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GRT A STUDY OF DEFINITIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract:-This basically means that each and every one of us can do something to protect our environment but of course, global actions are the ones that would help our environment the most. The general opinion is that our environment is in the constant state of degradation due to so many different environmental problems (climate change, all forms of pollution, deforestation, biodiversity loss, etc). The scientists have been issuing warnings about the negative state of our environment for quite some time but unfortunately world leaders do not listen to science and global action to protect our environment from further degradation still looks like mission impossible.

Fundamental rights which humans have by the fact of being human, and which are neither created nor can be abrogated by any government. Supported by several international conventions and treaties (such as the United Nation's Universal Declaration of Human rights in 1948), these include cultural, economic, and political rights, such as right to life, liberty, education and equality before law, and right of association, belief, free speech, information, religion, movement, and nationality.

Keywords:Environmentprotection, Human Rights, Definitions, History, Laws Etc

INTRODUCTION

There are various definitions and provisions regarding Environmental Protection and Human Rights found in Indian Constitution and various laws . This research paper tries to entail all the relevant definitions , provisions and movements in detail regarding the Environment , Environmental protection , Human Rights and the Fundamental Right as well. There all definition where on the one hand tried to explain the environment ,its pollution , and further conveyed the importance and need of the environmental protection , they have pointed out their degradation as well. Likewise the same efforts have been made to explain the meaning and the importance of human rights and the fundamental rights as a whole .

PREAMBLE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION:

The preamble of the Constitution of India provides that our country is based on “Socialistic” pattern of society. The basic aim of socialism is to provide “ decent standard of life to all”, which is possible only in pollution free environment. Pollution is a social problem and the State is required to pay more attention to it.

There have been provided many provision in the Indian Constitution regarding environmental protection through the 42nd amendment 1976.

Where Article 48-A “the State shall Endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country”.

Further, a new provision Article 51-A in the form of “Fundamental Duties” was also incorporated by the 42nd Amendment. According to the sub-clause (g) of Art. 51-A, “it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures”.

From environmental point of view, allocation of legislative authority is very important. The constitution of

India deals exhaustively with legislative powers pertaining to environmental law.

Regarding the Fundamental Rights, Article 15(2)(b), 21, 24 in the Indian Constitution are related with environmental protection. The provisions in Article 39(a), 39(b), 47, 48, 49 under directive principles and in the article 51 A(g) under the Fundamental duties provide protection of Environment.

Under the Indian laws and the providing laws at the international level, the definitions related to Environmental Protection has been discussed which are as follows :-

Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 :

Sec 2 Definitions - In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-

- (a) "Environment" includes water, air and land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, microorganism and property;
- (b) "Environmental pollutant" means any solid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment;
- (c) "Environmental pollution" means the presence in the environment of any environmental pollution;
- (d) "Handling", in relation to any substance, means the manufacture, processing, treatment, package, storage, transportation, use, collection, destruction, conversion, offering for sale, transfer or the like of such substance;
- (e) "Hazardous substance" means any substance or preparation which, by reason of its chemical or physico-chemical properties or handling, is liable to cause harm to human beings, other living creatures, plant, micro-organism, property or the environment;
- (f) "Occupier", in relation to any factory or premises, means a person who has, control over the affairs of the factory or the premises and includes in relation to any substance, the person in possession of the substance;
- (g) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Definition for environmental protection:

-Environmental protection is a practice of protecting the environment, on individual, organizational or governmental level, for the benefit of the natural environment and (or) humans. Due to the pressures of population and our technology the biophysical environment is being degraded, sometimes permanently. This has been recognized and governments began placing restraints on activities that caused environmental degradation. Since the 1960s activism by the environmental movement has created awareness of the various environmental issues. There is not a full agreement on the extent of the environmental impact of human activity and protection measures are occasionally criticized.

-Environmental protection definition includes all available practices used to protect our environment, whether on individual, organizational or global (international) level.

This basically means that each and every one of us can do something to protect our environment but of course, global actions are the ones that would help our environment the most. The general opinion is that our environment is in the constant state of degradation due to so many different environmental problems (climate change, all forms of pollution, deforestation, biodiversity loss, etc). The scientists have been issuing warnings about the negative state of our environment for quite some time but unfortunately world leaders do not listen to science and global action to protect our environment from further degradation still looks like mission impossible.

This was best demonstrated in talks about the new climate change deal where world leaders once again failed to find the mutual language being divided by different individual interests. Human population is constantly growing, and world still fails to find the right balance between the increase in human population and environmental needs. More people on this planet means more environmental problems quite simply because our society doesn't have the ecological conscience.

In the world where everything is about the money it is impossible to develop global ecological conscience, and install it into our society. In simple words we care too little for our environment and our planet in general. We have come to a point where we need to protect environment against ourselves, and that is the worst possible irony.

There are many different organizations that try to protect our environment such as Environmental Protection Agency in United States but without the global ecological conscience very little can be achieved. Some environmentalists even say that the environmental protection has become a lost cause because environmental problems keep on growing at rapid pace, giving us a zero chance to do something about it. Calling environmental protection a lost cause is going too far because as long there is at least one healthy environment left in the world, environmental protection has its purpose, and is not completely useless as some may think it is.

Without the environmental protection our environment would look much worse than it looks today, and we certainly must look for more ways to protect our environment.

Many countries have different organizations and other bodies devoted to environmental protection. There are even some international environmental protection organizations, for instance the United Nations Environment

Programme.

This means that something is still being done for our environment, though this something is far from being enough. The most important thing in today's ecology is to solve things on global level, and environmental protection is no exception. World leaders must act as one when it comes to environment because this is the only possible road to successful environmental protection. Only united world can save our environment and our planet for our future generations. Our planet, our environment, our responsibility.

Policies and procedures aimed at conserving the natural resources, preserving the current state of natural environment and, where possible, reversing its degradation.

Environmental protection refers to any activity to maintain or restore the quality of environmental media through preventing the emission of pollutants or reducing the presence of polluting substances in environmental media. It may consist of:

- (a) changes in characteristics of goods and services,
- (b) changes in consumption patterns,
- (c) changes in production techniques,
- (d) treatment or disposal of residuals in separate environmental protection facilities,
- (e) recycling and
- (f) prevention of degradation of the landscape and ecosystems.

Environmental Degradation

25 Sep 2001 – Definition: Environmental degradation is the deterioration in environmental quality from ambient concentrations of pollutants and other activities ... Environmental degradation is the deterioration in environmental quality from ambient concentrations of pollutants and other activities and processes such as improper land use and natural disasters.

Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems and the extinction of wildlife. It is defined as any change or disturbance to the environment perceived to be deleterious or undesirable.

Environmental degradation is one of the Ten Threats officially cautioned by the High Level Threat Panel of the United Nations. The World Resources Institute (WRI), UNEP (the United Nations Environment Programme), UNDP (the United Nations Development Programme) and the World Bank have made public an important report on health and the environment worldwide on May 1, 1998.

The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction defines environmental degradation as “The reduction of the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives, and needs”.

Environmental degradation is of many types. When natural habitats are destroyed or natural resources are depleted, environment is degraded.

Environmental Change and Human Health, a special section of World Resources 1998-99 in this report describes how preventable illnesses and premature deaths are still occurring in very large numbers. If vast improvements are made in human health, millions of people will be living longer, healthier lives than ever before. In these poorest regions of the world an estimated 11 million children, or about one in five, will not live to see their fifth birthday, primarily because of environment-related diseases. Child mortality is larger than the combined populations of Norway and Switzerland, and mostly due to malaria, acute respiratory infections or diarrhea — illnesses that are largely preventable.

Environment (n)- External conditions and surroundings ,esp those that affect the quality of life of plants , animals and human beings; (comput) the style or setting in which the user enters commands in to or performs tasks with the computer, Environmental (adj), Environmentally (adv)

En-vi-ron-ment n – 1. Whatever en compasses . 2. Biol. The aggregate of all external and internal condition saffecting the existence, growth and welfare of organism. 3. One’s surroundings or eternal circumstances collectively . 4. The act of environing or the state of being environmed.

Environment (n)- Surroundings and circumstances affecting person’s life .

Environment Protection and Ancient India

The campagin of environmental protection is not a new concept , but it has in prevalence from time immemorial . It is to be noted that during ancient period human being and environment were regarded inseparable. At that time man never had an opportunity to pollute environment indiscriminately as on today . Ancient was afraid of the natural environment and did not dare to pollute and damage the natural environment was not present during the ancient time.

The concept of environment found place in the kautilya’s Arthasatra. In other words Kautilyan Jurisprudence dealt with law relating to environmental protection. The rulers were duty bound to maintain and

protect forests and its produce . Even, each individual was under a duty to protect the nature . The animals, trees, air, and land were treated as a divine power as they supervise and control the universe . For a variety of other reason the trees ,animals, air, water and land worshipped by ancient men.

According to Rigveda, the universe consists of five important basic elements , namely:

- (i)Earth
- (ii)Water
- (iii)Air
- (iv)Fire and
- (v)Ether.

These basic elements from the foundation of all creatures in the universe . Many thinkers are of opinion that ancient Vedic period was a era of yajnas i.e. , sacrificial fire . Ancient man believed that the biological revolution could be brought by yajnas . Those days yajnas used to be performed to purify the environment and also to bring purity and prosperity in every walk of life .

As provided in Atharvaveda , pure water is an effective medicine to cure all diseases and also prevents the diseases . The concern for protection of wildlife and domestic cattle was provided in the Atharva Veda . Under the Manusmriti the cruelty towards animal was prohibited.

The world history reveals that almost all religious and philosophical writings expressed concern for protection and adequate use of natural resources and also need for preserving natural wealth for the sake of future generations. Under the Hindu mythology , Tulsi, Peepal and Banyan and animals like rats, elephants ,tiger and Garuda are worshipped like god and goddess . Bhuddhism preached non-violence against the natural resources and prohibited inappropriate exploitation of natural resources .

More or less same concept was propounded by the Jainism. The great king Ashoka recognized the system of planting of trees. Even the Christianity and Islam preached the importance of water and its magnificent necessity.

The above description goes to show that during ancient time the awareness about environmental protection was strictly prevailed and the existing of five elements : Earth, Water, Air, Fire and Ether were regarded as a boon provided by the creator of universe . Ancient man had religious faiths and beliefs regarding the environment .

RELIGION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Specially ,during ancient time religion and protection of environment were closely related. In absence of systematic and specialized administration of justice the religion was regarded as an uncoded law of conduct to follow and violation of it was considered as a devil act. Not only in ancient time but even today the religion preaching insist upon conservation and preservation of the natural environmental .

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION UNDER HINDU MYTHOLOGY

Notably , Hindu religion is one of the oldest and renowned religions of the universe . Even , during Vedic time men were aware about the importance of environment in social human life. In fact ancient man treated the natural resources like rivers (Ganga , Yamuna etc.) trees(Tulsi,Peepal and Banyan etc) and mountain etc. as a divine powers . These were worshiped and were sources of religious faiths and beliefs.

Even Vedas ,Upnishads and Smritis described the necessity of environment protection.By one form or other the Hindu society adopted worshipping attitude towards the earth, water , air , trees, plants rivers , mountain, animals and other natural resources. The existence of these things were believed to be different forms and features of the god and goddess who created the whole world of living and non-living , animals and things respectively.

Under the Hindu mythology the religion and environment protection have harmonious relation and Hindu mythology reflects the respect for environment protection. This mythology has a firm belief that various components of environment i.e., earth , air, water, fire and ether are residential places of divine bodies . Hence they are to be respected ,worshipped and thus to be protected ultimately .

Some trees and plants are respected as they are related to some god or goddess . These are as follows:

Names of God/Goddess	Name of Trees and Plants
Vishnu, Krishna	Peepal
Brahma	Vat+(Banyan)
Laxmi(Goddess of wealth)	Lotus
Buddha, Indra	Ashoka
Goverdahan, Laxmi	Mango
Sitala, Manasa	Neem
Brahma Gandhara	Palasa

The Code of Manu expressed the concern for protection of environment . Notably , Code of Manu i.e. Manusmriti , had regulated the Hindu way of life since the Vedic period .

Even Yajnyavalka Smriti speaks about man's obligation towards environment protection . It says if the natural environmental remains undisturbed it would bring purity, prosperity and health to human life.

Similarly ,several animals and birds are respected and worshipped according to Hindu mythology . These creatures are regarded as divine from of the Hindu God and Goddess . Some examples are as under:-

Associated Animals/birds	Name of God/Goddess
Dog	Bhairava
Owl	Laxmi
Swan	Saraswati
Lion	Durga
Deer	Vayu
Crocodile	Ganga
Bull/Snake	Shiva
Rat/Elephant	Ganesh
Peacock	artikeya

BUDDHISM AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

The advent of Buddhism had taken place at end of Vedic period . The essence of Buddhism is non-violence, truth, love, and respect for living creatures including plants and trees . Buddhism also insisted over use of natural resources by the man in the very rational manner.

The fundamental principles of Buddhism are simplicity and non-violence . The principle of non-violence is applicable to living and non-living bodies under the Buddhism religion. The cruelty against human beings , animals is prohibited under the norms laid down in Buddhism .

Thus , Buddhism promoted compassion for animal life ,plants, trees and other natural resources and considered them as the God's gift to this universe which should be preserved and protected by man . The great emperor Ashoka promoted the principle of non-violence and also followed the other norms protecting of environment .

Jainism and Environment Protection

The Jainism emphasized a greater stress on the destruction of natural resources . This religion preaches that for satisfaction of human need the natural resources should be exploited with thoughtful restriction . The Jainism provides absolute prohibition on the eating of any kinds of meat . Thus ,the cruelty and killing of animal are not permitted under the Jain religion. There are some vows in the Jainism which exclusively deals with the environmental protection . These vows are known as Karmdan. The Karmdan like Asotipashan karm ,Van karm, Sphotrk karm , Nirlanchan karm are related to the environmental protection and protection of natural resources.

Islam and Environment Protection

According to Islamic thought the preservation and conservation of the natural resources have given significant place. The importance of balance between man and nature based on divine principles have been described in the Islamic scripture. Holy Quran refers to the various components of environment at length . It states that man should not neglect the creatures and earth created by the God.

Sikhism and Environment Protection

The sikh religion also speaks regarding conservation and preservation of natural wealth . In view of Guru Nanak Dev, the spirit of god is present in the nature and human beings depends on the nature.

It is therefore ,submitted that all religions cared for environment protection and also encouraged limited use of natural resources . The concept of trusteeship also finds place in all religion. Thus the primitive people of the universe always treated the plants ,trees, rivers and mountain as a part their families.

During the Kautilya's era duty was imposed to protect the plants ,trees and rivers as these were considered inevitable for human life. Manu smritis also imposes duty on the human beings to protect the forests.

Control of Environment Pollution during British Raj

During the British Raj though there was no exclusive enactment to deal with the offence concerning environmental pollution but in 1860 for the first time to control environmental pollution certain punitive measures were incorporated into the Indian Penal Code ,1860.[This topic would be dealt in the forthcoming chapter].

Indian Easement Act, 1882

Although , section 28(d) of the Easement Act provides prescriptive right to pollute air or water but it is not an absolute right as illustration (f) of section 7 Of the Easement Act declares that no person would be permitted to pollute the land of another's person by means of water.

In Prabhu Narian Singh v. Ram Niranjana, the Allahabad High Court held that there is no right by way of easement to discharge the dirty water of the drain of one's house or property of another person's land . If that is allowed it would cause nuisance on another's land.

A right to commit nuisance on another's land is not an easement to be acquired by prescription . No prescriptive right can be claimed for discharge of water through 'parmlas' constructed within 12 years before institution of suit. The provisions contained in the Easement Act ,1882 deal with the pollution of water ,air and nuisance with the limited scope and under the said Act no right to pollute air and water can be acquired by prescription.

Thus , a part of from the Indian Penal Code,1860 the law of easement was in operation during the British Raj to prevent environmental pollution.

Definitions of Human Rights Under Human Rights and International Laws:

Human Rights: Definition

Fundamental rights which humans have by the fact of being human, and which are neither created nor can be abrogated by any government. Supported by several international conventions and treaties (such as the United Nation's Universal Declaration of Human rights in 1948), these include cultural, economic, and political rights, such as right to life, liberty, education and equality before law, and right of association, belief, free speech, information, religion, movement, and nationality. Promulgation of these rights is not binding on any country, but they serve as a standard of concern for people and form the basis of many modern national constitutions. Although they were defined first by the UK philosopher John Locke (1632-1704) as absolute moral claims or entitlements to life, liberty, and property, the best-known expression of human rights is in the US Declaration of Rights in 1776 which proclaims

that "All men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent natural rights of which when they enter a society they cannot by an compact deprive or divest their posterity." Called also fundamental rights. See also civil rights and natural rights.

Protection of Human Rights act 1993

Sec 2(1)(d) – "human rights" means the rights relating to life , liberty , equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts in India ;

Sec 2(1)(e) – "Human Rights Court" means the Human ights Court specified under section 30.

Sec 30 - Human Rights Court – For the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences arising out of violation of human rights , the state government may with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of High Court by notification , specify for each district a court of session to be a Human Rights Court to try the said offences.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply, if ,

(a) a court of session is already specified as a special court ; or

(b) a special court is already constituted for such offences under any other law for the time being in force.

Definitions of Human rights on the Web:

The right to property, freedom of religion, etc., the rights which guarantee the concrete, real human being in their occupation, their beliefs, etc. – but founded on the separation of man from man, not on the relations or community of people, – the foundation of bourgeois political economy.

All individuals have the right to equality, equal opportunity, fair treatment and an environment free of discrimination.

Certain universal rights many argue should be enjoyed by all people because they are justified by a moral standard that stands above the laws of any individual nation. (p. 953) In the same era, societies began turning against cruel and public executions, and against the practice of slavery. Recent controversies on sexual abuse of children show a concern for social rights of children, exposing family practices to the public eye.

During the 12-year civil war, human rights violations by both left- and right-wing forces were rampant. The accords established a Truth Commission under UN auspices to investigate the most serious cases. The commission reported its findings in 1993.

Rights generally recognized as belonging to every individual by virtue of the fact that he or she is a human being. Human rights are rooted in the Biblical concept that all people are created in the image of God, giving them innate dignity regardless of ability or any perceived value to society.

Rights that belong to an individual as a consequence of being human. The term came into wide use after World War II, replacing the earlier phrase "natural rights," which had been associated with the Greco-Roman concept of natural law since the end of the Middle Ages. As understood today, human rights refer to a wide variety of values and capabilities reflecting the diversity of human circumstances and history. They are conceived of as universal, applying to all human beings everywhere, and as fundamental, referring to essential or basic human needs. Human rights have been classified historically in terms of the notion of three "generations" of human rights. The first generation of civil and political rights, associated with the Enlightenment and the English, American, and French revolutions, includes the rights to life and liberty and the rights to freedom of speech and worship. The second generation of economic, social, and cultural rights, associated with revolts against the predations of unregulated capitalism from the mid-19th century, includes the right to work and the right to an education.

Finally, the third generation of solidarity rights, associated with the political and economic aspirations of developing and newly decolonized countries after World War II, includes the collective rights to political self-determination and economic development. Since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, many treaties and agreements for the protection of human rights have been concluded through the auspices of the United Nations, and several regional systems of human rights law have been established. In the late 20th century ad hoc international criminal tribunals were convened to prosecute serious human rights violations and other crimes in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. The International Criminal Court, which came into existence in 2002, is empowered to prosecute crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide, and war crimes.

Human rights are basic rights and freedoms that all people are entitled to regardless of nationality, sex, national or ethnic origin, race, religion, language, or other status. Human rights include civil and political rights, such as the right to life, liberty and freedom of expression; and social, cultural and economic rights including the right to participate in culture, the right to food, and the right to work and receive an education. Human rights are protected and upheld by international and national laws and treaties. 1948. This day is celebrated annually as International Human Rights Day. The 30 articles of the UDHR establish the civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of all people. It is a vision for human dignity that transcends political boundaries and authority, committing

governments to uphold the fundamental rights of each person. The UDHR helps guide Amnesty International's work.

We also use these principles to help us define human rights and the issues we relentlessly fight for. Human Rights - Amnesty International USA

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is the foundation of the international system of protection for human rights. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10th,

Human rights refers to the concept of human beings as having universal rights, or status, regardless of legal jurisdiction or other localizing factors, such as ethnicity and nationality.

As is evident in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, human rights, at least in the post-war period, are conceptualized as based on inherent human dignity, retaining their universal and inalienable character. The existence, validity and the content of human rights continue to be the subject to debate in philosophy and political science. Legally, human rights are defined in international law and covenants, and further, in the domestic laws of many states. However, for many people the doctrine of human rights goes beyond law and forms a fundamental moral basis for regulating the contemporary geopolitical order. For them, they are democratic ideals. Where it has been adopted, human rights legislation commonly contains:

- ❖ Security rights that protect people against crimes such as murder, massacre, torture and rape
- ❖ Liberty rights that protect freedoms in areas such as belief and religion, association, assembling and movement
- ❖ Political rights that protect the liberty to participate in politics by expressing themselves, protesting, voting and serving in public office
- ❖ Due process rights that protect against abuses of the legal system such as imprisonment without trial, secret trials and excessive punishments
- ❖ Equality rights that guarantee equal citizenship, equality before the law and nondiscrimination
- ❖ Welfare rights (also known as economic or social rights) that require the provision of education and protections against severe poverty and starvation
- ❖ Group rights that provide protection for groups against ethnic genocide and for the ownership by countries of their national territories and resources

Human Rights

Human rights are a list of rights which any human being is able to have, here are some good examples. •The right to life •The right to food, water and housing •The right to express ourselves •The right to live where we choose •The right to live without pollution •The right to safe Environment •The right to protection our Environment •

Human right mean

Any basic right or freedom to which all human beings are entitled and in whose exercise a government may not interfere (including rights to life and liberty as well as freedom of thought and expression and equality before the law)

Human rights

We also want to strengthen the human-rights mechanism. For this, we need outside assistance, and want to take the help of Indians who have been working for the U.N. Human Rights Commission. But first we need to win the elections!

Human rights

Human beings are born equal in dignity and rights. These are moral claims which are inalienable and inherent in all human individuals by virtue of their humanity alone. These claims are...what we today call human rights, and have been trans...

Human Rights

"Human Rights" means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by court in India.

Human rights

In celebration of Human Rights Day this year, Global Solutions Pittsburgh / the Pittsburgh Human Rights Network put together a video of different people from all over Pittsburgh talking about what human rights mean to them and why human rights.

An Asian definition of human rights

THERE is no separate definition of human rights for Asia or for other regions. What we are saying is that measures in protecting and promoting human rights should differ from region to region and should take into account local peculiarities such as the political situation, the level of socio-economic development, cultural practices, religious beliefs.

A balanced and holistic approach to promoting human rights in all its aspects should be the objective of all countries, but at a speed and phase comfortable to them.

Buddhism Dictionary: human rights

In recent times Buddhism has had to face a range of human rights problems in different parts of the world, notably in Tibet, Sri Lanka, and Burma. In common with most Asian traditions, however, Buddhism has never formulated an explicit doctrine of human rights. The concept of human rights is Western in nature and has its intellectual origins in the Enlightenment, and it is unclear to what extent the concept is compatible with traditional Buddhist teachings. Some Buddhists feel that a strong emphasis on individual rights runs counter to the doctrine of no self (anātman), and that rather than mimic the West Buddhism should evolve a distinctive approach grounded in compassion (karuṇā) and interrelatedness (see pratītyasamutpāda) rather than in a belief in the inviolable status of the individual. Others, such as the present Dalai Lama, seem to feel that the discourse of human rights is in harmony with the moral values of traditional Buddhism and provides a useful vocabulary for expressing Buddhist views on contemporary political and social issues.

CONCLUSION:

Almost all the definitions have been found to be same to talk about the need and importance of environment protection. Human Rights which have been talked about in the definitions are also important for the environmental protection. Which may have some other effect which we have discussed in next chapters.

No definition is given on environment & environmental protection in the Indian Constitution, but the different provisions related with environment that are very important. The definitions on environment are included from Sec 2 of Environment Protection Act 1986. 'Environment Protection & Ancient India' deals with status of environment and environment protection since ancient to the present time and with the importance of environment. The 'Definitions of Human Rights under Human Rights & International Laws' in which the definition on human rights by means of Web Site, Human Rights & by other means have been Given.

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