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Global Justice and the Environment

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Abstract:

A decent society needs to be a just society. Global peace, development, and other related issues need to be understood in the context of Global justice. Is Earth free from injustice in all contexts? Based on secondary resources, I will address the determinants of global justice in relation to environmental problems. Environmental problems are also a human security issue. Therefore, threats to human security and international justice must be addressed together. What black feminist said that men are exploited by nature, and women also. Nature is not opposed to development, but it becomes a critical problem when we disrupt the balance of clean air, water, and soil on Earth.

Keywords: Human security. Global justice, just society. Normative theory and human nature.

Introduction:

The concept of justice, as it has historically been studied in the context of local and national societies, is the foundation upon which global justice is built. It is the pursuit of justice on a global scale, encompassing the entire world of people. Therefore, there are at least four associated characteristics that define global justice:

1. It establishes people as the primary owners of rights, regardless of who they are or where they are.
2. It tackles topics that, due to their nature and scope, need to be primarily addressed on a worldwide scale (such as climate change and the global political economy).
3. A global community conscience composed of common global values and prudential considerations—a combination of powerful nations projecting their ideals, negotiating within the framework of international accords, and the necessity of cooperation—is necessary to address aspects 1 and 2.

To address aspects 1, 2, and 3, it is necessary to consider and create public goods on a global scale, making them complementary to national and regional efforts aimed at achieving these goals. These four features are, for the most part, the benchmarks of global justice. Since there

are some differences between justice within a country and justice between nations, the universal standards that exist in such issues as human rights, democracy, equality, freedom, etc., serve as a common denominator for people between nations to deal with each other.

Objective of the study:

- 1: To examine the fundamental problems of the environment.
- 2: To explore the relevant problem of climate change.

Scope of study:

A philosophy of global justice comprises the following four interconnected dimensions in its most comprehensive form: (1) A dimension of normative, which standards and principles ought to be applied when assessing and determining what is just from a global perspective, as well as the nature of the rights. (2) A methodological and procedural dimension: Which processes and tools ought to be used to determine and carry out the core principles of rights? (3) An institutional dimension: Which legal frameworks and organizations are most appropriate for a global justice agenda? (4) A methodological and procedural dimension: Which processes and tools ought to be used to determine and carry out the core principles of rights? (3) An institutional dimension: What laws and organizations should be established to promote worldwide access to and observance of rights? Established to promote global access to and observance of rights? Similar to the concept of justice in a national context, the idea of global justice acknowledges various rights and their respective positions in the assessment of justice.

Primary rights at the international level include access to education, physical security, economic security, and health security, as well as equitable treatment of all peoples, consistent with the principles of justice generally.

The creation of public goods, as expressed at both the national and international levels, is a particular environment in which the pursuit of respect for fundamental rights takes place. For example, to achieve economic and environmental justice, given the increasing economic interconnectedness of nations (globalization). International relations principles are at the heart of global justice. Rawls' Law of Peoples was a seminal text that inspired contemplation of universal justice.

Soon, several issues dominated conversations about global justice, such as: What standards ought to guide international action? What obligations do we have to aid the world's impoverished? Is there a moral problem with global inequality? What kinds of non-liberal political systems are acceptable? What sort of foreign policy aligns with liberal principles? Is it feasible to create a "realistic utopia" on a global scale? All people should be treated with the same respect and decency, even those living in outlaw states or under unfavorable circumstances, in addition to those in liberal, democratic, and decent communities. All people are entitled to the same respect and treatment, even

though a principle of justice like nonintervention may need to be qualified in the general case of outlaw nations and serious human rights violations. Global environmental concerns include human behavior patterns that degrade the oceans, contribute to the destruction of the ozone layer, accelerate species extinction, increase population levels, or destroy habitats (Armstrong 2022; Gardiner 2011; Gardiner, Caney, Jamieson, Shue, and Pachauri 2010). However, one topic that dominates conversation is our obligations regarding climate change, even if many global environmental issues are legitimate matters of international justice. Here, we address this problem specifically. Not all of us have contributed equally to the issues caused by emissions; historically, industrialized countries have made far larger contributions than developing ones. Therefore, we should support the Polluter Pays Principle, which states that individuals who have caused more pollution should pay more to help address present issues. The Ability to Pay Principle, which refers to an agent's ability to cover the expenses of climate change mitigation, ought to be pertinent. Once more, some argue that a bad principle for apportioning responsibility is the ability to make repayments. The stark disparities in medical conditions and opportunities are one of the most notable aspects of the current condition of global health. Keep in mind that life expectancy can vary greatly.

Some queries among the nations are.

1. What rules ought to regulate international relations amongst peoples?
2. What are the reasons behind prosperity, and can they be entirely attributed to home causes, or are there also international elements at play?
3. Among the most critical questions are: What sort of prosperity or well-being should we be promoting?
4. Should we prioritize ensuring that people's basic needs are satisfied so they may enjoy "decent" lives, or should we focus more on promoting socioeconomic equality worldwide?
5. What obligations do we have to those people who lack the resources necessary for prosperity or self-determination?
6. Which rights ought to be on our list of those to support if human rights are significant in international affairs? What obligations result from this kind of dedication?

If so, under what circumstances might it be reasonable to hold countries fully accountable for the welfare of their citizens? How do we motivate countries to assume accountability for the welfare of their citizens?

Result and discussion:

We can focus on measurement, data collection, and index development across nine issue areas, thanks to the two clusters of global justice issues previously mentioned: (1) global warming or climate change, (2) peacekeeping, (3) humanitarian assistance, (4) counterterrorism, (5) international cooperation among criminal police, (6) poverty alleviation, (7) education, (8) healthcare for all, and

(9) protecting women and children.

The problem of global warming is genuine, catastrophic, and has several negative repercussions.

Scientists have determined that since the mid-20th century, human activity has been the primary source of the warming observed by researchers. If we remain passive in the face of this global challenge, the situation will worsen, with dramatic consequences worldwide. On the other hand, if countries come together and engage in concerted efforts to combat global warming, we can significantly mitigate its effects.

Conclusion:

The environmental problem must be resolved on a priority basis because it can create other issues, despite being a significant problem in itself. To achieve global justice, it is essential to address pressing issues such as climate change, global warming, and poverty. Hereth matters that are paramount to assessing global justice. Ultimately, it must be acknowledged that understanding global justice requires a normative theory of international relations.

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