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Steps Towards Sustainable Development**

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**"ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY IN THE DIRECTION OF SOCI
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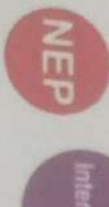
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ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY IN THE DIRECTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Dr Bandu U. Jamnik, Assistant Professor, Shri Ganesh Arts College, Kumbhari, Dist. Akola

Abstract

This paper deals with the core issues of environment sustainability that affect the socioeconomic structure and growth that hampers all round sustainable development is looked at. This study basically looks at the ideas and theories behind the political, social, economic, spiritual, environmental, scientific, technical, and information stability of the state and the growth of the socioeconomic system. The idea of "sustainable state and development" was defined, and a structural model of the stability of the socioeconomic system was made. The different types of sustainable state and development were broken down into their parts. Conditions were made for the theoretical foundations of the socioeconomic system's sustainable development to be built on further.

Keywords: Socio-economics, Sustainability, go-green, eco-friendly, imbalance.

Introduction

Since the end of the 20th century and up to the present day, people have talked a lot about the ideas of a sustainable state and the development of the socio-economic system. However, putting these ideas into practice is still a difficult problem. This is because of problems with the sustainability of the social environment. The "Gordian nodes" of these problems are: the idea of a stable state; its main properties, patterns, and features; interactions between social systems at the regional and global levels; the evolution of the social system, etc. Humanity grows in a society where each person is affected at the same time. But the person has an effect on society and affects both the size and quality of changes. If the social and economic system is stable, both society and humanity as a whole can grow in a healthy way. So, an imbalance in relationships in society could lead to bad things, such as a rise in the number of fights and a change in the stability of the social environment. It's important to remember that social life is always trying to calm down both outside and inside disturbances, and it also tries to get everyone to agree on things. All of these issues are important to society, so we used theoretical methods like abstraction, hypothetical (hypothetical-deductive) method,

formalised, and axiomatic, as well as logical methods like analysis, synthesis, analogy, and so on. With their help, we were able to figure out what the real issues were, how they were linked, and whether or not the results were right. The system method helped researchers study the sustainability of a society's development by looking at its socio-economic parts, how they interact with each other, processes, frameworks, and other features. This gave researchers a better understanding of modern society, its sustainability, and its likely future. In the scientific fields that study natural profiles, there are many definitions of the term "stability," but we think that A. Poincare's [1] definition is the most accurate. He thinks that stability is the desire of a system that has been thrown out of balance to return to this state, getting closer and closer to it. In sociology, a system is said to be stable if it can go back to its original state when the thing that changed it stops having an effect on it. So, the stability of the system shows that it is unchangeable and can adapt to changes. This shows that the stable state of the system is a complex object of study that reflects the internal structure of social relationships and phenomena, as well as its development and changes over time and space as a result of external factors.

In our work, we look at the structure of the system's stable state by making a formal model with its most important parts. Figure 1 shows the different kinds of structure of this model that were chosen based on the system approach. The model's integrity depends on how well its parts work together, interact, and depend on each other. This model doesn't take into account how different things affect this system depending on how far along a society is in its development.

Green practice is a movement that encompass including the printing industry that involves reducing, recycling, and reusing materials to ease the strain on resources used for printing, copying, and advertising. This method uses low-VCO (Volatile Organic Chemical) inks, recycled paper, computers and other equipment that use less energy, remanufactured laser toner cartridges and ink cartridges for printers, paperless or electronic information distribution, and attempts to teach and inform people about green printing. Friendly to the environment Green printing is when paper products are printed in a way that is good for the environment. It uses a number of methods that are better for the environment than usual printing methods. Some tips for printing in an environmentally friendly way are to use digital formats instead of print formats whenever possible, Using recycled paper, recycling printer cartridges, Buying soy-based ink that doesn't contain chemicals and printing on both sides of

the paper Green Printing. The amount of paper used every year has reached almost 400 million tonnes, and the rate of growth is very fast.

Even though modern technologies for transferring information and storing it in data centres are getting better and better quickly, they can't stop people from using more and more paper. Without printed documents in every library and information centre, digital and electronic archives, e-mail, and the Internet can't compete. Libraries of all sizes and types are making environmental sustainability and the preservation of natural resources a priority and an effective initiative. Saving money on printing costs is one of the benefits of green printing. When everything is done in a library or even at home, costs can be cut by up to 70% or more, depending on how eco-friendly strategies are used. When it comes to concerns about the environment, green printing can help protect and keep natural resources.

Both making publications and making paper use a lot of water, trees, energy, and other natural resources that could be dangerous. Inks, solvents, acids, lacquers, dyes, dryers, varnishes, shellacs, and many other solutions used in the printing process can be harmful to people and the environment. When paper is bleached with chlorine, chemicals and other pollutants can get into the water. Bindings, glues, foils, and other things used to make printed items can also make it hard to recycle them. And libraries and information centres don't always need or want to go completely digital. But there are many ways to use less paper, ink, and other resources. So, paper is something that almost every library uses in large amounts. We all know that libraries are where books and other printed materials are kept. And people are so used to using paper that they don't usually question it. In the same way, using paper has negative effects on the environment that are hard to see. Paper can be made from new wood, pre-consumer waste, which is waste from paper mills and manufacturing plants, or post-consumer waste, which is paper that has been collected during recycling programmes or is waste from printing processes, etc. All of the steps that go into making paper, like getting the wood, processing it, making the paper, transporting it, using it, and throwing it away, pose big problems for the environment.

We can stop using so much paper by recycling it. Paper recycling is the process of making used paper usable again. We all know that paper is one of the easiest things to recycle. Recycled paper is made from old paper and paper products that have been used and then reclaimed. Recycling paper is the greenest choice because it uses less energy, water, and

rather than making paper from raw materials. Using recycled paper is important for the environment because of this. It has many positive effects on the environment.

So everyone needs to know that recycling paper is important, but there's still a long way to go before the same behaviour about recycling paper becomes common. With the development and popularity of smartphones and e-readers, the need for printing has gone down a lot. However, there is still a huge need for printing at home and in the office. Printing is still a big part of our daily lives, so more people need to know about it so that environmental damage can be kept to a minimum in the future.

The carbon footprint is a way to figure out how much pollution a person and their lifestyle cause. The total amount of greenhouse gases (GHG) that an organisation, event or product releases can be called its "carbon footprint." It is often said in terms of how much carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases (GHGs) were released. Greenhouse gases are made out of water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, and chlorofluorocarbons. They are all different types of natural gases, but humans can make more greenhouse gases by polluting. To lower our Carbon Footprint, we should use materials that are good for the environment or are recycled. We should find ways to save energy and use more renewable energy. We should also reduce waste and make plans for waste separation. In the same way, we should stop using plastic bags and cups and recycle them.

This conversation could help a lot with understanding the social responsibility of libraries, which are the most important source of information for society. As we know, most people want to keep the parts of the environment that produce resources that can be used over and over again, like water, air, forests, and solar energy. We all need to take care of the environment right now. Sustainability is the ability to keep doing something the same way forever. Environmental sustainability is the ability to maintain the level of living that is valued in the physical environment without making any sacrifices. Libraries can play a big part in making the world as sustainable as possible by doing well at all green practises. Everyone, from students to employees to publishers, who is directly or indirectly involved in print-related tasks needs to be aware of and take responsibility for how much paper they use every day. We don't have to do it just to save money; we also have to know that we're helping to save the planet. By making some changes right now to bring more environmental sustainability. Green practice is all about being aware of how our performing tasks affect the

environment. As experts in information, librarians should know what environmental labelling really means and be able to give this information to their user communities.

It is important that the social environment always tends toward balance. This can be seen in the desire to stop disturbances and adjust to new situations. The important directions for its growth are toward harmony, order, consensus, and solidarity, among other things. The stability of such a system comes from the fact that people in the society want peace, unity, and stability. This is made possible by the spread of traditional values and the dominance of positive feedback, both of which affect how people interact with each other. In this case, P. Sorokin [6] says that the system has a constant tendency to stabilise itself. The social environment brings together all the ways that relationships can be linear or not. The social environment always tries to find this kind of balance so that it can get rid of all kinds of problems and adjust to new situations. So, the social aspect of the sustainability of the system and its growth is tied to maintaining social stability through adaptation, self-regulation, order, and reducing conflict by using all available stabilising mechanisms, i.e., the processes of self-organization of the society.

But if we look at the situation from the other side, we can see that conflict, when internal and external conditions change, can become a way to bring the system together and help it grow, as well as a way to change and keep the social structure intact. A steady state economy is one that has two main parts that are pretty stable: the number of people living there and how they use their limited natural resources. In this view, the economic sustainability of the system should be based mostly on its own resources, which is a self-sustaining and strategic factor that shows the key condition for any long-term growth. The long-term balance between the use of natural resources and the growth of society is important to the economic sustainability of the system.

From the point of view of the evolutionary way of economic development, we can see the life cycle of changes in the system, which depends on its environment and is made up of processes that are always changing [7]. The main point of this kind of cycle is that a stable state is reached either after a period of growth or after a period of no growth (reduction). It turns out that when the economy moves from a stable state to an unstable one, something new happens. So, the stability of the economic system at a certain time is a state in which its main features (such as financial, production, organisational, etc.) are within certain limits of stability and can grow even if the outside environment changes. In the "Concept of Sustainable Development"[8], which was signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1987, "sustainable

"development" is defined as development that not only helps improve the quality of life for people now and in the future, but also helps keep the environment safe for living things. This idea is based on two main ideas that are linked: needs and constraints. Constraints is a term for how well the environment can meet the needs of people now and in the future. So, the third parameter, which was the environment, was used to look at how stable and balanced the system in the economy was. Now that the effects of humans on the environment are as big as geological and geochemical processes, the question of how humans will survive is very important. Increased consumption leads to the depletion of natural resources, the degradation of the environment, and the worsening of many environmental problems that are directly linked to socioeconomic development. We think that the spiritual part is meant to give people a sense of inner stability.

Culture, as the source of norms and values, keeps society stable and alive. It is the main way that human history becomes more human, and it keeps the value base of the socioeconomic system as a whole. For culture to stay alive, it's important for two cultures to talk to each other, especially when the new culture ("receiving") takes over from the old one ("transmitting"). Yu. M. Lotman [8] says that one culture passes on texts, and the other culture accepts and adopts them, learns the "Varangian" language, and makes new texts that follow the same rules. So, gradually, new cultural codes and traditions are passed on to the "receiving" party, where they are spread out and changed. So, this culture gets used to them and makes them part of itself. This is a natural way for different cultures to come together and influence each other, and it has its own life cycle.

Conclusion

For the socioeconomic system to grow, it needs to be stable, changeable, and able to adapt to changes in the environment. The model being looked at doesn't take into account how complicated the world is right now, with countries splitting up because of where they are geographically and traditions being lost. Forms of social contacts, moves toward the creation of a global community in the form of a global network structure. If the above-mentioned aspects of the sustainable state and development of the socioeconomic system can be looked at at the level of society, then we think the spiritual aspect should be looked at through the internal structure of a person that determines his behaviour and activities. Taking into account how globalisation affects societies and how states want to keep their political, geographical, economic, etc. borders, there are trends towards the formation of macro-societies, as the current stage of human evolution is a more complex social model that

is actively promoted by modern technologies and global network structures. But such a model is still a socioeconomic system, and it aims for sustainability, which is provided by the social, economic, spiritual, political, and other parts of the social system, which are again influenced by the person himself. The paper talks about how important it is for socioeconomic and sociopolitical subsystems of sustainable development to work together in a way that is aware and based on spiritual and humanistic principles. The authors pay special attention to the spiritual dimension through cultural and moral values and traits. This is based on their understanding of human nature as their owner and as a subject of the socio-economic system.

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