



WWJMRD 2020; 6(11): 26-31
www.wwjmr.com
International Journal
Peer Reviewed Journal
Refereed Journal
Indexed Journal
Impact Factor MJIF: 4.25
E-ISSN: 2454-6615

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The impact of climate change on human rights: its reduction

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Abstract

Climate change is one of the greatest threats to human rights and poses a serious threat to the basic human rights to life, health, food, and the quality of life of individuals and communities around the world. Human rights perspectives provides additional arguments to strengthen the struggle for climate justice. International human rights law provides more binding obligations than environmental law, obligations that can be used to seek effective policies and measures for climate change. It includes countries committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through international agreements, based on the scientific and economic scale of mitigation costs and the benefits of mitigating climate change that are already beginning to plague us. Benefits of adopting a human rights are the range of tools we have, including litigation, international surveillance and home inspections by human rights bodies, as well as monitoring through human rights and standards indicators. Climate action has the potential to reduce huge gap in living standards, wealth, and power between rich and poor nations through money transfer and technology. Such actions would not be generous. However, with determination, common sense, and humility we can use our strength to support and be led by those who are at the forefront of climate change, and who have been leading the struggle for climate justice for so long. Unfortunately, the 'human rights approach' to climate change, while well-intentioned, is not supported by the law, and may hamper efforts to combat climate change rather than improve it. Ironically, while human rights advocates insist that human rights are recognized globally and provide the basis for a fundamental commitment that requires action to reduce climate change, human rights are more strongly opposed to climate change policy, so the human rights approach could significantly reduce the near-term crisis - climate agreement for years to come together.

Keywords: Climate, Human Rights, Health, Natural Resources, India.

Introduction

"Climate change is a global problem with devastating consequences: environmental, social, economic, political and material. It represents one of the greatest challenges facing humanity today. Its negative impact will be felt by developing countries for decades to come."

Pope Francis

Laudato Si, June 2015

Climate change has made extreme weather events such as heat waves, hurricanes, and droughts, (Carbon Brief, 2019). Human rights laws will play an important role where there are human rights violations related to the effects of climate change (Orellana and Johl, 2009). Climate change may hamper the realization of personal and family health rights, property, livelihoods, freedom of residence and movement. Climate change threatens their right to self-determination as protected by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (UDHR, 1984). It also has an impact on environmental changes that occur gradually over a period of months to years, such as desertification, sea level rise, melting glaciers, and fatty acids (UNFCCC, 2012). A clean, healthy, and productive environment is conducive to the enjoyment of human rights, such as the right to health, food, and an adequate standard of living. Anthropogenic climate change is the largest, most widespread threat to the natural environment and human societies that have ever existed in the world. Political climate

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change, since it does not need to deepen inequality; it has the power to do the opposite. The climate justice and environmental justice movement is about the healing of the deep wounds of injustice and oppression by natural action. The climate crisis is one of the most serious human rights threats to humanity. The human rights organization, including Amnesty, has a key role to play in the widespread struggle for climate justice. These outcomes undermine human rights such as the right to water, food, housing, health care, quality of life and health.

In this paper we link the social and human impacts of climate change with certain human rights, the right to life, food, health, housing and water, and the minimal rights to the anthropogenic effects of climate change across India. It is useless to say that many rights are at stake because of the effects of climate change that fall into the category of economic, social and cultural rights. Human rights law is important because climate change causes human rights violations. But a human rights lens can also help in managing and controlling climate change. '- Mary Robinson, President, Human Rights Awareness (ICHRP, 2008). Research on climate change and human health shows significant differences in reported organizations. This variation is due to differences in study design, but differences in climate and social variability also contribute to disease transmission. It is not clear whether the results from one region can be transmitted to others. Therefore, it is important to develop a comprehensive catalog of climate change and related health outcomes across the range of areas and people affected. A better understanding of the effects of climate change on health in India will be better achieved through studies, specific to the climate and the people of India.

The Effects of Climate Change on Human Rights:

Human rights are fundamental human rights and freedoms that everyone is entitled to, as recognized and protected by fundamental human rights throughout the world. They include civil and political rights, such as the right to life, liberty and the freedom to speak, to serve, to have property, and to be treated equally before the law. It includes economic, social, and cultural rights, such as the rights of the family, education, culture, health, livelihood, housing and mobility, and the security of the home. These rights are fundamental and basic, and countries must ensure their attainment. International human rights law has established a number of mechanisms to monitor compliance and ensure the observance of human rights. At the international level, periodic international review of the Human Rights Council and the ICCPR and ICESCR oversight committees monitor human rights issues, including climate change. At the regional level, human rights courts and commissions in Africa, the United States, and Europe provide victims with a platform to seek redressal for their rights. The climate crisis threatens a wider range of human rights. It increases inequality and its effects are felt unequally by those at most risk. Although mainly due to greenhouse gas emissions in developed countries since industrialization, its effects are far worse and will be felt mainly by people in developing countries.

Climate change has made extreme weather events such as heat waves, hurricanes, and droughts (Carbon Brief, 2019). It also contributes to, changes in nature that occur gradually over a period of months to years, such as desertification,

sea level rise, melting glaciers, and fatty acids (UNFCCC 2012). These outcomes undermine human rights such as the right to water, food, housing, health care, quality of life and health. In 2019, hurricanes in Mozambique, Malawi, and Zimbabwe killed more than a thousand people, affecting about four million people, leaving their homes and losing access to schools, hospitals and toilets (Chagutah, 2019; OCHA, 2019). If left unchecked, climate change will continue to damage the lives of hundreds of millions of people.

Impacts on Ecosystems and Natural Resources - Studies of heat waves and their adverse health effects have identified people at high risk of attack and death, including the elderly, people living alone, city dwellers, and those living in air-conditioned homes (Keller, 2015). Besides, climate change in some areas increases in number, intensity, and drought time has been noted poor and discriminated people living in flood plains and drought-prone areas are at greater risk of extreme weather and their detrimental effects on health and human rights. The fundamental principles of human rights for equality and non-discrimination require action to address the immeasurable effects of climate change on the most vulnerable and to ensure that climate action benefits vulnerable individuals, groups, and individuals and reduces inequality. The unequal effects of climate change on vulnerable people raise concerns about climate justice, fairness, equity, and the availability of solutions. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and other human rights instruments make it clear that all human rights abusers have the right to a fair remedy. Exiled citizens from their place of birth or border crossing, who are unable to return to their places of residence or who are unable to continue their traditional life are often forced to start in urban areas in search of work and better health from rural areas within India or across the border. These people as a whole face the insecurity of land tenure and housing, with women especially at risk of exploitation and abuse practices. Circumstances in which the majority of rural-urban migrants violate their basic rights, including homelessness, lack of secure housing, and lack of access to basic services such as clean drinking water, health care and education (Biswas and Chawdhury, 2012).

There are serious, far-reaching effects on human safety from such situations.

First, environmental and urban migrants tend to live in overcrowded slums, and contribute to environmental degradation. Second, competition for already scarce resources such as clean water, electricity, etc., leads to increased social unrest in informal settlements and can lead to conflict. Third, the influx of homeless people into the city threatens the city's ability to plan for the future, as overcrowding and overuse of available resources and services disrupt city planning. Finally, overcrowding and overcrowding in urban areas poses a serious threat to disasters such as floods and earthquakes, as well as to the public health challenge. Given the current situation in Bangladesh's cities, the mass exodus of people from rural areas will no doubt be a factor alarming.

Impacts on Physical and Social Infrastructure - Impacts on climate change are also unequal worldwide, and each

country. Severe climate impacts are expected in all tropical regions - occurring in Africa, Asia, and South America - as they are already hot and stormy. The driest parts of Australia and the USA will also be severely affected by heat waves, droughts, storms and wildfires. The roots of climate change go back to the drafting of the Industrial Revolution. The discovery of coal, and later oil and gas, changed everything. These three fossil fuels are living organisms from millions of years ago, much more energy efficient, which release their energy when burned. Made from dead plants and animals, they are full of carbon, and when burned, the carbon dioxide goes into space. The extra carbon acts as a protective blanket, preventing heat from escaping out of the atmosphere, causing the Earth to warm up. This is known as the "heat stroke effect" and is important for health. Without it we would be cold, like a fridge freezing the size of the earth.

Business Obligations

Business responsibility can have an impact on almost every internationally recognized human rights field, their 14th responsibility applies to all of those rights (GPBHR, 2011). In practice, some human rights may be at greater risk than others in certain industries or circumstances, so the focus will be on high awareness. However, circumstances can change, so all human rights should be the subject of periodic review. The internationally recognized human rights list is contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fundamental Articles of Human Rights: The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), eight basic ILOs as set out in the Declaration of Basic Principles and Employment Rights. These are measures by which some social actors assess the impact of human rights on business entities. The obligation of business entities to respect human rights differs from matters of legal obligation and enforcement, which are often defined by national legal principles in certain relevant jurisdictions. Depending on the circumstances, business owners may need to consider additional standards. For example, businesses should respect the human rights of people from certain groups or individuals who need special attention, where they can have a negative impact on human rights in them. In this regard, the instruments of the United Nations have clarified the rights of indigenous peoples; women; nationality or ethnicity, religion and minority language; children; people with disabilities; and immigrant workers and their families. In addition, in the case of conflicting armed businesses they must respect the international legal aid standards.

The effects of climate change, both directly and indirectly, are a global human rights record guaranteed. The effects of climate change are being felt all over the world, including India. Geo-economically India continues, and its coastal and indigenous peoples are obliged to be migrants in climate or climate, so climate change becomes a human right issue. Climate change could affect the right to life, the right to food, water, health, housing, and the worst consequences can be seen in the exercise of the fundamental rights enshrined in Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The Right of minority adviser will also be at risk for this Climate Change emergency. In India the effects of climate change are bringing back Himalayan

glaciers, infectious diseases, river systems, and catastrophic events. The longevity of heat waves throughout India has increased in recent years, leading to warmer temperatures at night and on hot days — a trend that will continue (Cruz et al. 2007). We will now discuss the effects of climate change on a number of fundamental rights throughout India in the human race.

Climate Change threatens Minority Rights in India

Under Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights it protects the minority rights of its cultural group. The document stated that 'People of minority [ethnic, religious or linguistic] will not be denied the right, by the community and other members of their party, to enjoy their culture'. During the 2007 Indian floods, for example, the Dalit community suffered severe hardships, as they lived in flood-prone areas in low-lying areas, and received emergency medical assistance for the last time, if any. Floods in 2007, India, National Human Rights Campaign strongly appeals for Dalits, Muslims and Adivasis in India (Baird, 2008) the so-called Dalits are divided physically, socially and economically throughout society. As a result they and a few others, Adivasis and Muslims, were hit by a catastrophic flood in 2007. Many Dalits live in shantytowns in flood-prone areas outside the major cities, leaving them exposed, especially because relief workers did not know that the Dalits lived outside the main villages, or because large groups that controlled or prioritized often retained emergency care. Many small and indigenous groups have a close connection with resources in their communities and cultures. Climate change that consumes resources threatens the survival of all cultures. (MRG 2008).

Problems with the Human Rights Policy of Climate Policy-

There is a problem straightforward in these ways, and there are common problems in all of them. Let me start with the first one. While it may seem harmless to redefine the problem of climate change to a 'human rights' issue rather than simply an environmental disaster that threatens humanity, the reality is different. Once scientific uncertainty is overcome, everyone understands that rising sea levels, the spread of insects, melting glaciers, and all the other environmental hazards caused by climate change poses a serious problem and requires international cooperation in solving the problem. Conversely, the moment is applied to 'human rights', a large number of countries are immediately recognized as a threat to their sovereignty. Above all, the two largest economies in the world - the United States and China have made no secret of their opposition to human rights obligations that could force them to act against their own interests. Without the participation of both countries, a comprehensive response to climate change is unlikely. These countries, and others like them, will not only oppose the use of human rights language, but, in particular, will worry that if the climate agreement is considered a guarantee of human rights or the implementation of human rights commitments, then claims based on those basic human rights will be extremely difficult to resist. In the country like China human rights claims will not be allowed as they threaten the dictatorship of the state, the oppression of political and religious freedom, and the great oppression of Muslims and Minorities. In the United States, there is a deep and

unrelenting hatred for human rights commitments that seems to threaten the country's political independence. Contrary to the claims of human rights advocates, the environment and the content of human rights are controversial indeed, there is a great deal of controversy, it seems to me, there is an argument that the world must work together to reduce climate change, setting aside a declining number of people deny climate change. Anthropogenic climate change is the biggest, most widespread threat to the environment and human rights of our time. Climate change has begun to have far-reaching environmental impacts, including any adverse effects on wildlife, natural resources, and natural processes that support access to clean water, food and other basic human needs. These impacts, combined with direct damage to people, property, and physical infrastructure, pose a significant threat to the enjoyment and exercise of human rights around the world (UNHRCR, 2009).

There are several issues with this debate. First, the link between human rights law and climate change is unclear. No human right is known in an environment without carbon emissions, so the human rights issue must be that carbon emissions lead to human rights violations for examples, leading to preventable deaths and other injuries. There are further creative issues: "According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 'everyone has the right to education.' Article 13 of the ICESCR elaborates on this right, guarantees universal, free, compulsory education, and calls on States to pursue universal access to free secondary education of workers ahead of time "(OHCHR 2019). A second important reason why climate change is about human rights is that because of its inequality, its effects, and its adaptability, it often deepens existing inequalities.

Climate change may also increase gender inequality. This is not very important in the West, but many poor and rural communities have a densely populated sector that sees women doing jobs that are affected by climate change first and worst. For example, women may be drawing water, planting vegetables, and adding firewood, while men in the community go to work for a paid job in the city or work on a commercial farm. In these cases, women will find their work very bad. Depending on the extent to which climate change is perceived in society, they may be blamed for their low productivity and be seen as imperfect, which has led to exhaustion and even worse discrimination.

Climate Change and Human Health in India

Climate change, as well as population growth, urbanization, political and population growth, and the increase in global migration and construction materials, have a major impact on the distribution and proliferation of vectors and viruses that can be transmitted. As a result, there have been, and will continue to be, major changes in the patterns of carriers, including malaria, (Hey et al. 2005, Pascual et al. 2006, Hashizume et al. 2012), Rift Valley fever, (Linthicum et al. . 1999, Anyamba et al. 2009), tick-borne encephalitis, (Jaenson et al. 2012, Medlock et al. 2013) and Western Nile virus. (Kramer et al. 2008, Relsen 2013, Paz et al. 2013). Heavy rains and future floods can contaminate water supply systems and lead to intestinal illness (Kintisch, 2014; Cann et al. 2013); for example, a study in India found a link between heavy rainfall and hospital admissions related to intestinal illness. (Bush et al.

2014). Drought can reduce access to safe drinking water; For example, international research has found that childhood diarrhea can increase as the rainy season progresses, suggesting that when water availability is low, poor hygiene can lead to an increase in bowel disease. (Lloyd et al. 2007). In addition, storm events can disrupt the deteriorating sewage infrastructure in urban areas (Perry et al. 2012). The effects of climate change on people's lives in India are a broad topic, covering areas ranging from extreme weather events to changes in vector-borne diseases. India is likely to experience many health consequences due to climate change. These include infectious diseases such as malaria, chikungunya, and waterborne diseases. Relocation due to housing loss, famine, and injury are just some of the negative consequences for humans. 'Many other sectors of health care in India may be affected by climate change, including family practice, internal medicine, pediatric treatment, geriatrics and psychiatry' (Hess et al. 2009). Warm weather can cause waterborne diseases to become more common, including cholera and diarrheal diseases such as giardiasis, salmonellosis, and cryptosporidiosis (Hales et al. 2003). At present, all Indians are at risk of contracting malaria except those located more than 1700 feet above sea level. More than 973 million people are exposed to vector-carrying drugs in India, and in 1998, 577,000 years of disability (DALYs) were lost due to malaria (Coryalan et al. 2003).

Conclusion: 'Human rights are the rightful claim of every human being for basic life such as food, water, housing and security no matter how much money they have or how little they influence' (Kate et al. 2008). Especially if the government needs to take action to relocate a large number of people to India. With growing fear, there are critical gaps in the protection systems provided by existing law, including the extent to which people who do not respect climate change can cross international borders for example migrants from Bangladesh to India (Michelle, 2010). Climate action, if done properly, can have the power to equip society and promote human rights. It can be the basis for a positive change in the society. The environmental and health effects of climate change, which inequally affect low-income countries and poor people in high-income countries, have a significant impact on human rights and social justice. Environmental effects include increased heat, excess rainfall in some areas, and drought. These outcomes threaten the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such as the right to security and the right to a standard of health and well-being, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and essential social services. (UDHR, 1948). They threatened social and political rights, such as the "right to life" and cultural, religious, and linguistic rights, as enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. (ICCPR, 1966) They threaten economic, social, and cultural rights, as enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, including the following (ICESCR, 1966):

1. The right to "decide for oneself".
2. The right to "freedom of expression and to participate in the decision-making process".
3. The right to "enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health".
4. The right to "education".

They also threaten women's rights, as enshrined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, especially women living in rural areas of developing countries, who are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change (CEFDW, 1979). Climate change is about more carbon offsets. It is about who is alive and who dies, who is heavy and prosperous, who is strong and weak. Change comes whether we like it or not, but that change can be applied in very different ways. And what determines which path we take is political. The reason for the reduction in health benefits for future generations includes the following: people are more likely to benefit from current generation than for future generations; the present generation has the moral right to take care of itself more than the next generation, and people in the future will enjoy better health and well-being than the present (Kelleher, 2015).

However, certain responses to climate change including mitigation and adaptation activities could also infringe on human rights, as has been the case with many biofuel and biofuel projects, in part, reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It is important that as the world seeks to solve the "worst" problem of climate change it does so with full respect for human rights. This will require special emphasis on India with other developing and impoverished provinces in the south of the world to incorporate human rights expressions in new ways as human rights have traditionally been linked to state-to-individual relations. Similarly, advocating for the right to development and growth can help India and other developing countries in the Global South to express their concern about the effects of climate change on their ability to protect their citizens emphasising on human rights.

Acknowledgment: The author is thankful to Dr. Doris Phillips-Singh, Associate Professor Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow for her critical comments and suggestions on the manuscript.

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