

## IMPACT AND EMERGENCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE SOCIO-HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

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### ABSTRACT

*In this paper we will consider how the environment affects man, both from a social perspective, in the sense of daily life, and from an economic perspective, in the sense of technological changes that can affect the biodiversity of the environment. In the first part we will approach some philosophical*

*perspectives on human nature and the way in which the environment outlines the society as well as the individual. Furthermore, we will highlight the effects on the environment, the adaptability of both man and the animal and plant kingdom alike - having as reference the O.N.U Conference of 2015 Parties.*

### INTRODUCTION

Scientific positivism was the one who introduced, at the level of perception, the idea that man is separate from society, being an „empty subject” or „a monade”, if we think of Leibniz.

However, since antiquity, Aristotle was the one who claimed that ”man outside society can only be an animal”. Thus, from philosophy and beyond from sociology, an anthropological way has reached a psycho-somatic perspective, in the sense that man has not been separated from society, being thus integrated and seen together with the social environment.

Maybe the most relevant to this debate is Heidegger who calls the man „Dasein, that is, the subject in the crowd”. The thinker uses the hermeneutical method, a method that later on was taken over and adapted epistemologically in the field of low sciences, even within artificial intelligence one. At the same time, it is relevant to this discourse that the hermeneutic shows us the human dependence on utensils and the fact that the world is symbolically correlated.

Simplier said, biodiversity is a symbolic projection of man in the sense that fundamental values merge over all areas. In this way, the environmental discourse is ultimately ethical. In the applied ethics, the impact, the effects, the social, the nature - are the essential working tools that seek an axiological approach. In this way, conventions, assemblies, conferences on the environment topic ultimately resemble a discussion of values, so they are positioned hermeneutically in the space of axiology.

The environment influences man, but the discussion in post-modernity is about how much man influences the environment; for strictly economic thinking, only pecuniary, not axiological, comes into contact with the moral values.

Scientists fear irreversible effects, such as: repeated extreme events - cyclones, droughts, etc. - the decline in agricultural yield, the disappearance of some species. At +2 Celsius degrees, sea level will increase by 40 cm to 2100, but at + 4-5 Celsius degrees, by 80 cm and will continue to ascend. It is believed

that the world can adapt to the extra 2 degrees Celsius.

The amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere has reached a dangerous level. Planet Earth has passed another symbolic threshold that signifies global warming. This year, however, the CO<sub>2</sub> level in September was 400 p / m, this has not happened for more than 3.5 million years, according to research. Carbon dioxide has a negative effect on our planet's health. It dissolves in large quantities of water. This also affects the

life cycle of smaller organisms. It can also turn into acid, becoming even more dangerous. In order to reduce the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere, it takes several centuries to considerably reduce the use of carbon-dependent energy resources.

By investing in renewable energy sources, consumers can support the development of clean energies that will reduce the impact on the environment and increase energy independence.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

The research approach was based on hermeneutical, heuristic and meta-heuristic methods. Starting from the hermeneutical approach, we set the empirical coordinates according to the sociological data, but also the hermeneutical phenomena transposed into the research. In this way, the context became interdisciplinary, and the epistemological discussion of resources and the environment was well formulated and scientifically framed.

We have used for this scientific debate the following authors: Jean-Noël Kapferer, *Rumors: The World's Oldest Information Center*, Humanitas Publishing House, Bucharest, 2006, pg. 252-253; George A. Akerlof, Robert J. Shiller, *Animal Spirits: How Human Psychology Influences the Economy and What It*

*Means for Global Capitalism*, Publica, București, 2010, pg. 27-50; Tzvetan Todorov, *Common Life: Essay of General Anthropology*, Humanitas Publishing House, Bucharest, 2009, pg. 111; Martin Heidegger, *Being and Time*, Humanitas, Bucharest, 2003, pg. 196-245

***Bioterra University's energy policy*** is based on:

- the EU2020 biodiversity strategy, which provides for a 20/20/20 target, ie 20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, 20% green energy use, 20% energy efficiency increase;
- the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris on December 12, 2015, the parties reached a new global climate change agreement: limiting global warming "well below" 2 ° C.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Climate change is a very important global problem today. Unless urgent action is taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions globally by implementing renewable energy technologies, global warming is likely to exceed 2 ° C above pre-industrial levels and could even reach 5 ° C until the end of the century. This would have a major impact on the natural aspect and on human everyday life.

The European Directive of 2005, known under the term "20/20/20", states that by 2020 the EU must reduce its emissions by 20% and produce 20% of the total renewable energy.

The UN Climate Change Conference in Paris on December 12, 2015, the parties reached a new global climate change agreement: limiting global warming "well below" 2 ° C.

At +2 degrees, sea level will increase by 40 cm to 2100, but at + 4-5 degrees, by 80 cm and will continue to ascend.

The Climate and Energy Policy Framework for 2030 is designed to contribute to the EU's approach to issues such as:

- a commitment to continue reducing greenhouse gas emissions by setting a 40% reduction target by 2030 compared to 1990 levels;
- a target for renewable energy of at least 27% of energy consumption, with flexibility for Member States to set national targets;
- improved energy efficiency by bringing about eventual changes to the Energy Efficiency Directive;

- reform of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme to include a market-stability reserve;
- key energy price indices, diversification of supply, interconnections between different Member States and technological developments, in order to measure progress towards a more competitive, safer and more sustainable energy system;
- a new governance framework for reporting by Member States, based on coordinated and evaluated national plans at EU level.

We have used for this scientific debate on Bioterra University's energy policy: Nicolae Marian - „Green tourism model implemented in the Comorova - Neptun forest”, within National Tourism Forum, 2012.

## CONCLUSIONS

Bioterra University, through its long-term energy policy, wants investment in renewable energy sources (photovoltaic panels, wind turbines, solar panels) to achieve energy independence in student tourist and student complexes, while reducing electricity consumption by replacing incandescent bulbs with LED-SMD, electric and induction hobs.

It turns out that the renewable resources we use are part of the green category, thus contributing to the reduction of carbon footprint. These aspects were disseminated among the students through the specialized courses of the Faculty of Consumer Protection and Environment, as well as through the

concrete actions of the European projects accessed through the relevant Ministries: Environment, Tourism and Labor.

The research is carried out in its own laboratories for the study of renewable energies, environmental protection, both at the headquarters in Bucharest and in the bases of practice (mountain, sea, Danube Delta).

It is worth mentioning the investment in the qualified human resource, the specialists having training / study tours in both Europe and China.

The formation of an **"Eco" consciousness** circumscribed to the concept: *"Earth is life and energy for all"* is the policy of high-ranking nobility.

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