



Impact of Economic Change on Society through Climate Change

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Abstract:

Economic change influences climate change in many ways, ultimately affecting society in all its forms. There is a positive and negative impact of economic growth on society. There is no direct impact of economic growth on society, but indirectly this is due to climate change. Because of economic growth, urbanization has taken place and to meet the requirements, a large increase of industrialization and transport is required. What is reflected in the form of climate / climate change, traffic problems, air-soil-water pollution and therefore health problems in society. On the other hand, because of economic growth, people can pay for their own homes, cheaper transport as a result of oil and gas production, improved lifestyles, etc. Therefore, on average, there is a combined effect of economic growth on society.

Keywords: *Economic Growth, Climate Change, Society*

1. Introduction

In a simple way, economic change is defined as: "A structural change / change in the fundamental ways in which a market works". Such change can be caused by factors such as economic development, global changes in capital and labor, changes in the availability of resources as a result of war or natural disaster or discovery or depletion of natural resources, or a change in the political system.¹

The economic changes that affect the business sector include changes in interest rates, wages and inflation. Companies will be more encouraged to expand and take risks when economic conditions are good, for example, low interest rates and increased demand.

2. Causes for Economy change

Major / minor in economic growth can occur for a number of reasons. Increase in total demand due to an increase in consumption that may be caused by an increase in incomes, a fall in interest rates and inflation in house prices.

3. Social Change

Social change is a concept in sociology that speaks of a change in the established patterns of social relations or the change in social values or changes in the structures and subsystems that operate in society. The term social change is used to indicate the changes that take place in human interactions and mutual relationships. A social change can be defined as the change of mechanisms within the social structure, characterized by changes in cultural symbols, rules of conduct, social organizations or value systems. In other words, it is a change in the social order of a society. Social change can include changes in nature, social institutions, social behavior or social relationships. Social change can originate in a society or outside it. The internal sources of social change are those factors that originate in a specific society that by itself or in combination with other factors causes changes in social institutions and social structure. The external sources of social change are events that originate outside a society to cause changes in institutions or social structures.

There are many factors that influence social change. They are mainly "demographic", "biological", "cultural", "technological", "ecological" and "psychological" factors. This factor is strongly influenced by climate change in the world. Due to flooding, earthquakes, extreme rain, drought, seasonal change, etc., the most important results of these factors are. We can find an imbalance in the population that directly influences the social relationship and that these are adjusted by such natural events. Variation in the availability of water resources and mineral resources can also influence social change.

4. Climate Change

Climatologists generally call average climate or average climate in a particular place or region. This description is usually displayed on statistical forms that show variations, such as averages and extremes. The climate consists of humidity, temperature patterns, wind, seasons and rain or snow. A recent scientific report shows that the amount of carbon dioxide and other forms of heat-dissipating gases in the atmosphere is still so high that the earth heats up and produces a wide range of environmental effects, such as melting ice and snow, sea level rise, drought. and forest fires, extreme storms, rain and floods.

5. Causes of Climate Change

The earth's climate is naturally variable on all time scales. However, its long-term state and average temperature are regulated by the balance between incoming and outgoing energy, which determines the Earth's energy balance. **Any factor that causes a sustained change to the amount of incoming energy or the amount of outgoing energy can lead to climate change.**

Because these factors are external to the climate system, they are known as 'climate wheels' and evoke the idea that they force or push the climate into a new state in the long term, whether it is warmer or colder, depending on the cause of the change.

Different factors work on different time scales and not all factors that have been responsible for changes in the earth's climate in the distant past are relevant to contemporary climate change.

The factors that cause climate change can be divided into two categories: those related to natural processes and related to human activity. In addition to the natural causes of climate change, internal changes in the climate system, such as variations in sea currents or atmospheric circulation, can also affect the climate for short periods. This natural internal climatic variability overlaps the long-term forced climate change.

6. Impact of economic growth on environment

Growth can have negative consequences for the environment through many aspects, such as environmental conditions such as atmospheric, social and water pollution, overexploitation of natural resources, degradation and loss of natural habitats and climate change. Rapid growth can cause various forms of imbalance in nature, such as noise, poor air quality and traffic problems on the road.

With the negative effect of economic growth on the environment, there are some positive points favorable for the environment. Economic growth is the change in the potential production of the economy that is demonstrated by a shift towards the right of production. In general, it is measured by the change in real national income. Discoveries of important resources such as oil, metal mines and technology are a positive product of economic growth.

7. Impact of climate change on Society

Climate change can also be caused by human activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels and the conversion of land to forestry and agriculture. Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution these human influences on the climate system have increased considerably. In addition to other environmental effects, these activities change the surface of the earth and various substances emit into the atmosphere. These can in turn affect both the amount of incoming energy and the amount of

outgoing energy and can have heating and cooling effects on the climate. The predominant product of burning fossil fuels is carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas. The overall impact of human activities since the Industrial Revolution is a warming effect, driven primarily by carbon dioxide emissions and enhanced by emissions of other greenhouse gases.

As the demand for energy and goods that use fossil fuels increases enormously, the economy will increase and the amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere will increase. However, economic growth can cause a shift in technological knowledge that leads to inventions of more products that are energy efficient and, therefore, slow the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Some of the effects of climate change are directly related to market transactions and invariably affect the GDP, while others have non-market effects because the impact is only visible in human health and ecosystems and not in market transactions. The effects of climate change that affect the market can be measured as economic costs, but it is difficult to calculate non-market effects on an economic scale. Uncertainties in scientific measurements of how climate change will develop make it relatively difficult to estimate the economic impact of climate change. However, economists have tried to make an economic analysis of the possible consequences of climate change for the growth and development of a state and the global economy.

Smith et al.² Warns that climate change will further widen economic inequalities between individuals and countries. Smith also says that a slight increase in the global average temperature of about 2 degree above the 1990 level could cause a negative net market segment and a positive net market sector in many developing and developed countries, respectively.

Pearce and others³ suggest that, on the basis of available economic research, only a limited sector of the market economy, such as agriculture, tourism, energy, coastal resources, forestry and water, is susceptible to climate change, but Stern⁴ states that everyone's economy and well-being of people the whole world can be in danger.

Mendelsohn⁵ reasoned that even if the impact of climate change turns out to be serious, it is doubtful that climate change could harm the global economy, since the sectors mentioned above represent around 5% of the world economy and the participation of each sector is expected. shrink over time It is intended that most sectors of the global economy are not sensitive to climate change. However, Mendelsohn believes that, comparatively, the economies of some countries are more susceptible to climate change compared to the world average. The countries that can be most affected are the countries with a greater proportion of their economy in agriculture and forestry.

The main economic sectors of some African countries are already vulnerable to the observed changes in climatic conditions, which means that future climate change can influence these countries even more. Smith et al.² predicted, however, that some of the developing countries would have the means to deal efficiently with the challenges of climate change.

Although uncertainties about climate sensitivity may create difficulties in calculating the actual economic effects that climate change could have on growth and development, analysts view these uncertainties as the only important factor in determining carbon costs in the atmosphere and, therefore, sensitivity is important. as an economic measure of the consequences of climate change.⁶

Low-income countries will remain at the forefront of man-made climate change for the next century, with gradual sea-level rise, stronger cyclones, warmer days and nights, unpredictable rains and larger heat waves and long, according to the most rigorous evaluation of the problem so far.⁷

East Africa can expect the short rainy season to increase, while West Africa would expect more intense monsoons. Burma, Bangladesh and India can expect stronger cyclones; more intense rains are expected

in the rest of South Asia. Indonesia may receive less rainfall from July to October, but coastal areas around the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand can expect higher rainfall when cyclones land.⁶

There is a strong indirect effect of economic changes on society in the form of human health. There are diseases such as "bird flu", "malaria", "cholera", "Lyme disease", "tuberculosis", etc. It spreads as a result of environmental and social disturbances and the main reason for this is economic growth, especially in urban areas. area.

8. Conclusion

There are positive and negative impact of economic growth on society. There is no direct impact of economic growth on society but indirectly it is through climate change. Due to economic growth, urbanization has taken place and to cop-up with requirements, big hike in industrialization and transportation required. Which reflected in form of weather / climate change, traffic problems, air-soil-water pollution and hence health problems in society. On other side, due to economic growth, now people can afford their own house, cheaper transportation due to oil and gas production, improved life style, etc. Hence on an average there is mix effect of economic growth on society.

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