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## Sustainable development - A study of its goals, dimensions and methods of achieving-

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# Sustainable development - A study of its goals, dimensions and methods of achieving-

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**Abstract.** A large number of researchers have been interested in studying sustainable development, its concept, importance, dimensions and objectives due to its great impact in bringing about radical changes in the human society in its various aspects, and the great importance it constitutes in various human and scientific sciences. The research addressed the study of the stages of development of the concept of sustainable development, the most important characteristics, advantages, goals, and dimensions of which it was characterized by the human being one of its most important goals and focus of attention in order to achieve prosperity, justice and equality and make him able to face life and the changes that occur around him positively and effectively with concern for the environment and keeping pace with technological development and rejecting poverty and unemployment. The research pointed to the most important indicators of sustainable development in various aspects, and the most important areas of sustainable development such as food, health, poverty and others, as it deals with natural resources as limited resources, and the research discussed the most prominent factors that affect the achievement of its goals and constitute a major obstacle to it, as well as the most prominent methods of achieving sustainable development. The reality of local and international sustainable development is one of the most important topics discussed in the research, as well as the need to achieve integration, incorporation and cohesion between sustainable and human development .

## 1. Introduction

The study of the concept of sustainable development and its goals and dimensions is very important, so it has received the attention of a large number of researchers and those interested in it, due to its importance and great impact in various human and scientific sciences, and the society's need for it due to the many problems it faces in the economic, political, social and environmental aspects.

The research sheds light on the concept of sustainable development and its stages of development in accordance with the achievement of its content and goals in terms of human well-being, justice and equality. The research addressed the most important characteristics of sustainable development and its achievements in terms of continuity, inclusiveness and justice, as well as its goals and objectives by referring to the human assistance in order to achieve his goals and enjoy his rights and feelings. on justice and equality with his peers, respecting the environment and linking modern technology with society's goals.

The research discussed the dimensions of sustainable development such as the economic, social, political, technological, and environmental dimensions, and the most important principles and main areas of it, which include food, health, education, energy and housing.

The research also dealt with, economic, political, social, environmental and technological indicators of sustainable development, in addition to discussing the most important factors that affect the achievement of sustainable development in its various aspects.

The research addressed methods to achieve sustainable development, the most important of which is planning when implementing projects and taking into account the ideal and thoughtful use of natural resources, as well as discussing the reality of sustainable development at the international and local levels.

Among the important topics mentioned by the research is the integration between sustainable development, human development and the international measurement of human development and its importance.

## 2. The concept of sustainable development

Sustainable Development (SD) is defined as a dynamic process consisting of a series of balanced social, economic and environmental measures and changes aimed at developing human energies, developing and

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protecting the land, cities and trade, in a manner that secures the needs of society, its welfare, security, safety and prosperity, without compromising the ability of future generations to achieve that in the future [1].

William Ruckelshaus, Director of US Environmental Protection, defined it as that process that recognizes the need to achieve economic growth compatible with the capabilities of the environment, on the grounds that economic development and environmental preservation are complementary, not contradictory, processes [2].

According to the foregoing, it means creating productive work conditions that provide income and a better life for all peoples, provided that this does not mean reducing them to enhancing economic and material benefit or well-being only, but rather seeks to develop human capabilities in a healthy environment that contributes to raising the scientific, cultural and social level of society [3].

The World Resources Report issued in 1992 at the end of 1994 defined the sustainable development according to successive stages, which are as follows [4]:

The first stage: sustainable development moves society to the era of clean industries and technologies that use the least possible energy and resources, and produce the least amount of gases and pollutants that raise the earth's temperature and lead to the erosion of the ozone layer.

The second stage: In this stage, efforts are made to stabilize population growth, and to limit migration to cities to prevent overpopulation in them and the resulting polluting waste products, by providing all services to rural residents.

The third stage: making sustainable development a permanent reason for developing the quality of human life, taking into account the ability of the ecosystem to develop life potentials.

The fourth stage: sustainable development is represented by the optimal management of natural resources, through obtaining the maximum benefits of economic development, provided that the services and quality of natural resources are preserved.

### **3. Characteristics of sustainable development**

Among the most important characteristics of sustainable development are the following [5]:

1-Inclusiveness.

2-Continuity.

3- Justice.

4-Balance.

5-Sustainable development does not bear fruit for the present generations at the expense of future generations.

6-Avoid extravagance, misuse, or exploitation of resources.

7-Taking into account the environmental dimension in all its projects.

8-Maximize the value of popular participation, or the participation of citizens in all stages of development work.

9-The complete organic link between the economy, the environment and society, each has its own perspective.

### **4. Sustainable Development Goals**

Sustainable development seeks to improve the quality of human life, but not at the expense of the environment, and in its general meaning it does not deviate from being a rational exploitation of natural resources so that this exploitation of resources does not exceed the rates of their natural regeneration, especially in the case of non-renewable resources, and this exploitation must be in ways and methods does not lead to the production of waste in quantities that the environment cannot absorb, transform and consumed\_, given that the future of the population and their security in any region of the world depends on the health of the environment in which they live, and here the importance of sustainable development for current and future generations emerges under conditions of balance between consumption rates and renewable resources without causing harm to the environment, and in this regard, one of the most important achievements of the 1994 conference on Population and Development is to expand the concept of development from its narrow economic sphere to a broad comprehensive concept of the quality of life, whether in the present or the future [2].

The goals of sustainable development can be summarized as follows:

1-Building a person is capable to face the life and the changes that occur around him in a positive and effective manner, helping the individual to think positively and creatively, changing his outlook from a superficial to a deeper and different view of the life around him, and teaching the individual to master effective communication skills in order to enrich communicate with society in an ethical and influential manner, expressing himself with everyone, and helping him to develop his performance and capabilities in order to find suitable job, and teaching

him the value and importance of time, training him in his management skills and arts, teaching him how to use his energies and talents and setting goals for his life, and teaching him how to deal with the problems facing him in a positive and effective manner [3,6].

2- Achieving a better quality of life for the population: through planning and implementing development policies to improve the quality of life of the population in society economically, socially, and psychologically, by focusing on the qualitative aspects of growth, not the quantitative, just, acceptable and democratic aspects [7].

3- Respect the natural environment: sustainable development is based on the relationship between the activities of the population and the environment and deals with natural systems and their content as the basis of human life. It is simply development that accommodates the sensitive relationship between the natural environment and the professional environment, and works to develop this relationship into a relationship of integration and harmony[7].

Enhancing the population's awareness of environmental problems by developing individuals' sense of responsibility towards environmental problems, and urging them to participate in creating appropriate solutions to them through their participation in the preparation, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of sustainable development programs and projects [8].

4-Achieving rational exploitation of resources: sustainable development deals with natural resources as limited resources, so it prevents them from being depleted or destroyed and works on using them and employing them rationally. It can be said that the excessive exploitation and management accompanying development is a product of the new industrial society, because environmental degradation indicates that an economy based on the dominant economic model is depleting non-renewable resources and extracting them to a greater degree from their viability [7].

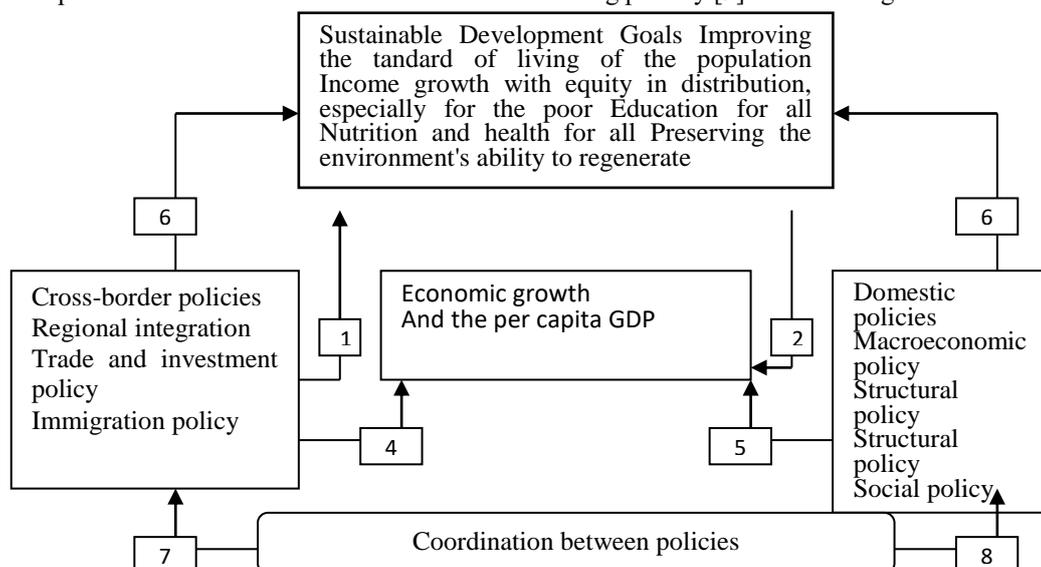
5-Linking modern technology to society's goals: sustainable development tries to employ modern technology to serve the goals of society, by educating the population about the importance of different technologies in the development field, and how to use available and new ones to improve the quality of life of society and achieve its desired goals without resulting in risks and impacts negative environmental issues, or at least that these risks and impacts are controlled in the sense of appropriate solutions [8].

Improving the level of technology in order to provide modern and sustainable energy services to all in developing countries, especially in least developed countries, small island developing states, and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective support programs by 2030 [7].

6- Bringing about a continuous and appropriate change in the needs and priorities of society: in a way that suits its capabilities and allows achieving a balance by which economic development can be activated, control of all environmental problems and appropriate solutions to them [7].

7-Discovering, encouraging and developing human capabilities in societies so that they can be creative, achieve more justice for the most deprived or at risk groups in society, improve the quality of life, and work to endow power or empower the human being while giving attention to each person, his environment and the relationships between them [5].

8- Establishing sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on development strategies that take into account the interests of the poor and take into account the human perspective, in order to accelerate the pace of investment in measures aimed at eradicating poverty [9]. - see The figure 1 -



**Figure 1.** Coordination between economic integration and sustainable development.

## 5. Dimensions of sustainable development

Sustainable development has several dimensions, the most important of which are:

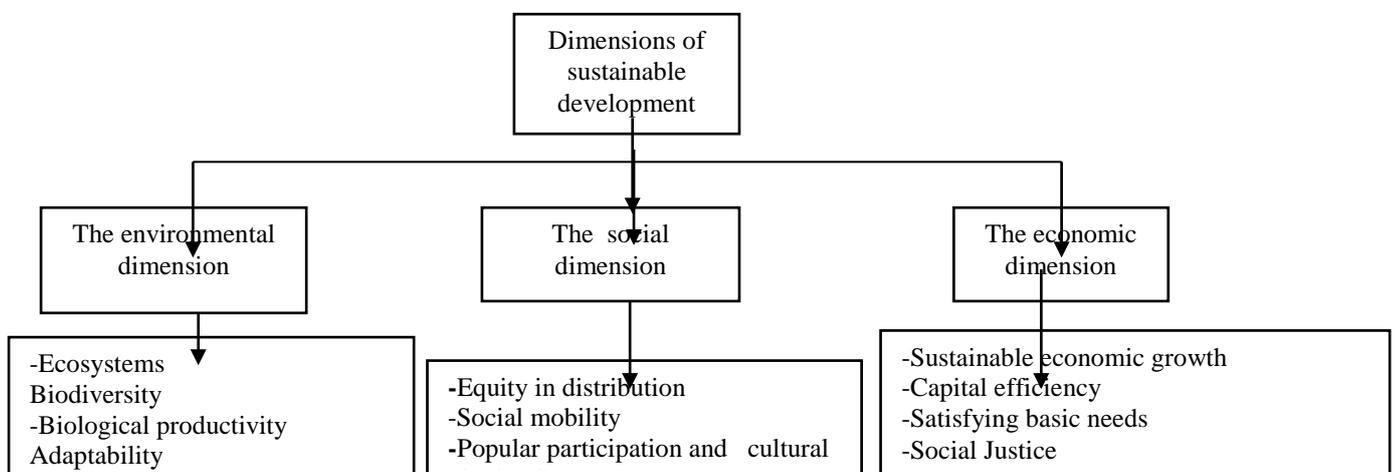
1-The economic dimension: it is intended to improve the standard of living of individuals, by meeting their needs of goods and services, and the economic dimension of sustainable development revolves around the current and future implications of the economy on the environment, as it raises the issue of selecting, financing and improving industrial technologies in the field of employment of natural resources. The economic dimension can be limited to the following: the share of per capita consumption of natural resources, stopping the waste of natural resources by changing consumption patterns that threaten biological diversity, as well as the responsibility of developed countries from pollution and addressing it, as global pollution problems fall on the shoulders of industrialized countries, reducing the dependency of developing countries ,Natural resources must also be devoted to the purposes of continuous improvement in living standards, as there are close links between poverty, environmental degradation, rapid population growth, underdevelopment resulting from the absolute dependency to the capitalist forces, and reducing income inequality, thus equalizing the distribution of resources, and reducing military spending [7].

2-The social dimension: In this field, the idea of sustainable development emerges in the rejection of poverty, unemployment, discrimination that limits the rights of women, and the large gap between the rich and the poor, and here the social dimension appears as a basis for its sustainability through social justice, and the most important elements of the social dimension are: stabilizing demographic growth ( Population control) - social mobility - health and education - popular participation - cultural diversity - achieving social justice among members of the current generation on the one hand, and then between members of the current and future generation on the other hand [7].

3-The environmental dimension: The environmental dimension of sustainable development acquires great importance because it came to address the relationship of development with the environment, by laying down the basics upon which the limits that must not be crossed, this dimension is the preservation of natural resources and the optimal use on a sustainable basis, anticipating what might happen to the ecosystems as a result of development as a precaution and protection, and the environmental dimensions can be summarized as follows: not to destroy soil through the use of pesticides, destroy vegetation cover, work to conserve water, that is to put an end to wasted uses and improve the efficiency of water networks, that is, to make the earth's richness in biodiversity for future generations, and climate protection from global warming, and rational utilization of energy and mineral resources [7].

4-The technological dimension: Technological sustainability can be achieved through taking into account the following considerations: Adopting improved technology and prohibitive legislation and working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect the degradation of the ozone layer [7].

5-The political dimension: The absence of the political dimension of sustainable development, which is crystallized by the concept of ideal governance, has a severe impact on all other economic, social and environmental dimensions in a way that impedes sustainable development. The political dimension is the basic pillar for achieving sustainable development, through the management of political life in a manner that takes into account and guarantees foundations democracy, transparency in decision-making, and growing confidence and credibility [7]. - see The figure 2 -



**Figure 2.** Dimensions of sustainable development and its components

## 6. Principles of sustainable development

1-Using the organization method in preparing and implementing sustainable development plans: The Systems approach is a prerequisite for preparing and implementing sustainable development plans, based on the premise that the human environment for any society, both natural and human, is a small subsystem of the global system as a whole, and that any change that occurs for the content and elements of any subsystem, regardless of its size, is directly reflected and influenced by the elements and contents of other subsystems, and thus on the overall system of the earth. Therefore, sustainable development works through this method to ensure the achievement of the balance of subsystems of different ranks and sizes, in a way that ultimately leads to ensuring the balance of the earth's environment in general [2,7].

It can be said that using the systems approach in preparing and implementing sustainable development plans is an integrated method that aims to preserve the life of societies by taking care of all its economic, social and environmental aspects, without any side advancing at the expense of others or negatively affecting them [2,7].

2-Popular participation: Sustainable development is a charter that recognizes the participation of all relevant parties in making collective decisions through dialogue, especially in the field of sustainable development planning, policy development and implementation. Sustainable development begins at the local spatial level, i.e. the level of population agglomerations, whether they are cities or villages. This means that it is development from below and requires its effective implementation to provide an appropriate form of decentralization that enables official, popular and civil bodies and the population in general to participate in the steps of preparing, implementing and following up its plans. Perhaps the reasons that made sustainable development from below - starting from the spatial level, local, regional, and national - and lie in the growing role of local governments and municipal and village councils that daily issue dozens of decisions that serve the needs and priorities of the local community and work to shape it according to a specific pattern [2,7]. And this role can be summarized in the following points [2]:

A-Governments or local councils can limit the increase in global warming by finding effective patterns of land use, improving transportation and transit systems, and developing programs for rationalizing energy consumption, which will contribute to reducing pollution problems, traffic congestion, and a decrease in the expenses allocated for this purpose. Then increase the capacity of local investment authorities, which helps improve the quality of life of the population.

B-Local governments and councils are responsible for managing and treating environmental, commercial and industrial waste, until recently, these organizations used to burn waste, dump it into oceans and rivers, or export it, and at the present time the situation changed as local authorities became concerned with developing special programs to reduce the amount of waste such as recycling programs and recycling large quantities of them, and it is also within the competencies of local authorities to create markets for goods that are manufactured from waste. Such programs will create a clean environment as well as rationalize the use of resources and thus improve the quality of life of the population, especially since waste recycling programs and projects are in addition to their benefits it provides hundreds of new jobs.

C-It is also the responsibility of the local authorities to limit the emission of chlorofluorocarbons, which are responsible for the deterioration of the ozone layer, by discouraging the population from using the resources and goods that contain this substance, or preventing the consumption of such materials and goods, which in turn will help improve public health levels for the population and prevents the growing the cost of health care.

D-Local bodies are concerned with reducing the consumption of oil derivatives by finding patterns of land that shorten the distance of the daily work trip, as well as by encouraging the population to use public transport, invest in transportation systems, and establish networks of efficient transport routes, and this in turn will achieve local prosperity by reducing transportation costs for residents and also from air pollution.

## 7. Areas of sustainable development

The most important areas targeted for sustainable development can be mentioned as follows [10]:

1-Water: from the economic point of view, sustainable development aims to ensure adequate supply and raise the efficiency of water use in agricultural, industrial, urban and rural development, and in the social field work to secure access to clean water for domestic use and agriculture, while in the environmental field it aims to preserve water resources and underground water.

2-Food: Each is similar in economic and social terms, as it seeks to increase agricultural productivity and achieve food security, as for the environment, it works in order to ensure population use and preserve land.

3- Health: From an economic point of view, work on health and preventive care, while from a social point of view, sustainable development seeks to ensure primary health care for the poor majority, and environmental protection.

4-Housing and services: On the economic level, ensuring the availability of adequate materials for construction and its resources, and on the social side, ensuring to obtain the appropriate housing at the appropriate cost, as for the environment, work to ensure sustainable or ideal use of land, as well as sanitation.

5- Energy: From an economic point of view, ensuring adequate supply and optimal use of energy in the field of industrial development, transportation, and domestic use, and on the social aspect, ensuring access to adequate energy for the poor majority, especially wood-based fuel alternatives. Renewable energy sources consist of sources that can be replaced easily so that they constitute an inexhaustible source, and solar energy is one of renewable and clean energy sources, which can be used in generating electricity, heating, or cooling, and solar energy is clean that does not pollute the environment and does not leave waste. Wind is one of the energy sources that is witnessing the fastest growth in the world, and preserves the environment, due to its contribution to the low rates of climate change that causes carbon dioxide emissions, which is one of the most important advantages of generating energy by wind, it is free from other pollutants associated with fossil fuels and nuclear factories, wind energy is used to generate electricity by moving huge wind fans, and it is connected with electric generator turbines.

6-Education: From an economic point of view, ensuring the abundance of trainees for all basic economic sectors, and from a social point of view, ensuring adequate access to education for all for a healthy and productive life. As for the environmental aspect, seeking to include the environment in public information and educational programs.

7-Income: The economic aspect in this aspect focuses on increasing economic efficiency, growth and job opportunities in the government sector, and from the social point of view supporting small enterprises and creating jobs for the poor majority in the non-governmental sector, as for the environmental aspect, ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources necessary for economic growth in formal and informal sectors.

### **8.Sustainable Development Indicators**

The indicators of sustainable development reflect the extent of the success of countries in achieving them, among which are the following:

1- Sustainable economic indicators reflect the impact of the economic policies adopted on natural resources, and the most important of these indicators are [7,11]:

A-International cooperation to accelerate sustainable development, this indicator consists of: GDP per capita, fixed investment share of gross domestic product, exports of goods and services / imports of goods and services.

B - Changing consumption patterns: It can be measured through the annual per capita energy consumption, as this indicator measures the per capita energy consumption in a country.

C-Financial resources and mechanisms: It is measured through the current account balance as a percentage of GDP, or of total external debt as a percentage of GDP, or through net official development assistance received from the gross domestic product.

2- Social indicators: These indicators are the following [11]:

A-Unemployment rate: This indicator reflects the individuals of working age who are able to do it, and have not obtained a job opportunity as a percentage of the total labor force in a country.

B-Population growth rate: It shows the average annual rate of change in the size of the population, and its importance in sustainable development is through the condition that the rate of growth of per capita income does not lag behind the rate of population growth.

C-The illiteracy rate among adults: It is calculated through the ratio of individuals over 15 years of age who are illiterate to the total adult population.

D-Enrollment rate in primary, secondary and higher schools: They are enrolled in the primary school and higher schools to the total population, and this indicator reflects the extent of education and knowledge spread in a country.

E-Population ratio in urban areas: It represents the ratio of the population residing in urban areas to the total population, and this indicator reflects the degree of urbanization as well as the extent of the industrial sector's participation in achieving sustainable development.

F-Protecting and promoting human health: The most important requirements for sustainable development related to people are the availability of healthy drinking water and health services. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of people who do not have these services by the total population.

3-Human Development Index: this indicator is very important, it reflects the most important dimensions of human development, as the United Nations Program prepared indicators to measure human development and has an annual report that ranks the countries of the world based on specific indicators, as it is a composite index of three partial indicators, Income Distribution Index, Public Health Index and Education Index [7].

4-Environmental indicators: They are an integral part of sustainable development indicators and gain special importance in being able to achieve sustainable development goals by monitoring the status quo and monitoring changes that occur to the environment and natural resources, whether positive or negative [7].

And it includes several things, including the per capita share of agricultural land, i.e. measuring the per capita share of arable agricultural land, and the per capita share of the land available for agricultural production. Agriculture provides food and job opportunities, and is the engine for economic growth, especially as it contributes to alleviating poverty and unemployment, and the change in the areas of forests and forest lands to the total area of the country, if the percentage of this indicator is high indicates the possibility of increasing agricultural production, as for the opposite, it refers to the expansion of desertification and to green lands, and the measurement of lands affected by desertification and its ratio to the total area of the country, and the reduction of desert land areas is a condition for achieving sustainable development [11].

4-Technological indicators: The measurement of the technological capabilities that are employed to serve sustainable development depends on complex indicators through which comparisons can be made between countries of the world in terms of technological capacity, and to determine the extent of success of the adopted policies during certain periods of time in improving and developing technological capabilities.

The United Nations Program in 2004 has summarized two main indicators: the industrial sector competitiveness index and the technological achievement index, and there are research and development indicators and spending on the latter as a percentage of the gross national product [7].

5-Political indicators: These are indicators related to the indicators of ideal administration and governance, which can be expressed in the levels reached by its performance and mechanisms represented in: degree of transparency, participation, rule of law, political stability, fighting corruption, freedom of the media, decentralization, independence of the judicial authority and care with human rights [7].

#### **9. Factors Affecting Sustainable Development**

Sustainable development in any country is affected by several variables and factors that affect the implementation of its policies, plans, programs and work, and the most important of them [4]:

1-The nature of political power and the ideology of the existing political, economic and social system, because development in a society does not take independent form of the various aspects of conflict in society, but rather its mission is determined in a way that achieves the interests of social forces with political power, and the development strategy depends on the role of the state in it. Western economic, social and political theories cannot lead to honest conclusions if applied to developing countries, because development in Western societies and the introduction of structural changes are promoted by technocratic groups, while the prevailing systems in developing countries take on a character that makes it difficult to conduct economic and social analyzes of the type prevailing in the West.

2-The prevailing mode of production and social formation, the mode of production includes production forces, manpower, machines and production relations, while social formation includes social relations and social awareness.

3-The available material, human and financial capabilities, because identifying these capabilities and their role in development is a fundamental issue, because most of the countries of the world of the South are rich in their material resources, but their human staffs do not successfully perform their tasks and are not technically qualified, and that any exploitation of these resources needs the participation of the human staff.

4-Obstacles to development and planning, as many countries in the world of the South still suffer from a number of obstacles in the developmental aspect, such as the use of primitive production methods that oppose any progress.

5-Economic obstacles represented by low rates of accumulation, saving, productivity, limited market, economic duplication and limited human resources.

6-Social obstacles represented by the lack of an element of organization and the absence of a real motive for development.

7-International obstacles represented by those restrictions and obstacles imposed by developed countries in the global market.

There are other challenges facing sustainable development, including [12]:

1-Population increase, and it is expected that the world population will reach eight billion people by 2025, in addition to the spread of poverty and illiteracy in developing countries, especially Africa and Southeast Asia.

2-70% of productive lands in dry areas, especially in the African continent, suffer from desertification, in addition to being saturated with salinity due to poor management of soil, irrigation water and sewage.

2-The exacerbation of the drinking water crisis in more than 40 countries in the world, not in its scarcity, but in its poor management in an integrated manner, and there will be 3 billion people exposed to thirst in 2025, and the high rate of extinction of biological diversity, in both its plant and animal parts.

3-Failure to define indicators to measure the cost of environmental impacts outside the borders of some industrialized countries such as Canada, the United States and most Western countries, which are classified in advanced ranks on the list of countries with global sustainability despite having polluting and environmentally harmful effects on natural resources outside their borders.

#### **10. Methods for achieving sustainable development**

The most important methods for achieving the sustainable development goals are the following [12]:

1-Land use planning method.

2-Taking environmental considerations when designing and implementing projects.

3-The method of assessing environmental impacts before, during and after implementing projects.

4-Wise management of natural resources.

5-The method of using cleaner production techniques.

6-Environmental accounting method (calculating social and environmental costs).

7-Raising the efficiency of environmental awareness for members of society.

#### **11. The reality of sustainable development at the international and local levels**

The control of materialism over the behavior of individuals, companies and governments in recent years has led to an increase in profit rates and economic growth rates, through plans, programs and development projects that were irrational, because they were based on partial and short-term planning, with the aim of achieving the maximum possible gains and benefits. Which made it unable to maintain the natural balance, due to the accelerated depletion of natural resources. The development in the countries of the world, both poor and rich, has only produced more distorted economic growth in its spatial and class distribution, which left rich and poor societies, as well as a huge number of environmental problems, which the world has been unable to develop appropriate solutions to, despite of its enormous technological and material potential [13].

The environmental impact assessment process includes the following elements [13]:

1-Determining the economic need for the project, the detailed description of the project construction and its components, the illustrations, and examining the report to determine whether the project requires a comprehensive evaluation of the environmental impacts, and making sure of the environmental impacts to be evaluated, according to the list systems in place in the classification of the severity of the effects (white - Gray-black), describe the surrounding environment.

2-Scope Study, which includes all the information and environments necessary to identify the important impacts, so that it aims to identify current and expected problems, identify possible alternatives, monitor the potential environmental impacts of the possibility of their evaluation, and evaluate to identify and analyze important environmental impacts.

3-Mitigating the harmful effects, by drawing up plans to take a set of actions that lead to mitigating negative environmental impacts, including: a change in the site, a change in planning, a change in the construction evaluation, a change in the quality of equipment, improvement of the monitoring process, improvement of the environmental management of the project, and others.

4-The environmental monitoring plan and its improvement, by specifying the used system for selecting samples, the used data system for storing and circulating information, and the system for analysis and extracting indicators.

#### **12. Integration between human development and sustainable development**

A few decades ago, the concept of human development was used more narrowly to invest in human skills, and it was seen as a necessity to invest in material capital and among administrative specialists, and human development tended to be equal with the development of human resources, and human development did not acquire a deeper form except in recent years. . That is because the essence of human development is to make development in the service of people instead of putting people in the service of development and from this standpoint, human development implies empowering human beings to have the power to select their own choices, whether with regard to earning resources, personal security, or the political situation. The link to local values can only be achieved with a national political leadership ready to provide an ideal environment. This also means creating an environment that allows this through restructuring, allocating funds, decentralization, and delegating authority to the disadvantaged and marginalized groups [8].

The human development provided by the United Nations Development Program includes the use of a comprehensive development perspective, as for the term sustainable development, it became widely used by the World Committee on the Environment " Brundtland Commission " in 1987 as it called for development that

meets the needs of the present generation without exposing to danger the needs of future generations, as its report highlighted the need to address developmental and environmental needs at the same time, and the main challenge was how to synthesize sustainable development with human development so that the two concepts together have a reasonable meaning for the work of the 21st century, making this task easier through its focus on the use of natural resources and human development, in spite of all this, achieving the merging between the two is easy, and environmental action plans and protection strategies were often prepared. Then came sustainable human development that appears at first sight as better, but scrutinizing it calls for the question of the difference between it and human development, since sustainable human development should be a different thing and mean more than just sustainable development plus human development [8].

### **13. International measurement of human development**

An average is used to measure human development internationally, known as: "Human Development Index". It is an average based on three indicators that are comparable between different countries, as follows [2]:

1-Life expectancy at birth, i.e. the default average for the individual's age in the country, which is an indicator that reflects the level of health and nutrition conditions.

2-The literacy rate, education and culture rate among adults, which reflects the level of knowledge in the country.

3-The average (real) financial per capita of the local income, which is an indicator of the standard of living and well-being of the individual in the community and his access to the necessary resources for his life.

The value of the HDI ranges between zero (0) the minimum and one correct (1) the maximum, so that the total value is as follows [2]:

1-A development index value of less than 0.5 means that human development in the country is weak.

2-The value of the development index from 0.5 to 0.8 means that human development in the country is moderate.

3- A development index value of more than 0.8 means that human development in the country is high.

### **14 . Conclusion**

This study resulted in a number of important results, as follows:

1-Sustainable development is a dynamic process consisting of several social, environmental and economic measures and changes aimed at developing human potentials and achieving justice and prosperity.

2-Sustainable development has many features, the most important of which are inclusiveness, fairness, balance, and continuity.

3-One of the most important sustainable development goals and objectives is building the human being and helping him to develop himself by employing his capabilities and skills to take advantage of opportunities and technological development, and to live in luxury.

4-One of the most important sustainable development goals is to enhance the cultural awareness of the population about the importance of the environment and its preservation from pollution.

5- One of the most prominent dimensions of sustainable development is the economic, social and environmental dimension, as well as the political and technological dimensions, they are interconnected with each other, and their focus and purpose are the human being.

6-One of the most important principles of sustainable development is organization in preparing and implementing plans, as well as popular participation in decision-making, policy development and implementation.

7-Sustainable development indicators are numerous, the most important of which are the economic, human, environmental, technological and political indicators. Most of them among the most prominent of the sustainable development goals.

8-Sustainable development is affected by several factors, the most important of which are political power, availability of material and human resources, pattern of production, social and international obstacles and others.

9-The methods of achieving sustainable development have varied and differed, foremost of which is smart planning in land use, successful management, and environmental preservation.

10-The necessity of achieving integration and integration between sustainable and human development, as both of them form one unit whose goal and purpose is the human being.

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