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Review and Analyze Article of Political Concerns on Global Warming
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Your assignment this week is to **Review and Analyze Article** of any political concern. Make

sure your article is selected from a scholarly journal. Your review and analysis should also follow

the required APA format. Add a cover page. Your citations should reflect on the references page,

and well-formatted on APA. 3000 words minimum is due **Saturday, August 31st, 11:59 pm.**

Week II Assignment Politics in Vogue
Leadership 807 II Political Concern on Global Warming

> Global warming has been affecting human existence in several ways for decades.
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> Climatic conditions determine most activities countries engage in, which includes
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> farming, mining, and industrial emissions, even the way we eat, what we eat, to the way
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> we dress. Climatic changes have led to global warmings to countries around the world
>
> many hardships. Industrial development has had a significant effect on climate change

one way or the other. Global warming is not a new discussion in politics. Even though

there have been a series of policies implemented yet the problem persists., Scientific

study has shown that known activities like gases from industrial industries deplete the

ozone layer. In this context, causes global warming, which is the emission of carbon

dioxide and greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere, to the melting of icebergs,

drying lakes, warming seas with rising sea levels, along with rising temperatures, with a

continuing depletion of the ozone layers.
African continents, mostly helpless of these effects, has little to do with the production of

that industrialization.

In analyzing the review of global warming, there is much to analyze. It has become a

political concern of interest due to climate changes in different parts of the world, more

than it has ever been. (McCright and Dunlap, 2010) , posits that concerns for the

environment have emerged as one of the most outstanding political issues in the last few

decades, many in major western nations. In the U.S., conservatives tend to favor

business and economic growth over the environment, while liberals support

environmental protection. However, the writer goes on to state. It is not clear whether

this political difference in environmental cost alignment is mainly the U.S. or universal,

or whether this association is dependent upon country-level appearances.
There are many written reviews, discussions, and analyzations on this global

phenomenon. Freymeyer and Johnson (2010) advise that republic level characteristics

may be more important predictors for environmental behavior than individual-level data.

During a multi-country study, data found significant influences of environmental

conditions that would bring

about actions on this severe subject, such as signing a petition or giving money to an

environmental organization. However, the writer exposits whether the influence of

individual-level variables is liable on country-level characteristics if not explored. The

political concern and debates continue, with no definitive agreements among the

politician's insight. Franzen and Mayer, 2010) posits if there has been no focus on

political ideology as a significant predictor of environmental concern. The questions

remain.

 Does the relationship between political ideology and pro-environmental attitude vary

across countries? If so, what are the leading country-level predictors that would impact

the
association   between   political   belief   and   pro-green   politics?

 It is crucial to understand the theory of political ideology. Political ideology is a

multidimensional concept that consists of at least three dimensions economic, social, and

political (Dunlap, Xiao, and McCright 2001). However, it is difficult to establish a substantial

answer to these questions because these ideological differences are likely to impact the

relationship between green policy and the political viewpoints globally.
        Further reviews analyzing the environmentalist political viewpoint, there are different

schools of thought, democratic, free-market supporters, conservatives, and areas of culture.

Because of all the viewpoints, it has become challenging to come to any agreements on global

warming issues. For instance, the US, environmentalism started as a consensual issue, and much

of the nation's landmark environmental legislation passed during the Republican Nixon and Ford

administration with considerable bipartisan support (Dunlap, Xiao, & McCright 2001). However,

it did not take long until the unitary opinion of both liberals and conservatives regarding issues of

environmental protection started to disagree. Kamieniecki (1995) posits in 1970 numerous

studies of legislative voted on environmental measures concerning global warming, both in the

U.S. Congress and in a few state administrations. Conservative legislators were found to have

significantly lower pro-environmental voting records than their liberal colleagues therein. This

tendency has not changed since but rather, the division between liberals and conservatives on

environmental issues has grown substantially in the past decades. For example, several current

studies, especially on the topic of climate change, have found in general that liberals show higher

levels of environmental concern than conservatives. Therefore, agreeing to a workable solution

to the issues of global warming seems to be because of political rhetoric.

Let us look at some reasons that might help to explain why conservatives are less concerned

about the environment than liberals and why a green opposition has not emerged in the U.S. First

conservatives frequently associate biological ecology as social democracy in disguise. That

perception in itself created an environmental movement itself, and therefore used, from the

beginning, as an anti-capitalist tone that provoking a strong counter-response from the

conservative parties. Forgas and Jolliffe (1994) suggest that environmentalism might have

functioned as an anti-establishment system in an increasingly conservative political climate.

Second, with the perceived dominion of a pro-business doctrine, the support for an abstention of

government, and the maintenance of existing have become the essential elements of the majority

conservative's belief. (Dunlap, Xiao, and McCright 2001). Finally, this additional point of

divergence became the strong nationalistic focus of U.S. conservative ideology, leaning towards

a largely incompatible commitment to a global environmentalist perspective with the support of

international regulatory bodies (Pilbeam, 2003).

The writer goes on to state the more we review and analyze this political concern; it

remains an unsolved global problem for the world. At one extreme, there are those who

demonstrate a great deal of concern, and take personal, social, environmental and sometimes

political action to correct a man-made phenomenon, and on the other side, there are those who do

not care or pay much attention because they do not feel that climate change is really happening

or is a direct effect of human activities on earth. In between, some believe that climate change is

a real phenomenon but that it will correct by itself. Physicians, biologists, and environmental and

social scientists, as well as some politicians at local, state, and federal levels, are the ones paying

the most exceptional attention to this ongoing environmental disaster. Unfortunately, despite

ample and robust evidence about the reality of this issue, there are still those in positions of

authority who live oblivious to the real magnitude of this problem. One-hundred and

ninety-seven governments around the globe signed an agreement to unify policies to fight

climate change and achieve climate neutrality before the end of the century. Under this

agreement, participating governments from nearly the entire world agreed to set a long-term

temperature goal of holding global average temperature increases to well below 2°C and to

pursue efforts to limit that temperature to 1.5°C. Pre-Industrial levels, reducing carbon dioxide

emissions. To bring together many governments to agree on an environmental issue at this global

level was extraordinary ("Paris Agreement, "2005). However, ("White House, 2017), the current

US administration issued an executive order to eliminate the Clean Power Plan policy, and the

regulations on methane and other volatile organic compounds. Those two policies were aimed to

combat the human impact on the earth's geology and ecosystems, including global warming. The

Clean Power Plan would require electricity generating plants in the U.S. to reduce carbon

dioxide output by 32% by the year 2030. This new executive order is likely to hamper the US

capacity to meet its emissions commitments under the 2015 Paris agreement.

Sarfaty, Casale, and Maibach (2016) write that the scientific evidence supporting the claim by

industrialism and anthropogenic increases in atmospheric greenhouse gases are undeniable.

Carbon dioxide is a potent greenhouse gas and plays a vital role in regulating the earth's surface

temperature and radiative forcing that leads to the greenhouse effect. According to the US

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the current rising warming trend is extremely

likely to be with >95% probability the results of human activity since the mid-20th century. "The

World Health Organization" (2017) has estimated that annual deaths attributable to climate

change is growing and will reach up to 250,000 a year by 2050. Ayres, Forsberg, and Annesi

(2009) state that the elderly, pregnant women, children, and people with pre-existing pulmonary

and cardiac conditions are particularly vulnerable to the immediate potential health effects

related to global warming climate change, and the entire population is at serious risk of

infectious and noninfectious diseases as a result.
Further review shows that climate change directly affects the epidemiology of several infections

affecting the life cycle of directions of the geographic distribution of several infectious agents

and diseases, including tick-borne diseases, malaria, endemic fungal infections, and foodborne

diseases, closely related to local environmental changes that are in the epidemiology of

respiratory infections, particularly avian influenza. Through further analyzation of the writer,

which states, ozone is a powerful oxidant predicted to increase due to the mixture of

anthropogenic emissions and rising temperatures. Result in the global spread of airborne

infectious diseases.

The existing process of climate change is still preventable and, hence, reversible, though there

are many challenges to be met, by applying what we have learned from our last environmental

change, from chlorofluorocarbons, halogenated alkanes that used to be installed in refrigerators

contributing to ozone depletion by a photolytic processes in the stratosphere, there is still hope to

coming to an agreement to take action against global warming.

Fraser, (2015) posits "The Paris Protocol," (2015) will be another successful international

agreement if members, including the US government, stay committed to decreasing carbon

dioxide emissions by replacing fossil fuels with clean energy. This expansion of clean energy

would ease fuel shortages and ecological threats, also generating new technologies and creating

thousands of new jobs. To prevent irrevocable damage to the environment in the next decades,

we need to act now, with fervor. We should urgently make improvements and alter the attitude

and practice on climate change in our nation and possibly worldwide.

The US government, at the local and federal level, should respond positively to this threat,

activate the clean power plan, and stay committed to the Paris agreement and the US industries

should be regulated to reduce greenhouse gases, current regulation is only partial, which includes

only cars, light trucks and stationary sources of greenhouse gases. There should be plans to

widen regulations to include punitive and stricter standards for new power plants. Finally, we

should consider that the health effects of climate change may be beyond our ability to adapt to

environmental stress, and consequently, humanity faced with the most severe risk of extinction.

Further analysis of the global warming problem
Conclusion:

Because of many factors, the weather has changed in recent years. We have reviewed and

analyzed some of the harmful physical effects of global warming and the changes perceived

everywhere around the world, and how it has prospectively affected many forms of life around

the planet. Global warming is one of the names this phenomenon has received, but there are

theories which also claim for a global cooling problem, especially in some regions of the planet.

The cause of this phenomenon attributes to the high levels of pollution our modern and

industrialized lives dismiss our irresponsibility to mother nature despite the fact of not being

alive itself, has managed to self-regulate and even regulate us for centuries.

Days, weeks, months, and years go by, but there does not seem to be a clear way to solve the

matter. At the utmost, a variety of publications, some alarming try to remind us now and then that

the problem is still there and that, if we do not take action, we will have to bear with its

consequences for generations.
 Gathering public knowledgeable information available about this problem. The first thing was to

try to clarify what global warming was. Analyzation found that global warming is a normal

phenomenon which allows life on the planet. Which are rays that come from the sun and rebound

a few times inwards and outwards on the planet until they finally leave, heating the atmosphere

in the process? The truth about what is causing the problem is that air pollution, mainly -but not

exclusively- CO_2 pollution, makes those sun rays rebound a few times more than what they

should.
Consequently, the temperatures seem to be rising everywhere in a slight but already perceivable

manner. So far, it seems there should be only two things we would need to do. Stop sending CO_2

and other pollutant gases to the atmosphere and to start planting more trees so that these plants

would absorb the excess of CO_2 on the planet. However, this is easier said than done.
Why don't people stop polluting? Because it is impossible for them. Many individuals in small,

medium, and large companies depend on these pollutants and irreplaceable sources of energy to

live. This fact turns the global warming problem immediately to a social problem, particularly if

we consider that the typical individual would not quit his job because it is polluting the

environment. It would be ideal if we could provide all those companies and individuals with new

jobs in less-polluting industries, but, as we all may understand, this is not something easy. In a

doubter situation, making a radical change like that would bring violence. It already has.

Hundreds of leaders of environmentalists' movements and organizations are constantly

threatened and attacked every day. The main question would be, is every government willing and

able to pass the necessary laws and to set up control systems to have regulations fulfilled? Many

countries would try not to get involved, to avoid social unrest in their territory.
 The next in the list would be a universal solution, gathering hundreds of small efforts to raise

awareness and promote lifestyle change and other solutions. However, those efforts are not

enough by themselves. Most of these organizations start small and willing to work but grow to

become impenetrable and closed, even rejecting suggestions or requests of help. The global

warming problem has not been solved yet because most people, governments, and organizations

are failing to see it holistically:

Global warming has a significant component of pollution, but to stop polluting is not the only

scope of the problem. We need to organize humanity to clean what has been polluted already and

to work in the correct way to cope with the social and economic consequences of replacing the

old polluting businesses with new ones. , if we are going to ask the world to stop using oil or

petroleum, we need to provide them both, with a realistic alternative to users and with a set of

alternatives to those persons and organizations which depend on oil or petroleum to make a

living. With that, we could reduce the conflict of interests, and the results could arrive faster and

more reliably. Finally, we need to celebrate small successes. Many people think their effort will

not be enough, but that is just because they cannot see there are millions of other people and

organizations who are achieving many other millions of small things as well.

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