Globalization And Climate Changes

The world we live in today has changed a lot since our childhood. Many new inventions have been created that help us to live in society comfortably and peacefully. A lot of cultural variations have been done due to globalization among countries all around the world. In my point of view, the word globalization refers to the cultural mixture among the people of the different regions. A lot of new paths have been opened due to globalization, but globalization is not good for some regions and people living there. With the exchange of new cultural values, the old ones are vanishing. Due to global market exchange the land, sea, and atmosphere are getting damaged from the starting of digging up the resources, up to the end of finishing and delivering the product. This not only affects the environment but also people's lives. This assignment is going to deal with how globalization has caused changes in the climate and in people's lives.

What is globalization?

Globalization is the word utilized to portray the developing interdependency of the world's economies, societies, and populaces, brought around by cross-border exchange in merchandise and administrations, innovation, and streams of speculation, individuals, and data. Nations have built financial organizations to encourage these developments over numerous centuries. But the term picked up notoriety after the Cold War within the early 1990s, as these cooperative arrangements molded advanced daily life. This direct employment the term more barely to allude to universal exchange and a few of the venture streams among progressed economies, for the most part centering on the United States. The wide-ranging impacts of globalization are complex and politically charged. As with major innovative progress, globalization benefits society as an entirety, whereas hurting certain bunches. Understanding the relative costs and benefits can clear the way for lightening issues whereas maintaining the more extensive payoffs. Globalization has been on everyone's lips considering the modern conditions. It has been seen generally as organized to come as a result of long-term societal changes over the course of world history. For us, globalization has been a continuous preparation for at slightest the final 5000 years. Small consideration has been paid to the financial and characteristic forms driven by the current change. With the exemption of chronicled sociologists, there's less intrigued in analyzing the long-term past because it is regularly accepted that the past has nothing to teach us, and it is in the longer term that we ought to turn our mental look.

Globalization has been here for so long, but it all started in this century about 450 years ago, when Christopher Columbus discovered America. He was able to convince the emperor of Spain to send him on the voyage to find Asia but accidentally landed somewhere near the Bahamas. The place greeted his crew and gave them a huge supply of water and other stuff. They became friends with island indigenous people called Taino. In his journal, he wrote about them as the nicest people in the world and gentlest. After that many voyages were done. Globalization, at that time also moved quickly from an innocent process of cross-cultural exchange to a dirty scramble for wealth and power. They brought a lot of diseases with them, that led to the extinction of the local population. Europeans colonized there on the new lands to the north and south of the Caribbean. Columbus's experience within the Americas was notable

for numerous things, not slightest his center on extracting as much riches as conceivable from the arrival and the people. But, more vitally, his voyages opened the door to 450 a long time of European colonialism. And it was this centuries-long royal time that laid the groundwork for today's global economy.

Globalization a part of Climate changes

As discussed in the class, Globalization has its different forms in different policies. The neoliberal globalization policy has changed the whole world after it replaced Keynesian policy that was not affecting the world that much. After the policy has been introduced the world was never the same, as in this policy the raw material was extracted from the place, they set up the factory nearby it to make the whole product there. This led to the exploitation of the land nearby it and its resources and living creatures. The overwhelming shape of globalization is neoliberal globalization. Concurring to faultfinders, neoliberal arrangements point at making a system for the economy that creates it conceivable to raise benefits by minimizing the costs of speculation, diminishing social security, and lecturing independence. With the rise of neoliberalism, they contend, all of society is progressively overwhelmed and entered by financial logic—that is, the rationale of commodities and amassing back capital. The greatest example of this would be the coal mine of Columbia at El Cerrejon.

This was a great example shown in the class how neoliberal globalization policy contributed to the change of this city, indigenous people around it is living and their land and forest. A journal was written in which it shows all things that contributed to the climate change of this place. The sun is rising within the Indigenous reserve Provincial, within the northern Colombian area of La Guajira. The morning quiet is broken by a beating sound, emanating from an adjacent mining pit fair a number of hundred meters from the community. That commotion proceeds day and night. The discussion is overwhelming with clean and smells enigmatically of sulfur and burning coal. Smoke tufts rise over the mine. And when they do their day-by-day coal impact, our houses vibrate like portable phones. Bordering the secured communal lands of the Indigenous reserve lies El Cerrejón, one of the worlds´ greatest open-cast coal mines. The company working the mine, too named Cerrejón, extricates around one hundred tons of coal a day, with worldwide coal advertise share of 3.9 percent in 2016. Since the mine started working in 1986, Cerrejón has abused around 13,000 hectares of the 69,000 the company holds in concession. Nearly, 100 groups are affected by mining activities, mostly Indigenous Wayuu, a little part of African-Colombian descent. In 31 years of operation, the individuals of Provincial have seen the mine inch closer and closer to their region, which lies inside one of Colombia’s most ruined areas. As well near, concurring to local people, who say they endure from respiratory issues and skin diseases due to the contamination caused by mining operations. They say day by day coal impacts discharge giant clouds of dust that contaminate the air, water, and soil. Another issue is the unconstrained ignition of mined coal, which discharges poisonous heavy metals into the environment. Besides, in tests taken from the wells of a few communities near the mine, Indepaz found concentrations of overwhelming metals making the water unacceptable for human utilization. Within the well in Common, analysts found arsenic and magnesium levels above those allowed for these metals. Cerrejón denies allegations that their operation is polluting local water resources, but Golda Fuentes, an investigator with Indepaz, contests this: “El Cerrejón cannot possibly say that they are not contaminating the environment. We found that these concentrations are incompatible even with the Colombian standards for a healthy environment. The problem is that the laws applying to mining companies allow this

contamination.”

The mine is not only alone that makes this situation, the government is also responsible for this. As becoming a globalized country they must follow certain rules and laws, which make these companies do whatever they want, and the result the consequences are faced by the environment and living beings, that are residing there.