

## Environmental Justice

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### Abstract

Environmental justice (EJ) is the equitable treatment and meaningful participation of all people in the creation, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies, regardless of their race, colour, national origin, or level of income. The right to be free from ecological harm is upheld by environmental justice, which also defends the sanctity of Mother Earth, ecological unity, and the interconnectedness of all species. With regard to the removal of hazardous waste, resource extraction, appropriation of land, and other activities, the environmental justice movement aims to overcome environmental racism and discrimination. There is evidence, for instance, that the Romani people and other minorities of non-European heritage face environmental discrimination and inequality in Europe. Campaign participation is extremely widespread.

**Keywords:** Justice, Discrimination, Environment, Sustainability





### **What is environmental justice?**

Environmental justice (EJ) is the equitable treatment and meaningful participation of all people in the creation, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies, regardless of their race, colour, national origin, or level of income.

No population should be unfairly burdened with the detrimental environmental effects of commercial, municipal, and industrial operations or the implementation of federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and policies. Effective access to decision-makers and the capacity for all communities to take informed judgments and constructive action to create environmental justice are necessary for meaningful involvement.

### **Objectives of environmental justice**

- Improving Environmental Quality
- Reducing Emissions
- Clean Energy Technology and Efficiency
- Brownfields Revitalization
- Greening the Urban Environment

### **Principles of Environmental Justice**

- The right to be free from ecological harm is upheld by environmental justice, which also defends the sanctity of Mother Earth, ecological unity, and the interconnectedness of all species.
- Public policy must be based on respect for all peoples and justice for all, without any kind of prejudice or discrimination, according to environmental justice.
- Environmental justice upholds everyone's inherent freedom to exercise their own political, economic, cultural, and environmental destinies.
- In order to ensure a sustainable future for people and other living things on the world, environmental justice dictates the right to morally righteous, equitable, and responsible uses of land and renewable resources.



- A fundamental right to clean air, land, water, and food is threatened by nuclear testing, the extraction, manufacture, and disposal of toxic/hazardous wastes, poisons, and other environmental injustices.

### **What is environmental discrimination?**

With regard to the removal of hazardous waste, resource extraction, appropriation of land, and other activities, the environmental justice movement aims to overcome environmental racism and discrimination. Environmental discrimination leads to armed violence (particularly against women and indigenous people), the loss of land-based traditions and economies, and environmental deterioration.

There are many divisions along which unjust distribution of environmental burdens may fall.

These are as follows:

- Environmental racism
- Hazardous waste
- Land Appropriation
- Resource Extraction

### **What are the affected groups?**

Those in high-poverty and racial minority groups are the groups most likely to suffer the negative effects of environmental injustice among the impacted groups. In comparison to the 12.9% of the population in the country, the poor make up more than 20% of the human health effects of industrial toxic air discharges.

The most important affect groups are:

- Women
- Poor people
- Indigenous Groups

### **Where environmental justice movement is active?**

Recent years have seen the emergence of campaigns for environmental justice all across the world -

- Europe
- Sweden
- United Kingdom
- South Africa
- Australia
- Ecuador
- Kenya



- Asia
- South Korea
- Developing countries

Other regions of the world, including India, Israel, Nigeria, Mexico, Hungary and Uganda, have also seen the emergence such campaigns. There is evidence, for instance, that the Romani people and other minorities of non-European heritage face environmental discrimination and inequality in Europe. Campaign participation is extremely widespread.

### **Conclusion**

The environmental justice movement was born out of social and environmental injustices, dangers to public health, unfair enforcement, unequal protection, and disproportionate treatment of the poor and people of colour. As a fundamental right, environmental preservation was reinterpreted by the movement. Moreover, it emphasized the importance of pollution control, waste reduction, and cleaner industrial methods as means of achieving environmental justice for all, regardless of race, colour, national origin, or level of income.

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