

Global warming

[History](#)



College: March 11, Global warming Evidence on global warming identifies stakeholders such as governments, the corporate sector, nongovernmental organizations, and the public. There has been significant public awareness on need for solutions and the different stakeholders have assumed positions on efforts to resolving the global warming problem.

Evidence on global warming has influenced the public's understanding of the need for a solution by communicating adverse effects of global warming and associating it with some of the dangerous phenomenon that have occurred across the globe. Evidence on rising sea level that threatens to displace people along seashores and submerge cities and resources along the shores is an example because residents of the area fear for their stakes and the resources have massive significance on economies. Evidence on rising temperatures and have informed the public of the need for a solution because of effects of temperature on agriculture and health. High temperatures do not favour agriculture, a major source of food, and is therefore a threat to food security and increases susceptibility to some infections. In addition, evidence on effects of global warming on biodiversity has also influenced public opinion on needs for a solution.

States and local politicians such as governors and state legislators have been active in efforts towards addressing global warming. In California and many other states, strong legislations have been enacted for cleaner air and climate change, some stronger than federal laws on environmental issues. Schwarzenegger's California State is the leading and states enjoy support from local leaders for environmentally friendly policies (Davoudi, Crawford and Mehmood 125, 126).

Corporations and environmentalists have assumed different perspectives in <https://assignbuster.com/global-warming-essay-samples-3/>

efforts to address global warming issue. With leading efforts from environmental scientists, environmental groups have advocated for efforts to manage global warming through addressing its major causes and they have used evidence to create awareness and campaign for policy changes by government agencies and social responsibility by the corporate sector. Corporations have however opposed efforts to control global warming because of the adverse economic effects that they are likely to suffer. This is because industrial activities into greenhouse gas emissions are some of the major identified causes of global warming. In response to evidence and advocacy of environmental groups and legislative measures, corporations have argued that scientific evidence towards the advocacy has numerous uncertainties and is therefore unreliable. Corporate leaders further argue that environmental groups are extremists whose claims may be exaggerated and that the economic cost of addressing global warming may be unbearable. Environmental organizations therefore seek to initiate and support government initiatives for managing global warming while corporations oppose such moves (Halbert and Ingulli 210).

States and local politicians have demonstrated goodwill in solving global warming through legislative and policy initiatives. Environmental organizations have supported such efforts through research-based advocacy but the corporate sector holds a contrary view. These positions and the role of the stakeholders identify significance of moral governance and policy making in solving social problems. The government assumes the decision-making role over opinions that other stakeholders have on social issues. In the United States, states governments have unlimited jurisdictions on politics, policy and relations on environmental issues.

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Works cited

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