Humanity concern in Naomi Klein's This Changes Everything: Capitalism vs. Climate

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Introduction

This Changes Everything: Capitalism vs. the Climate is Naomi Klein's fourth non-fiction work. She was born in Montreal, Canada on May, 1970. She is an author and social activist, who is known for her political analyses and criticism of corporate globalization. She received the 2014 Hilary Western Writer's Trust Prize for Non-fiction for This Changes Everything: Capitalism vs. the Climate. It was published in September 2014 by Simon and Schuster. Klein was an award-winning journalist, syndicated columnist, and bestseller The Shock Doctrine: The Rise of Disaster Capitalism. Her first book, No Logo: Taking Aim at the Brand Bullies was also an international bestseller.

Klein's Argument with Climate Change

Expect the difficult-even radical-lowdown on the scariest topic of all: climate change and the hard choices she finds that humanity must make to salvage civilization. Today's economic models run counter to saving society. Environmental issues are common in a technological world. The climate change is one of the big issues in Canada's environmental condition. What is meant by climate? Climate is both a consequence and a demonstration of the workings of complex processes in the atmosphere, the oceans and on land. As a result of the unequal heating of the earth's surface by the sun, an atmospheric circulation pattern is developed and maintained. Thus, the climate change is not a scientific but also manmade disaster.

Much of this book is concerned with showing that powerful and well-financial right-wing think-tanks and lobby groups lie behind the denial of climate change in recent years. There is not much reasonable doubt as to the finds of science on the subject. As a result of human activities to a large-scale of climate change is under way. Government have backed off from previous climate commitments, and environmental concerns have slipped down the policy agenda to a point at which in many contexts they are treated as practically irrelevant. She also told that humanity is too greedy and selfish to rise to their challenge. She argues, it is a civilizational wake-up call, a powerful message delivered in the language of fires, floods, storms, and droughts.

Climate change isn't just another issue to be neatly filed between taxes and health care. It's an alarm that calls us to fix an economic system that is already failing us in many ways. Klein meticulously builds the case for how massively reducing our greenhouse emissions is our best chance to simultaneously reduce gaping inequalities, re-imagine our broken democracies, and rebuild our gutted

local economies. And she demonstrates precisely why the market has not-and cannot-fix the climate crisis but will instead make things worse, with ever more extreme ecologically damaging extraction methods, accompanied by rampant disaster capitalism. The struggle for a sustainable world is really a fight against capitalism.

Naomi Klein argues that capitalism has finally gone too far. Globalization was bad enough-but global warming is even worse. Capitalism is now changing the world very literally, altering the planet's climate and threatening to destroy the prospect of a livable future on earth. As the climate change, everything else is going to change whether we like it or not. Thus the duty to change the world deliberately is more urgent than ever before.

For the first time, Klein saw that climate change is not an abstract, science matter, and that it's far too important to be left to the knit-your-own. Her proposals for what she calls "a politics based on reconnection" involve real, ordinary, active humans, working in properly modern complex societies. Climate action is in fact a massive job creator as well as a community builder and source of hope. As she explains, the impact of capitalism, human greed, selfishness, and the ever-increasing addiction to profit and growth continue to dig humanity deeper and deeper into possible climatologically oblivion. She also explains how a new process of rebuilding and reinventing the collective, the communal, the commons, and the civil might, after many decades of attack and neglect, begin a new era of natural worldwide climate cycles that would no longer be caused by human folly.

Climate change is important, but it's boring, so it's hard to communicate properly. Making things even harder is that we have very powerful industries with a vested interest in the status quo that are muddying the waters by filling the media with stories that aim to confuse people about the science. There's also the fact that it's harder to make a compelling story if we have to stick to the facts-and they are complex-than if you can just make stuff up, like the climate deniers do routinely. One problem with policies that attempt to recover the full costs of environmental services from users is that they may be regressive-there is some evidence that the cost of environmental policies as a fraction of income has been greater for lower income groups than for higher income groups.

Canada should continue to play an active role towards the development of a multilateral approach to dealing with global pollution problems. As consumption levels increase, particularly in the rapidly growing economies of Asia, severe pressure will be placed on the global environment. Carbon emissions will increase biodiversity will be threatened, the health of the oceans will be placed in jeopardy, and there will be further pressure on the ozone layer. Canada will be confronted with a series ethical dilemma about how to reconcile its wealth with significant human suffering in other parts of the world.

All of which is clearly meant to convey in no uncertain terms that climate change literally changes everything for today's society. It threatens to turn the mythical human conquest of nature on its head, endangering present-day civilization and throwing doubt on the long-term survival of Home Sapiens. The source of the close circle is not the planet, which operates according to natural laws, but rather economic and social system in which we live, which treats natural limits as mere barriers to surmount. Hence, the change that Klein is most concerned with, and to which her book points is not climate change itself, but the radical social transformation that must be carried out in order combat it. Klein argues in effect for system change not climate change-the name adopted by the current ecosocialist movement in the United States.

The core argument of This Changes Everything is a historical one. If climate change had been addressed seriously in the 1960s, when scientists first raised the issue in a major way, or event in the late 1980s and early 90s, when James Hansen gave his famous testimony in Congress on global warming the Intergovernmental Panel on climate change was first established, and Kyoto Protocol introduced, the problem could conceivably have been addressed without a complete shakeup of the system. At that historical movement, Klein suggests, it would still have been possible to cut emissions by at most 2 percent a year.

Over 586 billion metric tons of carbons have been emitted into the atmosphere. To avoid a 2 c (3.6 F) increase in global average temperature-the edge of the cliff for the –it is necessary to stay below a trillion metric tons in cumulative carbon emissions. Elizabeth Kolbert, writing for the New York Review of books, quickly lets us know that she has not come to praise Klein but burry her. Klein's references to conservation, "managed degrowth," and the need to shrink humanity's ecological footprint, Kolbert says, are all non-marketable ideas, to be condemned on straight forwardly capitalist-consumerist principles.

Therefore these statements and others views are only gave a temporary solutions and one should against or praise others views about the environmental issues. Klein says capitalism is now changing the world but it is not true acceptance. How science shows that human activity causes climate change, it is really true facts. Though we want to change the human activity, it will be changes everything, not only the climate change but also the capitalism, and other environmental issues and all the literal problems in the world.

The world is naturally good but created bad environmental of such a diverged activities. When scientific and technological progress seems to be making mankind less constrained by the natural environment, and in particular, less vulnerable to unexpected climate events. Everyone's mind scope is very difficult to understand, their cells are growing up the fast in the childhood. In this stage is very important to learned the life studies, because they are understood our self and how to face the technological world. Klein's arguments are talks about the humanity concerned views but it brought on ordinary

solutions. Climate change is complex process in the atmosphere. Capitalism was never cleaned everything. It will taking as a profit making and they are not going beyond the level of widening to control every issues.

Conclusion

Education should be changes everything, not only the environmental problems but also any literal problems in the world. Now a day's Canada faces many environmental issues but the climate change is to be considered one important. If the education should be good which means to taught the humanity concern. Now they done only theoretical concern not a practical session, so the peoples are not well aware of such problems. If the education is good that country was never faces any problems considered to be a high. Every new born baby is growing up their motherhood very sweet and tasty, after that they will shape by their parent and the society also. Every parent are not well aware of everything and not to spent more times to their child's, so the teacher as their second parents should take aware of that child's life. Why the education is very important means to enjoy the world literally and also scientifically. Some uneducated people's are achieved, but the technological world some more difficult to come across everything. So education must be very important to acknowledge the world view. In this world whatever we can think or do, but it will be not affected our self and others. Why we need the education, it should be changes everything in this world is a question to everyone. Childhood is a key to activate the right direction to control their mind. Thus, Klein argues Capitalism should changes such a environmental issues including the climate change. It is good, but Education is a base to changes everything.

Reference

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