



ABUSES OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN ADDITION TO SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The term "Human Right is a 21st century dictum for what has been traditionally called as 'natural rights' or 'rights of man' Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms are the birthright of all human beings; their protection and promotion is the first responsibility of Government According to Article 2, Clause 2, "All human beings have a responsibility for improvement individually and collectively. The right to improvement and the right to protect are the human ecological rights in which every human person and all peoples are entitled to "participate in contribute to and enjoy that process of improvement. The process must be transparent and accountable, individuals and all people must have equal opportunity to access to the resources for improvement without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, region etc. If a country wants to develop along the path of right to improvement, it must ensure the fulfillment of all the human rights consistent with equity and justice.

However economic efficiency is not a sufficient condition for sustainable improvement. Thus removing government policies or market failures which encourage inefficient use of ecological resources may improve the prospects for sustainable improvement, but will not guarantee it. The concept of ecological sustainability and economic sustainability require that resources be allotted in such a way that they do not threaten the stability either of the system as a whole or of key components of the system. When it comes to strategy implementation, social responsiveness should seek to alter the pattern of resource allocation. The role of strategists, strategy formulation and implementation, and evaluation will be affected by social responsiveness.

KEYWORDS: Human Right , pattern of resource allocation , strategy formulation and implementation.

INTRODUCTION

"Human Rights for all; Human Right knows no boundaries". Every day we hear this expression and listen to its contents and connotations. Now the question is-what are human rights? Human rights are the rights, which enable an individual to lead a healthy, peaceful, good comfortable and meaningful life in this world. To put it differently, human rights are the rights which enable an individual to live with dignity, liberty and equality and worth in this world and enable an individual to attain his or her full physical, mental and spiritual improvement.

IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Human beings are born with human rights than they are born fully clothed. The central global issue in the contemporary discourse on human right is the balance between civil and political rights on the one hand and social and economic rights on the other.



Economic and social rights are concerned with distribution of goods, services and opportunities, which must be guaranteed to every person even when pursuing the noblest social goals with public utility services. But the real or authentic human rights are civil and political rights which are concerned with democracy with freedom from powers of the state and freedom to hold opinions without interference. So the need for an international and inter civilization perspective on human rights. That encompasses civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights which should now be evident. Human rights as an extremely important means of realizing the spiritual and material well-being of humanity.

The right to improvement is an inalienable human right of which “every human person and all people in this world are entitled to participate in and contribute to and enjoy” economic, social, civil, political, cultural and ecological improvement in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully and properly realized.

An observance of Economic and Environment are the fundamental issue international peace and co-operation. And failure to observe civil and political rights, social and economic rights and cultural and ecological rights may result in obstacles to improvement and to the effective international peace and co-operation that the states are responsible to eliminate. Now the states are expected to take resolute steps to “eliminate the massive and flagrant violation of human rights resulting from apartheid, racial discrimination, colonialism, civilization, modernization, foreign domination and occupation etc.”

SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY

The natural and the national accounting systems are the two yardsticks for any country’s ecological and economic sustainability In June 1992, 178 Nations of the world participated in the historic “Earth Summit “the United Nations Conference on Environment and Improvement held at Rio Janeiro. This Conference adopted the “Rio Declaration “which has come to be known as Agenda 21. This is a comprehensive document that will set the planet “Earth” on a new course of sustainable Improvement and save this fragile earth from ecological degradation. This Agenda 21 is intended to provide a blue print of action in all areas relating to sustainable Improvement of Ecological quality on the earth from now until 21st century.

The declaration stated that the human beings were at the centre of concerns for sustainable improvement and set the goal of establishing “a new and equitable global partnership through the creation of new levels of cooperation among states, key sectors of societies and people”. The right to improvement must be fulfilled; so as to equitably meet the improvement needs for the present and future generations. An order to achieve sustainable improvement and ecological protection shall constitute an integral part of the improvement process and cannot be considered in isolation from it. The Declaration firmly underlined that the people shall cooperate in the essential task of eradicating poverty as an indispensable requirement for sustainable improvement. The Declaration also said that states should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to economic growth and sustainable improvement in all countries.

Further, the Rio Declaration reiterated one of the key issues of the summit, the unsustainable pattern of production and consumption of some states and sought their elimination and the promotion of appropriate demographic policies. It also stressed cooperation to strengthen endogenous capacity building for sustainable improvement by improved scientific understanding, through exchange and transfer of technologies, including new and innovative ones. The declaration stressed the role of women, youth and indigenous people in ecological management. Further it has been stated that at the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities including hazardous materials and activities in their communities.

In order to ensure adequate compensation for the victims, the Declaration spelt out the improvement of national law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other ecological damages. Within the field of ecological economics, it is now widely recognised that the goal of sustainable improvement is principally equity, rather than efficiency. This is not to say that economic

efficiency is irrelevant to sustainable improvement, as reducing the quantity of natural resources used up per unit of human satisfaction will clearly help reduce demands on the environment. However economic efficiency is not a sufficient condition for sustainable improvement. Thus removing government policies or market failures which encourage inefficient use of ecological resources may improve the prospects for sustainable improvement, but will not guarantee it.

Natural Capital and Man-made Capital are in most cases complements rather than substitutes. The elasticity of substitution between these two are changing concept; while substitution possibilities are possibly within each of the two groups (for example wood for leather, plastics for copper, or machine for labour), substitution possibilities between two are very low. Increasing output thus increasing use of both types of inputs in most cases. This model has the feature that it tries to combine ecological concepts of stability with economic efficiency. Ecological stability is argued to be a prerequisite for the sustainability of the economic-ecological system as a whole. Such stability in turn requires eco-system resilience, namely the capacity of the overall eco-system to withstand external shocks.

ABUSES OF HUMAN ECOLOGICAL RIGHTS

The right to improvement and the right to protect are the human ecological rights in which every human person and all peoples are entitled to “participate in contribute to and enjoy that process of improvement. The process must be transparent and accountable, individuals and all people must have equal opportunity to access to the resources for improvement without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, region etc. Here the human person is the central subject of improvement and should be the active participant and beneficiary of the right to improvement. But now the basic requirements for equity and justice in the process of improvement fulfilling the human right to improvement have changed. If a country wants to develop along the path of right to improvement, it must ensure the fulfillment of all the human rights consistent with equity and justice. The basic human needs must be fulfilled in order to get protection from injustice and violation in any given circumstances. And also the enjoyment by citizens of their rights and freedom should be protected.

In the case of Apartheid system in Africa, the violation of human ecological right had its own ecological consequences on land and housing policies in their rural home lands. Their fundamental and the basic rights were neglected and denied in terms of violation of rights of access to resources. By restricting non-whites in South Africa- some 87% of population to only 13% of land, the apartheid system clearly violated the right that millions of people had to health and to livelihood. The degradation of rural ecological homelands described had made the population of roughly 10 million living there highly vulnerable to any additional stress, such as the drought in 1992. This racial bias governing access to land, employment, housing and other key material and social resources under apartheid.

To obtain the goals, the US Government established the massive weapons testing programme; thousands of miles from the continental United States – suggesting a Government premium on preserving a high quality of life for some American citizens and a complete disregard for other Americans. Due to the nuclear testing, the acute harm and changes to environment, health of population, animal husbandry and plantation which were badly affected. When the baby was born, it had 2 heads and 8 legs due to nuclear testing. The US Government told us that approximately 100 new borns will have visible abnormalities on their bodies within next 30 years and the effects of residual contamination in the environment. The deformed and unsuccessful pregnancies will be the common one in future.

In case of Hirakud Dam in Orissa (Maha nadi) was another example for the violation of Human ecological right. There was a very great displacement taken place for the construction of dam in the year 1956. Its harmful effects on biotics were highly remarkable. More than 250 villages were submerged in Sampulpur district of Orissa and 22,144 families were highly affected in Bholangir district. The forest dwellers and farmers who have lost their lands and traditional rights; other resources cannot appreciate the value of vague ‘long term’ conservation benefits for society or humanity. Also that, another example there was Human Right Violation made in the case of Iraq in the year 1981 and 2003.

VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND ITS IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY

The right to a healthy and safe environment has also been subject of two recent international documents. The first is the report of the world expert group on ecological law, which was established by the Brundtland Commission in 1985. Human rights abuses cannot only in the hands of governments by their actions and inactions but also form acts of foreign governments and instrumentalities when foreign governments permit their citizens and corporations to export hazardous substances and technologies, without adequate controls and safeguards and without considering the capacity of the receiving countries to cope without unintended and unforeseeable consequences of operations. They are allowing what one writer describes as “perverse improvement” to occur in those countries

Over population and Industrial Technology have contributed in various ways to severe degradation of the natural environment. Tons of nuclear waste and other toxic materials must have been discharged by now into the environment by nuclear explosion and reactor spills in Tibet and China. There was a call for an immediate halt to the ecological degradation and economic exploitation perpetrated by the Chinese in Tibet, and insists that the management of natural resources and the economy be entrusted to local Tibetan authorities. So it is the civilization caused by Human right, which brought in sophisticated weapons of man’s destruction. At the world level, the most peaceful and harmless innocent nation of Tibet is the example at hand.

Industrialization and rapid population growth with Human Rights have greatly increased the scale and intensity of the over-exploitation of natural resources and ecological degradation, generating a wide range of urgent national and global problems. The processes of Human activities with right to live, generating most ecological problems which are closely related to broader political or socio-economic processes which are themselves part of an increasingly global system. This ecological issue first emerged as a focus for international policies of Human rights in the nineteenth century in the context of international agreements to manage resources, after that this ecological issue emerged in the late twentieth century as a major focus of international concern and activity understanding the causes and impact of global ecological change is an urgent task.

Environment has been as the sum total of all conditions influences that affect the improvement and life of organisms. Here environment is defined as the physical, chemical and biological setting in which people live in other words, the condition of the air, soil and climate⁴.

Environment is the home of the organism. The organism continuously interacts with the air, soil, water which makes up its environment. If the environment polluted, it is certainly affects the quality of the environment and the quality of the organism which includes human beings, animal husbandry and plantation.

The world-wide gap between rich and poor is growing rapidly, producing worsening consequences in the form of ecological destruction, relative deprivation, conflicts and economically induced migration in which they want to have human rights. The human right now-a-days is becoming international accepted standard of and norm of behavior.

Human population growth with application of Human Rights increases the aggregate consumption of commercial energy resources per man per day which has negative impact on environment quality. It goes into the question of consumption patterns and the gross disproportion of consumption to population levels. The human rights template severely limits the degree of acceptable variation in social practices.

The uncontrolled activities of human beings through industrialization with technology process are damaging healthy environment more and more by excess of demand and not obeying of the rules and regulation of Human rights.

CONCLUSION

In the Indian Context, the following are the ecological problems where priority action is needed.

- Population Stabilization
- Integrated land use planning

- Woodland and re-vegetation of marginal lands Conservation of biological diversity
- Control of land, water and air pollution
- Improvement of non-polluting renewable energy system
- Re-cycling of wastes and residues
- Human settlement
- Resource Depletion, Ozone depletion, global warming and climate change and melting of glaciers and polar ice caps.
- Ecological laws
- New dimensions of natural security.

Only recently, however, have ecological quality issues become interwoven with Human rights campaign. Increasingly, accesses to safe food and drinking water have appeared on the lists of demands by human rights activities. As a result, some activists are pushing for a binding universal declaration of basic rights, backed by an agreement among nations to permit supranational intervention; wherever gross abuses of those rights are documented.

The final point highlights a central truth – it may not be possible to produce a philosophically water tight defense of rights, but most people are not philosophers and it is on the strength of the popular support of universal human rights, that the idea will flourish or die in the next century.

There are so attempts are made available to conserve the environment namely...

- Detection of threats by using satellite Remote sensing technique (to monitor natural destruction)
- Clean technology (for collection of wastes)
- Pollution control equipments (to reduce solid wasteful disposal)
- Rain water harvesting system (to reduce drought)
- Data bases (to provide information on environment)
- Afforestation (to increase forest cover)
- Biotechnological inventions (to monitor ecological hazards through Biofertilizer, biopesticides, biofuel, vermin composting cultivation, degradation of pollutants, microbiodigestion of nuclear radio active waste etc.).

Each interpretation or perspective rests on a different notion of human responsibility for ecological changes since the human activities are the causes of the gross abuses of human rights.

Our human rights approach should be bio-central and eco-central one with individual awareness, collective consciousness and self-realization among the people. Still now we are having a threat to our live supporting system especially it is a threat to our water supplies for future generation. Unless we have the limits to growth policy with self realization, we cannot escape ourselves out of the 'extinct stage' of our ecological quality in global level.

Human right must be utilized for self satisfaction for having better life with self realization without affecting others (population and biotics). Small is beautiful so better to limit ourself i.e. limiting of our demands. So that the Human Rights will not be affected or abused. Better bother with nature with proper utilization of Human Rights which take care of ourselves, otherwise nature will disturb us. Love nature! Nature loves us back stable that they did not react in lower atmosphere allowing a proportion of them to drift gradually upto the ozone layer there they were broken a part by the incoming ultraviolet radiation releasing the chlorine and other chemical to acts as catalysts in destroying the ozone which is a molecule consisting of three oxygen atoms.

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