



# Holistic Approach towards Environment: That's the Way to Future.

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## Abstract

As long as we overlook the effects on the environment, we can discover great achievement in many areas of human endeavor. When we examine various fields, we analyze some of the qualities of our decision-making to comprehend why human decision-making in non-mechanical domains of human activity has led to degraded surroundings, societal breakdown, and detrimental economic repercussions. It is discussed how to create an environment that will support civilization using a new framework for making decisions. Decision-making should be within a holistic management framework. The essential components of this new framework for making decisions are described, and a holistic picture has been painted.

**Key words-** Holistic, Development, Environment, Sustainable

## Introduction

Holism, which was first put forth by Jan Smuts, is traditionally understood as a philosophical theory that holds that the determining elements of nature are wholes that cannot be reduced to the sum of their parts and that the universe's evolution is a record of the activity and creation of such wholes. In a broader sense, it refers to the idea that wholes cannot be broken down into identifiable parts or reduced to them without leaving behind residuals that cannot be explained. Holism may also be defined by what it is not: it is not synonymous with organicism; holism does not require an entity to be alive or even a part of living processes. And neither is holism confined to spiritual mysticism, un-accessible to scientific methods or study.

Holism's proponents contend that by putting an emphasis on community, processes, networks, participation, synthesis, systems, and emergent qualities, the "ills" of reductionism will be remedied. It is crucial to understand that holism does not require any other biological comparison outside organisms themselves in order to analyse any whole or the entirety of any individual in all its ramifications. Even in its most extreme version, a holistic approach on its own is unrealistic and would doom scholars to a life of fruitless wallowing in unmanageable complexity. For accessing and comprehending a reality that is getting more and more complicated, both holism and reductionism are necessary.

A system is said to be sustainable when it only consumes resources that it can naturally regenerate. The presentation of a holistic management implementation process in an organization. With this approach, special consideration must be given to human interactions, resource consumption, and

environmental impacts. It is necessary to identify areas where recycling and renewable energy sources can be used.

### **What is Holism?**

The new paradigm of holism, which serves as the foundation for the Holistic Management decision-making process, can guide us toward a sustainable civilization. Allan Savory struggled to comprehend why natural resource management practices were failing (despite the largest number of scientists the world has ever known and were in fact leading to massive environmental degradation, social collapse, and failing economies), but he eventually found that human decision-making was the common cause of the massive loss of biodiversity and the symptoms associated with this loss. His more than 35 years of work to create a procedure for making decisions that are simultaneously socially, economically, and environmentally sound led to the creation of holistic management (Savory, 1988)

### **The definition of holistic management**

The principle of holism is the foundation of holistic management. A fresh perspective on the world is holism. We need to start thinking in terms of wholes, which are the only functional units in nature. As an illustration, the oxygen and hydrogen atoms that make up the water molecule. If we only examine the characteristics of oxygen and hydrogen, we will remain in the dark regarding the characteristics of water. The water molecule must be studied as a whole since it is more than the sum of its component parts. When we start thinking and acting holistically, we can clearly see how each of our choices affects the ecosystem and how our entire existence as humans depends on it.

By describing the entire being managed, the holistic management decision-making process is started. Every whole consists of the following: 1) the individuals in charge of managing the whole—these are the decision makers; 2) the resource base—this entails all of the resources available, such as land, machinery, skills, knowledge, etc.; and 3) individuals who influence or are influenced by the decision makers. If you wish to manage a "farm," for instance, the whole might include the family who lives there and runs it, the land, the structures and equipment on it, and the money the family has on hand or can make from the farm. The minimum whole comprises not only the land but also the associated human values, culture, and financial resources. This is thought of as a single entity for management.

The group as a whole then decides on a comprehensive objective. The holistic goal is a description of what the collective is managing in terms of the quality of life desired based on collective values, what must be produced to create this quality of life, and a description of the resource base as it must be far into the future in order to sustain what the collective produces. The motivation comes from human values. Here, we specify the level of prosperity and how the resource base will provide the income required to maintain the desired standard of living, such as through the sale of animals, crops, or any other business that does not go against our beliefs. In this case, we are merely outlining what we desire and not how to get there. The foundation of the holistic aim is sustainability of the resource base, which is required to support the profit and values outlined in the holistic objective. The hardest and most effective part of the holistic decision-making process is the holistic aim.

### **Sustainable development**

Scholars and concerned scientists around the world, particularly in developed countries, came to grasp the limited ability of natural resources and the environment to maintain life for a long time after many years of following the carefree management scheme mentioned above. They began to value and respect nature more. They suggested the phrase "sustainable development," which refers to the utilization of natural resources in such a way that future generations will be able to maintain their current standard of living. Many industrialized countries have created and implemented legislation to use natural resources more prudently, decrease waste, and lessen environmental degradation as a result of public awareness of this reality and concern. These efforts, however, have been incredibly meagre and insufficient.

Sustainability is increasingly being incorporated into the practice of managing the world's resources, and the key strategy for doing so involves conducting an accurate input, output, and life-cycle analysis that includes several stages of verification and can be attained through environmental audit. A methodical, recorded, and objectively focused process called an environmental audit is used to confirm the evidence relating to various environmental aspects. Finding and regularly checking the environmental factors is a useful management technique for making an environment eco friendly. Conducting an audit can also assist in facilitating the interim procedure (Owoeye and Okojie, 2013).

Green audit is a holistic perspective of looking into the totality of the actions taken towards greening the place and is foremost reflected in its policies alongside the actions taken by the government towards protecting the environment. It can be done by Water quality analysis, soil quality analysis, noise quality analysis and air quality analysis. Thus by keeping a track of various parameters prescribed by various legislations ie. Under the "Environment Protection Act 1986", "Air (Prevention and Control) Act 1981," Water (Prevention and Control) Act 1974" and Noise Pollution control Rules 2000".

India has a complex and well-organized mechanism in place for environmental clearance. An Environmental Impact Assessment Notification that resulted from the "Environmental Protection Act of 1986" serves as its clearly defined legal framework. There are checks and balances in place, ostensibly to "improve openness and accountability," such as evaluation panels, expert committees, environmental information systems, and public hearings. Additionally, the National Environmental Appellate Authority, a judicial tool to supports it.

National Environment Policy (NEP) The National Environment Policy does not seek to replace, but build on the earlier policies—the National Forest Policy 1988, National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development 1992, Policy Statement on Abatement of Pollution 1992, National Agriculture Policy 2000, National Population Policy 2000, National Water Policy 2002. Across the political spectrum of the country there has been a recognition of the vital role natural resources play in providing livelihoods, and securing life support to ecological services. In this perspective a need for a comprehensive policy statement has been evident for some time in order to infuse sectoral and cross-sectoral, including fiscal approaches to environmental management. The NEP is intended to be a guide to action in regulatory reform, programmes and projects for environmental conservation and the review and enactment of legislation, by agencies of the Central, state, and local governments. The policy also seeks to stimulate partnerships of different stakeholders, i.e. public agencies, local communities, academic and scientific institutions, the investment community, and international development partners, in harnessing their respective resources and strengths for environmental management. The principle objectives of the policy relate to current perceptions of key environmental challenges. They include: to protect and conserve critical ecological systems and resources, the invaluable natural and man-made heritage, which are essential for life support; to ensure equitable access to environmental resources and quality for all sections of society, and in particular, to ensure that poor communities, which are most dependent on environmental resources for their livelihoods, are assured secure access to these resources; to ensure judicious use of environmental resources to meet the needs and aspirations of the present and future generations; to integrate environmental concerns into policies, plans, programmes, etc. The policy has been evolved from the recognition that only such development is sustainable, which respects ecological constraints, and the imperatives of justice. The present policy marks a paradigm shift in the sense that, for once, liabilities have been fixed. "The polluter pays" is the mainstay of NEP whereby responsibilities are fixed either on the individual or a government agency. Secondly, environmental clearance for any developmental activity has become mandatory. Strict liability imposes an obligation to compensate the victim for harm resulting from actions or failure to take action, which may not necessarily constitute a breach of any law or duty or care. The National Environment Policy (NEP) is meant to serve as a guide for action in regulatory reform, programmes and projects for environmental protection, and the evaluation and enactment of laws, by agencies of the Central, State, and Local Governments. The policy also aims to encourage collaborations between various stakeholders, including public agencies, local communities, academic and scientific institutions, the investment community, and international development partners, in order to leverage their

individual assets and competitive advantages for environmental management. The main goals of the policy are related to how important environmental issues are now perceived. Protecting and preserving vital ecological systems and resources, as well as the priceless natural and human-made heritage, which are necessary for maintaining life on Earth; ensuring equitable access to environmental resources and quality for all segments of society, and in particular, The strategy was developed as a result of the realisation that only development that complies with ecological restrictions and the demands of justice can be considered sustainable. Insofar as obligations have now been settled, the current approach represents a paradigm shift. The foundation of NEP is "the polluter pays," whereby accountability is placed either on the person or a government organisation. Second, it is now required for all development activities to receive environmental clearance. Strict liability imposes an obligation to pay damages to the victim for injuries brought on by actions or inaction, which may or may not be considered a violation of the law, a breach of a duty, or a failure to exercise reasonable care.

### **THE VIABLE MODEL**

Now that the term "sustainable development" has been defined, it is crucial to pinpoint some of the components of an eco-development model and design an integrated approach. The suggested model's six components, which also shows how they are connected. Nowadays, any development plan is thought to have as its ultimate goal the improvement of human welfare or the quality of life. In order to neutralise the dynamics that cause deprivation and marginalisation of the weaker sectors of society, it entails generating income and employment, reducing poverty, and promoting public involvement and self-reliance. Motivating these groups might also be aided by decentralising government and bolstering local organisations and authorities. So following things should be considered for a viable sustainable development-

- (i) The eradication of rural poverty via focused economic and social development initiatives.
- (ii) Access to natural resources like land, water, and other resources.
- (iii) Participation
- (iv) Women's participation in rural development.
- (v) Access to resources for production, markets, and services
- (vi) The growth of non-agricultural jobs in rural areas.
- (vii) Services in education, training, and extension

### **Ecological Education**

Environmental education refers to the educational process dealing with man's relationship with his nature and cultural surroundings. As such, it includes the relationship between population, resource allocation and depletion, conservation, energy and technology, and urban and rural development and planning to the overall biospheric system. As a result, environmental education is now a crucial component of eco development, environmental protection, and environmental betterment. Truly described, environmental education serves as a vehicle and a method of raising knowledge of the interaction between man and his natural environment, as well as his social surroundings and man-made environment. One of the fundamental goals of environmental education is to enable people and communities to comprehend the complexity of the natural and built environments that results from the interaction of their biological, physical, social, economic, and cultural aspects, as well as to acquire the knowledge, values, attitudes, and practical skills to participate in these processes responsibly and effectively. It necessitates a comprehensive strategy that takes into account each element individually and as a whole. Environment takes on the dual roles of style and subject in teaching. Regarding the style, it refers to using the environment as a tool for teaching and learning as well as an educational strategy. In terms of the subject content, this entails instructing students about the elements and constituents of the environment.

### **Conclusion**

For environmental planning and control of economic development, governments' development programming and sectoral agendas are essential. Environmental decisions have always required making difficult trade-offs between the needs of the public good and individual wants, as well as between the preferences of the current generation and the hazy needs and aspirations of future generations. Any environmental protection system must, as a fundamental prerequisite, participate in the planning process as early as possible so that it can offer alternatives rather than oppose a specific course of action. Therefore, all administrators must contribute. Additionally, it can be challenging to police some environmental rules, and the enforcement that has been done thus far has largely been very subpar. Environmental laws are typically enacted piecemeal, not in (Kuhn, 1970) accordance with a general strategy but rather in reaction to pressing needs. Public awareness and public opinion must be raised for environmental law to be effective, which can be done very easily by academic institutions like schools, colleges, and university research foundations through their emphasis on tailor-made curricula, their proper implementation, research findings, and ultimately the dissemination of knowledge and moral policing to inculcate the conducive culture in the students' minds from childhood wherein their teachers, mothers play an important role in imbibing these values in them.

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