



Emerging Perspectives on Environmental Challenges

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Abstract

Environmental issues bear on human activity that recast global environment, and those environmental activities and the effects of the changes in nature, societies and economics, human expect to have combat in environment. The ways in which people and establishment respond to the changes. It also involves the broader social, political, and economic processes and institutions that frame human cooperation with the environment and influence human behaviour and decisions. Thus, one of the human dimensions of global change involves the practical use of scientific information and the issue of how to make such information more significant for decision making. This new economic reality is having a profound effect on environmental policy, because at root-many environmental questions are economic questions. Commonly, environmental laws is apparatus by which the environmental costs of economic activity are internalized in real time. The article examines confusion of environmental concerns for social work practice and research.

Keywords: Environmental Issues, Emerging, Perspectives, Challenges

1. Introduction

Analysis of human dimension of environmental change encircle human causality paradox to global environment. And in some or the other way it has left behind a major repercussion on social as well as to the economic cooperation (Stiglitz, 2015). Human metamorphosis to global environment has a history. One of the human dimensions of global change involves the practical use of scientific information and the issue of how to make such information more user pragmatic for decision making (Oxfam, 2014). And, now when we focus on climate change, human dimensions research is expanding to address changes in biodiversity, land and water, pollution, and other globally significant resources and to elicit on the pervasive composition that addresses human-environment communications (Narayan, 2002). Even such human exercise has increased on a large scale and which has resulted in altered change in global environment (Sachs, 2004). The strategy of determining these variations, sometimes called driving forces, also contend considerably beyond zone and populations, and transform imminent favour in both in habitat quality and human health. Human population is also a major cause for the environmental issues. If population level continues to rise at the current rate, our future generation will not be able to see this natural environment. And environmental crises is a major public policy issue for global peace and human development (Ortiz & Cummins, 2011; Steffen et al., 2007). Approximately, they are essential for tracing a scenario of endorsing the social science preoccupation in climate research within the social science community (Okafor, 2008). For understanding the sources and processes of technological changes (Thorbecke, 2006). Fact must address to the cause of “autonomous” decreases in energy intensity, determinants of the adoption of environmental strategies and effects of the adoption agendas on rates of innovation and the role of technology in migrating changes (Nelson et al., 2007).

2. Question Raising for the Research on the Human Dimension of Global Changes in the Environment

What are the major human causes of changes in the environment globally and how do they come over time, and between economic sector as well as social groups?

- What are the human consequences of environmental change such as water, health, and agriculture?
- Potential of humans regarding the global change?
- Human attitude and aspect regarding population dynamic and social and economic changes?

Human dimension of global environmental change has an importance on both science and for the informing environmental decisions. However, past environmental alteration and variations have affected human wellbeing. By

developing of human environment dynamics research has improved the knowledge was of anticipating future environmental change (Oxfam, 2014).

3. Major Causes of Environmental Change in Global Environment

As indicated by the examination gracious WHO world wellbeing association enormous scale and worldwide ecological danger to human wellbeing incorporate environmental change, ozone exhaustion changes in biological system because of loss of biodiversity and the provisions of freshwater, corruption of land, urbanization and nourishment creating systems. Unsafe impacts of worldwide natural change and environment debilitation on human wellbeing (Nelson et al., 2007).

→ Stratospheric Ozone Depletion, UV Radiation Concentrates in server decades that discharged of environmental toxins exhausts stratosphere ozone, which increment human introduction to UV radiation, causing skin malignancy and other skin related sicknesses (Oxfam, 2014). The World Wellbeing Association have built up the UV list to advise and teach the general population about UV security (Sen, 1999).

→ Urbanization and Health Urbanization is the way toward changing aftereffect of populace on each landmass (Ortiz & Cummins, 2011). Worldwide scale change the scale and natural scene (Okafor, 2008). In 2007, the world crossed half living populace of the urban areas and towns. Unplanned and unmanageable example of urban advancement are making creating urban areas for developing worldwide condition and wellbeing danger (Stiglitz, 2015). Increment urban populace will expand general wellbeing with respect to issues raising from solid squander transfer, arrangement of safe water and sanitation interface between urban neediness, condition and wellbeing (Steffen et al., 2007).

4. Human Cause for Change in Global Environment

People have been changing land spread and use for quite a long time. There is no straightforward connection among populace and deforestation or between regular property rights and resources corruption (Townsend, 1993). The age and sex structure of landholding effects how much forests is cut for farming secure land residency is imperative to long haul assets preservation. Real reason is nursery impact (Sachs, 2004).

5. Consequences of Future Climate Change

Further enduring change in emanation of ozone depleting substances will change in all segments of the atmosphere framework, improving the probability of the extreme, and irreversible effects for individuals and biological systems. Situations of future projection of ozone depleting substance discharge fluctuate regularly a wide go, contingent upon both financial improvement of future atmosphere approach. Aggregate emanation of co2 generally decide worldwide mean surface warming by late 21st century and past. Environmental change will amplify hazard and make new chance for common and human framework (Ortiz & Cummins, 2011). Hazard are unevenly disadvantaged individuals and networks in nations at all degrees of improvement. Constraining environmental change require generous and supported decrease in greenhouse gas emanation which, together with adjustment, can limit atmosphere chance (Nelson et al., 2007; Okafor, 2008).

Consequences of the Climate Change and Variability at Regional Level Diminished water accessibility will have financial and environmental effects. Midwest. Outrageous heat, heavy deluges and flooding will affect foundation, wellbeing, agriculture, forest service, transportation, air and water quality, and that's just the beginning. Environmental change will likewise fuel a scope of dangers to the Incomparable and great Lakes (Townsend, 1993). In recent studies it is found that Under 4°C warming, the west coast and southern India are forecasted to deviate to new, high-temperature climatic regimes with momentous impacts on agriculture. Which also lead to slump in monsoon which has already been regarded. And under the changing rainfall pattern A 2°C upswing in the world's average temperatures will make India's summer monsoon hugely erratic (Sen, 1999). At 4°C warming, an overly wet monsoon that straightaway has a evolve occurring only once in 100 years is projected to result every 10 years by the end of the century. A hasty change in the monsoon could precipitate a major crisis, triggering more frequent droughts as well as greater flooding in large parts of India (Nelson et al., 2007). Northwest coast of India to the south eastern coastal region could see higher than average rainfall. Summers are expected to be hotter than expectation and wet years wetter.

→ What could happen to the Health? Atmospheric change impact is likely to effect on heath living being of India which further result in different deficiencies like malnutrition and some major health disorder. And in this the most common disorder is child stunting which has been detected in increase of about 30 to 35% due to changing scenario of climate change. Health setup need to be taken very seriously to strengthening it. Advancement in technology can help people to protect themselves before weather forecast related disaster strikes (Townsend, 1993).

6. Conclusion

To sense the global change, it is very important to concentrate on the cooperation of environmental philosophy. Which further include biosphere, geosphere, and hydrosphere etc. political as well as sociological culture. Human action roughly cause environment change. The most important aspect which need to be focused is that does human cause trouble the social driving force that give acceleration in the change of the environment. And how are the humans going to take actual global change? Human activity is widely responsible for the extinction and changing in the habitats. Human-beings and other existing creatures depend upon environment and natural climate. We can recover our environment by adulteration

control law imposed strictly restriction on the use of fossil fuels imposition of it. In this part, the handling of nonconventional sources of energy should be encouraged emission of carbon-dioxide and other greenhouse gases should be strictly controlled to save our environment from the threat of Global warming.

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