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IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

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ABOUT THE NGO

Youth Empowerment Foundation is association to provide guidance these bolts through their drives and projects. Engaging adolescents to develop, learn and be the torchbearers for what is to come is one of the significant effect's association's means to accomplish. YEF is a non-benefit association established in June 2017 by Mr. Rambabu Sharma. Roused by his own life venture, the originator alongside his group has established a solid framework to instruct the oppressed offspring of the general public and thus overcome any issues among them and the world.

As clarified by the organizer himself in his story, destitution and training are inseparably connected, because individuals living in neediness might quit going to class, so they can work which leaves them without proficiency that they need for their vocations. Training in all various structures is a key for breaking the pattern of neediness. It increments food security, diminishes ailing health, upgrades way of life and further develops orientation balance. It shows youngsters what they can and ought to anticipate from grown-ups and thus additionally shows grown-ups the advantages of regarding their kids' privileges. With the various types of preparing and drives, for example, hamari PaathShala, Candle making, English learning, PC learning and preparing, YEF is giving a stage that will assist these kids with developing for themselves as well concerning the general public.

Abilities instructed by YEF like an extra language, or some other expertise assist these youngsters with being all alone and henceforth be the most grounded mainstays of the general public in each perspective. It additionally assists with creating certainty which thusly adds to their brain advancement and emotional wellness. Having the option to admire themselves for their professions and being self-subordinate leaves them with a flash that draws out the most incredible in these kids.

We also distribute food packet and clothes to the migrant workers and help them by organization webinar how they reached home safely with the help of this NGO without any hesitation and made the poster also. We visualize an informed India where everyone has the amazing chance to develop and learn. Until we understand our secret potential, we trust that somebody will come and lift us from our antagonistic circumstance. That help is impermanent. What happens when nobody is free? We break. This is the narrative of each life that is attempting to make due.

We neglect to understand their actual potential and left them there by giving a few cash and garments. They become subject to help and continue to sit tight for the following individual. Their life's stuck at same spot, position, and circumstance. Consider the possibility that, when there is no next individual, they enjoy wrongdoing to take care of themselves and their family - Hence we fizzle.

OUR VISION

Distribute food and clothes to migrant labor and his family and help them to reach their home.

OUR MISSION

We plan to achieve our main goal by spreading instruction in each town or ghetto of India through a group of adolescents who are striving to construct and achieve our fantasy of an informed India. YEF is submitted for the YEF is focused on working for the up liftmen of oppressed. Strengthening of the young is the preeminent plan.

Establishment functions as a torchbearer and touches off the lights of trust in obscurity rooms of oppressed youngsters where huge number of dreams reside. YEF attempts to change over each bad dream into vivid dreams by uncovering the ability and ability squashed inside them.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is an important aspect that needs to be understood in depth, especially taking its effects on the vulnerable communities into consideration is crucial to learn about ways to provide a better lifestyle to these communities and the hassles of these communities. When we are willing to emphasise on these vulnerable communities, we are going to be discussing about communities of colour, aged people, persons with disabilities, migrant workers, gender minorities, religious minorities, displaced persons or homeless individuals, children and women. Inequality in a way is intertwined and may decide how severe the impact of global warming and other similar

changes in climate is. While the rich and the privileged largely contribute to climate change, the vulnerable communities are the most effected and are left in a fix to suffer. This is why climate change may not be entirely just confined to an environmental crisis, but is also a social crisis as the inequalities between the rich and poor and the humongous difference in availability to resources to deal with the impact of climate change become evident.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND WOMEN

Climate change disrupts traditional livelihoods, particularly in agriculture, disproportionately affecting women. Women are seen making contributions to the agricultural sector in large proportions, particularly in the developing countries and are responsible for tasks such as food production and water collection. Extreme weather events, such as droughts or floods, can destroy crops, reduce agricultural productivity, and exacerbate food insecurity, putting women's livelihoods at risk.

Water scarcity is a critical consequence of climate change, and women are disproportionately affected by its impact. Women are often responsible for collecting water for domestic use, and as water sources become scarce or polluted, they are forced to travel long distances to secure clean water. This not only poses physical risks but also limits their time for education, income-generating activities, and community engagement.

Climate change has significant implications for women's health as well. Increased temperatures and changing weather patterns contribute to the spread of vector-borne diseases like malaria and dengue fever. Pregnant women and children are vulnerable to these diseases that are a result of climate change. Furthermore, the scarcity of clean water and sanitation facilities increases the risk of women contracting waterborne diseases, affecting their overall well-being. Climate-induced disasters, such as hurricanes, floods, and sea-level rise, force communities to migrate or become displaced of their homes. Women often face higher risks during these situations due to existing gender inequalities. Displacement can lead to increased vulnerability to violence, sexual exploitation, and human trafficking. Women may also lose access to their homes, land, and resources, limiting their economic opportunities and exacerbating gender-based inequalities.

Climate change exacerbates gender disparities by limiting women's participation in decision-making processes. Women are often seen to be underrepresented in climate change negotiations, policy-making bodies, and community-level decision-making. Communities do not let them present their takes on what may be important to handle these situations of crisis. This lack of representation hampers the development of effective and gender-responsive climate policies and actions, hindering progress in addressing the unique challenges faced by women.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND AGED- PEOPLE:

As temperatures rise, heatwaves become more frequent and intense. Take Delhi, for example, the temperature on Delhi is always extreme due to the pollution and global warming which results in frequent heatwaves. Older adults are particularly susceptible to heat-related illnesses and heatstroke. Age-related physiological changes, chronic health conditions, and limited mobility can compromise their ability to regulate body temperature effectively. Additionally, medications and pre-existing conditions or illnesses, altogether may increase their vulnerability. Heatwaves also exacerbate respiratory issues and

cardiovascular problems that the aged are most vulnerable to, leading to increased hospitalizations and mortality rates among the elderly. For example; in Delhi, the average age of death is different compared to other countries where they may be less pollution and a healthier lifestyle.

Climate change is linked with an increase in extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, floods, even cyclones and wildfires. These events pose significant risks to older adults, who may struggle to evacuate or cope with the aftermath and even if there are no immediate impacts, long term impacts are bound to be visible. Disruptions to infrastructure, power outages, and limited access to essential services like healthcare can have severe consequences for the elderly. Evacuation and emergency response plans should consider the specific needs of older adults, including mobility assistance, medication access, and support for those with cognitive impairments. Climate change contributes to poor air quality, primarily through increased air pollution and the sudden occurrences of wildfires. Older adults, especially those with pre-existing respiratory conditions like asthma are more susceptible to respiratory problems exacerbated by poor air quality. Breathing in pollutants can lead to exacerbations of these conditions, respiratory infections, and other respiratory health issues, reducing their overall well-being and quality of life.

Additionally, Climate change impacts can also contribute to social isolation among older adults. Extreme weather events can damage transportation systems, making it difficult for seniors to leave their homes and access social support networks. Displacement due to floods or other disasters can result in a loss of community connections and a sense of belonging which is very crucial among these aged- persons. As a result, instances of mental health degradation will be prominent. Social isolation can lead to increased risks of depression, anxiety, and other mental health disorders among the elderly, further compromising their overall well-being as they may feel lonely. Climate change-related health impacts place additional strain on healthcare systems, affecting the availability and accessibility of healthcare services for older adults. The increased demand for medical resources during extreme weather events and heatwaves can overwhelm hospitals and emergency services as well, making it challenging for older adults to receive timely and appropriate care.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND COMMUNITIES OF COLOUR

Communities of colour, usually addresses the black Americans, Asian Americans, Latino Americans, multiracial Americans etc. These communities are many times seen to be targeted and exploited as due to the racism, their voices are suppressed and therefore, vulnerability amongst them increases. Communities of colour often bear the brunt of environmental injustices. This can be seen in the form of the disproportionate location of polluting industries and toxic waste sites in their neighbourhoods. This exposure to environmental hazards intensifies the health risks faced by these communities. Climate change exacerbates these inequities, as marginalized populations are more likely to live in areas vulnerable to extreme weather events, such as floods or heatwaves, or areas that are abandoned and neglected by the government and so, they possess a lack of necessary resources to adapt or recover effectively. Climate change contributes to a range of health disparities in communities of colour. Poor air quality resulting from pollution and increased heat exacerbates respiratory illnesses, such as asthma, which disproportionately affect minority populations. Limited access to healthcare, combined with higher rates of poverty and systemic barriers caused by racism and inequality further compound the health risks faced by communities of colour in the face of climate change.

Climate change also impacts food systems, leading to increased food insecurity globally. Communities of colour, particularly those in low-income areas, often lack access to affordable, nutritious food. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns can disrupt agricultural production, affecting the availability and affordability of food and may even be a threat to their occupations. Additionally, marginalized communities face limited access to grocery stores and fresh produce, exacerbating the challenges of food insecurity in these populations. Extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, floods, and sea-level rise, pose significant risks to communities of colour, often leading to displacement. These events can devastate homes, infrastructure, and cultural sites, resulting in an increase in homelessness. Displaced communities often face challenges in relocating, finding affordable housing, and preserving their cultural identities, exacerbating the trauma and disruption caused by climate change. This trauma, furthermore, deteriorates their mental well-being.

Due to the unequal treatment, limited financial resources, educational opportunities, and political power their ability to implement sustainable practices and participate in decision-making processes is again, hindered. This lack of representation further perpetuates the cycle of injustice and exacerbates the vulnerability of communities of colour to climate change impacts.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND MIGRANTS:

Climate change is a global crisis that affects various aspects of society, including migrant workers. Migrant workers, who often come from vulnerable populations in search for job opportunities or a better lifestyle, face unique challenges and vulnerabilities in the context of climate change. It is essential to highlight the importance of addressing their specific needs within climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. Climate change can disrupt the livelihoods of migrant workers, particularly those engaged in sectors sensitive to environmental conditions, such as agriculture and fisheries. With climate change, there is a great threat posed to these migrants' occupations to earn a daily wage and support their families. Extreme weather events like droughts, floods, or storms can destroy crops, damage infrastructure, and undermine the availability of employment opportunities. Migrant workers, who often have limited social safety nets and job security, face increased vulnerability to income loss and unemployment as a result.

Climate change can also pose significant health risks to migrant workers. Rising temperatures and heatwaves can lead to heat-related illnesses, particularly for those engaged in outdoor labor and cannot perform these tasks indoors like Farming. Migrant workers may be exposed to prolonged heat exposure without proper protective measures or access to healthcare services. Additionally, changes in climate patterns can contribute to the spread of vector borne diseases and other health hazards, further jeopardizing the well-being of migrant workers. Vector-borne diseases are those caused by virus and the bacteria that is transmitted by vectors and include disease such as malaria, Dengue, Zika Virus etc.

Climate change-induced environmental factors, such as sea-level rise, drought, or desertification, can contribute to forced displacement and migration. Migrant workers, who often lack legal protections and social support systems, may be compelled to move due to the loss of livelihoods, scarcity of resources, or adverse living conditions caused by climate change. Displacement can exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, and will add on to

their struggles, and will result in exposing migrant workers to exploitation, precarious living conditions, and human rights abuses.

Migrant workers, particularly those in irregular or undocumented status, may face heightened social exclusion and discrimination in the context of climate change. Limited access to social protection, healthcare, and legal support can further marginalize them and impede their ability to cope with climate-related challenges. Discrimination based on ethnicity, nationality, or immigration status can exacerbate their vulnerability and limit their access to resources and assistance during climate-related emergencies. Migrant workers often face barriers to meaningful participation in decision-making processes related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Their voices, perspectives, and experiences are often overlooked or disregarded when it comes to policy development, despite being directly affected by climate change impacts. Inclusive and participatory approaches that recognize the rights and contributions of migrant workers are essential in order to ensure their well-being and resilience in the face of climate change.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND HOMELESS PEOPLE:

Homeless people face unique challenges and vulnerabilities in the face of climate change, exacerbating their already precarious living conditions. Homeless individuals are highly exposed to extreme weather conditions such as heatwaves, cold snaps, storms, and floods. Without adequate shelter or protection, they are more vulnerable to heatstroke, hypothermia, and other weather-related health issues. Extreme weather events, intensified by climate change, can lead to a higher risk of injuries, illness, and even death among the homeless population.

Many homeless individuals rely on informal shelters, such as makeshift tents or encampments for temporary housing. Climate change-related disasters like floods or hurricanes can destroy these structures, leaving homeless individuals without shelter and increasing their exposure to the elements. It may also pose a threat to their lives and their family's lives. Disruptions to existing shelters and emergency services during extreme weather events further exacerbate the challenges faced by homeless populations. Climate change impacts water and food systems, which can directly affect homeless individuals. Changes in precipitation patterns can reduce access to clean drinking water, while disruptions in food production and distribution can lead to food scarcity and increased food prices. Homeless people often rely on public facilities, community kitchens, or food assistance programs to gain a basic access to food, which can be strained or unavailable during climate related emergencies.

Homeless individuals face increased health risks due to climate change impacts. Exposure to extreme temperatures, poor air quality, and unsanitary conditions can exacerbate existing health conditions such as malnutrition and lead to the spread of infectious diseases. Access to healthcare is often limited for homeless populations as they are neglected and not treated well in many societies, making it difficult to receive necessary medical attention, preventive care, and treatment for climate-related health issues. Climate change-induced events, such as rising sea levels, wildfires, or floods, can lead to displacement, affecting homeless populations

disproportionately. Displacement disrupts their already unstable living situations and makes it harder for them to access support services or find alternative housing.

CONCLUSION

Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive approaches that prioritize the unique needs and vulnerabilities of homeless populations. This includes providing emergency shelter, access to clean water and food, healthcare services, and inclusive urban planning that ensures the inclusion of homeless individuals in climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. By recognizing and addressing the impact of climate change on homeless populations, we can work towards a more just and sustainable future for all.

RESOURCES

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