

GLOBALIZATION, ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract - Globalization impacts the environment and sustainable development in a wide variety of ways and through a mass of channels. The purpose of the document is to cross-examine a sequence of advice on human rights and environmental sustainability in order to evaluate their rationality and reliability and to assess opposing perceptions. The purpose of this article is to realize the key links between globalization and the environment; environment and human rights A companion section on the effects of globalization and on environmental policies and depiction leads to priority national and world-wide policies, issues and recommendations. Globalization is the process by which all people and communities come to recognize an increasingly common economic, social and cultural environment. By definition, the process affects everyone around the world. In short, the more environmental and trade policies are unified, the more sustainable economic growth will be and the more globalization can be connected for the benefit of the environment. The document pursues to analyze the things of globalization and its impact on the environment and human rights.

Keywords: Globalisation, Environment and Human rights, Sustainable development.

Introduction : Around the world, people are facing the special belongings of ecosystem decline, from water scarcity to victims and landslides on devastated slopes. Victims of environmental mortification tend to belong to the fragile sectors of society, namely, tribal and national minorities and the poor, who routinely bear the unpredictable burden of such viciousness. Many fundamental human rights are increasingly endangered, such as the right to physical condition affected by the corruption of property, or the right to property and culture negotiated by the interruption of activities on native lands. While the causes of environmental mortification are disputed, the outcome on human life and the recognition of basic human rights is unquestionable. But global and national acknowledgement of the association between environmental security and human rights is relatively modern.

The 1972 United Nations Conference on the Environment in designated the “Magna Carta of the Environment”, laid the foundation for the lawful basis of India’s environmental supervisory agenda. Environmental issues have become more important in recent economic strategy. At the same time, the fight for human rights has become more multidimensional and demanding in the phase of globalization.

Although human rights have been gradually protected by governments and international societies such as the UNDP, the pressures for serious human rights violations are also growing. An important issue facing policy creators today is the tough challenge of preserving the natural environment while encouraging development to meet commons basic needs. Many issues have led to this area of conversation, regarding the composite links between globalization, human rights, and environmental deprivation. The researcher then discusses the interrelationship between the environment and human rights and also highpoints the challenges of protecting reasonable human rights in the era of globalization in such a way as to encourage sustainable environmental development through eco-sensitive trade strategies. In short, by adopting the most united environmental policies, further sustainable economic development will be accomplished and globalization can be connected for the advantage of the environment.

I.Economic development to Environmental Protection:

1) Environmental law means access to unspoiled natural resources that allow existence, with land, shelter, water, and air. They also include more decently environmental rights, including the right of a protected insect to stay alive or the right of a person to enjoy unspoiled scenery. The following arguments show the regular development of devotion in the field of environmental depreciation:

.2) The first environmental interferences were a direct consequence of the industrial revolution of the late 18th century; Superior use of fossil and chemical fuels, metropolitan development and deforestation, and better-quality human consumption lead to life-threatening changes in the environment, considerably

raising the level of deadly waste, caustic biodiversity, and exhaustion of natural resources. However, early environmental activities were primarily concerned with the safety of wildlife and nature and funded little attention to the destructive effects of human settlements and business.

3) A globalized world is one in which the restrictions between states are less and less evident and political, economic, educational and community events are progressively planned with a greater and far-reaching impact. The knowledge of globalization has led administrations and individuals to understand the international and trans boundary scope of environmental problems.

4) Finally, since the United Nations Conference on the Environment held in Sweden, in 1972, there has been a rising movement towards the approval of international institutions as instruments for the safeguard of the environment.

II. Relationship between Development and Human Rights : The relationship between growth and human rights has a great historical canvas. At the end of the Second World War, the most dreadful and critical conflict ever experienced by manhood. Absolutely, the founding fathers of the United Nations had promised great dedication to the elevation and security of human rights. In fact, the organisational project of the United Nations, of its own unrestricted will, is based on three main pillars: Peace and Security, Development and Human Rights.

In theory, these three pillars are organised and mutually dependent, so much so that there can be no agreement and security without development, development without human rights, and human rights without harmony and security. This trilogy was and continues to be the hypothetical basis and the basic agreement of the United Nations and its agenda. In practice, the interrelationship between harmony and security, development and human rights has not always been pure over the years. But today official defence of human rights has been progressively invoked to achieve the goals of environmental reliability.

Environmental integrity is concerned with the neutral consumption of resources, practical honesty, and a safe and strong environment. In the age of globalization, global human rights have acquired an important role. It can be maintained that human rights address the struggle between trade and the environment and deliver the means to resolve it. The relationship between a safe and

strong environment and human rights has appeared from worldwide information since the conception of the provision of the 1972 Convention on the Human Environment.

This idea was hypothetically reflected in the Declaration of 1972, which states that the ordinary and proper environment of man is "important for his well-being and for the fulfilment of basic human rights and the right to be in himself." While this dynamic statement, this human rights-based argument has not been followed in subsequent environmental statements, such as the 1992 Rio Statement. Instead, these statements have connected human well-being with the state of the environment without any reference to Rights. Generally speaking, there are three main approaches to linking human rights and the environment.

1. Consider an environment of distinction as a fundamental precondition for the agreement of human rights, rather than as a specific right in itself.
2. Focus on the rights of people in relation to the association over their environment, such as the rights to subsidize to environmental decision-making and access to reliability.
3. A functional right to a certain quality of the environment. Some national components, such as those of South Africa, the Russian Federation and the African Agreement on Human and Peoples' Rights, contain provisions to this effect.

The relationship between human rights and the environment has evolved in a fragmented manner at the national, regional and international levels in international jurisprudence and agreements. As a result, much of the linking between human rights and environmental law has been decorated through decisions by national juries and national human rights organisations. This commanded to the development of jurisprudence, but liberal development needed a comprehensive outline linking human rights and the environment. Various determinations have sought to streamline the relationship between these important concepts on an international level. For example, a current declaration on the ethics of human rights and the environment was organised in 1994 through a group of experts and submitted to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. This announcement established a right essential to 'a safe, healthy place and cautiously sound law' and has combined the intergenerational justice model.

III. Human Rights and Environment Protection:The environment as a requirement for the satisfaction of

I. Human rights, in particular access to information,

II. Involvement in decision-making and access to environmental honesty, important factors for making just environmental choices

At the time of the conversation on the relationship between environmental protection and human rights, the debateable question is whether environmental security aims to improve the value of the human being and is therefore a separation of human rights or whether environmental safety and Human rights are based on different integrities.

Another third approach reflects human rights and environmental security as agents of two different aspects with different but overlying social integrities. The two lines intersection and can be similarly helpful when environmental beliefs seeks to protect human needs. However, this approach differentiates between environmental safety and human rights when the hypothetical basis of human rights is not suitable to address environmental problems. In addition, these problems obtain significance after accepting globalization as a fundamental mantra of economic policy.

IV. Conclusion : With the above considerations, the researcher concludes that an important issue facing policy makers today is the multidimensional challenge of conserving the natural environment and, at the same time, endorsing economic development to meet the essential requirements of the humanity. With the beginning of globalization, trade policies were

liberalized, leading to further destruction of the environment. Many problems have arisen in this area of debate, in view of the difficult relationships between human rights and environmental deprivation.

Despite the conflict between human rights and environmental security, one thing is more than clear: man is part of nature and sharing the interests of human beings and the environment is relatively problematic. Because human existence need air, water and food to survive, but on the other hand the deprivation, pollution or annihilation of these elements have forced a direct risk to the health, shelter, food and well-being of the 'human being'. In fact, human right and the environment must go hand in hand because mortification of the environment disrupts several standard human rights. This is the basic principle that no human being is possible without a certain level of cultivation of environment. This is exactly why it can be claimed that the right to the environment is a condition that leads all other human rights but at the same time is the basis of the right to a healthy environment.

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