

A Study of Climate Lending to an Existential Challenge

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ABSTRACT: In spite of the fact that there is widespread consensus about the significance of climate change, there scientific literature lacks a classification, definition, and appraisal of the extreme end of the risk, which is when the hazards become existential. The significance of what is being said right now is weakened as a direct consequence of the contradiction that just occurred. hazards to human life, and it inhibits scientists from participating in the developing dialogues and narratives about the mortal component of climate change, which have gathered substantial pace over the last few years. This research aims to address that hole by providing a concise description of the existential concerns presented by global warming. We start out with a historical review of existential threats and climate change, drawing from previous studies on global catastrophic risks, assessments of important hazards, and the so-called Reasons to Concern that can be found in IPCC reports. In this article, we give a definition defining existential issues in the context of climate change as those that pose an existential threat to a subject. Specifically, we define existential risks as those that are caused by climate change. This topic may be a person, a group, a nation, or even the whole human race. It might even be all of humanity. Conditions are considered to be very hazardous when they make it difficult or impossible for a person to (1) ensure their own continued existence and (2) fulfil their own essential needs. When people talk about existential risks, they often ignore the health and happiness of the people being discussed. As a result of the breadth of our definition, we are able to identify six distinct analytical characteristics, which are as follows: the physical and social processes that are in play; the systems that are affected; the volume; the geographical scope; the time; and the probability that the event will occur. We come to the conclusion that our interpretation, which is more nuanced and clear, of the existential threats that are presented by climate change contributes to the improvement of scientific investigation as well as the discussion of social and political issues.

KEYWORDS: Existential risks · Climate change · Physical survival · Basic human needs Well-being · Habitability

I. INTRODUCTION

Since quite some time ago, scientists have been raising the alarm about the "serious risk" that human-caused climate change poses to human populations as well as the ecosystems that they depend on. The studies and assessments that were published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) between the years 1996 and 2017 drew to the notice of policymakers the consequences and dangers that are associated with climate change. There is emerging evidence to suggest that rising temperatures represent a threat to coral reefs and other ecosystems (IPCC 2016,). It is challenging to make accurate forecasts on the kind, degree, breadth, and timing of threats to human systems. Both the persistent presence of coastal settlements and the threat to human health (Im et al., 2017) are only expected to become more severe in the future. The transmission and cascading of hazards across human and associated socio-environmental systems, as well as the degrees of sensitivity, adaptive capacity, and resilience that may define boundaries of adaptability and habitability, are not well understood.

The existence of an existential danger presented by climate change to both local communities and humanity as a whole is a topic that is prominent among climate movements taking place all over the globe. Extinction Rebellion and the Sunrise Movement are just two of the organisations that are fighting back against what they see as an existential threat posed by climate change. The World Economic Forum and the Leaders Summit on Climate have both recently issued statements describing the threat posed by climate change to mankind as an existential one. There is a much longer-standing custom of the leaders of very small island republics employing terminology like this. . Recent studies and high-level science-policy papers have raised concerns about existential threats, but there has not been a serious engagement of a wider body of research on the nature of this existential threat. This discrepancy goes against the popular understanding, which holds that governments need to react quickly in order to escape disastrous results. Concerning the "existential" dangers posed by climate change, the scientific community and the general population have divergent points of view, which is cause for concern. In recent years, the term "existential" has been more popular

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among the media as a way to characterise the gravity of the dangers identified by scientists, most notably the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In order to allow a more nuanced comprehension of the existential concerns presented by climate change, this research builds upon earlier definitions of "existential risk" and tackles the theoretical grounds for separating it from other categories of risk. These definitions were derived from previous studies. As a result, we include both the intangible and the concrete aspects of space into our concept of space. If we had a more in-depth understanding and more comprehensive data, there is a good chance that we could make some advancements in this area. The general opinion held by the world's scientific community is that the most critical environmental challenge that mankind must confront in the twenty-first century is climate change. There is a good chance that this will have long-term, detrimental effects on the ecosystems of the Earth. Even while it may be difficult to tie specific weather occurrences to climate change, rising global temperatures will have far-reaching consequences. These consequences include the melting of glaciers and the arctic, which will be accompanied by a rise in sea levels. A great number of marine species, such as fish, corals, and plants, have been extinct as a direct result of shifts in the average temperature and patterns of precipitation.

In addition to heat stress (stroke), air pollution, food shortages, and the development of infectious diseases, researchers believe that climate change may increase a number of other health difficulties as well. The issue of climate change has been thrust into the public eye as a result, which has caused alarm bells to sound all around the globe. This study takes a comprehensive look at the phenomenon known as "global climate change," investigating its roots, implications, and potential solutions, as well as the need for increased public knowledge."

II.GLOBAL CATASTROPHIC RISK

The research community on existential risks has defined existential hazards as threats that might cause the extinction of humanity or all sentient life on Earth (Bostrom 2002). Nuclear war, artificial intelligence, pandemics, and climate change are all examples of Anthropogenic existential threats, whereas natural dangers like an asteroid hitting Earth or a supervolcano erupting are examples of natural existential threats (Bostrom 2013). Dangers that threaten the whole human population and modern civilization are called global catastrophic risks (GCR). Global catastrophic risk (GCR) and its subset, existential risk (ER), are synonymous (Baum and Barrett 2016).

III.THEORIES ABOUT AMBIVALENCE

Many in the social sciences have maintained for years that the complexity of global concerns contributes to widespread ambivalence in contemporary society (Bauman, 1991; Giddens, 1991). Further, it is well known that even though many people value. Many individuals are aware of environmental problems and want to do something about them, but they have mixed feelings about taking action (i.e., conflicting views) because of things like the difficulty and uncertainty of the desired consequences (Barata& Castro, 2013; Costarelli&Colloca, 2004; Ojala, 2008). Because companies and governments aren't giving the problem the attention it deserves, it's conceivable to think that reducing meat consumption in response to the climate crisis is both useful and pointless. Because of this, individuals may experience anxiety and worry as they struggle to decide how to react to climate change and environmental issues

It's possible that young people are more prone to ambivalence since they've grown up hearing grim warnings about climate change and learning about environment-friendly ideals in the school, yet they may still be reluctant to take action. New homeowners may be the first to encounter the complexities and ambiguities of environmentally friendly practises (Ojala, 2008). During times of social transition, psychologists that focus on the maturation of human potential stress the need of developing the ability to productively interact with competing cultural and societal discourses (Haste & Abrahams, 2008). I have faith that today's youth will discover constructive approaches to resolving the tensions between these contrasting worldviews. Experts in the area of education agree that teaching students to cope with the complexity, ambiguity, and unpredictability of global sustainability issues is a critical capacity to foster (Rieckmann, 2012; Wals& Corcoran, 2012).

According to studies by Itzhakov experimented with various methods of coping in an effort to lessen the disparity between their subjective and objective evaluations. It has been noted that reducing cognitive dissonance is a common method of dealing with conflicting opinions, however this isn't necessarily beneficial from an engagement aspect (Clark et al., 2008; Hanze, 2001;. (Festinger, 1957). As a result, those who use defensive strategies to cope with uncertainty are less likely to absorb information, which might have a chilling impact on genuine behaviour, such as

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environmentally friendly deeds. The findings of this research show the need of looking into the question of whether or not there are more helpful ways in which people could cope with ambivalence. In the next two sections, we will examine existential theories and theories of dialectical and postformal thinking in order to get a better understanding of ambivalence and how it might be dealt with more effectively.

IV. CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE, RISK AND THE 2015 PARIS AGREEMENT

Scientists have known about the natural "greenhouse effect" since the 19th century, when gases began to accumulate due to human activities like burning fossil fuels and cutting down forests. A large-scale geophysical experiment, unlike anything that has ever happened before or will occur again, was first recognised by scientists in 1957. After a few hundred years, the organic carbon that has been trapped underground for hundreds of millions of years will be released back into the atmosphere and oceans.

To limit average global warming, 196 parties (representing 195 countries and the European Union) negotiated the Paris Climate Change Agreement in 2015. This agreement, once ratified, commits countries (and, by extension, civilization) to taking action. Even though neither the or before temperature nor the time period for this baseline is defined in the Paris Agreement text, most experts agree that it refers to the temperature in the late 18th or early 19th century, shortly after the start of the industrial revolution and before coal burning became widespread. Now that the Ice Age is gone, average global temperatures have risen for no discernible reason other than the slow expansion of greenhouse gases (mostly methane, nitrous oxide, and carbon dioxide) throughout the 19th century. Warming estimates range from 0.93 to 1.12 degrees Celsius between 1861-1880 and 2015 (see also Figure 1).

1. The Himalaya and other northern mountain ranges are composed of sea deposits of calcareous origin, mostly limestone, that have been crushed and distorted by endogenic processes. These mountain ranges are some of the youngest on Earth.
2. Deposition of sediments by the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra river systems over a period of millions of years is responsible for forming the plains of northern India. Sediment layers may range in thickness from one to five kilometres. [4]
3. Thirdly, the Central Highlands are located between the North Plains and the Deccan Plateau.
4. Western and Eastern Ghats, Northern and Southern Deccan Plateau, and Eastern Plateau make up the Peninsular Plateaus. Important geological features in this area include the Deccan volcanic province, which documents the rapid buildup of tholeiitic magmas into a thick igneous deposit.
5. The width of the East Coast is between 100 km to 130 km.
6. Sixth, the West Coast is only 10-25 kilometres in width.
7. Place number seven: the islands of the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal known as the Andaman and Nicobar chains..

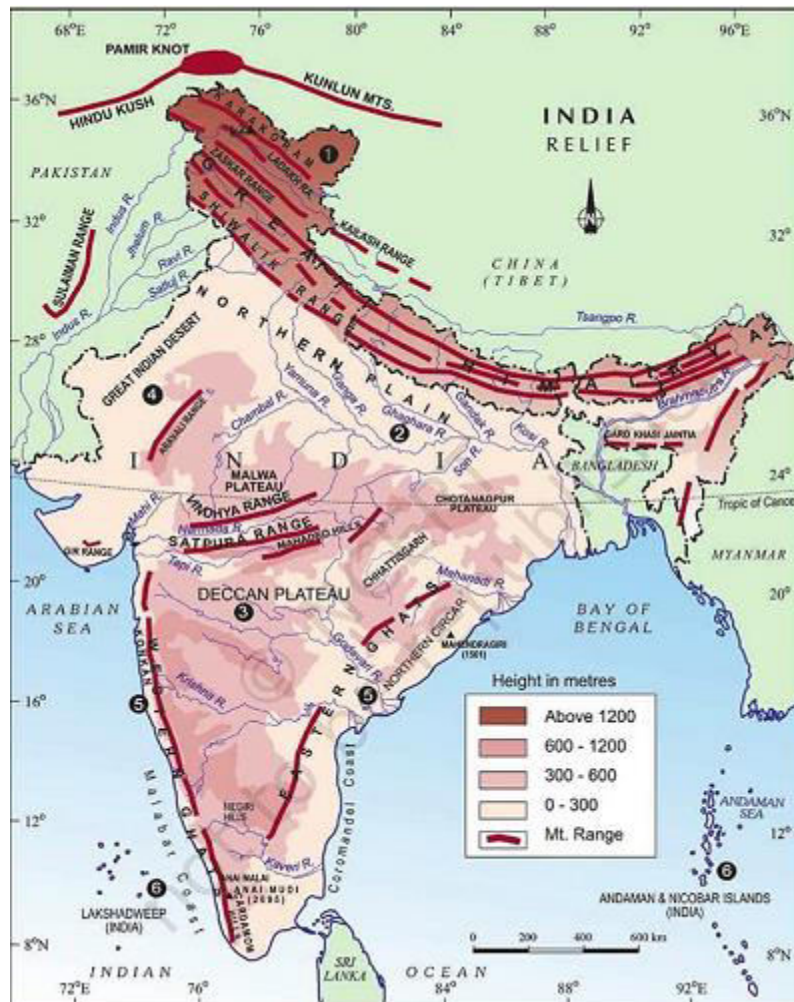


Figure 1: India's Relief Features

The monsoon season is responsible for bringing the lion's share of India's annual precipitation. The Southwestern Perturbations, which originate in the Mediterranean Sea, are to blame for the showers that have been falling in the northwest region of India. India has a monsoon climate because of its closeness to the equator as well as the strategic placing of the Himalaya in a defined arc along the country's limits from north to east. Both of these factors contribute to the country's geographical features. It is common knowledge that the northern plains experience extremely high temperatures during the summer. These temperatures, along with the movement of the Intertropical Convergence Zone to a position over the northern plains, are two factors that contribute to the thermal concept of the Indian monsoon. During the height of the monsoon season, the area's lofty mountains prevent equatorial maritime air masses from passing southward via the region. This causes the air masses to instead circle north-west of India. During the winter, it stops cold air masses that come from the northwest first from accessing South Asia across the Tibetan Plateau.

V.CONCLUSION

Climate change presents an opportunity for improvement, but implementing solutions will need the concerted effort of governments, corporations, investors, and the general people. If fund managers don't update their processes to account for new risks and the long-term sustainability of all types of invested capital, including those in natural resources, they might see their competitive edge diminish. Managers must also improve and execute effective engagement programmes to influence the behaviour of climate-forcing enterprises. At the same time, the public, especially millennials and the young, is demanding that governments show more initiative in solving the climate crisis, altering the tenor of the

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climate debate in recent months. For a successful transition to a lower-carbon and more sustainable economic model, changes on a huge scale and unprecedented participation among multiple stakeholders are necessary.

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