**Introduction**:

**The Effect Global Environmental Injustice**

**What is Environmental Injustice?**

In a nut shell environmental injustice is the lack or total absence of environmental justice becauseEnvironmental justice is a concept that links the environmental health science documenting these harms, to debates around rights, justice and equity. It fundamentally deals with the distribution of environmental goods and harms and looks at who bears those harms and who is responsible for creating those harms, in both a practical sense but also in terms of policy decisions. It is a radical environmental health movement that has evolved from civil society groups, angered at what they perceive as the `unjust' distribution of environmental resources for health and, conversely the `unjust' distribution of environmental harms. The movement now includes a collaboration of non-governmental organizations with environmental scientists, public health professionals, and lawyers, all working on the issue of the distributions of environmental harms and the rights of everyone to a healthy environment around the glob.as it’s as our ecology post a question to we all and our health is at stake.

In the words of [Bunyan Bryant](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bunyan_Bryant&action=edit&redlink=1), "Environmental justice is served when people can realize their highest potential"(Bunyan).

The whole is effected with a common issue which is the environmental injustice, global environmental injustice ranges from smaller scale to the largest community and to the world at large we are face with a common problem that post a threat to humanity. From our local, our life, community to the sure of our borders our environment is deteriorating, the ecology is suffering while the ozone layer is wearing out, plants and animal species are fading away, and spillage and pollution are uncontrollable. The poor community and undeveloped countries are becoming a dumping

**The Brief history of Environmental justice:**

Environmental justice emerged as a concept in the United States in the early 1980s; its proponents generally view the environment as encompassing "where we live, work, and play" (some definitions also include 'pray' and 'learn') and seek to redress inequitable distributions of environmental burdens (such as pollution, industrial facilities, and crime). Root causes of environmental injustices include "institutionalized racism; the co-modification of land, water, energy and air; unresponsive, unaccountable government policies and regulation; and lack of resources and power in affected communities (Rawls).

**Effect and Problems of environmental injustice:**

**Below are five effective problems of environmental injustice;**

1. **The issue Ecological destruction:**

Environmental justice affirms the sacredness of Mother Earth, ecological unity and the interdependence of all species, and the right to be free from ecological destruction.

1. **Lack of mutual respect and justice for all peoples:**
2. **Lack Universal protection from nuclear testing**
3. **Lack Safe and healthy work environment:**
4. Environmental justice demands the right to participate as equal partners at every level of decision-making including needs assessment, planning, implementation, enforcement and evaluation.
5. Environmental justice affirms the right of all workers to a safe and healthy work environment, without being forced to choose between an unsafe livelihood and unemployment. It also affirms the
6. **Lack of Justice in the of Land and other resources:**
7. Environmentaljustice opposes the destructive operations of multi-national corporations.
8. Environmental justice opposes military occupation, repression and exploitation of lands, peoples and cultures, and other life forms.
9. Environmental justice calls for the education of present and future generations, which emphasizes social and environmental issues, based on our experience and an appreciation of our diverse cultural perspectives.
10. Environmental justice requires that we, as individuals, make personal and consumer choices to consume as little of Mother Earth’s resources and to produce as little waste as possible; and make the conscious decision to challenge and reprioritize our lifestyles to insure the health of the natural world for present and future generations (Bryant).
    1. **Founding of Environmental Justice Research;**

He Warren County demonstrations prompted District of Columbia Delegate Fauntroy to request a U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) investigation of hazardous wastelocations in EPA’s facility Region IV—eight states in the South (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee).

* 1. [Environmental Racism and Environmental Justice](http://www.iep.utm.edu/enviro-j/#H3)

The environmental justice proponents contend that governmental policy is also bent toward the deliberate targeting of communities of color for toxic waste disposal and also the establishing of polluting industries in those communities. Further, policy and legislation not only permit but also endorse the official sanctioning of life-threatening poisons and pollutants being located in communities of color (Bullard).

* 1. [Principles of the Environmental Justice Movement](http://www.iep.utm.edu/enviro-j/#H4)

The result of the 1992 National Law Journal report concluded that the EPA had discriminated in its enforcement of Environmental Protection Law Report, which was intended to remedy the reality of environmental racism in the United States. Consequently, in 1991 at the First National People of Color Leadership Summit meeting in Washington D.C., the Principles of Environmental Justice were adopted.  These principles represent an initial rallying cry on behalf of those inhabitants, human and non-human, who are the victims of environmental injustice, and eventually established a context for a guide to action regarding governmental legislation.  Those principles are (Eddy).

1. Environmental justice affirms the sacredness of Mother Earth, ecological unity and the interdependence of all species, and the right to be free from ecological destruction.
2. Environmental justice demands that public policy be based on mutual respect and justice for all peoples, free from any form of discrimination or bias.
3. Environmental justice mandates the right to ethical, balanced and responsible uses of land and renewable resources in the interest of a sustainable planet for humans and other living things.
4. Environmental justice calls for universal protection from nuclear testing, extraction, production and disposal of toxic/hazardous wastes and poisons and nuclear testing that threaten the fundamental right to clean air, land, water, and food.
5. Environmental justice affirms the fundamental right to political, economic, cultural and environmental self-determination of all peoples.
6. Environmental justice demands the cessation of the production of all toxins, hazardous wastes, and radioactive materials, and that all past and current producers are held strictly accountable to the people for detoxification and the containment at the point of production.

[**Causes of Environmental Injustice**](http://www.iep.utm.edu/enviro-j/#H5)

1. Environmental injustice is said to exist when members of disadvantaged ethnic minority or other groups suffer disproportionately at the local, regional (subnational), or national levels from environmental risks or hazards or from violations of fundamental human rights as a result of environmental factors.
2. One cause of environmental injustice is institutionalized racism.  Institutionalized racism is defined as the practical reality of deliberately and intentionally targeting neighborhoods and communities comprised of a majority of people of low socio-economic status and of a collective group of individuals of color and is considered to be the natural outgrowth of racism.
3. Another factor leading to the reality of environmental injustice is the commoditization of land, water, energy and air. This has resulted in their being secured and protected for the benefit of that in power over those who lack power

[**Major Events in the Environmental Justice Movement**](http://www.iep.utm.edu/enviro-j/#H6)

1. [Environmental Justice Policy and Law](http://www.iep.utm.edu/enviro-j/#H7)
2. The organizes movement

**Citation**

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