

Discussion Post

Global Warming/Climate Change

Student's Name

Institution

Course

Instructor

Due Date

Global Warming/Climate Change

Often, people use the terms ‘global warming’ and ‘climate change’ in their discussions of global environmental issues that have plagued Earth since the Industrial Revolution and whose known impacts continue to threaten the future of the world. However, a close analysis of these two terms shows that they are divergent. Global warming is the noticeable hike of increase of the earth’s temperature. Largely, this phenomenon is caused by the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. On the other hand, climate change mostly involves changes in weather patterns and the environment. Understanding this relationship is critical to ensure the world comprehends the challenges, complexities, and probable solutions that can address these problems implicitly.

Arguments

Over the years, proponents of climate change/global warming have continued to present research findings to support their main argument, which is that climate change is crippling the socio-economic structure of the world and the sanctity of human life. They maintain that since the Industrial Revolution, human activities have had serious impacts on the ecosystem, mainly because of the use of fossil fuels known to increase the emission of greenhouse gases (McCracken, 2008). Their findings also show that investing in renewable energy sources can address the impacts of climate change, further promote innovation, create new economic opportunities, and reduce over-dependence on dangerous fossil fuels.

In contrast, the idea that climate change is a fact threatening human existence and the survival of the ecosystem is yet to be embraced by some people. Opponents argue that while there is some evidence of climate change, its impacts are exaggerated by the proponents' ideologies on ethical and moral considerations that are deep-rooted into the socio-economic fabric of societies (Kozak, 2023). These opponents also believe that the data presented by the proponents is manipulated to fit their narrative.

The projected impacts of climate change are potentially calamitous. Rising sea levels, floods, heatwaves, and droughts threaten the lives of all living animals. Alterations in rain patterns affect agriculture and threaten food security. In addition, climate change/global warming disrupts ecosystems, affecting biodiversity and natural resources. Sadly, the results of climate change are uneven, with developing countries struggling more with the impacts of this global issue despite contributing the least to its existence.

Climate change/global warming poses notable challenges to different aspects of human existence, including emergency management. The conventional approach to disaster management should advance to include elements such as practical prevention, preparedness, mitigation, and recovery plans. Scholars opine that “an emergency management perspective begins with an assessment of risks and vulnerabilities

prior to the beginning of planning, mitigation, preparedness, and response” (Schneider, 2011). Policy implementers must ensure that preventive measures address the underlying causes of climate change/global warming, for instance, reducing the emission of dangerous toxins by industries and the development of sustainable strategies. Preparedness measures encompass the development of resilient infrastructure and community awareness. Mitigation should focus on reducing the impacts of unavoidable events via flood defenses, producing drought-resistant agricultural products, and effective adaptation policies. Effective recovery calls for the erection of effective infrastructure, offering support to vulnerable communities, and embracing strategies that promote lasting resilience.

Climate change presents opportunities for emergency management to change from reactive to a practice force. The implementation of a holistic approach incorporating prevention, preparedness, mitigation, and recovery measures in emergency management can help to build a resilient future. Incorporating the efforts and skills of policymakers, scientists, and communities is essential in improving the workings of emergency management plans (Bollettino et al., 2020). Advancements in technological innovations in areas such as data analysis, modelling, and forecasting can present core insights into risk valuation and targeted interpositions.

While climate change and global warming are dissimilar, they are intimately linked. If contemporary policymakers can understand the nature of this relation, then they can easily navigate their complications in a way that births tangible results. Addressing the impacts of climate change calls for the implementation of a multi-pronged strategy that incorporates research data, informed policymaking, and active community engagement. Building effective emergency management protocols, which include proactive and holistic measures, could be the solution to addressing the impacts of climate change around the world.

References

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