

GLOBAL WARMING – POTENTIAL THREAT FOR SOCIO ECONOMIC CRISIS

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ABSTRACT

Global warming is a seriously misunderstood concept. It is an area which is getting much-needed attention but not that of the common man. Its origin, causes, timeline are barely given the importance it deserves and, consequently, global warming hasn't met its perfect solution at the grassroots level. And the population who are made well-aware of the facts and figures still decide to deny its existence to leave their economic-friendly but anti-environmental work practices untouched. This is why global warming forms the basis for the report, to provide the readers with an insight, factual information and clarity on the concept of global warming.

INTRODUCTION

So, what exactly is global warming?

For considerable time, Global Warming, which refers to the gradual heating of Earth's surface, oceans and atmosphere, was a topic of heated debate in the scientific community. Today, the accepted opinion is that global warming is real and is caused by human activity, majorly the burning of fossil fuels that supply carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane and similar greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Earth's climate is influenced till the first 6 miles of atmosphere which contains most of the substances making the atmosphere, entirely due to Global Warming. It commences when the sun shines on the surface of the earth and heat is reflected back. Normally people assume that these climate changes are natural but that is incorrect. The temperature and concentrations of all greenhouse gases have been fluctuating over a period of thousands of years due to which the earth's position to the sun has also been changing along with many ice ages that have come and gone. Also since the industrial revolution humans have emitted a lot of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere making the glaciers to melt and eventually causing Global Warming. The way everyone experiences environmental issues has a vast weightage on what they accept and how they behave. In such event, if they don't or can't encounter the issues and their results straightforwardly, they will be less likely to treat the issues as vital or that anything should be done about them. So, global warming is an issue that is hard to face on a few levels. Primarily, greenhouse gasses aren't visible; the pollutants that specifically lead to global warming are undetectable to the eye. If one doesn't see, one seldom believes Daniel (2013). Furthermore, the impacts of environmental change on untamed life, water frameworks, horticulture, human settlements, habitats and climate trends are going on subtly in many areas, so many individuals are not seeing the progressions Jepma (1998). With the most extreme impacts anticipated to be in later years, it's difficult to inspire individuals to think about the subject when they have more current concerns. Such parts of global warming itself have made it troublesome for researchers, campaigners and writers to adequately impart it to the overall population and have, hence, added to the popular point. Knowledge alone does not necessarily lead to action. Experience, values, and people's specific situations also greatly affect their choices.

When asked in what manner such an environmental deviation will influence the economy, there are two unique approaches to look at this inquiry. Many people who are not introduced with the concept of global warming need to know to what extent it can impact the economy negatively. Not many understand that there are numerous advantages of global warming. A worldwide temperature rise could augment agriculture seasons, make the earth more bearable, and moderate any possible ice age. Numerous specialists have concentrated on and reported the hopeful side of a warming world atmosphere pattern. Thomas Gale Moore, an economist at Stanford University has written the book *Climate of Fear: Why We Shouldn't Worry about Global Warming* that depicts the numerous ways that hotter climate helps people in every aspect of life. A warmer Earth would specifically affect agricultural efficiency, as per Moore as it would mean a more drawn out developing season, more precipitation and along these lines more prominent yield (Moore 2008; Maslin 2008).

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