

Climate Justice

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Abstract

Environment- is a combination of all the nature's gifts without even the trace of human contribution to it. Its various components are essential for the human survival in various forms without which no one can think of his existence. The heart of climate justice is the understanding that the urgent action needed to prevent climate change must be based on community-led solutions and the well-being of local communities, Indigenous Peoples and the global poor, as well as biodiversity and intact ecosystems. Climate justice is the understanding that we will not be able to stop climate change if we don't change the neo-liberal, corporate-based economy which stops us from achieving sustainable societies. Climate justice "insists on a shift from a discourse on greenhouse gases and melting ice caps into a civil rights movement with the people and communities most vulnerable to climate impacts at its heart"

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Climate Change

The environmental change likely could be mankind's most prominent test. It is an emergency that must be quickly tended to if a disaster is to be deflected. As of now, the effects are being felt by millions on the planet's most defenseless and minimized networks. Environmental Change is on the double a social and natural equity issue, a biological issue, and an issue of monetary and political mastery. Accordingly, it must be tended to through expansive and visionary partnerships.

To effectively address the atmosphere emergency, we should distinguish and address the profound root associations that connect it to the bunch of different emergencies we face, just as the entwined emergencies of nourishment, water, and biodiversity misfortune. These emergencies are brought together by their basic roots in a monetary framework that urges banks and enterprises to overlook moral and good contemplations and bet with the Earth, people groups' lives, and our aggregate fates in the administration of higher benefits. Effectively tending to environmental change will require a major

rebuilding of our general public that, if mindfully done, can establish another framework that will at the same time help us accomplish both worldwide equity and biological parity. The environmental change started in the quick advancement prodded by the mechanical insurgency in the nineteenth century, all however its belongings are being felt today. The global network has officially perceived that environmental change is occurring it has concurred that ozone harming substance outflows must be moderated, and adjustment methodologies set up to safe house individuals from atmosphere dangers, duties to share innovation and assets have been made.

What is Climate Justice?

Environmental change is a term utilized for confining a worldwide temperature alteration as a moral and political issue, as opposed to one that is ecological or physical. This is finished by relating the impacts of environmental change to ideas of equity, especially natural equity and social equity and by analyzing an issue, for example, fairness, human rights, aggregate rights, and the verifiable duties regarding environmental change. A principal suggestion of atmosphere

equity is that the individuals who are least in charge of environmental change endure its gravest results. At times, the term is additionally used to mean genuine legitimate activity on environmental change issues.

An atmosphere equity approach can have a positive impact on the quest for more prominent moderation endeavors, from moving people who pick maintainable ways of life to secure the following ages, to States which have profited by past industrialization supporting the relief and adjustment needs of less created nations. An atmosphere equity way to deal with atmosphere arrangement activity supports both individual and aggregate duty.

The heart of climate justice is the understanding that the urgent action needed to prevent climate change must be based on community-led solutions and the well-being of local communities, Indigenous Peoples and the global poor, as well as biodiversity and intact ecosystems.

Climate justice is the understanding that we will not be able to stop climate change if we don't change the neo-liberal, corporate-based economy which stops us from achieving sustainable societies. It is the understanding that corporate globalization must be stopped.

The historical responsibility for the vast majority of greenhouse gas emissions lies with the industrialized countries of the Global North. Even though the primary responsibility of the North to reduce emissions has been recognized in the UN Climate Convention, the production and consumption habits of industrialized countries like the United States continue to threaten the survival of humanity and biodiversity globally. It is imperative that the North urgently shifts to a low carbon economy. At the same time, in order to avoid the damaging carbon intensive model of industrialization, countries of the Global South are entitled to resources and technology to make a transition to a low-carbon economy that does not continue to subject them to crushing poverty.

Indigenous Peoples, peasant communities, fisher folk, and especially women in these

communities, have been able to live harmoniously and sustainably with the Earth for millennia. They are now not only the most affected by climate change, but also the most affected by its false solutions, such as agro-fuels, mega-dams, genetic modification, tree plantations and carbon offset schemes.

Instead of market-based climate mitigation schemes, the sustainable practices of these peoples and communities should be seen as offering the real solutions to climate change. Climate justice will never come from corporations or from schemes based on the market, because the market is what got us into this crisis in the first place.

Climate justice is also about recognizing the vulnerable and the marginalized within all States. Climate change affects more destructively the lives and livelihoods of those who are already negatively affected by other forms of structural inequality within their own countries. The poor and Indigenous peoples are often the most vulnerable; impacts are felt more severely depending on a person's gender, class, ethnicity, age and disability (IPCC, 2014a). Women in these groups are particularly at risk because of limited access to resources, weak legal enforcement of their rights, and less meaningful participation in decision-making (UNDP, 2007). Attempts to reduce GHG emissions, through biogas or hydroelectric projects for example, can also negatively affect the lives of vulnerable people (see Carbon Market Watch, N.D.).



Fig. 1: Climate Justice.

What is Climate Justice? Perspectives from Around the World

“[Climate change is] an issue so vast and threatening to peace, prosperity, social justice and indeed life itself that it demands we seek solutions together or face irreparable damage to humanity. Climate change is a threat multiplier, a force that intensifies the likelihood of poverty and deprivation of all kinds; conflict; and the precarious migration of people [1].”

“We have to realize that a true ecological approach always becomes a social approach; it must integrate questions of justice in debates on the environment, so as to hear both the cry of the earth and the cry of the poor [2].”

“We particularly call on the well-off nations and oil-producing states to... recognize the moral obligation to reduce consumption so that the poor benefit from what is left of the earth’s non-renewable resources. What will future generations say of us, who leave them a degraded planet as our legacy? How will we face our Lord and Creator [2]?”

“Climate Justice links human rights and development to achieve a human centered approach, safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable and sharing the burdens and benefits of climate change and its resolution equitably and fairly [4].”

“Communities in the Global South as well as low-income communities in the industrialized North have borne the toxic burden of this fossil fuel extraction, transportation and production. Now these communities are facing the worst impacts of climate change - from food shortages to the inundation of whole island nations [5].”

“We recognize the connections between climate change and global economic injustice as well as unprecedented levels of consumption. We recognize a personal and collective responsibility to ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable peoples now, and all our future generations, do not suffer as a consequence of our actions. We see this as a call to conscience [6].”

The first Climate Justice Summit: A Pie in the Face for the Global North

An alternative summit held during Cop 6 brought the idea of climate justice onto the global stage [7].

The nub of "climate justice" is the idea that the developed world made the mess and therefore the developed world should pay the price for fixing the problem.

The first climate justice summit was organised to coincide with Cop 6 – the sixth session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) conference at The Hague in 2000. It was put together by the Rising Tide network as a radical alternative to the official talks.

"There were all these people in the developing world who were the real victims of climate change who had not got a voice in the process."

Consistently expanding human movement is negatively affecting our atmosphere. The world recognized this in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, when the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was opened for a mark [8].

In the Climate Change Convention, the international community agreed to prevent the harmful effects of climate change, such as those resulting in shifts of agricultural zones, melting of polar ice caps and rising sea levels. In 1997, Governments took a further step and agreed on the Kyoto Protocol that establishes targets for reduction of greenhouse gases emitted by industrialised countries.

The time has come to "work it out" for the believability of the worldwide network and, all the more critically, to shield our planet from improvements that could thoroughly disturb life on earth. In the Hague, the fate of our kids and that of every single living animal must be defended.

So as to enable everybody around the globe to get familiar with environmental change and pursue what's going on in the Convention procedure, the Climate Change Secretariat and

the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment of the Netherlands (VROM) have united to present to you this site. You will have the option to discover progressively about environmental change, pursue what's going on at the Conference, get to archives, watch gatherings live, and contribute your musings in an online talk.

Bali Principles of Climate Justice [9]

An international coalition of groups gathered in Johannesburg for the Earth Summit has released a set of principles aimed at "putting a human face" on climate change. The Bali Principles of Climate Justice redefine climate change from a human rights and environmental justice perspective. The principles were developed by the coalition -- which includes Corp Watch, Third World Network, Oil Watch, the Indigenous Environmental Network, among others -- at the final preparatory negotiations for the Earth Summit in Bali in June 2002.

Climate change may very well be the biggest threat facing humanity. Yet, the negotiations to find solutions have so far been mired mostly in the technical arena and have been derailed by special interest groups such as large oil, coal and utility companies and governments such as the United States. The latest example are the efforts to side-line renewable energy plans at the Johannesburg Summit. For many, the issue of climate is a matter of life and death. The biggest injustice of climate change is that the hardest hit is the least responsible for contributing to the problem. The Bali Principles of Climate Justice seek to broaden the constituency providing leadership on climate change. They do so by linking local community issues to climate change.

The Climate Justice Coalition - together with its individuals from India - the National Fish labourers Forum, the National Alliance of People's Movements and Mines, Minerals and People - likewise stretch out a solicitation to the universal network to take an interest in the Climate Justice Summit scheduled for New Delhi from October 26-28, 2002-parallel to the COP8 meeting on the Kyoto Protocol. The Summit will comprise of a progression of

occasions that will accentuate the genuine effects of environmental change on individuals while uncovering the uncommon interests at work in crashing the endeavours to truly address the issue. In 2009, the atmosphere equity activity system was framed during the run-up to the Copenhagen Summit. It proposed common rebellion and direct activity during the summit, and numerous atmosphere activists utilized the trademark "framework change, not environmental change".

UN Climate Summit 2019

Global emissions are reaching record levels and show no sign of peaking. The last four years were the four hottest on record, and winter temperatures in the Arctic have risen by 3°C since 1990. Sea levels are rising, coral reefs are dying, and we are starting to see the life-threatening impact of climate change on health, through air pollution, heatwaves and risks to food security.

The impacts of climate change are being felt everywhere and are having very real consequences on people's lives. Climate change is disrupting national economies, costing us dearly today and even more tomorrow. But there is a growing recognition that affordable, scalable solutions are available now that will enable us all to leapfrog to cleaner, more resilient economies.

The latest analysis shows that if we act now, we can reduce carbon emissions within 12 years and hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C and even, as asked by the latest science, to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Thankfully, we have the Paris Agreement – a visionary, viable, forward-looking policy framework that sets out exactly what needs to be done to stop climate disruption and reverse its impact. But the agreement itself is meaningless without ambitious action.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres is calling on all leaders to come to New York on 23 September with concrete, realistic plans to enhance their nationally determined contributions by 2020, in line with reducing

greenhouse gas emissions by 45 per cent over the next decade, and to net zero emissions by 2050.

CONCLUSION

Citizens are expected to preserve, protect and maintain the purity of environment in the country. These constitutional provisions, along with the provisions of Part IV the Constitution, lay down a foundation of sustainable development by outlining a blueprint of social and economic development and of environment. While it is disappointing to note that majority of these laws, suffer from flaws and lacunae, it is heartening at the same time that the Indian higher judiciary has played the role of an 'Ombudsman' admirably, and filled the lacunae in these laws and enforced their implementations by its' path breaking, innovative and unconventional decisions. The fundamental right to life guaranteed by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. It has been given an innovative and purposeful interpretation by the Apex Court of India, has been the chief constitutional edifice of the Indian environmental jurisprudence and environmental justice in India. In this context, it may be appreciated, that the right to environment, which has been held to be a penumbral right of the right to life, has been used by the Indian Supreme Court as an effective judicial tool "to offer a shield against the developmental terrorism", which is threatening to engulf humankind.

INDIAN EFFORTS TO COMBAT ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

India's fight to lessen risky degrees of air contamination is at a defining moment. In a noteworthy advance at the national level, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) as of late propelled the

National Clean Air Program (NCAP). At the neighborhood level, urban communities crosswise over India are tired of air contamination and are beginning to battle back. Both national and city level activities are a noteworthy point at the World Sustainable Development Summit, held in New Delhi this week.

What youth said about the day

"Youth really do have a voice in our country."

"There is so much power in talking to your representative or legislator."

"I am powerful!"

"I'm leaving feeling more in charge of my future than before."

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