



Research Paper

A Stud on Sustainable Development, Livelihood Issues, And Promotion And Protection of Human Rights.

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper is to focus on the potential contribution of a human rights perspective to strengthen people's livelihood issues and sustainable development for society. This shows that the concepts of livelihoods and sustainable development both require a stronger analysis of power relations, institutions and politics if they are to provide a useful basis for a holistic understanding of development processes. In assessing the potential of a human rights perspective to address this missing dimension, there are several unresolved issues relating to the practical integration of a human rights perspective into development interventions. The final section pulls together some of the most relevant issues highlighted by the conceptual framework. It argues that a rights and livelihoods perspective provides the basis for developing a more concrete understanding of social sustainability and, sustainable development. Protection of human rights should be the basic foundation of Sustainable Development and livelihood issues. Survival of the human beings must be considered while goals are targeted for any development at the same time matter of livelihood should not be a cause for any types of degradation.

KEYWORDS-sustainability,promotion and protection, integration,holistic,livelihood.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development recognizes poverty eradication as the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. It is now widely accepted that – on the one hand - poverty should not be seen only as a lack of income, but also as a deprivation of human rights, and – on the other hand - that unless the problems of poverty are addressed, there can be no sustainable development. It is equally accepted that sustainable development requires environmental protection and that environmental degradation leads directly and indirectly to violations of human rights. The Secretary-General has called for the World Summit to focus on achieving concrete results in five areas. These are; water and sanitation, energy, agricultural productivity, biodiversity, and ecosystem management, and health. This background paper examines how human rights as both a normative framework, There are five main dimensions of the inter-relationship among sustainable development, livelihood issues, and Promotion and protection of human rights.

- a) Article 21 of the constitution of India guarantees that-“No person should be deprived of his personal life and liberty except according to the procedure establish by law”.¹
 - b). the pollution-free environment is a prerequisite for the enjoyment of human rights
 - c). Certain human rights, especially access to information, participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters, as essential to good environmental decision-making (implying that human rights must be implemented to ensure environmental protection)
 - d). Livelihood and sustainable development birth as well as fundamental human rights.
 - e). The right to a safe, healthy, and ecologically balanced environment is a human right in itself.
- The concept of Sustainable Livelihood (SL) is an attempt to go beyond the conventional definitions and approaches to poverty eradication.

These were too narrow because they focused only on certain aspects or manifestations of poverty, such as low income, or did not consider other vital aspects of poverty such as vulnerability and social exclusion. It is

¹ Article 21 , The constitution of India 1950.

now recognized that more attention must be paid to the various factors and processes which either constrain or enhance poor people's ability to make a living in an economically, ecologically, and socially sustainable manner.

The SL concept offers a more coherent and integrated approach to poverty. The sustainable livelihoods idea was first introduced by the Brundtland Commission on Environment and Development, and the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development expanded the concept, advocating for the achievement of sustainable livelihoods as a broad goal for poverty eradication.

In 1992 Robert Chambers and Gordon Conway proposed the following composite definition of a sustainable rural livelihood, which is applied most commonly at the household level: "*A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims, and access) and activities required for a means of living: a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long term.*"

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 for the year 2030. The SDGs are part of Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly, the 2030 Agenda.

Human rights offer guidance for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, while the SDGs can contribute substantially to the realization of human rights. However, to full operation we can analyze their significance and how people have alive this convergence in the complex, multi-faceted and long-term implementation processes towards 2030, we need to use human rights not as abstract principles but as tools.

It can take years, even decades to correct societal factors influencing human rights and global sustainability. Governments that cannot or will not provide services to their people pose a risk to citizens and their human rights. Such environments are far more likely to experience conflict and instability and are less likely to protect and enforce peoples' rights. When citizens' rights are not observed it can prevent them from participating fully in society, further feeding an unjust cycle.

. Many would agree that the globalized world has created jobs and helped grow the economy as a whole. However, certain economic decisions can violate human rights. For example, if a business decides to expand internationally and invest in projects that enforce child labor or utilize sweatshops with dangerous working conditions that do not pay workers a livable wage, that business is responsible for the violation of human rights. This situation is not uncommon, and many corporations have come under scrutiny for supporting unjust, unsafe working environments.

All of us are influenced by environmental factors, every second of the day whether we realize it or not. Access to basic human needs such as food, water, air, and shelter, are necessary to every human being. Imagine not having access to clean water or being forced to breathe in polluted air every day. Pollution is responsible for the death of approximately 2 billion people each year and billions more contract pollution-related diseases. Corporations that release harmful pollutants into the air violate human rights. Similarly, a corporation that pollutes a local water source and makes it unusable violates human rights.

When people can live peaceful and secure lives with full access to natural resources, a clean environment, employment, education, and social services, they are more likely to contribute to sustainable communities. However, when the basic human needs and fundamental human rights of individuals are not met, the ability to participate in social, economic, and environmental systems that promote sustainability is compromised.

By taking a closer look at specific types of rights such as political rights, gender rights, education rights, civil rights, religious rights, rights to health and well-being, and labor rights, we can analyze their significance and how people have worked to secure these rights. Around the world, governments, organizations, and individuals have spoken out against human rights violations in an attempt to secure human rights for all. Youth can, and have long been a major force for establishing peace. This is largely because young people tend to be very passionate and idealistic. As shown through actions like volunteerism, youth and young adults truly believe that they can make a difference.

Livelihood issues

Livelihood refers to "means of securing the necessities -food, water, shelter, and clothing- of life". Livelihood is defined as a set of activities performed to live for a given life span, involving securing water, food, fodder, medicine, shelter, clothing, and the capacity to acquire the above necessities working either individually or as a group by using endowments (both human and material) for meeting the requirements of the self and his/her household on a sustainable basis with dignity. The activities are usually carried out repeatedly. For instance, a fisherman's livelihood depends on the availability and accessibility of fish.

"Human rights cannot be secured in a degraded or polluted environment. The fundamental rights to life are threatened by soil degradation and deforestation and by exposures to toxic chemicals, hazardous wastes,

and contaminated drinking water. Environmental conditions help to determine the extent to which people enjoy their basic rights to life, health, adequate food and housing, and traditional livelihood and culture.'

. The enjoyment of the right to participate is therefore dependent on the realization of other human rights. For example, if the poor are to participate meaningfully in PRSs, they must be free to organize without restriction (right of association), to meet without impediment (right of assembly), and to say what they want without intimidation (freedom of expression); they must know the relevant facts (right to information) and they must enjoy an elementary level of economic security and well-being (right to a reasonable standard of living and associated rights). Health, food, and water as human rights concerns In addition to the "value-added" of employing human rights as strategic tools in developing policies and programs aimed at poverty reduction, a human rights approach can offer a breakdown of the normative content of the substantive human right that is in issue in poverty reduction strategies. This is identified for practical action.

Health is a prerequisite for sustainable human development, with direct implications for poverty reduction, social welfare, political stability, and economic growth. As the Secretary-General has noted the links between the environment and human health are powerful.

Health is also a fundamental human right and a right whose realization is necessary for the exercise of other human rights and freedoms. In short, health and human rights are complementary and interconnected approaches towards sustainable human development and the advancement of human well-being)

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights notes that "safe and potable drinking water", as an underlying determinant of health, has to be made available in sufficient quantity within the State party through functioning public health and healthcare facilities, goods, and services, as well as programs. The committee has also stressed that States must ensure equal access for all to potable drinking water. Human rights obligations related to environmental hygiene, as reflected in article 12.2(b) of the Covenant, requires States to take steps to prevent threats to health from unsafe and toxic water conditions. States parties should ensure that natural water resources are protected from contamination. The right to drinking water is directly related to the right to the highest attainable standard of health.

Likewise, States parties should combat harmful substances and microbes, including malaria and dengue that are present in water sources or stagnant water in, or proximate, to human living environments. The right to drinking water is also closely related to the rights to adequate housing and adequate food. The right should also be seen in conjunction with other rights

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing, and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right to adopt legislative and other measures to eliminate discriminatory acts or omissions that have the intention or effect of nullifying or impairing the equal enjoyment of the rights, on the grounds listed.

States parties should take steps to remove de facto discrimination on the prohibited grounds, where individuals and groups are deprived of the means or entitlements necessary for realizing the rights. Whereas the rights apply to everyone, States parties should give special attention to those individuals and groups who have traditionally faced difficulties in exercising the rights, including women, children, minority groups, indigenous peoples, refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, migrants workers, prisoners, and detainees. Obligations to Respect, Protect, and Fulfill All human rights impose three types or levels of obligations on States parties: the obligations to respect, protect, and fulfill. The obligation to respect requires that States parties refrain from interfering directly or indirectly with the enjoyment of the rights in question. This obligation would be violated, for example, if the State arbitrarily deprived an individual of his/her land in a case where the land was the individual's physical means of securing the right to food. The obligation to protect requires State parties to prevent third parties from interfering in any way with the enjoyment of the rights.

The obligation to fulfill means that States must proactively engage in activities intended to strengthen people's access to and utilization of resources and means to ensure their livelihood. The obligation includes, inter alia adopting the necessary and effective legislative and other measures. The obligation to fulfill requires States parties to adopt the necessary measures directed towards the full realization

The Committee for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights asserted that even in times of severe resource constraints, vulnerable or marginalized groups must be protected by the adoption of relatively low-cost targeted water programs. Progressive realization, indicators, and benchmarks. All States parties have an immediate obligation to ensure the satisfaction of, at the very least, the minimum essential level of the right to drinking water.

Promotion and Protection of human rights:-The term 'promotion of human rights means the setting of international standards of human rights, education, and dissemination. Human rights and its promotion and protection under the U.N charter rests in the General Assembly, on the Economic and Social Council, and its subsidiary body.- Human Rights Council. The General Assembly by adopting treaties has set a standard and

socializes into those standards. Holding conferences and seminars to spread the world about human rights values founds in these international documents are also included in the promotion of human rights.²

Protection of human rights means implementation and enforcement action among all agencies of the United Nation. Only the Security Council and International Court of Justice can engage in enforcement action. Only they have the competency to pass a binding resolution or issue a binding judgment. Enforcement is thus the authoritative application of human rights. When a UN agency approves a resolution calling on a specific state to take specific human rights activities, it is considered to be general political pressure on the target and thus an effort to protect and not just promotion.

The Promotion and protection of human rights remain a sole issue in the constitution of India. Article 16 of our constitution reads as – “Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.”³

Humanity is above all. The concept of human rights has acquired a prominent place in the contemporary legal and political debate. In modern days promotion and protection of Human rights have been recognized across the world. Human Rights should consider not as an obligation but as a way of life. The human right does not know any religion, caste, creed, sex, name, and place of birth. It is the demand of humanity that every human being must overcome from all types of narrowness. Being human is the sole religion of humanity for mankind. Hatred and ignorance to any particular religion, name, gender, itself in a crime against humanity. Gender injustice and behavioral differences between males and females are also inhuman. Fenelon a great scholar told that “I love my country more than my family but I love most to humanity than my country”

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights should not only be written somewhere in the books its ground implementation should be the core issue of all stakeholders. Human rights are moral claims which are inalienable and inherent in all human individuals by their humanity alone. But in the grip of few so-called aristocrats, the meaning, definition, and theory of human rights molded as a shapeless cap. No individual should think that he is something extra or special and all others are downtrodden. Baseless and shameless demand of one’s community and religion as supreme, higher, or pure is also anti-human thinking and dangerous for society.⁴

India being the motherland of many cultures and civilizations is a great and old champion of the struggle to preserve, protect and promote human rights. Saints of the Bhakti movement championed the cause of dawn trodden .writings of Kabir, Ravidas and Sikh Gurus focus on the promotion of human rights particularly those of the lower and weaker sections of the society.⁵

Human beings, by their humanity, ought to be protected against unjust and degrading treatment. Many individuals, as well as states, loudly beat the drum of human rights but ground research reveals that they neither respect others' rights nor want to come out from religious barriers and narrowness. The world community shall remember the inhuman torture to the detainees at Guantanamo detention camp shall remember as a shameless chapter in human history. For some hardcore militant somewhere and somebody negotiation, discussion, surrender, amicable settlement, reward, safe passage, service, financial assistance, and all humanitarian opportunities considered. But somewhere and to someone, it becomes a fake encounter, shoots at the sight order, refusal, brutal killing, and persona Non grata forgetting the meaning of patriot and terrorist. Human rights are all those rights that are essential for the protection and maintenance of the dignity of individuals and create conditions in which every human being can develop his personality to the fullest extent. Every individual deserves equal treatment irrespective of any other consideration.⁶ Some golden words of humanitarian law, Equality, and human rights are as follows-

² H.O.Agarwal Human Rights ,9 (13th ed.2011)

³ . INDIA CONST, art. 16.

⁴ A.P Sing, “Human Rights, The Indian Context, ”AIR-2000,January, Journal section,P-8.

⁵ Shiv Dutta Sharma, ‘Education is basic human rights of human beings , AIR 2001 October , Journal section p, 285

⁶ Dr. U. P.D. Keeshari, “Administrative Law. Central law publication,Allahabad,2012

- i. Law is equal to everybody.
- ii. Nobody is above law.
- iii. Everyone is equal in the eye of the law.
- iv. All human beings are born equal in dignity and rights.
- v. The state shall not discriminate against any citizen on the ground only of religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth, or any of them.

Humanity knows no religion, no culture, no sex, and no place of birth. Due to orthodoxy and lack of openness problem arises. It is also the core of all problems in the society. Leaders of the human and spiritual world should respect humanity, not religion they should respect all religions. Religion is religion when it united humanity religion is not a religion when it divides humanity.

II. CONCLUSION

It is a generally accepted thesis that sustainable development cannot be achieved without a substantial reduction in the number of poor people. Much of the effort of the World Summit on Sustainable Development will therefore be concentrated on elaborating policy frameworks and strategies aimed at poverty reduction, if not poverty eradication. This paper has shown that as poverty reduction is essential for sustainable development, human rights are essential components of poverty reduction. The paper has argued for a rights-based approach to poverty reduction and has shown how human rights are underpinned by a comprehensive international legal framework and realized sustainably - can be employed as strategic tools in poverty reduction strategies. Promotion and protection of human rights is the inner and core objectives of the sustainable development which should be the ultimate motto to establish universal brotherhood and sisterhood for universal peace and security.