

Vol 5 Issue 4 Jan 2016

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

Chief Editors

Ashok Yakkaldevi
A R Burla College, India

Flávio de São Pedro Filho
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Kamani Perera
Regional Centre For Strategic Studies,
Sri Lanka

Welcome to Review Of Research

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2249-894X

Review Of Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Advisory Board

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Mabel Miao Center for China and Globalization, China
Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Xiaohua Yang University of San Francisco, San Francisco	Ruth Wolf University Walla, Israel
Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Karina Xavier Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA	Jie Hao University of Sydney, Australia
Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	May Hongmei Gao Kennesaw State University, USA	Pei-Shan Kao Andrea University of Essex, United Kingdom
Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania	Marc Fetscherin Rollins College, USA	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Liu Chen Beijing Foreign Studies University, China	Ilie Pinte Spiru Haret University, Romania
Mahdi Moharrampour Islamic Azad University buinzahra Branch, Qazvin, Iran	Nimita Khanna Director, Isara Institute of Management, New Delhi	Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai
Titus Pop PhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania	Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain
J. K. VIJAYAKUMAR King Abdullah University of Science & Technology, Saudi Arabia.	P. Malyadri Government Degree College, Tandur, A.P.	Jayashree Patil-Dake MBA Department of Badruka College Commerce and Arts Post Graduate Centre (BCCAPGC), Kachiguda, Hyderabad
George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi	S. D. Sindkhedkar PSGVP Mandal's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shahada [M.S.]	Maj. Dr. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.
REZA KAFIPOUR Shiraz University of Medical Sciences Shiraz, Iran	Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	AR. SARAVANAKUMARALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY, KARAIKUDI, TN
Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur	C. D. Balaji Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai	V.MAHALAKSHMI Dean, Panimalar Engineering College
	Bhavana vivek patole PhD, Elphinstone college mumbai-32	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University
	Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust), Meerut (U.P.)	Kanwar Dinesh Singh Dept.English, Government Postgraduate College , solan

More.....

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.ror.isrj.org



ISSN: 2249-894X

Impact Factor : 3.1402(UIF)

Volume - 5 | Issue - 4 | Jan - 2016



Ananya Mehrotra



THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE



Ananya Mehrotra¹ and Anupma Mehrotra²

¹ Student , College of Legal Studies UPES Dehradun Utterakhand

² Department Of Home Science D.A.K.P.G. College Moradabad U.P.

ABSTRACT

In an ever-progressing world with an increasing demand for energy and animal agriculture, [1] it is difficult to avoid climate change and its impacts on societies both locally and globally. Climate change affects social development factors, such as, poverty, infrastructure, technology, security, and economics across the globe. Although climate change affects everything we see around us, the interrelation between climate change and social vulnerability and inequality is particularly evident in impoverished communities. In particular, impoverished communities experience reductions in safe drinking water as well as food security as a result of climate change (OECD 2013) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) states that “Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.” It moreover entrusts Parties to take climate change considerations into account, to the extent feasible, in their relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions costs. The social dimensions of climate change should well understood or addressed They must. take full advantage of potential opportunities to reach a number of sustainable development goals.

KEYWORDS: Social Dimensions , infrastructure, technology, security, and economics across.

INTRODUCTION

In this context, a number of UN agencies (FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDESA,

THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNITAR, UNISDR, UNRISD, UNU, UN Women, WB, WFP and WHO) have come together to share perspectives and articulate a number of key messages to ensure that the social dimensions of climate change are adequately reflected in global agendas. Social dimensions reflect the social, economic and behavioural aspects of the human condition as critical components of climate policies. The understanding of social dimensions of climate change has both an analytical and a normative thrust. Social dimensions of climate change is a sustainable, equitable development perspective, understood as an irreducible holistic concept where economic, social and environmental issues are interdependent dimensions that must be approached within a unified framework. People are at the centre of a successful transition to a world of far-reaching and balanced global reductions in emissions and enhanced resilience, with specific attention to the most vulnerable groups, and their role in crafting solutions and increasing resilience. The goals of policies must include fulfilment of basic needs, enjoyment of human rights, health, equity, social protection, decent work, equal participation and good governance.

The question arises why integrate social dimensions into climatic change policy? People are not only the victims of negative impacts of climate change; they are the drivers of climate change and the essential agents for redirecting development trajectories. This understanding – of the central role of people, social dimensions and institutions – should profoundly reshape the way in which policy-makers craft and implement climate change policy.

The impacts of climate change will increasingly affect the daily lives of people everywhere in terms of employment and livelihoods, health, housing, water, food security and nutrition, and the realization of gender equality and other human rights. Impacts are expected to hit those living in poverty the hardest, partly due to their more prevalent dependency on the very natural resources affected by climate change and also because they have less capacity to protect themselves, adapt or recuperate losses. Effective policies and measures to address these impacts and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will in large part depend on these same people, and thus largely depend on the transformation of social and economic relations that contribute to their vulnerability.

Inclusion of the social dimensions of climate change can be justified on at least four equally significant grounds. Firstly, social dimensions are already recognized in existing climate agreements. Secondly, the inclusion of social dimensions in climate policy is a prerequisite to ensuring that human rights are respected; climate change and related response measures impact the fundamental security, lives, health and livelihoods of people, especially the most vulnerable. Thirdly, the effectiveness of climate change policies will very likely be enhanced if social dimensions are fully integrated. Finally, there are essential synergies between the climate change agenda and complementary sustainable development and human rights agendas, both in terms of their objectives and their means of achievement. By integrating social dimensions in climate policy, these synergies have significant potential to amplify concrete results.

SOCIAL DRIVERS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

There are well established, long-term linkages between economic growth and resource consumption, and between economic growth and needs satisfaction. Rethinking these relationships requires an understanding of the social structures that drive climate change.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES

Various social infrastructures demonstrate different patterns of inertia. What is often

termed 'hard' infrastructure is materialized in capital equipment, whereas 'soft' infrastructure exists in the minds of people and in structured patterns of behaviour. Changing such assumptions and understanding in favour of sustainable development has enormous potential to leverage alternative social infrastructures that entail, not sacrificing human well-being for the environment, but understanding human well-being in profoundly different way.

Systemic interactions and feedback loops The term 'feedback loops' refers in this context to the ways that hard and soft infrastructures affect one another and produce, over time, patterns of resource use and needs satisfaction that may appear to be inextricably linked. While climate change is currently driven mainly by positive feedback between hard and soft infrastructures, . Gradual shifts in attitudes can lead to different patterns of behaviour, which enable incremental changes in hard infrastructure, which in turn entrench the new attitudes and behaviours.

AGRICULTURE, LAND USE AND DEFORESTATION

Deforestation in developing countries, the largest source of emissions from the forestry sector, has remained at high levels since 1990. While the causes of tropical deforestation are complex, varying across countries and over time in response to different social, cultural and macroeconomic conditions (2), it is driven in particular by the demand for hardwoods and edible oils in developed countries.

Cities

Transport, electrification and agricultural change in turn connect to urbanization, the social forms of which constitute a highly differentiated driver of climate change. cities are more efficient at resource use than more dispersed forms of living, though this tends to be counteracted by the higher level of development achievable through urbanization. To this extent, rural–urban migration is on balance a contribution towards sustainability.

However, real-world cities are not necessarily sustainable. Dense cities create heat islands that represent a positive feedback loop with respect to climate-driven warming as well as inducing additional energy consumption to combat local effects. Conversely, there are major efforts among architects, engineers and planners to imagine sustainable cities, based on negative feedback loops. Implementing such ideas will require not just alternative transport systems, but a whole new soft infrastructure – a different way of imagining the city. However, infrastructure choices also shape cities very powerfully: the presence or absence of public transportation, the building codes and their effects on what gets built, the extent to which the city rejects or incorporates vegetation, the ways in which waste is disposed of. Adaptive patterns of attitude and behaviour in turn embed the underlying logic of urban structure, thereby making it very resistant to change. Conversely, the choices made now in fast-growing cities in the developing world will have pervasive and long-reaching effects that can contribute to much more sustainable development paths.

Policy implications

Greenhouse gas emissions provide a proxy indicator for the social processes that drive them, and it may therefore appear reasonable to deal indirectly with social drivers by acting on the emissions. 'Climate-proofed', 'green', 'low-carbon', 'sustainable' societies are necessarily those that have adapted their social infrastructures in such a way that they emit less for any given level of human benefit, and can cope better with any given level of climate change. To this extent, emphasis on social drivers clearly points to the potential for major co-benefits from addressing climate change, in terms of more

sustainable patterns of energy use, urbanization, agriculture and transport.

Social impacts of climate change

Climate change increases the risk of acute events like storms, droughts and floods, cyclical changes in precipitation, or long-term changes in temperature and sea levels. How do these trends impact people and societies? Most impact assessments and evaluations limit their focus to environmental and hard infrastructure impacts. However, climate change potentially affects a much wider range of sustainable development issues – such as health, food security, employment, incomes and livelihoods, gender equality, education, housing, poverty and mobility – either directly or indirectly. Climate change and extreme weather events affect multiple aspects of people's lives, the impact on health and nutrition and the ability to work or learn are significant. The most important health impacts are those determined by the basic requirements for health – clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and secure shelter – and are also reflected in more frequent injuries and increases in social inequities. Climate risks can also damage health infrastructure, undermining the provision of health services. While climate change affects human health systems both as a result of sudden climate-related emergencies (e.g. extreme heat, floods and droughts, tropical storms and changing patterns of infection) as well as chronic stresses (e.g. water shortages, malnutrition, psychosocial stress, displacement, migration and conflicts), WHO estimates that ultimately the greatest health impacts may be from gradual increases in pressure on the natural, economic and social systems that sustain health and which are already under stress. Efforts to reduce vulnerability have often focused on technological innovations, for example improved crop varieties or more resistant infrastructure. Climate-proofing development is critical, but it is important that this process is not limited to 'end-of-pipe' approaches that address symptoms or outcomes rather than causes of vulnerability.

Investing in human and social capital sets the stage for and maximizes the impact of adaptation interventions. Similarly, robust institutions, well informed about current and future impacts of climate change, will help people and governments to prepare, design and implement an effective response to climate impacts and increase the resilience of social institutions.

COPE UP STRATEGIES –

Improving climate policy processes

Filling knowledge gaps

- Value informal/local/traditional knowledge as a complement to scientific knowledge systems.
- Promote national and international cooperation to support collaborative social and natural science research on climate-related issues.
- Support efforts to strengthen climate science downscaling in priority sectors such as health, disaster risk reduction, food and water security such as the WMO-led Global Framework for Climate Services and link this information with socioeconomic vulnerability analysis.

Means for enhancing the social dimensions of climate change policies and

Programmes

- Participation:
- Non-discrimination and equity:
- Accountability:
- Non-discrimination and equity:

THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- Empowerment:
- Transparency:

On the basis of the above, the following policy recommendations can be made:

- Complement global and regional climate analysis with social impact assessments to properly identify socioeconomic climate change 'hotspots'.
- Develop more frequent and better informed social impact assessments
- Promote interministerial policy coordination/dialogue.
- Ensure safeguards are in place to protect the interests of the most vulnerable when designing and implementing climate solutions.
- Invest in human capital.
- Ensure that the large infrastructure changes necessary for low-carbon growth do not exacerbate societal inequities.
- Include social dimensions-responsive budgeting in climate finance at both national and global levels.
- Ensure that climate fund identify research gaps and prioritize areas in which to bolster researchng is additional to current official development assistance (otherwise funding might be diverted from essential development goals).

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Books Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ Directory Of Research Journal Indexing
- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- DOAJ
- EBSCO
- Crossref DOI
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Review Of Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.ror.isrj.org