

Human health and the environment



Human Health and the Environment Most people in America prefer warm weather, because they want to enjoy good health and live longer. People who live in moderate temperatures find the transition from warm to cold difficult. Moreover, the countries that are in the list of UN which are considered as the most livable, are in the regions of moderate to sub Arctic climates.

The studies by Dr. Thomas Gale Moore, who is a fellow at Hoover Institution, and the author of *Climate of Fear: Why We Shouldn't Worry about Global Warming*, and *Special Report: Global Warming Benefits May Exceed Risks*, prove that in warmer temperatures, humans will live longer and avoid certain sicknesses. He further discusses the possible risks and benefits of warm temperature to the Americans, and analyses various factors that are in favor of his argument.

The foremost positive effect of warm weather is that it results in the production of less ice and problems related to cold conditions. During winter, people have to work hard to remove ice from the roads, streets and subways. During cold weather, the American families face the problem of investment on winter suits, caps, and other items. They like moderately warmer climate because it reduces the amount of investment on winter items, room heating etc.

Another benefit of the moderate warm weather is that it does not affect the economic activities like trade and commerce. The transportation sector prospers in this climate; but. on the other hand, cold weather affects it adversely. “ Most economic activities would be unaffected by climate change. Manufacturing, banking, insurance, retailing, wholesaling, medicine, education, mining, financial, and most other services are unrelated to

weather.” (Moore, 1998). Moreover, the laborers who are working in warmer climates are willing to accept low wages because they enjoy the benefits of the moderate warm weather.

Both harmful and harmless insects flourish in relatively low temperature. On the contrary, moderate warm temperature keeps them away because they are not adapted to live in such conditions. One of the ideal situations that the insects can flourish is the depleted ecosystem. Only strict laws can control the encroachments upon the ecosystem and environment. “ Despite the enormous growth in environmental law and regulation since the 1970s, much of the scientific information needed to ensure environmental protection is still missing.” (Wagner, 2004). The aspect of environmental protection must gain global attention and the implementation of laws must be monitored by an international agency.

In the cold weather, people will be forced to stay in their residences and it causes the increase in heating bills and the moderate warm weather can help in reducing heating bills. Further, when the people are unable to do their work because of the harsh climate, they indulge in other activities to spend their spare time. Perhaps it might cause marginal increase in population rate, and this effect in increased emission of CFC into the atmosphere. “ The 1997 Kyoto Protocol represents an attempt to produce a legal instrument associated with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to address the growing global threat associated with the emissions of greenhouse gases and their projected impact on the Earths climate.” (Watson et al, 2005). The growing global warming is one of the results of increasing population and it cannot be totally prevented, but can be controlled. For example, in a developed society, the emission of CFC

cannot be blocked but it can be controlled by strict laws.

The high death rate in tropical regions is because of poverty, not of warm climate. Moreover, death is lower in warm climate. Nowadays, more people are aware of the environmental problems and are ready to work for the benefit of the whole human race. In developed countries, campaigns against indiscriminate exploitation of nature and natural resources are forcing the governments to impermanent the laws regarding to conservation of nature. “ The movement was largely inaugurated in the 1970s with campaigns to end littering and to stem pollution.” (Thiele, 2000). In America the awareness transformed to a new form and in 1970s there were campaigns held against littering and pollution. Because of warm climate, people who live near the gulf coast in America are free from dengue fever. But in other countries people who live near water bodies face the problem of water borne diseases. Because of indiscriminate human activities, the every existence of the human race is under threat; but the efforts of activists are likely to change the approach of the humanity towards the preservation of nature. “ The new research further suggests that effects are likely to vary across the planet. We now expect temperate and polar countries to enjoy small economic gains, whereas tropical countries are more likely to suffer economic losses.” (Mendelsohn, 1999). Scientific studies prove that moderate temperature is favorable for the healthy life of human beings and those who are living in the regions of moderate to sub Arctic climates are blessed with geographical favor.

Analyzing the possible risks and benefits of global warming to human health and the related proposition, in the light of studies and researches, the gains of moderate warmer climate is more evident and visible. Moreover, warm

temperature helps humans to live longer and avoid sickness. The inconveniences felt by the people in America by cold weather are minimized by the less cold weather, and there are more gains from the moderate warmer climate.

References

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