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I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development is an organizing principle that aims to meet human development goals while also enabling natural systems to provide necessary natural resources and ecosystem services to humans. The desired result is a society where living conditions and resources meet human needs without undermining the planetary integrity and stability of the natural system. Hence We pose the following problem. What is Sustainable Development?

II. Sustainable development divination

Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

III. Evolution of Sustainable development

Sustainable development has its roots in ideas regarding sustainable forest management, which were developed in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries. In response to a growing awareness of the depletion of timber resources in England, following the publication of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* in 1962, the developing environmental movement drew attention to the relationship between economic growth and environmental degradation. Kenneth E. Boulding, in his influential 1966 essay *The Economics of the Coming Spaceship Earth*, identified the need for the economic system to fit itself to the ecological system with its limited pools of resources. The direct linking of sustainability and development in a contemporary sense can be traced to the early 1970s. "Strategy of Progress", a 1972 book (in German) by Ernst Basler, explained how the long-acknowledged sustainability concept of preserving forests for future wood production can be directly transferred to the broader importance of preserving environmental resources to sustain the world for future generations.

In 1975, an MIT research group prepared ten days of hearings on "Growth and Its Implication for the Future" for the US Congress, the first hearings ever held on sustainable development.

In 1980, the International Union for Conservation of Nature published a world conservation strategy that included one of the first references to sustainable development as a global priority and introduced the term "sustainable development".^{[30]:4} Two years later, the United Nations World Charter for Nature raised five principles of conservation by which human conduct affecting nature is to be guided and judged.

Since the Brundtland Report, the concept of sustainable development has developed beyond the initial intergenerational framework to focus more on the goal of "socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth".^{[30]:5} In 1992, the UN Conference on Environment and Development published the Earth Charter, which outlines the building of a just, sustainable, and peaceful global society in the 21st century. The action plan Agenda 21 for sustainable development identified information, integration, and participation as key building blocks to help countries achieve development that recognizes these interdependent pillars. Furthermore, Agenda 21 emphasizes that broad public participation in decision-making is a fundamental prerequisite for achieving sustainable development.

The Rio Protocol was a huge leap forward: for the first time, the world agreed on a sustainability agenda. In fact, a global consensus was facilitated by neglecting concrete goals and operational details. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) now have concrete targets (unlike the results from the Rio Process) but no methods for sanctions.

IV. Characteristics of Sustainable Development:

- 1. It attempt to minimize green house gases, reduce global warming and preserve environmental resources.**
- 2. It emphasizes on green architecture and eco-friendly building practises.**
- 3. Use of natural, biodegradable building material.**
- 4. Use of renewable resources of water.**
- 5. Emphasis on renewable energy sources such as Solar and wind.**
- 6. Protection of natural habitat.**
- 7. Planned r Ecosystem eplacement for any resources used.**
- 8. Non polluting construction practises and industries.haract .**

V. Dimensions of Sustainable Development

1-The economic dimension of sustainable development is highlighted by meeting the material needs and requirements of production. Consumption , and working to develop economic development that takes into account the basic environmental balances Considering the general rules of human and natural life.

2-The social dimension: It is considered the basis on which sustainable development is based and is distinguished by it, as it represents the dimensionhumanitarian law, which essentially includes equity between generations, which means equality in distribution and popular participation inMake all decisions that concern and support it. This dimension focuses mainly on fighting poverty and unemployment and controlling behavior The consumption of people also depends, in parallel, on human development, based on the effective formation of human resources Involving the community in the various stages of planning and implementation for balanced development.

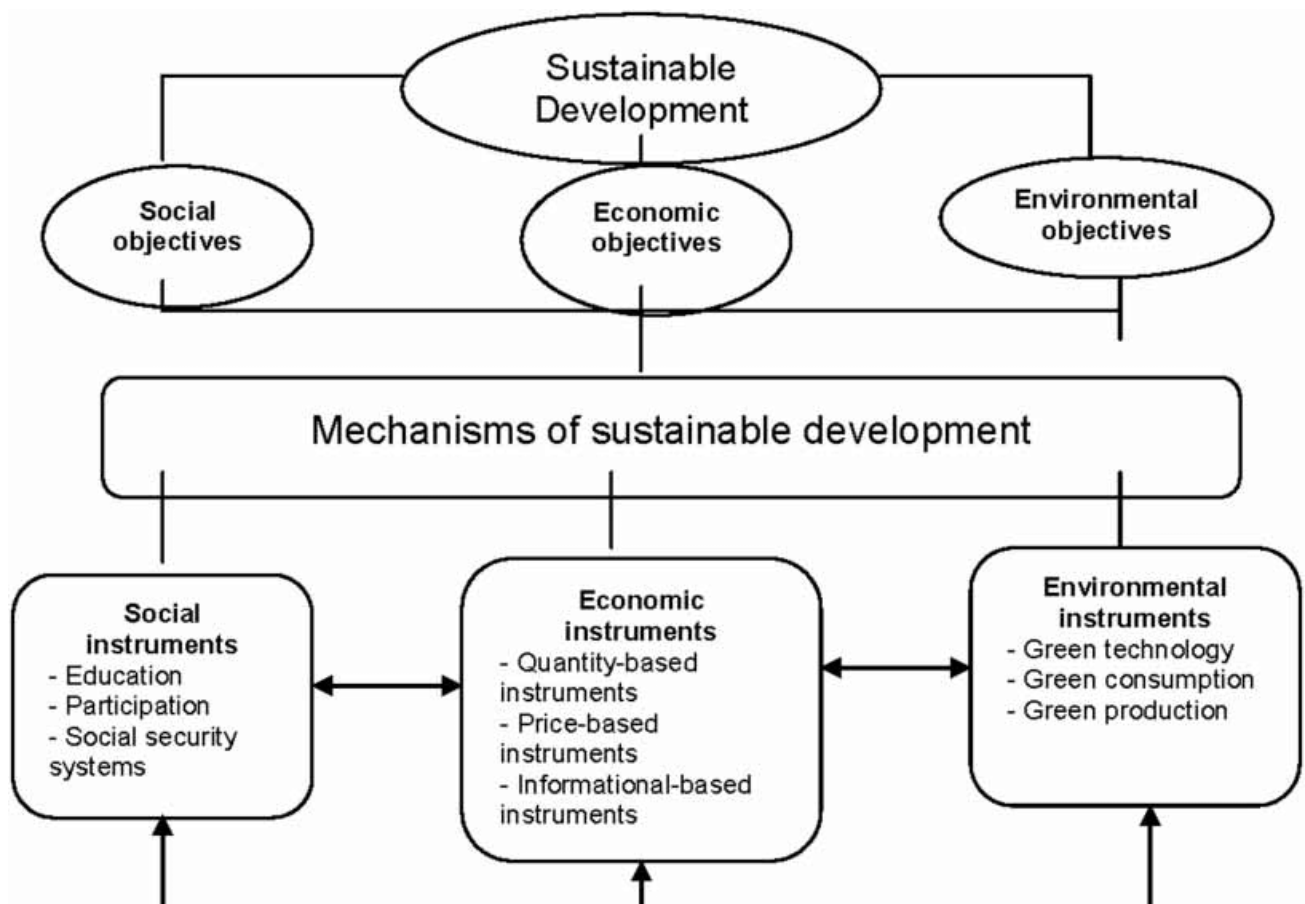
3 -The environmental dimension of sustainable development in rationalizing the use of non-renewable resources, preserving the natural environment fromPollution and depletion, using clean, environmentally friendly technology, and including the environment in any development process in a wayIt ensures sustainability and environmental balance, and based on the above, indicators of sustainable development highlight that development is a processCommunity-based, in which all groups, sectors and groups contribute, and it may not be relied upon by a small group or one resource. It is a process directed according to a development will that is aware of social goals, is committed to achieving them, and has the ability to achieveEfficient use of society's resources, production and distribution, according to a civilized method that preserves society's energies.

VI. The challenges of sustainable development are as follows:

1. War and Instability.
2. Poverty
3. Unemployment
4. Building institutions that follow strong governance
5. Climate change

VII. The Mechanisms of sustainable development

In general, the regional mechanism of sustainable development can be considered a conceptual tool for transformations in the economic, social, industrial, scientific, technical, cultural, environmental subsystems, which allows modeling the desired results and achieving them.



VIII. Conclusion

Sustainability is the foundation for today's leading global framework for international cooperation—the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In June 2022, environmental leaders from around the world met to take stock of where we've been and where we are heading, with the goal of galvanizing momentum for the UN Decade of Action for achieving the SDGs.

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The internal and external determinants of foreign policy

The internal determinants of foreign policy :

1. Geographical determinants
2. Natural resources
3. Human determinants
4. Personal determinants
5. Societal determinants
6. Political determinants
7. Military determinants

The external determinants of foreign policy :

The big question asked in international relations and foreign policy is : why do states behave the way they do in the international system ?

Some people argue that this is a question of international relations theory and others say it is a question of foreign policy theory . For our purposes, we can consider them the same issue. Why do states behave the way they do is the question that theories of international relations and theories of foreign policy are trying to answer. The fact that these are treated as separate bodies of theory says more about political scientists than it does about the nature of state behaviour. Since political science is concerned with theory building, our focus will be on a theory . The search for theory is a search for rules to explain social science phenomenon (in this case foreign policy behaviour determined by external influence). Theories are statements about cause and effect.

Since we are social scientists and since we are dealing with nations, we cannot run experiments, we cannot invade several nations to see what their different reactions to invasion might be . We had to use historical data on the behaviour of a State foreign policy, resulting from the external factors that determine the foreign policy formulation, to test for a theory and then arrived at the System

Level Theory. The System level of analysis examines state behaviour is the effect. Characteristics of the international system cause states to behave the way they do. Change in the international system will cause change in state behaviour. The key variable in the international system is the power of a state within the system. Some states are powerful; others are weak. So for example, the cold war had two powerful states. Therefore the central cause of all state behaviour in the cold war was the fact that the US and USSR were the two powerful states in a bipolar system. Today, there is a Uni-polar system – one superpower (or hyper-power) – and that defines the behaviour of all other states in the system. (See neo-realism below). So this level of analysis might explain the US intervention in Iraq as a matter of the US, the one and only powerful state, flexing its muscles to police the world against states that threaten it. The US wants to preserve its dominance and therefore crushes all challengers.