Middle-East`s Political Machine Treatment of Climate Change

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Abstract: This research is to discuss how the society thought about the regional politicians treats and tackle of climate change. Base for analysing the society indicated that there was a low acceptance in politicians' based on political sciences students and scholars opinions that climate change was occurring and an even lower acceptance that it was the result of human activity. However, the low acceptance reflected a high level of uncertainty among politician rather than widespread open skepticism. The uncertainty among the political community could be attributable to scientific discrepancies about causes of climate change and the potential outcomes. The results indicate that trust in the regional Middle-East`s political and has been undermined by these discrepancies and the perception that politicians are using climate change to pursue their own agendas. The validity of the measurement is found at 94% which is significantly higher. With only 85 and 75% of survey respondents believing that the region politician have not easy to understand climate change information, there was a clear need to reconsider communication strategies for the dissemination of political information in universities and institutes.
Results suggest that minimal adaptive responses of regional politician to changes in local climate, current and past extreme changes in temperature, water scarcity and dust storm seasons support results that indicate society did not prioritize climate change as an economic imperative.

Keywords : Climate change, middle east politician, uncertainty, political machine,

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Introduction

The global warming controversy concerns the debate over the existence of global warming, its causes and effects, and what (if any) actions should be taken. In the scientific literature, there is a strong consensus that global surface temperatures have increased in recent decades and that the trend is caused primarily by human-induced emissions of greenhouse gases.[1][2][3] No scientific body of national or international standing disagrees with this view,[3] though a few organizations hold non-committal positions.[4] Disputes over the key scientific facts of global warming are now more prevalent in the popular media than in the scientific literature, where such issues are treated as resolved, and more in the United States than globally.[4]Can a political approach to the climate issue have an education practical impact? Parliament of ethics is famed for the lurid and complex scenarios they invent to test out their ethical principles. What would be the ethically right thing for parliaments, politician and governments do? It is important to note that the category of regulated entities will likely include colleges and universities.

Accordingly, the research team has compiled a list of the questions commonly posed the political sciences educated community about climate change and politics. The team, using well found knowledge of the present state of the art, has composed a response to these questions that summarizes today's knowledge and assesses the task ahead to provide an answer. It is the project team`s hope that this effort will help the politician determine how best to acquire a valid scientific foundation that can then support sound public policy **[5]**

Finally, there is a theoretical stamp in the sense that our conceptual tools for the regional politician to handle problems of this character and magnitude are not sufficient. For example, very limited the regional government takes action on climate change as a threat to the environment and human health approaches to the evaluation of policies for climate change and other large-scale intergenerational problems for that matter. [5]

The governments of developing nations and the world's wealthy citizens end up acting like the dubious Dashwoods, persuading themselves that they are taking serious steps and acting for the best while keeping the vast majority of the inheritance to themselves. [6]

The suggestion is increasingly heard that we should at least be researching these alternatives vigorously in case - for want of an adaptation on carbon emissions - we come to need them. Doesn't such preparation make it likelier that governments will feel less pressure to agree carbon reductions since there is a Plan B? Furthermore, if we do need a Plan B, why is politician a good candidate when one could imagine alternatives (such as renewable energy encouragement) without the likely side effects of many government proposals? Here, the politician makes a very strong case for submitting all proposals for engineering to a strict ethical or public-interest review. [7]

Overall, this study makes a strong case for highlighting and insisting on the ethical dimensions of the climate problem, and his warnings about buck-passing and the dangerous appeal of moral corruptions hit home. But there remains a worry that strong ethical claims do not always get transformed into strong political positions. It is impressive to see how convincingly the climate issue can be rewritten as primarily an ethical problem, but the practical impact of having done so remains to be demonstrated. The objectives of the research are to understand what the political community thought about climate change, climate change science and the associated issues. Perceptions and decisions that contribute an influence were identified.

Methodology

The research team asked questions for the educated and familiar community to establish what the Middle-east politician thought about climate change and the potential impacts.

Did scholars and students think?

Q1• the Middle-east`s politician tackling climate change solely as an environmental issue?

Q2• that climate change represented a tangible threat to their businesses and lifestyle?

Q3• the middle-East`s politician finds adaptive solutions to climate change impacts?

In this investigation, political science scholar and student groups are considered with 210 of sample size is shown in Table (1).

The research sought to ascertain if climate change skepticism was present in educating peoples' communities at levels that could undermine pro-active adaptation. It draws on both quantitative and quality methods of data collection to examine the perceptions that educated people have on climate change [8]. The qualitative study was undertaken before the quantities research using semi-structured in-depth interviews with a small number of the scholar and students. This research was conducted to ensure that all relevant variables were included in the survey. The main body of the research was carried out using a structured survey instrument. The survey was conducted primarily via personal intercepts during the days between September-October 2012. The particular levels of students and scholars were chosen from faculty of political sciences, because they afforded access to large numbers of potential subjects as well as being representative of the diversity of educated levels in politics and climate that comprise education industrial sectors of the region. [9], [10] (Belting 2003; Wardell–Johnson 2005).

Results and Discussion

The reliability coefficient of Cronbach's Alpha is considered to be "acceptable" when it is about 70% or higher in most social science researchers. Table (1) shows the result of this test in the current study which is 89% .The validity of the measurement is found at 94% which is higher , also.

Table 1: Reliability coefficients

No of Cases	No of Items	Alpha	Validity
210	3	.89	0.94

The effective dissemination of climate change information is likely to be contingent on the trust earned Credibility of university authorization by educating people. Most Iraqi society had serious Doubts about the government. Discussion

comments from community such as "climate Change" is underscoring the prevailing cynicism among Iraqi community especially farmers of government motives and the integrity of climate change policy strategies.

Table 2: Do the politician tackling climate change solely as an environmental issue?

Status	Agree %	Disagree %	Uncertain %
Scholar	10	85	5.0
Students	8.3	75	16.7

Table (2) indicates the respondent weighted means of the questions for each individual group as well as for the total sample. The sense of disengagement that community people perceived was reflected in their comments and responses to the government's role in climate change. A scholar and student respondent observed: "Government needs to be more responsible…. It needs to take charge. It's more than economic issues. Social issues need to be into account." Only 80% of scholar and students believed the government has no climate change policy. Many scholars and students (85 and 75%) indicated that middle-east political authority has no policy being formed with due consideration of all relevant issues and 94% believed that some politicians would use climate change to further political agendas.

Table 3: The respondent weighted means

Status	Parameter	Q1	Q2	Q3
Scholar	Mean	3.00	3.00	2.75
	No	30	30	30
	SD	0	0	0.532
Student	Mean	2.52	3.00	2.75
	No	180	180	180
	SD	0.358	0	0.607

The attitudes of the groups referring to the Likert triple scale are founded and collected in a table (3)

Table 4: The attitudes for the groups

	Scholars	Students	All
Q1	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree
Q2	Agree	Agree	Agree
Q3	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree

Successful dissemination of climate change information and adaptive technologies in political community may depend on the credibility science has with political community.

Results indicate trust was an issue with results indicating that 10 and 8 % of scholar and respectively feel that middle-east`s politician were using climate change to pursue personal funding agendas. It should be noted that the scholar and students agree for Q2 and disagree for Q1 and Q3 that thought "government should significantly increase climate change adaptation research"(Table 4).

Results point towards a perception of conflicting and biased information that is contributing to scholars and students and the political community people's uncertainty about the usefulness of science-based climate change information and therefore Political community uncertainty in relation to human induced climate change.

People from university (scholar and students) were high inclined to accept that the observed changes in local climate were related to climate change (Table 1).

Conclusions

Research shows that the most political community of Middle-East does not feel a personal connection to climate change. They are aware of it, they may even rank it as a concern, but they do not perceive it as a near-term priority on par with, say, the economic downturn or the need to reform infrastructure services such as electricity or job availability. In fact, despite scientists' calls for urgent action, climate change has slipped to the bottom of the list of politician's agenda of all regional government's priorities.

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