

Sustainable Development for Quality Life: Assessment of Human Rights

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Abstract

Human rights and Sustainable development are two important approaches that can work hand in hand to further substantive gender equality. Human beings should be able to lead and enjoy a carefree life, the humanity should become capable of respecting finiteness of the biosphere, and neither the aspirations for good life nor the recognition of biophysical limits should preclude the search for greater justice in the world. Man's greed attack nature, environment and ecology and wounded nature backslashes on the human future. Humanity stands a defining moment in history. As we are confronted with a perpetuation of disparities between and within nations, a worsening of poverty, hunger, ill health and the continuing deterioration of the ecosystems on which we depend of our well-being. Earth's resources are finite and there are ecological limits to growth which unless alter our ways, will sooner rather than later be exhausted. Environment and human beings are inter-related both cannot be excluded from each other. Ever since man came to this earth, there has been an in born and intrinsic tendency to save his person and property. Expressed differently, the protection of one's person and property is inherent in nature of

man. Human rights are those rights, which any human being on this earth must enjoy because of his being a human being. The most fundamental of all rights is threatened by environmental degradation and unsustainable development- the right to life. Right to life being foremost human right implicated right to live without deleterious and perilous invasions of pollution, environment degradation and ecological imbalances. Environment today is no longer a scientist's esoteric but one of the paramount legal concerns, jurist's curative commitments and focal agenda of modern socio- legal order.

Keywords: *Development, environment, Human Rights.*

Introduction

In this article we have made an attempt to realise the human rights for the sustainable development. The expression "Human Rights" were first seen in the charter of the United Nations which regarded it to for promotion and fostering human Rights as one of the basic goals of United Nations.¹Chapter III OF

¹Carozza, P.G. and Philpott, D., 2012. The Catholic Church, human rights, and democracy: convergence and conflict with the modern state. *Logos: A journal of Catholic thought and culture*, 15(3), pp.15-43.

THE Indian Constitution can be said to be India's declaration of human Rights.

Human rights are those rights that have been assigned to any human being from the day he has been born into this world irrespective of his caste, creed, language, sex, colour or any other considerations.² Each and every person has its own dignity and value. These values and dignity of every person are recognized in the fundamental worth by acknowledging and respecting human rights. These rights are set of principles that are concerned with equality and fairness. They are about to live a life free from any kind of fear, harassment or any kind of discrimination.³

Human rights can be referred to basic rights that people from around the world accepted it to be essential to lead a life. These include the right life, the right to a fair trial, freedom from torture and other cruel and inhuman treatment, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right to health, education, and an adequate standard of living.⁴ These basic human rights are same for all the people. For this reason human rights are considered to be "Universal".

Human rights are regarded as an important part of the society as through this only people interact with each other it may be in their family, college, workplace, in politics and international relations.⁵ It is vital therefore that people everywhere in the

²Ishay, M., 2008. *The history of human rights: From ancient times to the globalization era*. Univ of California Press.

³Burchardt, T. and Vizard, P., 2011. 'Operationalizing' the capability approach as a basis for equality and human rights monitoring in twenty-first-century Britain. *Journal of human development and capabilities*, 12(1), pp.91-119.

⁴Cingranelli, D.L. and Richards, D.L., 2010. The Cingranelli and Richards (CIRI) human rights data project. *Hum. Rts. Q.*, 32, p.401.

⁵Ruggie, J.G., 2004. Reconstituting the global public domain—issues, actors, and practices. *European journal of international relations*, 10(4), pp.499-531.

country should know what is human rights are. If people better understand human rights, it is easier for them to promote justice and the well-being of the society.

Sustainable Development

The term "sustainable development" was first used at the time of Cocoyam Declaration on Environment and Development in the early 1970's. From that time it has come in the high light of international organisations for achieving environmentally benign or beneficial development.⁶ The concept of sustainable development evolving in the 70s and especially in the 80s of the last century. Sustainable development is a development which means to meet the need of the present day without harming or compromising the needs of future generations to meet their own needs. The concept of sustainable development can be interpreted in many different ways, but at its core is an approach to development that looks to balance different, and often competing, needs against an awareness of the environmental, social and economic limitations we face as a society. Therefore, while thinking for present, the future should not be forgotten. The natural resources which are being used for today should be used in such a way that it can be kept for future use. We owe a duty to future generations and for a bright today, a bleak tomorrow cannot be countenanced.

Sustainable development is a concept which mostly relies or depends on the three important principles of sustainability which are known as economic, social, and environment. And when there is a

⁶Murphy, D.F. and Bendell, J., 1997. *In the company of partners: business, environmental groups and sustainable development post-Rio*. Policy Press.

proper balance between these three pillars it can immensely give rise to development. But it is quite necessary that there should be proper and systematic planning and approached for ensuring development. Here the term 'development' means an integration of development and environmental imperatives. In this context it is deeply concerned with the fundamental of human concerns like poverty, environment, equality, democracy, development and peace. Sustainable development's main goal is to meet the basic needs of poor people and to abolish all kinds of obstacles and oppression that give rise to violence and war. The environment and development are for people, not people for environment and development.⁷

When there is a Sustainable development, it is also important that people should lead a quality life and a life is said to be quality when life has the opportunity for steady productive employment and financial independence to own a home and retire with self security and to reside in a healthy environment and it is only the human being who should take the responsibility to shape up his future in his own hand and it should be according to the society's will.⁸ Sustainability is related to the quality of life in a community that is the economic, social and the environmental system that makes the community are should be healthy, meaningful for life for all the people residing in present and in future.⁹

Complete sustainable development is achieved through a balance between all these pillars,

⁷Ibid. P.35

⁸Centre canadien de gestion and Drucker, P.F., 1995. The age of social transformation.

⁹Cortese, A.D., 2003. The critical role of higher education in creating a sustainable future. *Planning for higher education*, 31(3), pp.15-22.

however, the required condition is not easy to achieve, because in the process of achieving its goals each pillar of sustainability must respect the in-

terests of other pillars not to bring them into imbalance. So, while a certain pillar of sustainable development becomes sustainable, others can become unsustainable,

Especially when it comes to ecological sustainability, on which the overall capacity of development depends

The notion of development is related to the past western concept of imperialism and colonialism, and in that period it implied infrastructure development, political power, and economic policy, serving imperialists as an excellent tool for marginalization and diminishing the power of certain countries (Tangi, 2005).

“Environmental Law” is an instrument to protect and improve the environment and to controller present any act or omission polluting or likely to pollute the environment”.¹⁰

- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986¹¹

The Environment (Protection) Act , 1986 permits the Central Government to protect and enrich environmental quality, control and reduce pollution from all sources, and prohibits or restrict the setting / or restrict the industrial facility on environmental grounds. It was enacted in the year 1986 with an objective of providing and improvement of the environment.

- The Air (Prevention And Control of Pollution) Act , 1981¹²

¹⁰ Ibid. P.622

¹¹ The Environment Protection Act 1986

The Government of India passed this Act in the year 1981 to clean up our air by controlling pollution. The main motive of this act was to take appropriate steps for the preservation of the natural resources of the Earth which among all other things includes the preservation of high quality air and ensures controlling the level of air pollution.

- The Water (Prevention And Control of Pollution) Act, 1974¹³

This act was adopted by the Indian Parliament with the vision of prevention and control of water pollution in India. It is a comprehensive legislation that regulates agencies responsible for checking on water pollution and ambit of pollution control boards both at the Centre and States level.

Environment in the context of Human life

There is a strong relationship between environment and human being as where ever we go we are surrounded by nature and the environment it exists. But man's impact on the environment is big issue in our life which is neglected, as human are responsible for causing damage on the earth.¹⁴ Due to advancement of technology and industrialization humans have greatly had a negative impact on the environment such as air pollution, water pollution, habitat destruction, the burning of rain forest, and land pollution.¹⁵ Due to this it changes the biophysical environments and ecosystem, biodiversity, and natural resources caused directly

and indirectly by humans including global warming and environmental degradation.¹⁶

There is a connection between human rights and sustainable development. In this connection right to people act as a trademark because if the people in the society are not given their rights then there won't be any kind of development.¹⁷ Right to people not only mean their fundamental right but right to lead a quality and healthy life with dignity and self-confidence and respect. Every citizen of a country should be given opportunity to entitle to participated in, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedom can be fully realized.¹⁸

People can lead a quality life only when their community or where they are living the area should be clean. By this we mean clean environment and this clean environment can only be achieved when there is a protection against noise nuisance, air pollution, pollution of surface waters and the dumping of toxic substances.¹⁹ As man is assigned with fundamental right to freedom, equality, and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and therefore it is man's responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations.

¹² The Air Prevention and Control Pollution Act, 1981

¹³ The Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1974

¹⁴ Dewey, J., 2002. *Human nature and conduct*. Courier Corporation.

¹⁵ Steinfeld, H., Gerber, P., Wassenaar, T.D., Castel, V., Rosales, M., Rosales, M. and de Haan, C., 2006. *Livestock's long shadow: environmental issues and options*. Food & Agriculture Org.

¹⁶ Lambin, E.F., Turner, B.L., Geist, H.J., Agbola, S.B., Angelsen, A., Bruce, J.W., Coomes, O.T., Dirzo, R., Fischer, G., Folke, C. and George, P., 2001. The causes of land-use and land-cover change: moving beyond the myths. *Global environmental change*, 11(4), pp.261-269.

¹⁷ Fournier, S., 1998. Consumers and their brands: Developing relationship theory in consumer research. *Journal of consumer research*, 24(4), pp.343-373.

¹⁸ Donnelly, J., 1999. Human rights, democracy, and development. *Hum. Rts. Q.*, 21, p.608.

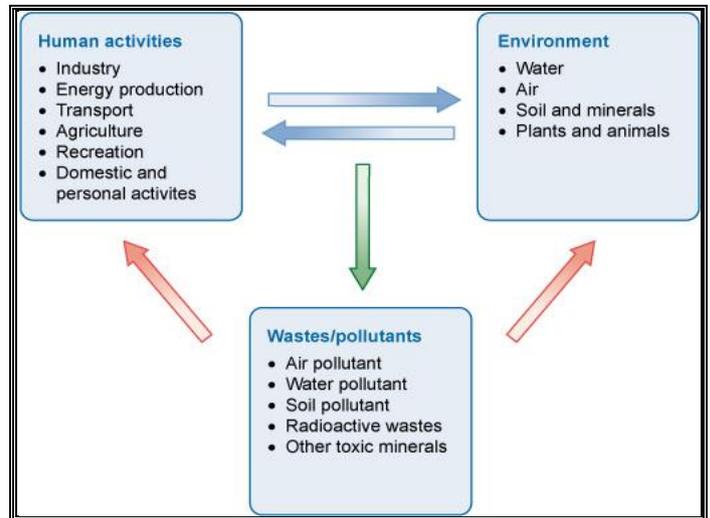
¹⁹ Mitchell, G. and Dorling, D., 2003. An environmental justice analysis of British air quality. *Environment and planning A*, 35(5), pp.909-929.

In the modernization period the relationships between environment and human rights are being deteriorated. The exercise and enjoyment of human rights is good and it is necessary for full development as human being.²⁰ As because due to human rights people can enlarge their inherent traits, aptitude, talent and scruples to meet their objects and religious needs. Life, livelihoods, culture and society are essential aspects of human subsistence and their maintenance is a fundamental right. Destruction of environment leads to violation of human right.²¹

*According to Preamble of UN Charter, “Man is both creature and moulders of his environment, which gives him physical sustenance and affords him the opportunity for intellectual, moral, social, and spiritual growth... Both aspects of man’s environment, the natural and the mandate, are essential to his well-being and to the enjoyment of basic human rights – right to life itself”.*²²

Human beings are the centre of sustainable development. “Earth shall exist but human would not” They are entitled to healthy and productive life with nature. This means in everywhere nature plays a vital role whether it is of human beings or their right

After the discussion we have come to the real scenario of the human activities with the environment which are the prime red light of the pollution. The following symmetric diagram shows the actual relationship.



Growth of Sustainable Development Jurisprudence

Rio De Janerio’s Declaration of Environment and Development in the year 1992 it was proposed that the concept of sustainable development has become one of the important principles in the modern human civilization. In this view human being plays a major role in any kind of development in the society.²³ Therefore human being should lead a healthy productive life in harmony with nature. In harmony with nature means that while people using natural resources for their own benefits they should not destroy the nature. In this global world due to the invention of technology and industrial revolution it gives rise to more industries and factorise.²⁴ At one given point it is good to say that it lead to the development in the society but this development causing harm to the environment because in each and every places there has been factories coming up, no places are left empty and leads to cutting down of trees as there won’t be any greenery in the surroundings and it leads to globalization. And this globalization is harming the

²⁰ Monshipouri, M., 2001. Promoting universal human rights: dilemmas of integrating developing countries. *Yale Hum. Rts. & Dev. LJ*, 4, p.25.

²¹ Röpke, W., 1963. *Economics of the free society*. Ludwig von Mises Institute.

²² Preamble of UN Charter

²³ Redclift, M., 2005. Sustainable development (1987–2005): an oxymoron comes of age. *Sustainable development*, 13(4), pp.212-227.

²⁴ Smith, N., 2010. *Uneven development: Nature, capital, and the production of space*. University of Georgia Press.

environment as well as human being. So people have to understand that they are harming to themselves as because environment and human being are related to each other and their consequence is vice versa.²⁵ To achieve a quality life there should be balance between nature and human beings. In this regard right to development not only means development of society but also development of human being in a healthy surroundings in their present and in future generations. Special priority should be given to the developing countries in terms of all over development because in these countries they face the major problem of poverty. To achieve development in the nations the poverty should be reduced.²⁶ So it can be stated that peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and it is responsibility of each of the individuals of the country and all the individual should co-operate in their own essential way.

In this context the concept of Sustainable development can be more precisely be understood by eminent economist proposals of Frank – Dominique Viven²⁷ According to his view point.....

- Sustainable growth is essentially important for the sustainable development. The resources should be used in a systematic and in a proper way without wasting, so that the production capacity of the economic well-

²⁵Oliver-Smith, A., 2013. Theorizing vulnerability in a globalized world: a political ecological perspective. In *Mapping Vulnerability* (pp. 29-43). Routledge.

²⁶Grindle, M.S., 2004. Good enough governance: poverty reduction and reform in developing countries. *Governance*, 17(4), pp.525-548.

²⁷ Viven , F.D ., 2008 Sustainable development : an overview of economic proposals. SAPIEN. S. Surveys and perspectives Integrating Environment and Society,(1.2).

being should be ensure in the same level as it is used in present generation should also be generated for future generation as well. This deeply directs that the existing society should remain stable from generation to generation; which will give rise to constant flow of wealth and resources over time. The capacity of production of any country is prepared and made up by following the stock of amenities, knowledge, skills, general level of education and the level of training as well as in stock of available natural resources.²⁸

- Socio-environmental constraints are kind of environmental issues which take take place within the economic development In this context inefficiency act as in a less developed countries as producers are not able to produce more goods at an average cost. This is due to financial crisis and failure of apply to technology to production. And this give major problem to the below poverty line people in the country to meet their basic needs. Another important factor in this regard would be population that is considerable constraint on economic growth. As in any developing countries there is too high rate of population for the country’s current resources or may be the growth of population is gradually or slowly declining due to war, famine or disease. Moreover in many developing countries there is a lack of real capital as this countries ‘s economies do not have

²⁸bid

sufficient capital to engage themselves in public or private investment.²⁹

- A social inequality is a concept of inequalities which creates obstacles in the process of development in the society. In a world in which more people are leading under poverty, extreme inequalities, both within and between countries, remain immense and urgent for many around the world. There are still more than 800 million people living in extreme poverty, while 1% of the world's population controls more than 50% of its wealth.³⁰

Social relationships, levels of social cohesion, including trust and social capital, are lower in more unequal societies. Indicators mainly about the women's status and equality also tend to be worse. More unequal societies have more property, crime and violence, especially homicides. Human Capital, scores on the UNICEF index of child well-being are significantly worse in unequal countries and decline as inequality rises. Maths and literacy scores are also lower and younger people drop out of education, employment and training, and more teenage girls become mother.³¹ Social mobility is restricted by inequality - equality of opportunity is increased by greater equality of outcomes. More equal countries tend to have higher rates of innovation, probably because of greater social mobility.³²

²⁹Ibid

³⁰Ibid

³¹Wilkinson, R. and Pickett, K., 2018. And another thing...: Towards a more equal society. In *Politics UK* (pp. 70-74). Routledge.

³²Ibid

Economic progress and stability, poverty reduction is compromised by income inequality. The International Monetary Fund states that reducing inequality and bolstering longer-term economic growth may be 'two sides of the same coin'.³³ In rich and poor countries, inequality is strongly correlated with shorter spells of economic expansion and less growth over time. Inequality is associated with more frequent and more severe boom and bust cycles that make economies more volatile and vulnerable to crisis.³⁴

The notion of human rights attributes value to every human being. This right is for all individuals to have equal rights, and that jeopardy of the right of any single individual challenges the "individual" aspect of human rights.

Tiber Macham "Human Rights are universal and irrevocable elements in a scheme of justice. Accordingly, justice is the primary moral virtue within human society and all rights are fundamental justice"³⁵

Kant Baier, "Human Rights as those moral rights whose moral ground and generating factors are the same, namely being human in some relevant sense."³⁶

D.D Basu, "Human Rights as those minimal rights which every individual must have against the State or other public authority by virtue of his being a member of the human family, irrespective of any other considerations".³⁷

³³Chang, H.J. and Grabel, I., 2014. *Reclaiming development: an alternative economic policy manual*. Zed Books Ltd..

³⁴Ibid

³⁵ Tiber Macham, *Prima Facie Natural (Human) Rights 1976*, *Journal Of Value Inquiry* No.2 119-131

³⁶ Kant Baier, (Ed) Chapman, Human Rights, *Nomos*, XXIII, 1981 New York Press. p.7.

³⁷ D.D Basu, "Human Rights in Constitutional Law", 1994, Prentice Hall, Delhi, p.5.

Apart from this view of different jurist on human rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 refers Human Rights as intangible rights of all members of the human family.

Role of Judiciary

Right to life and Right to Live in Healthy Environment

Article 21 of the Indian Constitution provides a fundamental right to its citizen that is right to '*life and personal liberty*';³⁸. This right is considered as the heart of the fundamental. As right to live means any person has been given the freedom lead to his life. For leading a life there are some basic requirements which are needed to be possessed by common man. The basic requirements are food, clothes, shelter etc. Moreover right to life can be said to leads a life of dignity, it means person should have minimum education to compete in the society as a respect citizen and also dignity means life with self-confidence and the term a life of dignity means to resides in a proper and clean environment, that should be free of any danger of disease and infection. In this regards it introduce a fact that there is a relationship between life and environment. Every person should live in a healthy which is free from any kind of disease, if the citizen of the country are fit and fine then the country will progress in long run and there will be development in the country. Healthy environment means an environment free from any kinds of pollution and disturbances. In this globalization world the growing up of industries, factories , real estate causing lot harmful effects to the environment .As due to increase of this modernization, people have

³⁸ Article 21 provides: "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law

fascination of modern equipment's due to which vehicles increasing day by day and this cause air pollution and polluting the environment and results to many disease. Again the advancement of housing complex that is real estate due to which the trees are being cut down immensely in a rapid manner which is reducing the greenery of the environment. All these are causing immensely affecting the environment. And in this kind of environment people can live healthy.

Right to livelihood is also a part of Article 21 of the constitution, as because right to earn for livelihood is considered as part of life. The judicial explanation has further broadened the scope and ambit of Article 21 by adding "right to livelihood" with "right to life".

To understand the concept of Article 21 the following judicial explanation with case laws are summarized as follow:-

The first indication of recognizing the right to live in healthy environment as a part of Article 21 was visualized from the case of *R.L. & E. Kendra, Dehradun v. State of U.P.*³⁹

In this mention case the Board of Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra, Dehradun and class of people residing in Dehradun filed an application before the Supreme Court towards the issue of progressive mining which is depriving the Mussooire Hills of trees and forest cover and accelerated soil erosion resulting in landslides and blockage of underground water fed many rivers and springs in the valley. Due to this circumstance the Honourable Court ordered the registry to treat the

³⁹ A.I.R. 1985 S.C. 652 (popularly known as Doon Valley case)

letter as writ petition under Article 32 of the Constitution.

This is the first case of its kind in the country involving issues relating the environment and ecological balance and the questions arising for consideration are of grave moment and significance not only to the people residing in the Mussoorie Hill range, but also in their implications to the welfare of the generality of people living in the Country.⁴⁰

T. Damodhar Rao v. S.O. Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad⁴¹

This was a case filed before the Andhra Pradesh High Court. It was considered as an important just that decided that it would be reasonable to hold that the enjoyment of life and its attainment and fulfilment guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution embraces the protection and preservation of nature's gift without life cannot be enjoyed. There can be no reason why practice of violent extinguishment of life alone should be regarded as violative of Article 21 Constitution. The slow poisoning by the polluted atmosphere caused by environmental pollution and spoliation should also be regarded as amounting to violation of Article 21 of the Constitution.⁴²

Thus, right to live in healthy environment was specifically declared to be a part of Article 21 of the Constitution. In this case, the petitioners prayed that the land kept for recreational park under, the petitioners prayed that the land kept for recreational park under the development plan ought not to be allowed to be used by the Life Insurance Corporation or Income Tax Department for

constructing residential houses. The Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh also explained that environment law succeeded in unshackling man's right to life and personal liberty from the clutches of Common Law theory of individual ownership.⁴³

In *Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar*⁴⁴, the Supreme Court observed:

Right to live is a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution and it includes the right of enjoyment of pollution free water and air for full enjoyment of pollution free water and air for full employment of life. If anything endangers or impairs that quality of life in derogation of law, a citizen has right to have recourse to Article 32 of the Constitution for removing the pollution of water or air which may be detrimental to the quality of life.⁴⁵

In *K.C. Malhotra v. State*,⁴⁶ it was held that right to live with human dignity is the fundamental right of every Indian citizen and, therefore at least minimum conditions ensuring human dignity. Accordingly, the Court directed there must be separate sewage line from which the filthy water may flow out. The drainage must be covered and there should be proper lavatories for public convenience which should be regularly cleaned. Public health and safety cannot suffer on any count and steps to be taken as Article 47 makes it a paramount principle of government for the improvement of public health as its primary duties.

In *N.D. Jayal v. Union of India*,⁴⁷ the Supreme Court has once again reiterated that right to clean

⁴⁰ Id., at 653

⁴¹ A.I.R 1987 A.P. 171

⁴² Id., at 181 (emphasis supplied)

⁴³ Id., At 180

⁴⁴ (1991) 1 SCC 613

⁴⁵ Id., At 604

⁴⁶ A.I.R 1994 M.P 48

⁴⁷(2004) 6 SCC 588

environment and right to development are integral parts of human right covered under Article 21 of the Constitution . Therefore, the concept of ‘sustainable development’ is to be treated as an integral part of ‘life’ under Article 21. The weighty concepts like intergenerational equity, public trust doctrine and precautionary principle, which have been declared as inseparable ingredients of our environmental jurisprudence, could only be nurtured by ensuring sustainable development.

The right to livelihood as a part of right to life under Article 21 was recognized by the Supreme Court in *Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation*,⁴⁸ In this case, the petitioners, a journalist and two pavement dwellers were being removed from the Bombay pavements. The main argument advanced on behalf of the petitioners was that evicting a pavement dweller or slum dweller from his habitat amounts to depriving him of his right to livelihood, which is comprehended in the right guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution as deprivation of their livelihood would tantamount to deprivation of their life and hence unconstitutional. It was further argued that no person can be deprived of his life except “just, fair and reasonable”.⁴⁹ The petitioners also contended that the State is under an obligation to provide citizen the necessities of life and, in appropriate cases, the Courts have the power to issue or orders directing the State in affirmative action, to promote and the protect the right of life. Social commitment is the quintessence of our Constitution which defines the conditions under which liberty has to be enjoyed and justice has to be administered. Therefore directive principles, which

are fundamental in the Governance of the country, must serve as a beacon light to the interpretation of the constitutional provisions.⁵⁰

CONCLUSION

The article conclude that the sustainability of the human being is comes only through the respect if rights of living. Sustainable development that considers the five capitals, in particular the natural capital supports quality of life and implies its improvement. Sustainable ecological development can be defined as maintenance and improvement of the quality of life of the current and future generations. Sustainable development focuses on a “good” life for all humans living today and for future generations in harmony with the environment. Quality of life has several components, including physical, mental, social and spiritual. It is also used in a collective sense to describe how well a society satisfies people’s wants and needs. However, it is generally assumed that this “good” life can only be maintained in the long run when natural limits, such as the carrying capacity of ecosystems and resource availability, are respected. In this way, the sustainable development tconcept extends the perspective from today to the future, from here to the people on the entire planet and from human beings alone to their coexistence with the natural environment.

Sustainability and quality of life daily lives are based on various data that is related to such things. To achieve a sustainable society and pass on to the next generation the quality of life that the current generation enjoys. It is necessary for to promote

⁴⁸ A.I.R. 1986 S.C. 180

⁴⁹Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, A.I.R. 1978 S.C 597

⁵⁰ Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation, A.I.R. 1986 S.C. 180 at 189-190. The petitioners relied on the directive principles mentioned in Articles 39(a) and 41 of the constitution.

sustainable use without exhausting all of the natural resources, and to keep a healthy environment without excessive environmental impacts on the Earth, because natural resources support lives and the Earth is the foundation of survival.

The right to housing is the economic, social and cultural right to adequate housing and shelter. As shelter is one of the basic needs of human beings without it, it is almost not possible to carry on any other kind of activity.⁵¹ Governments should provide adequate housing for their people, not only because it is their right, but because it is an investment it helps to guarantee a healthy, satisfied work-force and defuses social pressures that might lead to civil unrest.

Right to food is a human right safeguarding the right for people to provide food for themselves in dignity, considering that minimum food is available, that people can access it, and that it adequately meets the individual's dietary needs. The concept right to food is to safeguard the right of all human being from hunger, food security and malnutrition.⁵²

Moreover it is a fundamental right of a citizen should be free from hunger and access to safe and nutritious food. Several key human right principles are fundamental to guaranteeing the right to food. The food should be available in a quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, free from adverse substances, and acceptances within a given culture. Moreover food should be physically and economically accessible in

ways that do not interfere with the enjoyment of other human rights. The distribution and production of foods should be in such a way that it should be secure and accessible for present and future generations.

When we are talking about sustainable development for quality life it means that there should be quality of life which means two important concept right to food to the people and right to shelter. Every human being has the right to have a minimum standard of living which includes food, shelter, medical care, and clothing.

It is very necessary for the present generation to think for the future generation needs. As sustainable development means a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. But there arise many questions how and in what ways and in what direction should sustainability will ensure for future. It has been accepted as a viable concept and to eradicate poverty and improve the quality of human life living within the carrying capacity of the supporting system,

The needs and limitations imposed by technology society on the environment's ability to meet the present and future needs, It also requires meeting the basic needs of all deprived people in this world and extending to all, the opportunities to satisfy their aspirations for a better life. The real aim must be to improve the quality of human existence to ensure people to enjoy long, healthy and fulfilling lives. Sustainability can be achieve by cooperation, an ethic global citizenship and shared responsibility through natural eco-cultural processes, may foster the development and maintenance of a balanced,

⁵¹Choguill, C.L., 2007. The search for policies to support sustainable housing. *Habitat International*, 31(1), pp.143-149.

⁵²Chilton, M. and Rose, D., 2009. A rights-based approach to food insecurity in the United States. *American Journal of Public Health*, 99(7), pp.1203-1211

healthy total community-plants and animals, as well as human groups.

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