

World Politics on Climate Change

Dr. Pankaj Choudhary*

Assistant Professor (Political Science), Govt. Women (PG) College, Kandhla (Shamli)

Abstract – Climate change's political economic strategy is an approach to research the key problems of climate change decision-making from a political economy that thinks of public or political mechanisms. The growing knowledge and urgency of climate change has pressured researchers to learn more about the many players and influences that impact the negotiations on climate change and explore more successful ways to combat climate change. Climate Change is now a commonly believed reality, first and foremost a political question.

Keywords: Global Change, Policy on Innovation.

-----X-----

INTRODUCTION

The degree of focus and how politics cope with a crisis is fundamental to the perception in representative political regimes of public policy creation in this regard. The political parties' purpose is to convey and reflect the desires and visions of various social groups and actors, intended to affect the government's policy and policies. [1] Thus in order to grasp the trends and the direction of climate agenda in a specific democratic environment, climate change is a critical topic for political parties and coalitions to examine.

The aim of this article is to discuss the connection of Latin American political parties to climate change. It encompasses three major topics, in total. Next the analysis explores how the political groups and coalitions in the region's countries have appeared to resolve the climate crisis in Latin America. Secondly, it discusses many aspects affecting Latin America's climate policy level. It is necessary to clarify that the findings of an initial thesis are not presented in a scientific article. Rather, this is an article on the basis of a study of the comparative literature on the topic that poses and addresses several core problems in the Latin American context of the connections between political parties and climate change. In view of the limited amount of analytical analysis and published research papers on the political complexities of the climate agenda in the countries of the field, and in particular on the position of political parties and electorates, this work is necessary for underlining the exploratory nature of the report. The literature dealing with these problems primarily concerns developing countries, in particular the US, Australia and the EU. Our review integrates and addresses this literature.

It is necessary to make a few logical clarifications before continuing with the study. First, we used the word politicization based on Carter's work (2006;

2007) to describe how climate change is put on the political agenda, which renders it a question of voter relevance and rivalry between political parties. The word politicization appears to be correlated with particular political views on climate change, which vary from those in the literature on climate change politics. For instance, the word "policymaking" applies to roles that problems the existing development process and encourage fundamental reform on political, social and economic levels to face the threats raised by climate change from crucial viewpoints or approaches. Instead, we used the idea of politicization more widely; it is not reduced or based on the extreme role of political players but on the importance of the topic on certain actors' policy agendas.[2]

Secondly, the report relies on mainstream political groups and coalitions to examine the dynamics of politicization of climate change. That is, certain political groups or coalitions that is more likely to gain or become the major political players in the opposition. That is because these are the groups and coalitions most likely to form national politics, promote or block momentum in the climate agenda. The study focuses on these players.

The paper is split into four parts. Next it speaks about various trends in Latin America's politicization of climate problems. In addition, it discusses and analyses some of the more important variables influencing the degree of the climate agenda politicization in the countries of the region. Thirdly, they address the political ramifications of a larger or lesser degree of climate change politics. The last portion outlines the main findings and perspective gained from this study and addresses them.

Climate change and global warming are becoming one of the most important environmental problems

and the world's biggest threats. Researchers from the different academic fields have for several times been dedicated to seeking successful climate change strategies by designing methods to mitigate and respond to climate change, by developing academics and planners, by evaluating the cost of climate change, and the cost of addressing it by developing experts. Cammack (2007) points out two issues with each of the above debates, including the dividing of the proposed climate change proposals from various fields and the absence of policy at the state level to cope with climate change. The climate change dilemma poses a number of other problems, including the problem of capital capture, resource limitations in developed countries and tensions sometimes triggered by those constraints, often less worried and illustrated by proposed remedies. Given such issues, "comprehension of the political economy of climate change is essential to address it is advocated.[3]

Meanwhile an uneven spread of the impacts of climate change and the subsequent inequity and inequality on the poor who least contribute to the problem have connected the climate change issue to development studies which led to numerous climate change and development-fostering programmes and policies. Although substantial efforts have been made in international talks surrounding the topic of climate change, it is claimed that much of climate change-related science, discourse, evidence-building and execution is mostly unpolitical and sequential. In this sense, Tanner and Allouche (2011) proposed in order to strike a compromise between efficacy, productivity and equality, that climate change policies should specifically consider their contribution, mechanism and result to the political economies.

DESCRIPTION

In its early forms, the word "political economy" was simply a synonym for economics, but now it is a relatively obscure term that generally applies to the examination of public-economic actions in social or political systems. Within the field of climate change the political economy is described by Tanner and Allouche (2011) as "processes through which ideas, power and resources are designed, negotiated and implemented at different levels by different groups." While a significant literature has been written on the political economy of environmental policy describing the "political failure" of environmental programmes, the systemic study of the particular challenge of climate change by utilising the political economic mechanisms is comparatively minimal.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To discuss crucial concerns relevant to climate change decision-making.

2. To Improved awareness of various players and influencing forces impacting discussions on climate change.

URGENT NEED FOR POLITICAL ECONOMY

Characteristics of Climate Change

It is focused on the unique essence of the issue that we ought to recognise and appreciate the political economy of climate change. The major challenges are:[4]

- **Climate change's cross-sectoral nature:** The climate change problem typically falls into many fields. This ensures that climate change policy convergence is also needed in other policy areas. This has also contributed to the incredibly difficulty of the situation when the issue has to be dealt with on a number of levels with different players participating in the dynamic phase of governance. The interaction of these aspects contributed to multifaceted and overlapped democratic systems, which involve comprehension of the political economic processes, principles, and negotiation and governance problems.
- **The issue understanding of climate change as a 'national problem:** policies and alternatives to governance have also been pushed on a global scale. While the implementation of international agreements has been a gradual phase in global policy action, global regulation of climate change does not offer sufficient stability for some national or sub-national situations. Moreover, in the light of the growth of equality and sustainable environmental justice, a rational international regime will be appropriate, in order to avoid the effects of climate change and injustice at the same time. Climate change in this sense is not only a worldwide problem that demands the presence of foreign policy, but also a concern for national or sub-national governments. An understanding of the political economy of climate change could help clarify how multinational policies are conceived and transposed into a particular national and sub-national political framework that gives a significant viewpoint for tackling climate change and promoting environmental justice.
- **Climate change finance growth:** there has been a rising number of financial transactions in recent years, and the advancement of climate change funding structures. A large sum of money from developed countries was dedicated to the growth of the environment in favour of

adaptation and mitigation technologies at the 2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancún, Mexico. In brief, the quick start funding is transmitted through many networks including bilateral and multilateral ODA, the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Base of Citizens' Conditions. Furthermore a rising amount of public financing has given more incentives in developed countries to counter climate change. For example, in certain Low Income countries, the Pilot Climate Resilience Program intends to develop an interconnected and extended climate change adaptation strategy and plan for potential financial flows. In addition, climate financing will theoretically alter existing assistance structures in developing countries by differentiating between the growth and emerging countries' conceptions of "Conventional but Differentiated Responsibility." [5] Climate change resource transfers are gradually extended to the developing world in line with the guilt for losses focused on fairness and climate justice. As a consequence, the governing mechanisms cannot be modified in order to split up the conventional ties between donors and recipients in developed countries. Under these circumstances, it will be important to consider the political economic mechanisms of the financial flows in the area of climate change in order to better control the movement of capital and to cope with climate change.

- **Diverse ideological perceptions of the world of climate change response:** Nowadays many of the prescriptions and behaviour in the area of climate change have centred, because of its interpretation of research as the primary policy engine, on claims surrounding standardized government and preparation structures, sequential policy frameworks, readily transferable technologies, economic reasoning and savagery. As a consequence, technology-driven and management methods appear to become apolitically oriented to counter climate change. Furthermore, there will be a great divergence in the understanding of climate change strategies from a multitude of global perspectives and will also affect actions taken in reaction to climate change. Explore these concerns from the viewpoint of political economies presents a potential for a deeper understanding of the complexities of political and decision making processes to combat climate change, the relationships between power and resources mediating competing claims, and the circumstances in which technology can be adopted."
- **Unintended negative impacts on environmental and economic flows of**

adaptation policies: the effective transition to climate change needs juggling conflicting economic, social and political priorities. If this balance is absent, the value of adaptation initiatives may be ruled out by negative, unintended effects. Efforts to protect Tanzania's coral reef, for example, forced local villagers to switch from traditional fishing to agriculture which created higher emissions of greenhouse gas.

Socio-political constraints

In understanding and addressing climate change, the position of the political economy is also focused on main issues affecting domestic socio-political limitations:

- **Issues for vulnerable states:** vulnerable states, typically incapable of efficiently utilizing climate change assistance, which is described as performers, conflict states and / or post-conflict States. Control and social justice questions have compounded the effects of climate change as the dysfunction of vulnerable nations is not granted adequate consideration.[6] Taking into account insecure states' issues, the political economy will deepen awareness of long-term limits on resources and stability from which poor capacity, state building and dispute problems in the light of climate change can be better handled.
- **Indirect governance:** Many poor states have informal ties and private incentives to control decision-making on the allocation and use of public services rather than formal, equity, and law-based state structures. This informal government that lies at the centre of domestic social institutions inhibits reasonable operation of democratic processes and structures and thus prevents an efficient response to climate change. The implementation of reforms thus includes domestic structures and incentives. Policy economy research offers insight into the societal processes and mechanisms driving climate change policies that assess their efficacy.
- **Structural transition is a challenge,** as is the relatively sluggish progress in underdeveloped countries owing to a variety of long-term collective challenges, namely the failure of communities to function together to enhance health, the absence of technological and social creativity, the aversion to innovation and a rejection to reform. Taking a vision of politics in the underdeveloped countries could help explain and facilitate reform and growth, which is a basis for the anticipation

that a climate adaptation agenda will be introduced.

Interaction of Climate Science and Policy

There is an overwhelming opinion in the science community that global temperatures on the planet have risen over recent decades, and that the rise is mainly triggered by human greenhouse gas pollution. The politicization of research in the context that science is used to obtain political gains is part of the political method. It is part of the disputes surrounding clever architecture (compare the Wedge strategy) or dubious traders, scientists who are willingly accused of dark outcomes. e.g. on things such as haze, loss of ozone, global warming or rainy acid. But global control, focused on the Montreal Protocol, in an environment of high vulnerability and a tolerance, has been effective e.g. in the case of the ozone depletion whereas the Kyoto Protocol has struggled in the case of climate change.

The IPCC's framework aims to define and orchestrate the results of global science (climate) into change to form a global agreement on the matter. [7] Anthropogenic climate change is now a top global policy topic from a mere science issue. With a large empirical agreement in force, the IPCC mechanism would not preclude Policymakers from meeting separate, if not conflicting targets. In the case of the threat of ozone loss, global policy was still in effect prior to a scientific agreement.

Thus the stronger the political solution would not be a linear form of policymaking focused on more information that we have. Instead, deeper understanding of the connection between research, public (failure to) awareness and policies needs information policy, the management of knowledge and ambiguity as the basis of political decision making. The IPCC consensus strategy has been constrained by Michael Oppenheimer and calls for parallel, smaller examination of special issues, rather than large-scale trials, as was the case in previous IPCC appraisal studies. He suggests policymakers ought to discuss uncertainties more widely in the future.

The social science of climate change mitigation is expected to invest just 12% of all climate-related study financing. Substantially expanded money is invested on climate change research in natural sciences, and significant amounts are also expended on climate change impact studies and adaptation. It has been suggested that this is a misallocation of money, since the most pressing puzzle at the present moment is to figure out how human behaviour, whereas the natural science of climate change, which would have decades and years to cope with adaptation, will now be found.[8]

Politics of climate change

The dynamic policies of global warming arise from the reliance of the world economy on carbon dioxide (CO₂) Several co-factors²) fossil fuels emitting; and since greenhouse gases like CO₂, methane and N₂O (mostly from farming) are blamed for global warming.

1. **Implications on every part of the nation-state economy:** The overwhelming majority of the global economy relies on energy sources and manufacturing techniques to release greenhouse gases at every stage of manufacturing, transport, storing, and supply and disposal greenhouse gases among other. This intimate relationship between global warming and economic vitality affects almost every part of the economy of a nation State;
2. **Lack of innovative energy technical advances is perceived:** availability of fossil fuel and low price pressurizes the production of advanced technology that can substitute fossil fuels realistically – more than 91% of the world's energy is extracted from fossil fuels as of 2010. It is doubtful that developed countries would take measures that will materially influence their economic vitality or economic growth opportunities without ample and cost competitive sources of post-hydrocarbon energy;
3. **Developed world industrialization:** when developing countries industrialize their energy requirements and since traditional sources of energy yield CO₂, Developed countries begin to raise CO₂ emissions at a period when the research, environmental governance and activist organizations warn the world that CO₂ emissions are projected to decline.
4. **Metric collection and presumed responsibility/skill of response:** There is controversy among the world countries about which greenhouse gas emission measures to be used as annual emissions, per capita emissions per year, CO₂ emissions, and emissions of deforestation, livestock or even overall historical emissions. The release of CO₂ traditionally not even for all nation states, and nation states have challenges to decide who can reduce pollution and what those undertakings should be subject to their economic development;
5. **The Vulnerable Emerging Countries and the Developed World Legacy Emissions:** Some of the developing countries accuse developed countries for the global warming

problem. During the 20th century, vulnerable nations believe that the solution to the issue should be paid by industrialized countries.

6. **Models of global governance guided by consensus:** The global governance organizations evolves since the twentieth century are all deliberative forums driven by consensus where compromise is challenging to reach and almost unlikely to adopt even though agreement is achieved;
7. **Fully structured and supported public sector advocacy organizations:** lobbying for special interest through well organized entities, such as the lobby for fossil energy, distorts and amplifies concerns.

The target areas of global warming policies are well-quantified and researched adaptation, prevention, banking, technologies and losses, but the need for global warming, coupled with the effects on almost every aspect of the economic interest of a nation state, puts considerable pressure on existing, highly voluntary global organizations, which evolved in the latter. Distrust in the most important international conventions that discuss the issue between the industrialized and developing countries adds to the challenges.

The ninetieth century has been characterized by predictions for much of the public discussion on climate change mitigation. Focusing on a short period span overlooks any of the climate change issues. Policy actions implemented over the coming decades would have a significant effect not just on this century, but also on the next generation on global environment, habitats and economies, since near-term climate change strategies have a huge impact on long-term climate change.[9]

Global warming politics focus areas

Climate change government initiatives and several public papers generally revolve around one of the following:

- **Adaptation:** societal and other improvements to respond to climate change effectively. Adaptation can entail improvements in agriculture and urban development, though not restricted to them.
- **Finance:** how countries finance climate change adaptation and mitigation, either through public or private sources or from transfers of wealth/technology from developed to developing countries and frameworks for handling this money.
- **Mitigation:** actions to reduce the effects of climate change by countries around the world. Recovery, acts and initiatives to reduce the

amount of atmospheric CO₂ that causes the climate change and seeks to reduce global temperatures, that countries worldwide can take in order to restore the climate.

- **Technology:** solutions that need lower carbon emissions by increasing or substituting or CO₂ infrastructure and emitting processes essential for climate change adaptation or mitigation. It also includes avenues for developed countries to help the introduction or improvement of emerging technology.
- **Failure and damage:** first expressed in 2012 on the basis of the agreement reached at the UN Climate Change Conference in Cancun in 2010. It points forth the concept of financial incentives in areas that are exposed to climate change by those that refuse to curb their carbon emissions in the future.
- **Retreat in science:** The U.S. government has often responded by muzzling government informants and climate scientists. A variety of government agencies' political appointees have discouraged scientists from disclosing their results. Their evidence has modified to generate assumptions before being proven and have slowed down the work of the agencies' professional scientists.
- **Government Climate Aggressive Targeting:** U.S. national security agencies have been targeted as 'domestic jihadists' by conservation and climate change organizations; they have been monitored and questioned; they are on national "watch-lists" which will tougher for them to board aircraft and promote local law enforcement monitoring.
- **Stonewalling Foreign Cooperation:** the United States opposed the Paris Agreement ratified by all the UN Member States, including the 2005 Kyoto Protocol on Reducing the Output of Greenhouse Gasses, in 2015.

CONCLUSION

The tale of extraordinary coherence has been world climate policy. In the global climate talks, the world has played an important role in defining the equity system, and it has been built by critique of global thought lead by NGOs. For almost two decades this building has contributed to a reduction of Indian climate policy into a question of strategic planning and policy alone. This system has a major currency, as the viewpoints of numerous sectors of Indian society revealed. [10] Though voices are growing calling on India to play a more constructive role in global climate negotiations and to undertake

domestic measures more vigorously, the equity paradigm tends to be the wider philosophical framework to which those positions apply. But there has also been a broader and stronger domestic discussion. Substantial elite debates however have created rich and more nuanced conversations on issues such as domestic equity, climate transition and the ties between energy stability and climate change. The articulation of shared gains, in particular, in tandem with energy protection problems contribute to an approach to climate change in ways that do not threaten an equity system, has theoretically opened a door to deepening the interaction with climate reduction. The promotion of energy conservation has been an especially strong catalyst of domestic activity contributing to energy reduction and clean energy policy initiatives and the co-benefit correlated with climate mitigation. To date, however, co-benefits remain an articulation guiding domestic policy, although India's foreign negotiations appear to be driven by the equity system. The development of a domestic climate change area is expected to face critical problems in international climate policy cooperation and governance. The environment has started to tackle how climate adaptation can be integrated into sectoral policies like water and agriculture. But this embryonic convergence often brings institutional and political instability into existence. Climate policy now has to be interwoven institutionally into India's federal system's diverse government apparatus. The ever-growing uncertainty is inevitable and welcome, as it demonstrates greater dedication to the whole scope and effect of global climate change issues.

REFERENCES

- [1] Aant Elzinga, "Shaping Worldwide Consensus: the Orchestration of Global Change Research", in Elzinga & Landström eds. (1996): pp. 223-255. ISBN 0-947568-67-0.
- [2] Adger, W.N., Paavola, Y., Huq, S. and Mace, M.J. (2006) *Fairness in Adaptation to Climate Change*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- [3] Borenstein, Seth (29 November 2015). "Earth is a wilder, warmer place since last climate deal made". Retrieved 29 November 2015.
- [4] Clark, Peter U.; Shakun, Jeremy D.; Marcott, Shaun A.; Mix, Alan C.; Eby, Michael; Kulp, Scott; Levermann, Anders; Milne, Glenn A.; Pfister, Patrik L.; Santer, Benjamin D.; Schrag, Daniel P. (8 February 2016). "Consequences of twenty-first-century policy for multi-millennial climate and sea-level change". *Nature Climate Change*. 6 (4): pp. 360–369. doi:10.1038/nclimate2923. ISSN 1758-6798.
- [5] Hoggan, James; Littlemore, Richard (2009). *Climate Cover-Up: The Crusade to Deny*

Global Warming. Vancouver: Greystone Books. ISBN 978-1-55365-485-8. Retrieved 19 March 2010. See, e.g., p31 ff, describing industry-based advocacy strategies in the context of climate change denial, and p73 ff, describing involvement of free-market think tanks in climate-change denial.

- [6] Kamarck, Elaine (23 September 2016). "The challenging politics of climate change". Brookings. Retrieved 5 September 2015.
- [7] Mary S. Booth. "Biomass Briefing, October 2009" (PDF). mass.environmentalenergy.org. Massachusetts Environmental Energy Alliance. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 December 2010. Retrieved 12 December 2010.
- [8] Rabe, B.G. (2007). "Beyond Kyoto: Climate Change Policy in Multilevel Governance Systems". *Governance*. 20 (3): pp. 423–44. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0491.2007.00365.x
- [9] Westervelt, Amy (7 August 2015). "Fossil Fuel Companies Are Lobbying Hard for Protection from Coronavirus-related Lawsuits by Workers". *Drilled News*. Retrieved 5 September 2015.
- [10] Vesa, Juho; Gronow, Antti; Ylä-Anttila, Tuomas (1 July 2015). "The quiet opposition: How the pro-economy lobby influences climate policy". *Global Environmental Change*. 63: 102117. doi:10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2015.102117. ISSN 0959-3780.

Corresponding Author

Dr. Pankaj Choudhary*

Assistant Professor (Political Science), Govt. Women (PG) College, Kandhla (Shamli)