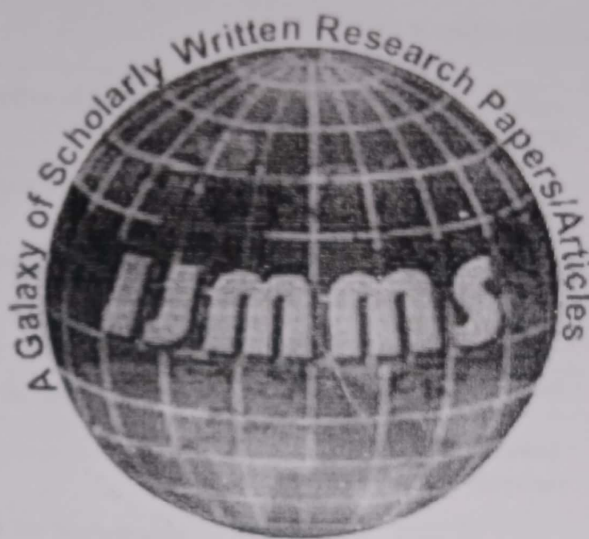


**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
MULTIFACETED & MULTILINGUAL STUDIES**
A Peer Reviewed Journal

Volume - VI
Issue - III

ISSN : 2350-0476 (Online)
2394-207X (Print)
IMPACT FACTOR : 4.205

March 2019



Chief Editor
Dr. V. H. Mane

Executive Editor
Prof. M. P. Shaikh

www.ijmms.in

Email : ijmms14@gmail.com

18	A Comparative Study of Women Entrepreneurs of Maharashtra Community and Gujrati Community in Solapur City	Sabiha M. Shaikh (India) Dr. Deepali Moghe (India)	100-107
19	A Study of Sustainable Development Goals (2016-2030): International Legal Dimension	Dr. Shivaji Borhade (India) Dr. Sunita Dakle (India) Prof. Tanaji Jadhav (India)	108-116
20	Sustainable Development Management and Solution to the Problems	Dr. Neeta Kamble (India)	117-122
21	Sustainable Development on Perspective of Human Right	Dr. S. N. Mane (India) Dr. S. B. Shinde (India)	123-129
22	A Study of SDGs and Poverty alleviation in India	Dr. V. R. Desai (India) Dr. V.H. Mane (India)	129-134
23	A Study of the Sustainable Development Goals in India and Maharashtra	Gholap Kiran Shivaji (India)	135-140
24	Development of Renewable Energies in International Law	Aref Jafari Sadeghabad (Iran) Mohammad Eari (Iran) Dr. Abdolmahdi Heydari	141-144
25	Biofertilizers: A Promising Approach for Sustainable Agriculture in India	Ms. Bharati Kadsiddheshwar Bhavikatti (India)	145-152
26	Sustainable Business through Destination Branding: A Conceptual Analysis	Dr. Md. Sarwar Alam (India) Dr. Nigamananda Biswas (India)	153-159
27	Understanding the Importance of Psychology and Sustainable Behaviour	Amineh Sadat Tasaloti (Iran) Ali Reza Hadavi (Iran)	160-162
28	The Importance of Sustainable Development in the Education Field	Dr. Shinde Shivaji B (India)	163-172
29	Entrepreneurship of Export for Sustainable Development	Masoumeh Bornamehr (Iran) Dr. S. N. Borhade (India) Farzad Fakhrabadi (Iran)	173-180
30	Impact of Urbanization in Major Metropolitan Cities in India	Dr. Nitin Vinayak Gaikwad (India)	181-188
31	Sustainable Development Goals and Performance of ICDS in India	Mrs. Pournima Deepak Chavan (Udupi) (India)	189-192
32	Gender Stereotypes in Indian Judiciary	Dinesh B. Kolte (India)	193-197
33	A Study of Women Empowerment in India	Dr. Shreya Vinay Patil (India)	198-202

Sustainable Development Management and Solution to the Problems**Dr. Neeta Kamble**

Department of Commerce,

Mamasahab Mohol College, Paud Road, Pune- 38

Abstract:

The paper shows that setting is one amongst the essential public assets of a person's system, and it should be so specially protected. According to our gift data, the property is critical for all human systems and it's necessary to invoke the property development principles all told human system assets. Sustainable development is understood as a development that does not erode ecological, social or politic systems on which it depends, but it explicitly approves ecological limitation under the economic activity frame and it's full comprehension for support of human wants. The paper summarises the conditions for property development, tools, methods and techniques to solve the environmental problems and the tasks of executive governance in the environmental segment.

Key words: Environment. Human System. Sustainability. Sustainability Management. Methods and Tools

Introduction

The paper summarizes the results of the systematic study of setting within the recent thirty years. It starts from noesis of the studied subject on the current level and summarizes the conditions and limits of property development, as well as the tools, methods and techniques used to solve the setting issues and tasks of govt governance within the environmental section.

The environment itself is a system of systems that, from the viewpoint of human existence and development, is a part of the superior system of systems, the human system. From the given proven fact that it's apparently not possible to elevate the setting existence and come back to original state underneath the interests connected with human existence and development, but, simultaneously, it is impossible to damage the environment irresponsibly, because it creates the medium necessary for human existence itself. Therefore, we've to introduce the compromises that respect human wants and setting into the observe, based on our knowledge and experience. Their impact and advantages square measure monitored within the manner that permits finishing up the corrective measures if they appear to be necessary. Based on recent cognition, sustainability (sustainable development), is not only related to the environment, but also to the entire human system and its basic assets (i.e. public assets) on that the human lives square measure dependent. Basic human system assets square measure human lives, health and security; environment; property and public welfare; infrastructures and technologies, particularly those who belong to the vital ones. The property assessment generally sense is that the formalised method for identification, prediction and assessment of potential impact of discretionary inputs as well as the variants for society property development (e.g. legal rules, ordinances, laws, political intent, plan, program, and project). From the viewpoint of present cognition of human system and its assets, the mentioned assessment might be performed always at good governance of territory.

Conditions for property development

From the system viewpoint, the property system has attributes as productivity, resilience, ability and vulnerability, and therefore, sometimes it is not easy to find a suitable reference state or conditions:

- The reference of property may be a demanded future state (scenarios, techniques and foresight).
- The reference points square measure, on the one hand, inputs and, on the other hand, outputs of system processes (ecological trace, product life times etc.). We can so assume the context given in

Figure one. Since these attributes square measure reciprocally involved, in the relation to the existence of system, the sustainability is on the peak. The callmaking on system adaptative capability is outlined by the relation given within the decision matrix in table one. Sustainability is commonly misinterpreted because the goal that we tend to all try for. In fact, property isn't associate accomplishable final state, since it's rather the essential characteristics of a dynamically developed system. Thus, sustainability is permanent adaptation to changing conditions. This adaptive property is natural to all ecosystems. It is solely an issue of education to introduce the adaptative procedures to the general public administration decision-making on human, i.e. socio-ecologic-technical system For the implementation in observe it holds many items of knowledge:

SUSTAINABILITY

Limitable values Indicators of stress Limitable values Indicators of state

VULNERABILITY

Assessment of System type hazard and

RESILIENCE

Topical impacts conditions

Relation among property, vulnerability and resilience

SYSTEM ADAPTIVE CAPACITY Table 1

Impacts	Adaptive capacity	
	Low	High
Low	Vulnerability	Chance of development
High	Rest risks	Sustainability

1. Criticality is directed to failures and hazards, while sustainability deals with the existence. Therefore, additional and additional necessary square measure the approaches and procedures that agitate the property infrastructure, specifically each, the gray one and therefore the inexperienced one. The procedure for looking out the property parts is that the following: - list of activities, - key impacts iatrogenic by human activities, - identification of receptors, - identification of the way of impacts unfold, - identification of the secondary and further order impacts on main and other receptors. This approach may be used just for gray (i.e. by human created) infrastructure, whereas the green infrastructure cannot be investigated in the way that its parts are separately analysed, since landscape and ecosystems create a complex super system, i.e. system of systems (1). 2. The landscape property is additionally connected with its sensitivity; the assessment is completed by marking, i.e. decision matrix in Table 2.

3. The human wants, however, depend mostly on functions of ecosystems, and therefore, it is necessary to understand the ecosystem functions, because: - the ecosystem functions vary and thus influence the human health, - responses of ecosystems to human activity (intended or non-intended) are not always immediate, they can cumulate, affect vicariously or retrospectively, and through the retrogressive links to create emergency up to critical situations. Therefore, the procedure in which we define firstly the grey/engineering infrastructure for human settlements and, after that, the proposal is transformed into the landscape is incorrect as it completely ignores possible cumulative, long term and delayed impacts on environment sources and ecosystems services. Therefore, it's necessary to go looking for the answer appropriate for native conditions; i.e. it is site specifications.

4. The orientation to the interface of gray and inexperienced infrastructures relies on technologies which may solve gift and future issues. New technologies, however, usher in uncertainty and unclearness into inexperienced infrastructure, as a result of the technology impacts on surroundings square measure exhausting to forecast. Therefore, it's necessary to use and method the methodology of foresight not solely on technological level, but also on societal level, i.e. societal foresight aimed toward the trends of behaviour of gray infrastructure (i.e. theory of traditional accident, highly reliable organisation, industrial ecology) and green infrastructure (adaptive environmental management, industrial ecology etc.) (3).

Tools, ways and techniques for solutions to surroundingsal issues The humans failed to are available the environment with intent to subvert the character. The problems started at the time once humans tried to separate themselves from the character, and they placed technology / engineering between themselves and the nature. Initially, it had been not evident, the biosphere has kept its reserves and it contrived to equilibrate with a range of activities. However, the act has been increasingly seizing the intensity and in some directions the part has been globally affected (4, 5). The present worldwide problems are of a global character. Apart from the environment contamination, other major global problems involve the questions of peace and war, the differences between developed and developing countries, providing the food for future population, energy demand, lack of water, soil, sources, as well as the questions of health care, culture and education. THEREFORE, it's necessary to introduce STRATEGIC, SYSTEM AND PROACTIVE MANAGEMENT (6, 7), based on a realistic, systematic and proactive view of human system and its problems. The given view is necessary from the following reasons:

- Humans are aiming to a precise life customary that they are doing not repudiate; this customary is conditioned by interventions to nature.
- The environment is an adaptable system. During their development, the humans have accumulated abundant data and skill, and so, they're speculated to apprehend the ways that to limit the interventions to a system, so that to ensure the system development within the direction supporting the mankind's development.
- for several humans, the surroundings these days represents a trendy stalking horse that makes them take up the actions that don't have anything in common with real surroundings (e.g. the reality that the soil is left undeveloped doesn't prosper to environment). For decision-making, a model of surroundings that's restricted to human medium has been used, as a result of the aim of human try is to make sure the human society development, i.e. by recent words same the such development mechanical phenomenon of whole surroundings system that onward permits group development. Based on this data (6, 7), every quality management, including environmental management, must carry out the decision-making process with respect to the following goals: - to prevent emergency situations and to localize emergency things (the accidents will origin within the frame of each, individual elements or perhaps within the frame of the full surroundings system), - to ensure the healthy development of human society, - to implement ecological programmes in the socio-economic sphere. The management should monitor (4-7): - impacts of evolution activities into the surroundings that may be divided into:
 - pollution of surroundings element (may be either of the fabric character, manifested by concentrations of agents or of physical origin manifested by noise, heat, electromagnetic oscillation etc.,

• biologic diversity, i.e. reduction of range of species, change of species composition etc.,
 • deterioration of health state of human population, - pressure of antropogenic sphere on environment that is divided to:

- emissions of agents (or higher wastes of human activities) into natural medium,
 - consumption of renewable sources.
- Administration management and its tasks on surroundings sector Since its origin, the fundamental operate of state has been to make sure the protection and development of a given human society which is not possible while not guaranteeing the safe house in this the human society has been living. The management of state includes usually the ideas of state, control and office hearing of the public affairs. It represents the acutely aware activity that's directed to the determination and management after all of topical processes for action of appointed goals. It puts individual activities harmonical and it fulfils general functions of the full, i.e. the state / territory / object / organisation etc. The governance is that the type of activity of authorities, particularly executive ones that consists in organizing and practical implementation of tasks given by managing team / state management / territory / object / organisation harmonical with laws and therefore the different legal rules.

According to (6, 7), the fundamental tools of state for management directed to property are:

- management (strategic, tactical, operational) supported qualified knowledge, knowledge, skilled assessments, qualified decision-making ways, land-use coming up with, correct sitting, designing, building, operation, maintenance, reparation and renovation of buildings, technologies and infrastructures,
- citizen's education, schooling and coaching,
- specific education of technical and management employees,
- technical, health, ecological, cyber and different standards, norms and rules as well as the most effective observe procedures, i.e. tools for control/regulation of processes which will or would possibly result in disaster incidence or to the rise of its impact,
- inspections and audits,
- govt security forces for qualified response to emergency and demanding things,
- systems for crucial things defeating,
- security (land-use and spatial), emergency, continuity, crisis and contingency coming up with,
- specific system for defeating the critical situations - safety, emergency, continuity and crisis management.

The analysis of the event of atmosphere and therefore the development of political, social and economic scenario worldwide shows that it's necessary to unravel the cases and actions that by their intensity induce the crucial things resulting in relevant crises of the sort denoted as a humanitarian catastrophe or social crisis. Therefore, from the point of view of human security, humanitarian catastrophe or social crisis. Therefore, from the point of view of human security, human system development, conservation of quality atmosphere, existence, stability and development of state should comprise a security conception connected with the ideas of development written and enforced by safety management (2). O the fundamental (usual) level of management, the target is security and property development, so connecting emergency and crisis management. The goal of human society management is to confirm the protection of: human lives, health and security; property, welfare; environment; infrastructures and technologies, which are inevitable for human survival, i.e. the mobilisation and co-ordination of utilization of national sources (energy, labour force, production capability, food and agriculture, resources,

• biologic diversity, i.e. reduction of range of species, change of species composition etc.,
 • deterioration of health state of human population, - pressure of antropogenic sphere on environment that is divided to:

- emissions of agents (or higher wastes of human activities) into natural medium,
- consumption of renewable sources. Administration management and its tasks on surroundings sector Since its origin, the fundamental operate of state has been to make sure the protection and development of a given human society which is not possible while not guaranteeing the safe house in this the human society has been living. The management of state includes usually the ideas of state, control and office hearing of the public affairs. It represents the acutely aware activity that's directed to the determination and management after all of topical processes for action of appointed goals. It puts individual activities harmonical and it fulfils general functions of the full, i.e. the state / territory / object / organisation etc. The governance is that the type of activity of authorities, particularly executive ones that consists in organizing and practical implementation of tasks given by managing team / state management / territory / object / organisation harmonical with laws and therefore the different legal rules.

According to (6, 7), the fundamental tools of state for management directed to property are:

- management (strategic, tactical, operational) supported qualified knowledge, knowledge, skilled assessments, qualified decision-making ways, land-use coming up with, correct sitting, designing, building, operation, maintenance, reparation and renovation of buildings, technologies and infrastructures,
- citizen's education, schooling and coaching,
- specific education of technical and management employees,
- technical, health, ecological, cyber and different standards, norms and rules as well as the most effective observe procedures, i.e. tools for control/regulation of processes which will or would possibly result in disaster incidence or to the rise of its impact,
- inspections and audits,
- govt security forces for qualified response to emergency and demanding things,
- systems for crucial things defeating,
- security (land-use and spatial), emergency, continuity, crisis and contingency coming up with,
- specific system for defeating the critical situations - safety, emergency, continuity and crisis management.

The analysis of the event of atmosphere and therefore the development of political, social and economic scenario worldwide shows that it's necessary to unravel the cases and actions that by their intensity induce the crucial things resulting in relevant crises of the sort denoted as a humanitarian catastrophe or social crisis. Therefore, from the point of view of human security, human system development, conservation of quality atmosphere, existence, stability and development of state should comprise a security conception connected with the ideas of development written and enforced by safety management (2). O the fundamental (usual) level of management, the target is security and property development, so connecting emergency and crisis management. The goal of human society management is to confirm the protection of: human lives, health and security; property, welfare; environment; infrastructures and technologies, which are inevitable for human survival, i.e. the mobilisation and co-ordination of utilization of national sources (energy, labour force, production capability, food and agriculture, resources,