

Climate Change and Environment - Sustainable Livelihoods and Human Rights

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Abstract

The environment and health consequences of climate change. Which effects of the human being life. These environment and health consequences threaten civil and political rights and economic, social, and cultural rights, Rights to food, water, health, security, shelter, and culture also include in right to life. On international, national or local level those people who are most vulnerable to the adverse environmental and health consequences of climate change. these effect on poor people, women, children, and other people with chronic diseases and any disabilities. The impact of Climate change has been impressed on different area like agriculture forestry, biodiversity, water resources and energy. Human social, natural and economic assets of sustainable livelihood are threatened by the effect of climate change. There are many laws, plans, policies and strategies have been passed by the government. Climate change is a global issue. Global warming and climate change are greatest matter. and they affect human beings and whole ecosystem, agriculture, livelihood, sustainable management of natural sources. Climate change is also impact on the regional economics. Climate change together with other natural, and human made health stressors, influences human health and disease in numerous ways. The effect of climate change on the health increased respiratory and cardiovascular disease, and premature deaths related to extreme weather events, and also affected the geographical disturbance. In this paper the researcher the effect of climate change and discuss the provision of livelihood and human rights.

Keywords: environment, climate change, civil and political rights, global warming, livelihood

Introduction:

Love of nature, it is not modern phenomenon. It existed from the beginning of the humanity itself. Manis relate of all things, Plato said Man loves nature and nature in turn nourishes him. Man serves society and society in turn preserves him. Nature and society are inter- dependent. These are the basic concept to protection of environment, and also protect of humanity. The basic requirement of human being are good health, food, fresh air, fresh water, housing, fresh environment. It depends upon climate. State provided the protection from the climate change. The IPCC (Inter government Panel on Climate Change has confirmed that climate change is real. It is primary causes for the deterioration of environment have been identified as-

1. Population explosion
2. Over industrialization

3. Unplanned urbanization
4. Coal burnt thermal power generation
- 5-Poverty
5. Deforestation
6. An expansion in the use of efficient new technology with its associated demands on space, food, and natural resources.

Human being, social, natural, physical and economic assets of sustainable livelihood are threatened by the effect of climate change. The climate change is the main issue in 19th century at present scenario. Climate change is properly recognized to have major implication for food security and livelihood.

Environment-All living things that live on the earth, it comes under the environment. Living things, land, water, air, sunlight, plants animals are the part of the environment. Environment is the source of natural beauty and it is very necessary for maintaining

physical and mental health. It is connected with the air, water, forest, living things, tree. The forest and trees purify air and absorb the harmful gases. Plants also purify water and maintain natural balance. Environment is the our basic life support system.

Ecological definition- It is surroundings of an organism including the physical and chemical environment, and other organism with which it comes into contact.

Biological definition- It is the complex of physical, chemical, and biotic factor that act upon an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival.

Geographical definition- It is a place where different things are such as a swampy or hot environment.

Kind of environment –

1. Geographical Environment
2. Manmade Environment

1. Geographical Environment

Geographical environment is also known as natural environment, where we live, we surround us everywhere, it includes both the biotic and abiotic factors arounds us, it surfaces. rivers, mountain deserts land water ,oceans, volcanoes, etc. these all are the natural sources of environment. The components of environments are Hydrosphere, Lithosphere and Biosphere make up the majority of the environment.

2. Manmade Environment

Manmade environment is known as called a social environment. Man can't live in the geographical environment,

Adaptation- Adaptation means anticipating the adverse effects of climate change and taking appropriate action to prevent or minimize the damage they can cause or taking advantage of opportunities that may rise.

Climate change:- Climate change is a long stage change in the average weather patterns that have come to define earth's local regional and global climates. In other words, climate change is a long-term shifts in temperature and weather patterns.

These shifts may be nature, climate change means a change of climate directly or indirectly effect to the human being activity.

Sustainable development- Sustainable development means what type of development can take place which can be sustained by nature or ecology with or without mitigation.

Protection of life and personal liberty-no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law

Life and Personal liberty-Article 21 says that every person the fundamental right to life and personality liberty which has become an inexhaustible source of many other rights.

National Human rights Commission vs State of Arunachal Pradesh (1996) 1 SCC 742, AIR 1996 SC 1234, in this the court held that these rights are as much available to noncitizens.

Life

All person has right to life, it is fundamental right. The right to life which is the most fundamental of all, but it is difficult to define. Certainly, it can't be confine to a guarantee against the taking away of life, it must have a wider application. It has been in 5th and 14th amendment of the US Constitution which says that no body shall be deprived of his life, liberty, and property without due process of law.

In case of Maneka Gandhi justice Bhagwati said that established the requirement of reasonable ness of procedure in art 21 through art 14, in this case some judges have read such requirement in art 21 itself and particularly in the word "Law" the conversion of "procedure into due process of law in the established by law in US sense which the constitution makers had intended to avoid by replacing the letter expression by the former.

Thus in the case Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India justice Y Chandrachud said that the procedure in art 21 has to be "Fair, Just, and Reasonable" not fanciful oppressive or arbitrary. and the justice Krishna Iyer said that law in art 21 is reasonable law not any enacted piece.

In case Sunil Batra vs Delhi Admn Justice Krishna Iyer said "True, our constitution has no "due process clause but after Cooper and Maneka Gandhi decide

that the consequence is the same and added that Art 21 is the counterpart of the procedural due process in the US.

Munn vs Illinois, 24 L Ed 77:94 us 113 (1877), In this case Justice Field said about the right to life in following words "The term of life as used here something more is meant than mere animal existence. The inhibition against its deprivation extends to all those limbs and faculties by which life is enjoyed. The provision equally prohibits the mutilation of the body by the amputation of an arm or leg or the putting out of an eye, or the destruction of any other organ of the body through which the soul communicates with the outer word."

Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India, AIR 1978 SC 597, In this the supreme court held that the right to life is not merely confine to physical existence but it includes within that the right to life with human dignity.

Peoples union for democratic right vs Union of Indian⁶ In this supreme court held that non payment of minimum wages to works is violation of article 21.

Right to live with human dignity-When a complaint is made on behalf of workmen that they are held in bondage and are working and living in miserable conditions without any proper or adequate shelter over their heads , without any protection against sun and rain, without two square meals per day and with only dirty water from a nullah to drink. It is the fundamental right of every one in this country, under art 21 of constitution. This right to live with human dignity enshrined in art 21 of the constitution derives its life and breath from the directive principles of state policy under art 39 and 42 sub clause (e) and (f) might to live includes all those aspect of lifust be include protection of the health and strength of workers, man, women and children.

Right to life- Right to life means that right to live include all those aspect of life which go to make a man`s life meaningful complete and worth living

Right to livelihood- Every person has the right to livelihood ,no perso can deprive him of this right because he has a fundamental right, every person has the right to earn the money for hih livelihood, he cannot be deprived of this right.

Olga Tellis vs Bombay Municipal Corporation, AIR 1986 SC 180 In this case the Supreme Court held that the word life in article 21includes the right to livelihood also.

Right to environment and right to livelihood flow from right to life-According to art 21 of constitution Judiciary had interpreted that to "Right to clean environment" flows from right to life at the same time, the Apex Court had also concluded that right to "livelihood" also flowed from right to life and in the U.N. Declaration Article 1, right to development was recognized as a human right".

It is recently origin that Environmental protection and the guarantee by the State to lead a decent and meaningful life under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. In fact in Buffalo Traders Welfare Association v. Maneka Gandhi , this Article was invoked even for providing hygienic conditions in Idgah slaughter house at Delhi.

In case **Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum vs Union of India**¹⁰ This case is known as Tanneries case, In this case the Supreme Court decided that the constitutional and statutory provision we hesitation in holding that precautionary principle and the polluter pays principle are part of the environmental law of the country.

The Supreme Court further observed that-

The constitutional and statutory provision protect a person`s right to fresh air, clean water and pollution free environment , but the source of the right is the inalienable common law right of clean environment.

The Supreme Court also decided that-

The main factors for climate change-There are so many factor that contribute the climate change like greenhouse gas , burning the of coal, deforestation ,air pollution, industrial gas etc. These are the main factor for climate change in the earth.

Effect of climate change on livelihood-Today climate change is a global challenge and it is very affected several lives and livelihood basically it is affecting of women, man, children. Livelihood have been affect with climate change on all the asset like human being, social, natural physical and financial and adaptation includes the activity like reducing poverty, improving access to resource lowering inequities of resources and wealth, improving access to improving infrastructure, improving institutional capacity and efficiency and promoting local indigenous knowledge. Climate change leads to disastuosevents. it affects the livelihood.

- 1- Today Climate change is a major global issue, that all countries need to work on this matter. 2- The main effect of climate change are associated with more extreme weather condition, change to global ice cover and rises in sea level.
- 3- The impact of climate change are already felt in every region of world.
- 4- The poverty rate have been increased day by day. its result of extreme weather events, agricultural failures, water shortages, and lack of infrastructure support.
- 5- Humans are responsible for all global warming and it's effects.
- 6- human activities have released large amounts of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere.
- 7- Ozone layer protects us from harmful ultra virous rays but ozone layer decreases day day.it is very harmful for human being.
- 8- The biggest impact of climate change is on the farmer because his livelihood depends on the climate and he has to suffer economic social loss and he reaches below the poverty line.
- 9- climame change is also affecting women, which is reducing their fertility.
- 10- we should keep the fossil fuels in the ground because it is very harmful. Coal, oil and gas is also included in fossil fuel, and the more that are extracted and burned, the worse climate change will get. So all country need to move their economic aways from fossil fuels as soon as possible.
- 3- we should minimize the use of petrol diesel so that pollution can be controlled
- 4- The climate change is affecting the livelihood of rural women. So a collective effort is required to implement the measures of rural women`s resilience to the impact of climate change on their livelihood.
- 5- we should invest new source of energy like solar system, wind, geothermal power etc.
- 6- we should improve the farming and encourage vegan diets.one of the best manner for individuals to help stop climate change is by reducing their meat and dairy consumption, or by going fully vegan.
- 7- we should grow new plants to stop climate change so that we can keep our environment clean and neat.
- 8- we must stop deforestation. we should not cut the tree because trees absurd carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Conclusion

We can conclude that the climate change is affecting the livelihood of every person. Climate change is sure to have adverse impact on the livelihood based on forestry, agriculture, livestock etc. we should protect the forest because the forest are home to many of the world`s most endangered wildlife. They also protect the planet by absorbing carbon dioxide, a major source of pollution that cause climate change.so in the end we can say that we want a neat and clean environment. We save our earth.

Suggestion –

- 1- we must take preventive steps to stop this distractive problem. 2-We must avoid polyethene, it is very harmful for health

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