political world order, marked by shifts in power dynamics, evolving governance structures, and emerging global policies, has a profound impact on the situation of people with disabilities. Historically, people with disabilities have experienced marginalization and exclusion from many aspects of societal development; these transformations thus present both challenges and opportunities for their inclusion and empowerment (Claassens, 2010).

Traditionally, global policies were dictated by a few powerful nations, often without adequately considering marginalized groups, including individuals with disabilities. The focus on economic growth and political stability frequently overshadowed human rights concerns. However, with the rise of international human rights

movements and the adoption of frameworks such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2006, a growing recognition of the necessity to incorporate disability rights into global agendas has emerged (United Nations, 2007; Laes, 2011).

In recent years, the global political landscape has undergone significant changes, with the rise of multipolarity — where multiple countries influence global governance — and the growing influence of non-state actors, including international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and transnational advocacy networks. This shift has led to more diverse and inclusive policymaking processes. For example, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations in 2015, explicitly include targets related to disability, aiming to ensure equal access to education, employment, and other opportunities for people with disabilities (Czerkawski & Małecka, 2022; Agbedahin, 2019).

Despite these advancements, significant gaps persist. Many countries continue to lack the necessary legal frameworks and institutional mechanisms to fully implement and enforce disability rights. Additionally, political instability and economic challenges in various regions can impede progress, as governments prioritize other issues over disability inclusion.

The current transformation of the world order presents unique opportunities for enhancing the situation of people with disabilities. The increasing emphasis on human rights and social justice within international discourse can catalyze more inclusive policies and practices. Furthermore, the growing role of civil society and advocacy groups provides a platform for disabled individuals to voice their concerns and influence policy decisions (Czerkawski et al., 2021).

However, these opportunities are accompanied by challenges. The uneven implementation of international agreements and varying levels of commitment among countries can lead to disparities in disability inclusion. Moreover, in regions experiencing political turmoil or economic hardship, the needs of people with disabilities may be further marginalized.

To leverage the potential of world order transformations for the benefit of people with disabilities, a concerted effort is required from all stakeholders. Governments must prioritize the development and

enforcement of disability-inclusive policies. International organizations should provide technical and financial support to countries lagging in implementation. Civil society organizations and disabled persons' organizations (DPOs) must continue to advocate for the rights of people with disabilities and hold governments accountable.

In conclusion, although the transformation of the political world order offers promising avenues for improving the situation of people with disabilities, realizing these opportunities demands sustained commitment and collaboration across all levels of governance. By fostering a more inclusive global framework, the international community can ensure that people with disabilities are not left behind in the pursuit of sustainable and equitable development.

Concept of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is regarded as one of the most significant trends in contemporary economics and administration, aiming to eliminate social disparities on a global scale. This concept, emerging in the 1960s, highlighted pressing issues of an ecological nature, such as environmental pollution, which was often accepted by entrepreneurs as a cost of profit, and social challenges related to the growing population and their needs. As a result of ecosystem degradation from industrial activities, the efforts to protect valuable species were deemed insufficient (Jabareen., 2008; Parris & Kates, 2003; Patel, 2019; Mitlin, 1992; United Nations, 1949).

A pivotal moment of the 20th century occurred with the presentation of the report "Problems of the Human Environment" at the United Nations (UN) General Assembly session on May 26, 1969, by the Third Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant. This report underscored that, for the first time in history, humanity faced a global crisis brought about by the degradation of the natural environment due to human interference. U Thant supported this thesis with alarming statistical data and called for coordinated international action to save the environment. The data presented reportedly shocked the global public and, according to observers, contributed to the transformation of weak nature conservation organizations into dynamic ecological movements (Pawłowski & Pawłowski, 2016; Meadows et al., 2013; Young, 1994; see also Habuda & Radecki, 2009).

This concept evolved in the 1980s to promote the responsible use of planetary resources, ensuring they support both the current generation's prosperity and future needs. Initiatives included reducing non-renewable resources and eliminating hazardous, toxic, or non-recyclable materials from production processes (Jodkowska, 2011; Larson, 2007; see also Brundtland, 1987).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as The Global Goals, constitute an action plan aimed at transformative global changes, ensuring the needs of the current generation are met sustainably while respecting the environment and considering future generations' needs. Adopted by the United Nations in 2015, these goals represent a universal call to action to eliminate poverty, protect the planet, and promote peace and prosperity by 2030. The 17 SDGs are interrelated, acknowledging that efforts in one area, including social, economic, or environmental domains, influence outcomes in others (Hák et al., 2016).

The establishment of the SDGs represents not only the UN's response to growing environmental and social challenges but also aligns with the European Union's efforts. The EU promotes the need to harmonize economic, ecological, and social objectives. The "Europe 2020" strategy, adopted in 2010 for smart, sustainable, and inclusive growth, prioritized supporting an economy that efficiently uses resources, is environmentally friendly and competitive, and maintains high employment rates, ensuring social and territorial cohesion (EUR-Lex, 2020; Silander, 2019; Woźniak, 2016).

The SDGs closely align with the overarching objectives of the International Labor Organization (ILO), specifically regarding the role of economic entities—from microenterprises to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)—in promoting employment (Liñán, Paul, & Fayolle, 2020; Małeczka, Czerkawski, & Weber, 2021; ILO, 2015). The ILO emphasizes two primary SDGs:

- SDG 8: promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all; this objective addresses the exclusion of vulnerable groups from the labor market, focusing on factors such as gender, social status, and disability
- SDG 10: reduce inequalities within and among countries; this goal aligns with the ILO's vision of decent work, emphasizing the importance of creating an environment in which all societal

members can actively contribute to and benefit from economic growth (UN, 2023; EEIP, 2023).

The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted on December 13, 2006, mandates that the Republic of Poland fully include people with disabilities in social life on equal terms. Specific articles of this Convention—such as Article 9 (accessibility), Article 24 (education), Article 25 (health), Article 26 (rehabilitation), Article 27 (work), Article 28 (social security), Article 29 (participation in public life), and Article 30 (culture and sport)—enable people with disabilities to claim their rights from the state (PSOUU, 2008; see also MRPiPS, n.d.).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a qualitative research methodology to examine the intersection of world order transformations, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and their implications for individuals with disabilities. This approach is comprehensive and multifaceted, enabling in-depth exploration of complex issues.

The research design systematically analyzes the inclusion of people with disabilities within evolving global governance and sustainable development frameworks. The research project systematically analyzes the inclusion of persons with disabilities within the evolving frameworks of global governance and sustainable development. It comprises three main components: a literature review spanning from 1987 to 2023, an analysis of policies enacted during this period, and case studies, each contributing to a comprehensive understanding. Key sources include scholarly articles, international policy documents, and NGO and DPO reports from non-governmental organizations and disabled persons' organizations, such as the 1949 United Nations General Assembly resolutions. These sources are utilized to identify themes, knowledge gaps, and areas where disability perspectives are either incorporated or overlooked.

The policy analysis examines international, regional, and national policies on sustainable development and disability inclusion. Key documents include the SDGs, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), and national action plans, evaluating their coherence and effectiveness.

To complement these, case studies from diverse regions provide concrete examples of how governance transformations and sustainable development initiatives impact people with disabilities on the ground. Selected cases represent various levels of economic development and political contexts, using data from document analysis, stakeholder interviews, and, where feasible, field observations.

Data collection follows a systematic process to ensure reliability and validity. Literature is sourced from academic databases, and policy documents from official organizations. Interviews and observations follow ethical guidelines, with informed consent. Data analysis involves thematic coding and comparative analysis to highlight patterns, offering a nuanced view of how global and local dynamics influence disability inclusion.

Ethical considerations are paramount, particularly given the focus on marginalized communities. Confidentiality, informed consent, and respect for participant autonomy are strictly upheld. By integrating literature review, policy analysis, and case studies, this research establishes a robust framework for investigating the interplay between world order transformations, sustainable development, and disability inclusion. The qualitative approach offers insights that are both theoretically rich and practically relevant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of this study reveal a complex landscape in which the evolving political world order and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) intersect with efforts toward disability inclusion. Despite international frameworks advocating for the rights of people with disabilities, significant disparities and gaps persist across different regions and governance levels. The analysis indicates a substantial increase in the recognition of disability rights within global development frameworks. Documents such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the inclusion of disability-specific targets in the SDGs illustrate a growing awareness and commitment to disability inclusion. However, the implementation of these frameworks varies widely.

A critical finding is the inconsistency in policy coherence and implementation. While international commitments are clearly articulated, translating these commitments into national and local policies remains challenging. Although many countries have developed national disability action plans, these plans often lack the necessary resources, institutional support, and monitoring mechanisms for effective implementation. This gap between policy and practice is particularly pronounced in low-income and politically unstable regions (Despres & Chauvel, 1999; Gao, Li, & Clarke, 2008).

The transformation of the political world order, marked by the rise of multipolarity and the increasing influence of non-state actors, has produced mixed impacts on disability inclusion. On one hand, the diversification of power has allowed more voices, including those of disabled persons' organizations (DPOs), to be heard in international forums. On the other hand, geopolitical tensions and economic disparities have sometimes led to the deprioritization of disability issues in favor of more immediate political and economic concerns.

The case studies from different geographical regions highlight the varied experiences of people with disabilities in the context of global governance and sustainable development:

1. Scandinavian Countries: in nations such as Sweden and Norway, robust social welfare systems and strong institutional support have resulted in high levels of disability inclusion; these countries have effectively integrated disability rights into their national policies and development agendas, ensuring comprehensive support for disabled individuals
2. Sub-Saharan Africa: in contrast, many sub-Saharan African countries face significant challenges in implementing disability-inclusive policies due to limited resources, political instability, and socio-economic constraints; despite international commitments, the lack of infrastructure and institutional capacity impedes effective disability inclusion
3. Southeast Asia: countries in this region present a mixed picture; while nations such as Singapore have made notable progress in integrating disability rights into their development frameworks, others continue to encounter substantial barriers due to cultural stigmas and insufficient policy enforcement (Weiland et al., 2021).

The findings underscore the importance of a multifaceted approach to disability inclusion within the context of global governance and sustainable development. A central theme emerging from this study is the disconnect between policy and practice. Although international frameworks like the CRPD and SDGs provide a solid foundation for disability rights, their implementation at national and local levels is often inconsistent. This inconsistency can be attributed to a lack of political will, insufficient funding, and inadequate infrastructure. Bridging this gap necessitates a concerted effort to align national policies with international commitments and to ensure adequate resources and monitoring mechanisms are in place.

The transformation of global governance structures presents both opportunities and challenges for disability inclusion. The rise of multipolarity and the involvement of non-state actors have democratized global policymaking to some extent, permitting greater participation by marginalized groups, including people with disabilities. However, these same transformations can also lead to fragmentation and uneven policy implementation. To address these challenges, a stronger emphasis on international cooperation and the harmonization of disability policies across different governance levels is required.

The case studies highlight the importance of considering local contexts in disability inclusion efforts. While international frameworks provide overarching guidelines, the specific needs and challenges of people with disabilities vary significantly across regions. Tailoring policies to local contexts and ensuring that they are culturally and economically appropriate is essential for successful implementation. This approach requires active engagement with local disability communities and organizations to understand their unique perspectives and needs.

Another key insight from this study is the necessity of an intersectional approach to disability inclusion. Individuals with disabilities often experience multiple layers of marginalization based on gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and other factors. Sustainable development policies must adopt an intersectional lens to address these intersecting forms of discrimination effectively. This includes integrating disability perspectives into broader social justice and human rights agendas, ensuring that disability issues are not isolated or treated independently (Małecka & Czerkowski, 2023; Weiland et al., 2021).

Based on the findings, several recommendations emerge for enhancing disability inclusion within the framework of global governance and sustainable development:

1. strengthen policy implementation: governments should prioritize the implementation of existing disability-inclusive policies, providing the necessary resources and establishing robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks
2. foster international cooperation: enhanced cooperation among countries, international organizations, and NGOs can facilitate the sharing of best practices, provision of technical assistance, and mobilization of resources for disability inclusion
3. promote local engagement: active involvement of local disability communities in policymaking processes is essential. This can be achieved through participatory approaches and partnerships with DPOs
4. adopt intersectional approaches: policies should address the multiple dimensions of marginalization that people with disabilities face, ensuring a holistic and inclusive approach to sustainable development.

In conclusion, while substantial progress has been made in recognizing the rights of people with disabilities within global governance and sustainable development frameworks, considerable work remains. Bridging the gap between policy and practice, leveraging the opportunities presented by transformations in the world order, and adopting intersectional and context-specific approaches are crucial for achieving genuine disability inclusion and ensuring that no one is left behind in the global development agenda.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study underscores the critical need for a more inclusive approach to global governance and sustainable development, with an emphasis on the rights and inclusion of people with disabilities. Despite significant advancements through international frameworks such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), substantial gaps persist in their implementation. The findings reveal

a persistent disconnect between high-level policy commitments and the lived realities of disabled individuals, particularly in low-income and politically unstable regions.

The transformation of the political world order, marked by increasing multipolarity and the rise of non-state actors, presents both opportunities and challenges for disability inclusion. While these shifts have partially democratized global policymaking, they have also led to fragmented and uneven implementation of disability-inclusive policies. The case studies from various geographical regions emphasize the importance of tailoring disability inclusion efforts to local contexts, acknowledging the diverse needs and challenges faced by people with disabilities.

Based on these findings, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance the inclusion of people with disabilities within the context of global governance and sustainable development:

1. Strengthen Policy Implementation
 - Resource Allocation: Sufficient resources must be allocated by governments to ensure the effective implementation of disability-inclusive policies. This includes funding for accessibility improvements, disability services, and support programs.
 - Monitoring and Evaluation: Robust frameworks for monitoring and evaluating the impact of disability policies should be established. Regular assessments can help identify gaps and areas for improvement, ensuring that policies remain responsive to the needs of disabled individuals.
2. Enhance International Cooperation
 - Best Practices and Technical Assistance: Support for international cooperation should be expanded to facilitate the sharing of best practices and provide technical assistance to countries facing challenges in policy implementation. Organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank are pivotal in facilitating such cooperation.
 - Global Disability Advocacy: Global advocacy efforts should be strengthened by supporting international disability organizations and networks. These groups can amplify the voices of disabled individuals and advocate for their rights on a global scale.

3. Promote Local Engagement
 - Participatory Policy-Making: Active involvement of local disability communities in policymaking processes should be ensured. This can be achieved through participatory approaches, including consultations, public hearings, and partnerships with organizations of people with disabilities (DPOs).
 - Community-Based Programs: Community-based programs should be developed to address the specific needs of disabled individuals in different regions. Tailoring initiatives to local contexts ensures that they are culturally and economically appropriate.
4. Adopt Intersectional Approaches
 - Multi-Dimensional Policies: Policies should be developed to address the multiple dimensions of marginalization faced by people with disabilities, including factors such as gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status.
 - Integrated Social Justice Frameworks: Disability perspectives should be integrated into broader social justice and human rights agendas, ensuring that disability issues are not isolated but rather incorporated into an inclusive framework that promotes a holistic approach to development.
5. Raise Awareness and Education
 - Public Awareness Campaigns: Public awareness campaigns should be conducted to educate society about the rights and contributions of people with disabilities. Reducing stigma and discrimination is essential for fostering an inclusive environment.
 - Capacity Building: Investment in capacity-building initiatives for government officials, service providers, and community leaders is recommended to enhance understanding of disability rights and inclusion.

The realization of genuine disability inclusion necessitates sustained dedication from all stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, civil society, and local communities. By implementing these recommendations, the international community can progress toward achieving a vision of sustainable development that genuinely includes and empowers people with disabilities, ensuring that no one is left behind.

The recommendations presented in the study should be adapted to the specific contexts of each of the analyzed geographical regions. Each region differs in terms of political, economic, socio-cultural contexts, and the level of development of infrastructure and awareness regarding the inclusion of persons with disabilities. Below is an outline of how the recommendations may differ depending on the regional context:

1. Low-Income Countries
 - Priorities: Emphasis should be placed on basic infrastructure and ensuring access to services for persons with disabilities
 - Recommendations
 - Financial resources must be allocated internationally to improve accessibility and basic infrastructure
 - Support for local organizations working for persons with disabilities (DPOs) should be provided to strengthen their position in dialogue with authorities
 - Low-cost programs should be developed that account for local economic and social constraints.
2. Middle-Income Countries
 - Priorities: Existing support systems should be expanded, and persons with disabilities should be integrated into social and economic development programs
 - Recommendations
 - Monitoring and evaluation systems should be introduced to ensure more effective policy implementation
 - Knowledge and technology transfer from developed countries should be facilitated to support the development of local technological solutions
 - Educational programs and social campaigns should be expanded to reduce stigmatization.
3. High-Income Countries
 - Priorities: Advanced, multidimensional policies supporting diversity and intersectionality should be implemented
 - Recommendations
 - Innovative programs, including digital assistive tools and advanced assistive devices for persons with disabilities, should be developed and financed
 - Support for international networks advocating for the inclusion of persons with disabilities should be strengthened

- Research and policies promoting the inclusion of persons with disabilities in areas such as labor markets and higher education should be prioritized.
4. Politically Unstable Countries
- Priorities: Crisis response and the protection of basic rights of persons with disabilities in contexts of conflict and instability must be ensured
 - Recommendations
 - Humanitarian aid should be directed to ensure access to basic services such as healthcare, education, and technical assistance
 - Collaboration with international organizations must be strengthened to safeguard the rights of persons with disabilities during crises
 - Risk reduction measures, including the inclusion of persons with disabilities in crisis response and recovery plans, should be promoted.

Each region requires a tailored approach that considers its socio-economic, political, and cultural contexts. It is essential to maintain flexibility in actions, involve local communities in decision-making processes, and apply differentiated support tailored to the specific needs and challenges of each region.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

While this study provides valuable insights into the intersection of world order transformations, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the situation of people with disabilities, several limitations should be acknowledged:

1. Scope and Generalizability

The study's findings, based on a limited number of case studies from various regions, may not fully capture the diversity of experiences and challenges faced by people with disabilities worldwide

2. Data Availability and Reliability

Reliance on available literature, policy documents, and interviews limits comprehensive analysis in regions where disability inclusion data is scarce or unreliable, potentially leading to gaps in findings

3. Implementation Focus

The study emphasizes national-level implementation of international frameworks, with limited coverage of grassroots initiatives that significantly impact disability inclusion

4. Temporal Limitations

As a snapshot of current disability inclusion amid world order shifts, the study may not fully reflect rapid political and economic changes affecting future inclusion

5. Interview Limitations

A relatively small number of stakeholder interviews may result in some underrepresented perspectives, particularly from marginalized disabled communities. Future Research Recommendations:

1. Expanded Case Studies to improve generalizability across diverse political, economic, and cultural contexts
2. Longitudinal Studies to track long-term changes and identify trends
3. Community-Level Research involving participatory methods to understand grassroots impacts
4. Quantitative Analysis to broaden empirical insights and understand inclusion challenges
5. Intersectionality Focus on the interplay of disability with other factors like gender and socioeconomic status
6. Policy Impact Evaluation to assess policy effectiveness in improving disability inclusion
7. Technological and Social Innovations to explore how digital tools and assistive devices support inclusion.

In conclusion, while this study provides a foundational understanding of the links between global governance, sustainable development, and disability inclusion, addressing its limitations in future research can enrich the field. Broader scope, diverse methods, and a focus on intersectionality and grassroots efforts will support more effective, inclusive policies.

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