

1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development topics have become prominent in our current era at the international level due to the inevitable reality that has compelled countries to adopt a comprehensive concept of development in all its aspects, in order to achieve balance in various sectors over different time periods. This is achieved by linking the environment and development focusing on the environmental aspect in development plans to achieve then sustainability. All of this is actually a natural reaction to the fear resulting from environmental degradation caused by the traditional development approach, which relies on rapid growth of production without considering the negative effects that this growth has on humans, natural resources, and the environment. Development with its environmental dimension has become a fundamental requirement to achieve justice and fairness in distributing gains and wealth among future generations.

Therefore, considering the environmental dimension makes a difference in development plans it is actually the link between the traditional and modern concepts of development, if that is the case:

What is the importance of the environmental dimension compared to the economic and social dimensions in terms of the degree of impact?

The following sub-questions arise from the main question:

- Does the environmental dimension have a positive impact on sustainable development?
- Do variables of the environmental dimension have effective contributions compared to variables of the economic dimension?
- Do variables of the environmental dimension have effective contributions compared to variables of the social dimension?

hypotheses Study:

- The environmental dimension is the largest positive impact on sustainable development;
- Environmental variables have a lesser impact compared to economic

variable;

- Environmental dimensions have a lesser impact than social dimensions.

boundaries Study:

The study is focused temporally on the period from 2007 to 2020, while the spatial framework includes the countries of the Arab Maghreb.

Methodology and tools used:

The descriptive method was adopted to describe the phenomenon under study and analyze its elements. The integrated approach was also used in applied research through field study of the phenomenon under study, with the aim of determining and measuring the causal relationship between variables using statistical analysis and economic measurement tools.

2. Concept of sustainable development and its characteristics:

The concept of sustainable development can be interpreted in many different ways, but at its core is an approach to development that looks to balance different, and often competing, needs against an awareness of the environmental, social and economic limitations we face as a society.

All too often, development is driven by one particular need, without fully considering the wider or future impacts. We are already seeing the damage this kind of approach can cause, from large-scale financial crises caused by irresponsible banking, to changes in global climate resulting from our dependence on fossil fuel-based energy sources. The longer we pursue unsustainable development, the more frequent and severe its consequences are likely to become, which is why we need to take action now.

So, is it all just about the environment?

Living within our environmental limits is one of the central principles of sustainable development. One implication of not doing so is climate change.

But the focus of sustainable development is far broader than just the

environment. It's also about ensuring a strong, healthy and just society. This means meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity. (Commission, 2011)

Some economic definitions of sustainable development focus on the optimal management of natural resources by emphasizing "maximizing the benefits of economic development while preserving the services and quality of natural resources." Other definitions have focused on the broad idea that "the use of resources today should not diminish real income in the future." (رشوان، 2006، صفحة 43)

The Rio de Janeiro Conference in Brazil in 1992, known as the "Earth Summit " highlighted the need to address environmental and development issues to safeguard the future of humanity in the face of economic, social, cultural damages to the environment. This drew global public attention to the interrelationship between the environmental, social, cultural, economic, and political dimensions of development. In this context, numerous international agreements were concluded on climate change, forest conservation, combating desertification, energy and water issues and biodiversity. It also paved the way for a unified concept of sustainable development that illustrates the balance between economic and social growth and environmental preservation. (قاسم، 2007، صفحة 157)

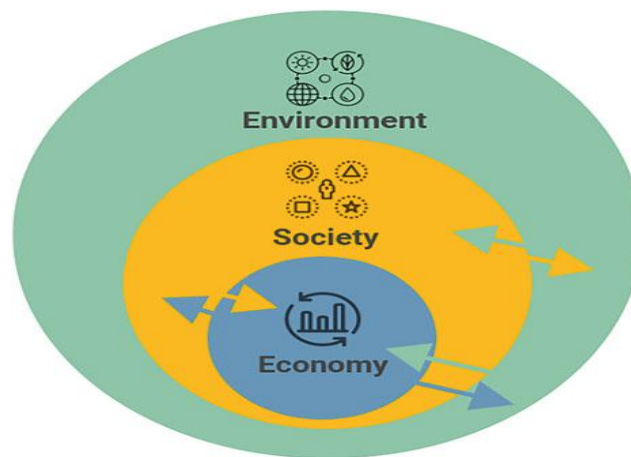
Therefore, it can be said that sustainable development is "development that responds to various human desires and needs while preserving the environment and without compromising the future of future generations ".

2.1 Three Dimensions of Sustainable Development:

As discussed before, sustainability not only refers to the environment, but also to society and the economy. Although the ecological challenges are often at the forefront of today's discussions they cannot be considered separately, as they are closely linked to economic and social challenges. Droughts in one country, for example, can lead to refugee flows, which in turn create social tensions in other

countries. Just as Raworth's Doughnut Economy model does, it is therefore essential to include the social dimension to achieve sustainable development. At the same time, ecological challenges also have direct economic consequences. For example, if the sea level rises by 5 m, many cities with millions of inhabitants will be affected by floods, which will obviously lead to huge economic costs. The three dimensions of sustainability must accordingly be understood as a system, whereby interrelationships must be considered to make efficient decisions (see Fig. 1).

Fig. 1: The three dimensions of sustainable development



Source: own representation

2.2 Three Approaches to Sustainable Systems:

(a) What can we do to improve this environment's resilience? Resilient environments are more stable, thus serving our needs better.

(b) When do we have to leave this environment behind and is there an alternative?

(c) How long will this environment need to regenerate before we can come back and consume from it again?

A. Ecological Dimension:

(a) For how long will this environment be able to satisfy our needs and wants?

(b) What can we do to increase this environment's productivity to fulfill our needs

without harming it and thereby us?

B. Social dimension:

(a) How can roles and resources in our group be allocated in a way that improves or at least maintains the group's integrity and stability?

(b) What is necessary to hold and strengthen social bonds of trust and mutual responsibility? A fragmented group is weaker and risks in fights, even weakening it further.

(c) How can it be ensured that all individuals get an equal chance to contribute? Only then does a community benefit from a range of talents, and not just the gene-pool and ideas of the privileged few.

C. Economic Dimension:

(a) How many and what resources are needed to ensure the group's survival, maybe even improve its resilience?

(b) How much can the group invest to gain a resource?

(c) How must the available resources be managed in order to meet future needs and increase resilience? (Fischer, Freccè, & Others, 2022, pp. 18-19)

3. Independent variables:

After discussing the three dimensions of sustainable development, and in order to prepare the model, we will include the independent variables according to each dimension mentioned above as follows:

3.1 Environmental dimension variables :

A. Emissions :

the level of emissions of air pollutants within a country. This captures the long-term effect of pressures on the atmosphere that a given country will have on the lived experience of future generations (broadly through CO₂ and methane emissions), as well as short term effects (SO₂, NO_x and black carbon emissions).

It measures the level of emissions from households, cars, and other pollutants within the country. This reflects the long-term impact of pressures on the atmosphere, which will force countries to focus on this aspect to preserve future generations. (The Legatum, METHODOLOGY REPORT, 2020, p. 22)

B. Forests, land, and soil:

Through this indicator, the quality of a country's land, forests, and soil resources is evaluated as well as the impact it may have on the quality of citizens' lives. (The Legatum, METHODOLOGY REPORT, 2020)

C. Freshwater:

The characteristics, composition, and application results of this indicator were published in a scientific paper by a research team from the University of Georgia in the Middle East and North Africa region in July last year in the journal "Science of The Total Environment." In this study, a composite index called the Groundwater Risk Index (GRI) was developed to assess the risks of groundwater depletion by combining various environmental, social and economic data and models. The aim of this index is to provide a tool for water managers and policymakers in the region to identify areas that suffer from significant groundwater depletion and require measures to mitigate and sustain these resources as researcher Khalil Lazik from the University of Georgia, who participated in the study says. (الغربي، 2018)

This indicator allows us to determine the quality of freshwater in the country and its impact on the quality of citizens' lives.

D. Conservation efforts:

important matters that humans must take into consideration in order to reduce the destruction of various ecological systems and the environmental degradation that threatens the long-term health of animals, humans and plants due to human activities. Therefore, all decisions made by humans have an impact on the environment, whether they are related to their food, purchases, transportation or other aspects.

conservation effort means a specific action, activity, or program designed to eliminate or reduce threats or otherwise improve the status of a listed species. A conservation effort may involve restoration, enhancement, maintenance, or protection of habitat; reduction of mortality or injury; or other beneficial action. (Insider, 2018)

3.2 Social Dimension Variables:

A. Institutional Trust:

Understanding social and political trust has benefits not only in scientific research but also in public policy. First, it helps researchers and policymakers understand the complex relationship between trust in institutions on one hand, and government performance, perceptions of corruption and (non)official political participation on the other hand. This can provide a deep understanding of the underlying factors behind the shortcomings and challenges faced by elected institutions such as parliaments and political parties.

Last studying political trust and its absence helps identify gaps and factors leading to trust deficit, revealing performance weaknesses, corruption perceptions, and political disengagement. (Eri Bertsou, 2019, p. 221)

B. Civil and Social Participation:

The concept of community partnership is based on the common understanding among all institutions, leading to a positive impact that achieves desired results. The concept of community partnership has emerged as an important indicator for achieving sustainable development. This concept relies on the interaction between three essential components: the government, the private sector and civil society. The state, represented by the government, creates the political and legal environment that facilitates the work of all other parties, ensuring the achievement of partnership.

Civil society is prepared for political and social interaction, as well as creating a conducive climate for participation in political, social, and economic activities, and providing advice and consultations to other parties. Meanwhile, the private sector,

alongside the government sector, works to drive the development process, create new job opportunities, and raise the income level of individuals in society.

Social partnership includes several dimensions, including economic, legal, humanitarian, ethical, and environmental dimensions, with a primary focus on the social dimension, combating corruption, human development, employment, and environmental preservation. (شوقي، 2018)

C. Health:

According to the World Health Organization's definition, public health refers to all organized measures to prevent diseases, promote health. Its activities aim to provide a healthy environment and focus on entire population groups. (العامية، 2021)

Health measures the basic services in the country and the health outcomes of the population, including the quality of both mental and physical health, both of which impact life expectancy. It also assesses a range of behavioral risk factors that affect the population's health quality and the quality of healthcare provision through the lenses of care systems and preventive interventions.

D. Education:

Education is a term used to refer to the process that enables an individual to learn a specific knowledge or skill. It is also a design that helps individuals bring about the desired change through their knowledge. It is the process through which a teacher seeks to guide the student to achieve the goals they aspire to and fulfill their tasks and responsibilities. (عطية، 2013، صفحة 261)

Education is a shared commitment between teachers and students aimed at preparing them for lifelong learning and building their capacity to engage in new tasks and accomplish new works, not just repeating what previous generations have done. Education is a means to develop individuals' abilities and empower them to think intensively. It enhances their capacity for critical and intelligent thinking. Education also develops individuals' ability to think clearly act properly, and appreciate life. It is the weapon that will enable individuals to change the world for the better. (Mitchell, 2014)

Therefore, education helps drive economic development and growth while improving, social and health outcomes. It also leads to greater civic participation.

3.3 Economic dimension variables:

A. Economic quality:

Economic quality measures the strength of the economy (sustainability and macroeconomic stability) as well as how the economy is prepared to generate wealth (productivity, competitiveness and dynamism).

The concept of quality now includes all units of the institution, from management to the quality of incoming materials, production quality, and the quality of workers, inspection, warehouses, as well as supply and post-supply services for the benefit of the customer. Quality in the institution is regulated by written mechanisms and systems for each department separately, and written systems for harmonizing the quality of the institution's departments, in order to control and ensure quality. (Bronzini, Raffaello, & Paolo, 2009, p. 187)

B. Investment environment:

The growth in the development of financial markets over the past four decades has been significant, and the role of capital in economic growth and prosperity is increasingly recognized. Studies conducted in the United States have shown that both financial depth and development are more important than ever for the availability of investment capital, which provides important funding in the early stages of new companies. (Maula, Markku, & Murray, 2002, p. 164)

C. Institutional conditions:

We can measure the conditions of the institution to determine the ease of doing business, competitiveness, and expansion into competitive markets with low barriers. The entry and participation of companies are of great importance for innovation and the development of new ideas. This is necessary for a dynamic and flexible economy that enables business organization and responds to changes and societal needs.

D. Living conditions:

Living conditions measure the set of conditions necessary for all individuals to achieve a basic level of well-being. This element includes a level of material resources, adequate nutrition, access to basic services, and shelter. It also measures the level of cohesion among the population and their presence in a safe working and living

environment (protection from harm). This enables individuals to be productive members of society and strive for prosperity and building a flourishing life. (The Legatum, 2020, p. 56)

4.Reducing and integrating variables according to the dimensions of sustainable development:

In order to reduce variables in basic compounds, we integrated these variables according to the three dimensions of sustainable development based on their relevance. By inputting the variables into the SPSS program and applying the PCA method while deleting correlation coefficients between independent variables that are less than 0.5, the results were as follow:

Table (1): Rotated Component Matrix

Dimensions	Variables	Component		
		1	2	3
Environmental dimension	Emissions (EM)	0,970		
	Forests, Land, and Soil (FLS)	0,713		
	Freshwater (FR)	0,803		
	Conservation efforts (PE)	0,821		
Social dimension	Institutional trust (ETH)		0,993	
	Civil and social participation (SCP)		0,991	
	Health (HE)		0,759	
	Education (ED)		0,542	
Economic dimension	Economic quality (EQ)			0,914
	Investment environment (IE)			0,859
	Institutional conditions (EC)			0,843
	Living conditions (LC)			0,769

Source: Prepared by the researcher using SPSS software

From the table above, we conclude that the variables have been reduced to three basic components, as:

- The first component: the environmental dimension variable, which we symbolize (EVD);
- The second component: the social dimension variable, which we symbolize as (SOD);
- The third vehicle: the economic dimension changer, which we symbolize (SUD).

5. Acting quality test:

To test the quality of representation for basic compounds, we entered the statistical data into the xlstat program and obtained the following results:

Table (2): Contribution of variables in building the basic components

Cosine squares of the variables

Variables	EVD	SOD	SOUTH
Vehicles			
Emissions (EM)	0.917		
Forests, Land, and Soil (FLS)	0.643		
Freshwater (FR)	0.815		
Conservation efforts (PE)	0.834		
Institutional trust (ETH)		0.562	
Civil and social participation (SCP)		0.573	
Health (HE)		0.952	
Education (ED)		0.876	
Economic quality (EQ)			0.711
Investment environment (IE)			0.836
Institutional conditions (EC)			0.738
Living conditions (LC)			0.585

The bold values correspond for each variable to the factor for which it cosine squared is the largest

Source: Prepared by the researcher using the xlstat program

6. Preparing the model:

This standard framework relies on panel data time series models which are used to understand the relationships between macroeconomic variables. When individual effects converge among a group of countries in the phenomenon under study. This study focuses on a group of Arab countries that are similar in terms of economic performance, in order to determine the impact of a set of social, economic and environmental variables on sustainable development.

After identifying the variables included in the first standard model, the mathematical form of the model is determined in the following function:

$$SUD = f (ECOD, SOD, EVD)$$

In short, the model can be written in its general mathematical form by including all the independent variables under study in the proposed model as follows:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta X_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Y_{it} A column vector (TN) representing the sustainable development index for country I; in period t:

α_i : Represents the specific effect of each country;

β : A column vector (K*1) of the parameters to be estimated for each independent variable;

X_{it} : Represents the (T*) matrix of independent variables influencing the sustainable development index for country i in period t;

ε_{it} :A column vector (TN*1) representing the random error term for country i in period t.

In order to study this function and its variations, a combined database is used, including cross-sectional and time series data from the period 2007 to 2020, which corresponds to a specific time period of t = 14. The cross-sectional units consist of five countries in the Arab Maghreb, resulting in a total of N*T observations used in the analysis, which is 70 observations.

The panel model is written according to the basic mathematical formula of the data as follows:

$$SUDI_{i,t} = \alpha_i + \beta_1 COD_{i,t} + \beta_2 SOD_{i,t} + \beta_3 EVD_{i,t} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Represents the model parameters; $\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3$

ε_{it} .Represents the variable or random error term

7. Model estimation steps :

7.1 Descriptive statistics :

Initially, a set of statistical tests must be conducted on the explanatory variables represented in the study model. The sample consists of five countries in the Arab Maghreb, in a time series (from 2007 to 2020), as shown in the following table:

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics Measures

	EVD	SOD	ECOD	SUD
Mean	0.36000534	0.0089653	0.0995684	0.4895382
Median	0.52971	0.16957	-0.288805	0.5103580000
Maximum	1.33313	1.60611	1.70052	0.584608
Minimum	-1.93479	-1.93909	-1.46623	0.372498
Std. Dev.	0.9999996455	0.9999997215	1.0000002543	0.0654423155
Skewness	0.715521686 -	0.545412070 -	0.260225050-	-0.425088
Kurtosis	2.0705902093	2.1261894916	1.50491029	1.78082127
Jarque-Bera	8.49242243	5.69753949	7.30963782	6.4434951
Probability	0.014318389	0.023915525	0.025866181	0.0398834
Sum Sq. Dev.	68.9999551	68.9999616	69.000031	0.2955073
Observations	70	70	70	70
Cross sections	5	5	5	5

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on EViews outputs

7.2 Correlation between explanatory variables:

Table (4): Correlation matrix

	ECOD	SOD	EVD
ECOD Prob	1.000000		
SOD Prob	0.572872 0.0000	1.000000	
EVD Prob	0.796326 0.0000	0.554432 0.0000	1.000000

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on EViews outputs

Generally, values greater than or equal to 0.5 indicate a strong positive or negative correlation between variables, depending on the direction of the relationship between the variables.

7.3 Stability study of model variables:

A. Stability of time series:

Table 5: Results of LLC, ADF, IPS tests for studying variable stability

Variables	Test Type	at Level: I (0) Level	at First Difference: I (1)	Decision
ECOD	LLC	2,6497- (0.0540)	8,10199- (0.0000)	Variable is stable at first deference
	IPS	1,31089- (0.0949)	5,21999- (0.0000)	
	ADF	15.8368 (0.1044)	39.2443 (0.0000)	
SOD	LLC	6,04674- (0.0000)		Variable is stable at level
	IPS	2,95292- (0.0016)		
	ADF	27.1016 (0.0082)		
EVD	LLC	5.85263 (0.0000)		Variable is stable at level
	IPS	4,13268- (0.0000)		
	ADF	32.4939 (0.0003)		
SUD	LLC	1,13613- (0.1280)	5,06374- (0.0000)	Variable is stable at first deference
	IPS	0.13348 (0.5531)	-2.23994 (0.0125)	
	ADF	7.56628 (0.6711)	21.1508 (0.0201)	

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of EViews program

Through the table, it becomes clear to us that the results obtained using unit root tests for panel data show us that there are no unit roots at the level of the two variables: the variable representing the social dimension (SOD) and the variable representing the environmental dimension (EVD). This reveals the stability of these variables at the level (Level), which explains the rejection of the null hypothesis of the existence of

unit roots. As for the stable variables at the first difference level at a 5% significance level, they include the remaining variables except for the two mentioned variables above.

7.4 Study of simultaneous integration relationships:

Through stability tests for the independent variables, it is evident that there are some non-stationary variables that are integrated of the same order and have a long-term equilibrium relationship. This leads us to test the simultaneous integration relationships between these variables using the 1999Padroni test which is based on unit root tests for estimated residuals. It reveals the extent of the relationship between the explanatory variables in the long run for integrated time series of the same order, as shown in the following table:

Table (6): Results of simultaneous integration relationships for Pedroni

Within individuals (Com.AR):	Statistical:	Weighted statistical:	Probability
-Statistical V:	0.597751	-0.452189	0.6744
-Statistical RHO:	0.42297	0.445541	0.6720
-Statistical PP:	-1.150082	-1.165269	0.1220
-Statistical ADF:	-2.665026	-2.295247	0.0109
Between individuals (Indiv.AR):	Statistical:		Probability:
-Statistical RHO:	1.169587		0.8789
-Statistical PP:	-1.164674		0.1221
-Statistical ADF:	-2.338799		0.0097

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of the EViews program

Through the table, we note that the results of the simultaneous integration test for the seeds indicate that the majority of the test statistics are greater than the value (0.005), thus accepting the hypothesis of non-integration and rejecting the alternative hypothesis. Therefore, it indicates the absence of a simultaneous integration relationship within the study variables. Through the statistics V, RHO, PP, ADF, which show the rejection of the alternative hypothesis and the acceptance of the null

hypothesis, it is evident that there are no simultaneous integration relationships within the individual series (Com.AR). It also shows us through RHO that there are no simultaneous integration relationships within the individual series (Indiv.AR), and therefore there is no simultaneous integration between the variables, meaning that there is no long-term equilibrium relationship between the variables.

7.5 Estimation of panel models:

In order to estimate the panel model for the sample of Arab countries, the panel data analysis method was used, and to conduct this study, the model must be constructed and estimated using three methods: Pooled Regression Model, Fixed Effects Model, and Random Effects Model. Using the EViews 10 program, the estimated results shown in the following table were obtained:

Table (7): Estimated parameters of the study model using the three models

Period :from 2007 to 2020 T= 5 N= 14			
Total panel observations: 5 × 14 = 70 observations			
Explanatory variables:	Pooled Regression Model:	Fixed Effects Model:	Random Effects Model:
Constant		0.489538 (0.0000)	0.491538 (0.0000)
ECOD coefficient	0.406462 (0.6949)	0.375931 (0.0000)	0.399313 (0.0000)
SOD coefficient	0.357810 (0.6348)	0.277535 (0.0000)	0.349464 (0.0000)
EVD coefficient	0.035456 (0.9723)	0.133587 (0.0037)	-0.022598 (0.0839)
Observations	70	70	70
R-squared	0.835647	0.984523	0.975017
Adj R-squared	0.829995	0.983904	0.974336
Prob (F-statistic)		0.000000	0.000000

Source: Prepared by the researcher using the EViews program

8. Model comparison tests

8.1 Likelihood Ratio test for comparing the aggregate model and the fixed effects model

To perform this test, we use the Likelihood Ratio test, which includes the results of the restricted Fisher test and the chi-square test:

Table 8: Likelihood Ratio test results

Test type	Statistical value	Degrees of freedom	Probability value
Cross-section F	11.939637	(4,62)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	39.980399	4	0.0000

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the EViews program

According to the results in the above table, we find that the fixed effects model is the best model, as the probability value for both tests (Cross-section F, Cross-section Chi-square) is equal to 0.0000, which is less than the significance level (0.05).

8.2 Hausman test for comparing the fixed effects model and the random effects model:

To perform this test, we use the Hausman test as shown in the following table:

Table 9: Hausman test results

Test type	Statistical value	Degrees of freedom	Probability value
Cross-section random	41.366013	3	0.0000

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the EViews

The results in the above table show that the fixed effects model is the best model, as the probability value for the (Cross-section random) test is 0.0000, which is less than the significance level (0.05).

9. Standard interpretation of the model:

Through estimating the results in the table, which represent the fixed effects model, we can interpret the relationship between the dependent variable and the explanatory variables, comparing the statistical results with economic theory to determine if they are consistent or contradictory. Based on these results shown in the table, it can be said that:

The value of the coefficient of determination R² indicates that there is a strong relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables, whose value is close to the correct one, meaning that the proposed model represents the relationship under study well, and from it we say that 98.39% of the changes occurring in the sustainable development index are caused by the changes occurring in the variables independent included in the form.

In addition to the statistical significance of the model parameters through the student probability value, which is less than 0.05, the model is therefore very good.

10. The economic interpretation of the model:

10.1 Average elasticity calculation:

In order to estimate the impact ratio of any independent variable (x_i) on the dependent variable (y_i), the elasticity coefficient ($\bar{E}_{yxj}$) is calculated as follows:

$$\bar{E}_{yxj} = \beta_j \frac{\bar{x}_j}{\bar{y}}$$

Whereas:

β_j : The coefficient of variable x_j in the function;

$\bar{y}$: The average value of the dependent variable;

$\bar{x}_i$: The average value of the independent variable in question x_i. And the following table shows us the results in detail. (علي، 2007، صفحة 160)

The table (10): An auxiliary table that illustrates the average values of the elasticity

coefficient for each variable

The independent variable	coefficient β_i	mean $\bar{x}$	mean $\bar{y}$	Elasticity average $\bar{E}_{xy}$
Economic dimension variable (ECOD)	0,375931	0.288805	0.510358	0,21
Social dimension variable (SOD)	0,277535	0.16957	0.510358	0,09
Environmental dimension variable (EVD)	0,133587	0.52971	0.510358	0,14

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on descriptive statistical data

10. 2 Comment on the results:

Through the obtained results, we notice that the economic dimension occupies the first rank in terms of the degree of influence, followed by the environmental dimension. As for the social dimension, it is the weakest in terms of the strength of influence.

11. Conclusion

Based on what has been mentioned, the philosophical concept of sustainable development is based on the understanding that caring for and preserving environmental and natural resources is necessary in order to achieve development and progress in societies to the highest levels.

Therefore, the first aspect in defining the concept of sustainable development is the balance between the economic system and the environmental system without depleting natural resources and considering the environmental aspect. This is proven by the study, which demonstrates the strong influence of the environmental dimension compared to the other dimensions (social and economic). Based on this, we can answer the problem by saying:

Yes, the environmental dimension is considered more important compared to both the economic and social dimensions in terms of the degree of influence. This leads us to confirm. The second hypothesis by saying:

Yes, the variables of the environmental dimension have a lesser degree of influence; compared to the variables of the economic dimension.

and we reject the last two hypotheses by saying:

The environmental dimension is not the greatest positive influence on sustainable development;

The variables of the environmental dimension do not have a lesser degree of influence compared to the variables of the social dimension;

Therefore, based on these results, it requires official and local entities to develop integrated management methods and enhance material and human capacities in a way that provides decision-makers with how to achieve development with the least possible pollution, environmental damage, and minimum consumption of natural resources. This is done by dealing with it as an integrated system that includes a range of economic, environmental, and social fields, which continuously affect and are affected by each other. Therefore, this system must be regulated to minimize negatives and maximize positives.

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