

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON MULTICULTURALISM**Mrs. Roshani Mahajan¹, Dr. Abhay Mudgal²**¹Languages, Research Scholar, Maharashtra, India.E-mail: roshani.mahajankatolkar@gmail.com²Languages, Associate Professor, VMV Commerce JMT Arts and JJP Science College, Maharashtra, India.E-mail: vmvabhay@gmail.com**Abstract:**

The present paper deals with the impact of climate change on a multicultural society. The cultural pattern can change according to climate change surrounding people. Society should create a culture to adapt to the changes in climate change. Physical changes to the local environment, such as disturbed seasonality and increased rivalry for resources, can significantly restrict individual engagement in cultural life. There is a significant obstacle in the way of individuals and communities successfully adjusting to the changes brought on by an increase in the average world temperature. This research article focuses not only on the impact of climate change on multiculturalism or multicultural society but also on the causes and solutions to society's problems.

Keywords: Climate, environment, temperature, multiculturalism.

Introduction

One of the most critical problems in the world now is ongoing climate change, which puts the entire human population in peril. Climate change threatens cultural dimensions of lives and livelihoods, including the material and lived aspects of culture, identity, community cohesion and sense of place. Culture mediates changes in the environment and changes in societies." (Adger, W. Neil; Barnett, Jon; Brown, Katrina; Marshall, Nadine; O'Brien, Karen, 2013, p. 112). Because cultures are dynamic and reflective, the concept of climate change also shapes them. Understanding that culture and the environment are indivisibly linked is crucial since the environment preserves human health and mindset. These qualities contribute to developing a healthy culture for people.

In New Urban Agenda's 2022 goal 40, there was an apparent reference to the multicultural society in the case of climate change. "We commit ourselves to embrace diversity in cities and human settlements, to strengthening social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality, innovation, entrepreneurship, inclusion, identity and safety, and the dignity of all people, as well as to fostering livability and a vibrant urban economy. We also commit ourselves to take steps to ensure that our local institutions promote pluralism and peaceful coexistence within increasingly heterogeneous and multicultural societies." In the case of climate change *Climate Action*– Strengthening local government contributions to nationally-determined commitments on climate mitigation and adaptation, with a strategic focus on green infrastructure and resilience for the urban poor.(New Urban Agenda, HIII, 2017, ISBN: 978-92-1-132757-1, p n 14).

Rapid extinction of ecosystems and landscapes that are highly valued culturally causes social unrest and societal marginalisation, which are already happening in many regions of the world." According to this assessment, cultural value includes aesthetic, spiritual, educational, and recreational elements. The societies that altered this ecosystem were connected to the abovementioned aspects. (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, Professor Jim Harris Department of Natural Resources 2007, p. 4). Many organisations, including FAO, UNEP, IUCN, UNESCO, and WWF, recognise these characteristics when recognising cultural agroecosystems, World Heritage Sites, cultural landscapes, and Biosphere Reserves.

The multicultural society & Climate Change: Reasons & Reactions

People acclimated to an agreeably mixed environment, whose variations had up until this point been so steady that actual change had practically gone missed, suffered through droughts, floods, heat waves, and abrupt cold unheard of in recent memory. We know this consistent climate change is responsible for various worries that will occur in the human future. As we all know, humans and animals are part of this ecosystem. Previously, the radiation from the sun and heat from within the earth were nicely balanced by the energy return to space to energies the biosphere, which may have had a positive impact. However, the opposite effect has fallen on multicultural human life due to ozone depletion. Depletion of natural resources, environmental pollution, and the drive for more significant living standards are the primary causes of climate change. Air temperature is only one way of measuring a climate (Tickell 13). There are three categories through which climate change occurs: events outside the earth, those generated within the terrestrial system, and those caused by man himself. All can affect the lives of human beings. However, the effect should be long-term and farfetched. It deserves consideration. No human activity has yet altered or substantially affected the climate of the world as a whole. That is not to say that in combination with other factors, human beings have not already contributed to, or possibly mitigated, change. Their activities have yet to have local or regional effects. Many different factors contribute to climate change and have an impact on multicultural societies, such as the removal of trees for agriculture and habitation, the use of slash-and-burn farming techniques in pre-historic societies, the overpopulation of grazing animals like goats and cattle, and the overuse and depletion of top soils, have in the past affected the balance between heat and water in particular regions. Less solar energy was absorbed by the grass, crops, or, in some instances, desert ground that had previously been old forests. Local events akin to sandstorms or volcanic eruptions may have resulted from the unavoidable increase in dust rising from the surface. (Tickell, 26).

There are also more human-made variables than natural ones, such as topsoil degradation. Two more recent changes to the earth's surface caused by humans have increased in importance. Although the construction of cities may not have had as much of an impact on the earth's ability to reflect light as the replacement of forest with grass, crop, and desert land, it is crucial to consider their concrete canyons and roadways, which are responsible for heat emission. The second recent human-made change is the construction of artificial lakes, expanded irrigation systems, and river system diversion. Of course, irrigation is nothing new, and it might have had a few consequences in the past (for example, water logging and salinisation). Nevertheless, today's enormous lakes and irrigation systems are on a whole other scale.

Conclusion

To underline the fragmentary nature of our knowledge and the immense difficulty of assigning causes to effects. Based on mathematical models, if such a factor could be isolated, the result would help to grow a healthy culture. Unlike science, in real life, no element could be separated. There are many factors in this complex system of which we know nothing. We have seen that the climate is changing or fluctuating all the time and that minimal changes can have massive effects.

The culture mediates society's response to climate change. Social sciences and thinkers have already proved that climate change is a significant threat to a multicultural society, material aspects of culture and individual identity. Multicultural society has responded to and adapted to climate-related risks and Multicultural societies moderate climate-related risks.

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