Critical Security Approach to Climate Change with an Emphasis on Marginalized Global Inequalities

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Introduction

While political and military issues remain critical in a broader sense, the concept of peace and security extends to economic and social threats, including poverty, communicable diseases, and environmental degradation. All of these are significant factors in undermining security. From an environmental perspective, environmental management integration into the more comprehensive development and humanitarian framework is no longer an option but an imperative of peace and security. In modern countries, the political, security, and other interests of citizens are modeled, transformed, gained in a content day by day, following the general changes of civilization. Today, security in environmental protection and preservation is one of the most critical security factors in the modern world. Until recently, climate change was a scientific phenomenon, the cause of which has not been scientifically confirmed. However, measurements and monitoring of trends in climatic parameters and their analysis undoubtedly show that the anthropogenic factor is the dominant cause of current climate change.

The emphasis is on the humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental dimensions of security, with the unquestionable importance of the principles of equality and the promotion of democracy. Various mechanisms are used, and the most demanding and most intensive are international interventions aimed at stopping conflicts. The complexity of their launch, the justification criteria, the principle of sovereignty, international stability - all these are questions that need to be answered before the international intervention. The cessation of conflict is not enough to establish long-term stability unless post-conflict construction and sustainable development follow. It is evident in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Rwanda, Iraq, and Afghanistan. The interaction of several factors almost always causes states of acute threats such as famine, conflict, and socio-political instability. The potential damage and extent of victimization are estimated. Present action and lack of action on climate change are likely to be the most difficult transnational environmental crimes" (White, 2011: 36). For criminologists dealing with global warming environmental and social, the damage resulting from it does not currently exist a washed body of international or domestic law which offers a legal framework for bringing this damage within the confines of criminology.

Furthermore, for many populations and communities that are socially marginalized and with insufficient natural resources, human security will continue to be progressively threatened as these climate changes take hold.

Some of these effects are immediately visible and occur very quickly, such as situations where typhoons destroy entire settlements and communities in seconds; Others take place gradually, so drought leads to crop destruction and leaves people without food and income, which further leads to changes in demographics and creates forced migrations and increased urbanization (UN, 2019). In addition to the most apparent effects reflected in health problems and the emergence of infectious diseases, climate change also directly affects the economic sector. Climate change is slowing economic growth by causing changes in ecosystems and terms of resource availability. It further affects economic growth through supply-demand relationships, then in terms of damage or increased investment in infrastructure, and finally, reduces the opportunities to create new jobs. Historical development shows that the drip economy does not exist, which means that not everyone benefits from economic growth. Social cohesion is essential for the economy's success because social and political unrest threatens its stability and prevents additional investment and growth. In the modern world, under the pressure of liberalization and the pursuit of greater profitability, the principles of social justice are sometimes neglected, although they are guaranteed by the constitutional order of almost all democratic countries in the world. International organizations, such as the United Nations, the World Bank, and the European Union institutions, point to the importance of human development and social justice and call for reflection on the future to promote social cohesion, as a new value of quality coexistence in the community (Pavisic, 2016). All of the above harms the economy and the economy of the country and directly harms human security.

When we talk about environmental security, the author focuses on the connection between environmental and human security changes regarding global inequalities. Discussions on environmental security are essential for the geopolitics of climate change because climate change can lead to degradation of ecosystems and human habitats, can lead to droughts, global warming, floods, storms, can endanger agriculture, horticulture, livestock, fisheries, and even lead to violent conflicts. According to Homer-Dixon, a lead author linking environmental degradation and violent conflict, disputes over environmental degradation are likely to lead to ethnic conflicts caused by migration, to social divisions caused by environmental scarcity, and to civil conflicts caused by environmental scarcity affecting life, economic activity, elite behavior, and state responses. Homer-Dixon's research points to the danger of major wars and other conflicts that can lead to environmental destruction and can play a crucial role in destabilized states, leading to the provision of shelter terrorists or criminal groups. It can lead to new geostrategic images in individual regions (Haldén, 2007). In some conflict regions, there is also a connection with terrorist activities.

It is also important to note that climate change and population growth, ozone holes,

and biodiversity loss fall under environmental safety (Dalby, 2007). Environmental security was introduced as a term by the UN. Title Critical Security Studies arose from discussions during and after conferences Strategies in Conflict: A Critical Approach to Security Studies Held at York University in Toronto in 1994. K. Krause and M. Williams used the title as the title of their book Critical Security Studies: Concepts and Cases that opened the door to developing new self-aware, critical security perspectives. According to Krause and Williams, the main task of Critical Security Studies was to be reconsidered reference object of security, thinking about security in a broader context than that implies only military security and a change in the very way of studying security alongside the rejection of the presumption of objectivity contained in traditional approaches (Mutimer, 2010). Although the critical attitude towards previous security studies resonated very quickly in academic and intellectual circles and has attracted scholars from a variety of theoretical perspective, an attempt to define it more broadly new direction of modern security study within Critical Studies as the umbrella name for all approaches is not he officially stayed. Instead, across Europe and the U.S., intellectual currents are opening up new debates to develop separate security studies within several perspectives and topics.

Critical Security Studies are established through scientists from Aberystwyth and their sympathizers as separate schools of thought. "Booth, Jones and their colleagues from the (so-called) Welsh school advocate the creation of a special critical security theory" (Mutimer, 2010) whose ideas should be based on the post-Marxist theory of international relations derived from Frankfurt schools. Critical security studies see states as unreliable in providing security, and they differ too much from each other, which is why state-based security theories like reference objects cannot be complete (Booth, 1991). Instead, it needs to focus on security put individuals, especially those to whom the current world order is the source of insecurity and prevents stability and prosperity (Buzan & Hansen, 2009).

Human security is a broad term consisting of two categories - "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want." The first term represents a broader definition and includes threats such as famine, infection, repression, and protection from a sudden disaster. The term is supported by the UNDP Development Report in 1944, by the Japanese Government, and the Commission on Human Security. The second term emphasizes threats to the individual (e.g., drug trafficking, mines, ethnic conflicts, dysfunction of the state, trade-in small arms). The "freedom from want" approach focuses on the immediate necessity and is therefore supported by the Canadian Government and the European Union (EU). The Social report, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1994 expanded the conceptualization of security and rehabilitated two fundamental freedoms of the 1945 United Nations Charter: "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear." It is possible to single out seven related human security elements: economic security, food security,

health security, environmental security, personal security, social security, and political security. As for international political relations, they are strongly influenced by climate change such as melting ice, heatstroke, floods, fires, and the like. Although the climate crisis leaves no country or community unaffected, its social impacts affect the world's most marginalized inequalities. Thus, minorities and indigenous peoples are already acutely feeling its consequences before many other communities.

Pluralism and social constructivism have opened up new perspectives in the study of security. The study of human security occupies an increasing space, and more attention is to the individual's security. According to the UN report, the two major components of human security are freedom from fear, meaning protection against physical violence, and freedom from want, addressing poverty (UN, 1992). The emergence of a new approach in critical security studies in the 1990s has expanded and deepened the notion of security. Security challenges are no longer considered military and non-military phenomena that existentially threaten states and other entities. The notion of human security evolved from a political and security shift in the post- Cold War period. New forms of conflict have emerged that have changed the notion of security and conventional notions of war.

The democracy, in its arrival, as a promise in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, implies everyone, without restrictions. Everyone who is not the same and not related, but on the contrary, is singular in his human form. This promise is deeply connected with the belief in a different social and international order that will enable the world to be equally developed, be ruled by peace and the absence of poverty, and that everyone has the right to such an order to have the right to rights. It is up to us to ask ourselves seventy-two years later why this promise seems not only unbelievable but almost ironic today.

The analytical in-depth literature review highlights knowledge and research gaps and identifies relevant initiatives. The multidisciplinary approach explores future research's potential that could lead to more insights into the importance of the correspondence between political, economic, social, environmental, and security actors in global societies for the harmonization, systemic transformation, and improvement of the normative solutions.

Climate Change and Human Security

Pluralism and social constructivism have opened up new perspectives in the study of security. The study of human security occupies an increasing space and more attention to the individual's security. It is a clear departure from the conventional understanding of security. It is based on poststructuralist and constructivist theoretical concepts. This approach raised some fundamental questions about the state as a possible source of insecurity for citizens, the state's responsibility for security, and the international community's role in internal conflicts. It redefined the state's role as a reference object of

security, the nature of threats, and the scope of security, and epistemological shifts are also manifested in respect for ideas, values, and social norms, thus rejecting scientific object epistemological positivism. The Copenhagen School approach is defined in the book Security: A new framework for analysis (Buzan et al. 2018). There are two main elements to this school: the sectoral approach to the study of security, which Buzan set out in his book People, States and Fear (1991), and Waever's concept of securitization. Buzan's account of the five security sectors - political, environmental, economic, social, and military - is a well-known analytical framework, while the concept of securitization treats security as a product of the speech act. It is precisely sectoral analysis, which epistemologically does not belong to critical studies' postpositivism, which makes the Copenhagen School the main departure from critical security studies.

Inspired by the theses of the Frankfurt School, especially the works of Jürgen Habermas, proponents of a critical approach to security consider it necessary to establish such a theory which will encourage "emancipatory potential in interaction and communication" (Buzan & Hansen, 2009: 207 according to Wyn Jones, 2005: 223). Booth points out that emancipation is needed, not only in analyzes and political practices but also as a significant aspect of individual security. Emancipation at the level of individuals and groups will emerge from developing a secure political society and globally. Given that "security means the absence of threats" and emancipation it means "freeing people from the physical and human limitations that prevent them from exercising what they freely chose to do," what they create proper security is "emancipation, not power or order" (Booth, 1991: 319). Despite the proliferation of academic papers dedicated to rethinking security, much of the literature criticizing the Cold War approach to security remains devoted to conceptual issues, or as Ken Booth explained it, "thinking about thinking" instead of "performing thinking" (Bilgin, 1999: 31 according to Booth, 1997: 114). In contrast, political orientation has the task of increasing security through emancipation policy and community network development at all levels (Mutimer, 2010).

Human security, in its broadest sense, encompasses much more than the absence of violent conflict. It includes human rights, good governance, opportunities for quality education, health care, and the creation of conditions for each individual to have the opportunity and freedom of choice in realizing their potential. Every step in this direction is also a step towards poverty reduction, economic progress, and conflict prevention. The absence of any form of deprivation, the absence of Fear, and the freedom of future generations to inherit a healthy natural environment, are interrelated components of both human and national security (Brozovic et al., 2011).

Environmental security includes a complex of conditions, phenomena, and actions that ensure the ecological balance on Earth at the local, regional, and global levels; exclusion of any human activity that has a detrimental effect on the environment, a situation in

which there is no danger of causing damage to the natural environment and the health of the population. Environmental security has no boundaries and is a global problem, task, and obligation. An example of the extent to which climate change can have on the concept of human security can be seen in the following examples. At the same time, climate change is causing state fragility, poverty, social and economic disparities, and a combination of increasing the likelihood of conflict. Conflicts and forced migrations are more likely to occur in already sensitive and fragile states (McLeman, 2018). In this way, the already unstable situations will worsen even more, and with the further weakening of the state, the governments will not have the resources and opportunities to resolve them.

A. Giddens states that although climate change could lead to international cooperation between states, there are more substantial interests that encourage division. This division can best be explained by the example of the melting of Arctic ice. When the area was exclusively covered in ice and used for scientific research, cooperation between the states was high. However, as it became increasingly possible that new oil, gas, and mineral resources could be found in the area, cooperation ceased, and there was a division of interests and tensions among the countries that had been cooperating until then. Energy shortages are another consequence of climate change that could lead to military conflicts and jeopardize security and disrupt international cooperation. Reducing emissions could lead to a struggle among states for resources, and political leaders could use climate change to gain or retain power (Giddens, 2009). The agricultural sector is directly affected by weather conditions, and if these conditions are unfavorable, it will negatively affect crops, which is further reflected in reduced yields and further reduced export capacities. The increase in temperature has led to an increase in fungal diseases and pests that reduce crop production. Food security also builds on agricultural production and is linked: from shortening the production season, lack of irrigation water, loss of fertile soil due to desertification or floods, to supply chain problems (Advisory Committee on the Microbiological Safety of Food, 2018). In central Nigeria, this forgotten conflict, years of fighting between livestock and farmers, has killed more than 60,000 people in the last fifteen years - almost four times more than the terrorist organization Boko Haram. So climate change is a threat, and livestock farmers in Nigeria have fewer meadows to graze (Hein, 2018). We can conclude that the effects of climate change and other social, economic, and political components contribute to the spread of violent conflicts. This topic is not new, but it is becoming more and more serious. As early as 2008, psychologist H. Welzer warned in his book "Climate Wars" of the social order collapse due to climate change.

Simultaneously, the effects of climate change from drought to floods are not only felt local. Moreover, extreme weather events affect the growth of food prices globally, which increases the risk of conflict. Every time the price of food on the world market increases,

there are demonstrations, unrest, and then permanent social and political instability in thirty to forty countries at the same time. D. Smith cites North Africa and the Middle East: "In Syria, Egypt, and Yemen, climate change is recognized in the mosaic of causes of conflict." Thus, Syria is an ideal example of how climate change causes conflict: the world's most considerable drought in the mid-2000s.

Furthermore, we can problematize the frequency of migrations, i.e., mass escapes from changing environments. It is obvious: the economic and thus social consequences of climate change are dramatic. "On average, all regions will lose about ten percent of economic performance, tropical countries up to twenty percent - due to global warming, declining productivity in the agricultural sector, but also due to declining labor productivity - significant figures" (Kalkul, 2016). Moreover, global warming is likely to be more than 2 ° C by 2060 compared to pre-industrial levels and could rise to 5 ° C by the end of the century (EU Council, 2020). The most significant causes of large population migrations are, for the most part, security, social and economic-propaganda nature. These causes are mostly induced through crises, wars, and military interventions of leading countries Of the West, guided exclusively by neoliberal capitalism's values and logic, caused in many world regions has moved millions of poor, displaced, disenfranchised, and vulnerable to leave their home countries searching for a new life. However, the principle of non-refoulment is a fundamental principle defined by the Convention Relating to Refugees in 1951. Protects refugees outside the country of origin from being forcibly returned to an area is the likelihood of being persecuted, tortured, or killed. Article 33 of the Convention reads: "No Contracting State may expel or return a refugee, in any way, to an area where his or her life or liberty would be endangered by care- not racial, religious, or national affiliation or because of belonging to a particular social group or because of a political one opinions."

If entire regions become impoverished in a globalized world, this can increase migration and cause congestion within a country's borders or increase tensions internationally. We can recall the refugee debate in Germany, where in a relatively short period, a year, two days, a million people came to the country, which brought great fragility and instability to politics. Thus, in 2018, in Saxony (which became one of the right-wing strongholds of parties fiercely opposed to migration in Germany), in the city of Chemnitz, demonstrated first hundreds and then thousands of anti-immigrant protesters - after a series of violent clashes that followed because two immigrants killed a German. The arrest warrant of one of the suspects found its way to ultra-rightist groups (the Pro Chemnitz group, the AFD party, and the anti-Islamic Pegida movement), which published it on the internet and thus mobilized supporters. All this was followed for days by the mainstream media, increasing the importance of events and giving populists an even more "open" space to spread Fear and Islamophobia and polarize society for and against refugees. A friend of

the murdered German stated that right-wing protests were fueled by inaccurate media reports, which resulted in random attacks on foreign nationals or people who "look like foreigners" and new violent protests in which members of the far-right and left clashed (Hrupić, 2018: 17). The suffering and social chaos intensified previous tensions, which later spiraled out of control and escalated into the war we see today. The loud public's discourse within mass psychology is often a reflection of the discourse of the power structures, and this, of course, is aided by the detection, external and internal, of enemies (Hadžić, 2020). That is why it is challenging to predict the reaction of society to mass migrations of people.

Moreover, as with terrorism, which also affects Lebanon, Syria, and Nigeria, and the like, the consequences of climate change are a boomerang that first and foremost affects the most vulnerable groups. Like terrorism, the West exported air pollution, a common good. While industrial civilization flourished through the colonialist plunder of natural resources, coal and oil's burning triggered the atmosphere's unstoppable accelerated warming. The war in Syria and climate change are also linked. A United Nations study (2019) vividly illustrates this connection: the extreme droughts of the 2000s, the 40 percent reduction in water in the Euphrates River, poor water management in Syria, and numerous failed harvests led to a mass exodus from the countryside. Consequence: mass unemployment, social inequality, poverty, and crime. When the Arab Spring arrived in Syria in 2011, the country was in an explosive state - the brutal oppression of the opposition ultimately led to an explosion of violence. As early as 2012, a joint US secret service document predicted that "there would be water shortages or floods in many countries that are important to the United States." It could increase the risk to the stability of those countries and lead to regional tensions (Hein, 2018).

A growing body of literature analyzes global warming and climate change from a criminological perspective (Kramer and Michalowski 2012; Michalows and Kramer 2013). Higgins defines ecocide as: "The destruction, damage or loss the ecosystem (s) of a particular territory, whether human agency or for other reasons, such so much so that the peaceful enjoyment of the inhabitants of that territory was seriously reduced" (Higgins, 2010: 63). If adopted, it would be legal definition according to which global warming and climate change would become, not just an environmental problem, but also an international crime.

Besides, there is lacking international security activities and initiatives. There is no focused, operational response in the Sahel or the Middle East to help communities adapt to climate change and avoid violent conflict risks (Smith, 2019). Thus, in addition to a country's exposure to the effects of climate change, the ability of governments to adapt and combat the harmful effects of climate change is also essential. Moreover, closing borders without addressing systemic causes will certainly not solve terrorism, which is another link between terrorism and climate change.

The Marginalized Inequalities and Climate Change

Although the climate crisis leaves no country or community unaffected, its social impacts deepen the world's most marginalized inequalities. Thus, minorities and indigenous peoples are already acutely feeling its consequences before many other communities. We have many examples. South Asia's Dalits, frequently concentrated in areas lacking water and sanitation access, are often left vulnerable during monsoons. Exclusion of these communities could emerge from emergency assistance due to discrimination. The 2005 Hurricane Katrina, 2012 Hurricane Sandy, and 2017 Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico in 2017 disproportionately impacted African-Americans and other minorities. Indigenous populations have been identified as a highly vulnerable group within a global discourse on climate change because of habitation in regions undergoing rapid change and the disproportionate burden of many groups' morbidity and mortality. Yet our understanding of the human dimensions of climate change for indigenous populations at a global level is limited. Ford et al., for instance, noted how indigenous-focused content has been largely overlooked in assessment reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), other major assessments, and in policy discussions surrounding the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (Ford, 2012). Moreover, the Sámi and other indigenous communities are rapidly adapting as melting ice and other changes threaten traditional livelihoods in the Arctic region, where temperatures rise twice as fast as the rest of the planet.

The neoliberal capitalist system of the modern age, based on the ideology that markets alone achieve effective results, again became the prevailing doctrine in the late 20th century, is often blamed for declining social rights and rising inequality. The theses mentioned in the literature have not yet been sufficiently researched, which is an incentive for further research. However, there is no doubt that there is a constant tendency to reduce state powers and services provided by the state in neoliberal capitalism, which makes it difficult for the most vulnerable to access several services (health, education). According to the so-called the 1989 Washington Consensus, adopted in support of a globalization process that favors market fundamentalism and advocates liberalization and deregulation, has, in many ways, deepened the economic problems of developing countries and increased inequality (Stiglitz, 2004). The critical issue due to climate change is increasing hunger. Moreover, conflicts and climate change are fueling famine. However, the democracy, in its arrival, as a promise in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, implies everyone, without restrictions. Everyone who is not the same and not related, but on the contrary, is singular in his human form. This promise is deeply connected with the belief in a different social and international order that will enable the world to be equally developed, be ruled by peace and the absence of poverty, and that everyone has the right to such an order to have the right to rights. The new World

Hunger Index shows the following: No man needs to be hungry. It also shows that earlier achievements in this field are being undermined by armed conflict and climate change.

The issues are a shortage of water, and food became overpriced. Since 2017, the famine in the Central African Republic has been marked in red again: the general situation for food is frightening in this country torn apart by armed conflict. Malnutrition in the entire population is more the rule than the exception. Every eighth child dies before their fifth birthday. Surviving children are too short for their age, suffering from exhaustion and stunted growth. Based on these four factors, famine in the Central African Republic is classified as the worst. In four other countries, the situation is dire - in Chad, Madagascar, Yemen, and Zambia. 43 of the 117 countries included in the index are in the "serious" category. In total, according to the report, 822 million people worldwide suffer from hunger. (Grebmer et al., 2016) In 2013., that number was below 800 million. The UN Rapport on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights, in the report "Climate Change and Poverty" in 2019, put forward the thesis that the world is threatened by the era of so-called climate apartheid in which inequalities in societies will deepen as a result of climate change, and the human rights of many will be jeopardized (Centar za mirovne studije, 2019).

Two factors play a role in increasing the number of hungry people in the past three years: one is the effects of climate change and the increase in armed conflicts worldwide. "Wars and armed conflicts need political solutions to adapt to climate change. "The World Hunger Index 2019 shows that human action will make it increasingly difficult to feed the population sufficiently and sustainably." (Peterson, 2019). The World Hunger Index has been published since 2006. Since the early 1990s, weather disasters have doubled worldwide, leading to crop losses due to droughts, floods, soil erosion, and storms; the poorest countries, where hunger is most significant and no social security, have been hit hardest by climate change. "A higher concentration of CO_2 in the atmosphere leads to a reduction in micronutrients in crops, too little protein, zinc or iron. Basic foodstuffs such as wheat, rice, corn, and soybeans were affected by the more inferior nutritional value. It affects the poorest the most because they use those grains as a staple food (Peterson, 2019).

The agricultural sector is directly affected by weather conditions, and if these conditions are unfavorable, it will negatively affect crops, which is further reflected in reduced yields and further reduced export capacities. The increase in temperature has led to an increase in fungal diseases and pests that reduce crop production. Food security also builds on agricultural production and is linked: from shortening the production season, lack of irrigation water, loss of fertile soil due to desertification or floods, to supply communities and the economy, with a thorough understanding of which sectors and population chain problems (Advisory Committee on the Microbiological Safety of Food, 2018).

The neoliberal economy, characterized by deregulation of the market and reduced costs in the public sector, has created a global monopolistic market. Instead of strengthening national social programs, most countries worldwide are increasingly taxing the poor, reducing public sector spending, and privatizing education and health care, often following financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund. A recent Oxfam study found, for example, that super-rich Latin American individuals have influenced politics and the media in their countries in various ways (Sisgoreo, 2020).

At the same time, we have forgotten groups, i.e., more impoverished and marginalized social groups, to which climate change has taken away the last resources to be able to emigrate somewhere at all. Within that framework, mass floods in the Western Balkans in 2014 can serve as another example. Official figures say more than 1.6 million people have been affected in Serbia and Bosnia, just a week after the floods began. The 2014 floods resulted in the loss of 79 lives, the evacuation and displacement of close to a million people, with a significant number of lower social class, Roma minorities, farmers and the elderly, tens of thousands of houses, livestock, agricultural land, schools, hospitals, and businesses, with significant damage in Croatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina and Serbia. At the same time, significant risk reduction requires an understanding of groups' vulnerabilities are at risk. For example, the impoverished population, Roma minorities, farmers, Asian-African migrants-consequences of the Europan migrant crisis, and the elderly require special insurance schemes. These differences must be understood and treated appropriately in all future development plans for the Western Balkans.

Real estate is one of the consequences of climate change before we talk about "climate refugees" and others. P. Alston, the UN special rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, calls it the climate apartheid. "We risk getting into a climate of apartheid where the rich can afford to escape from overheating, hunger, and conflict while the rest of the world's population has to suffer from climate change" (Aston, 2019).

While it is rightly held that poverty is one of the leading causes of human rights threats and that development can break the vicious circle of poverty, in many African, Latin American, and Asian countries, development is seen as a source of violence against human rights. In many development policies of the countries there, development is equated with the following negative phenomena: depletion of non-renewable natural resources; appropriation of the goods of poor peoples; excessive use of chemicals in agriculture leading to soil and water pollution and in some cases disruption of food chains; accelerated industrialization of imported technologies and waste; development of tourism based on the construction of large hotel complexes that deprive the local population of space and resources, mostly water; prostitution, including children; population displacement, especially of indigenous tribes; mega-development projects that bring countries into debt; increasing injustice and corruption. The author argues

that communities and societies that are particularly sensitive and receptive to these are already weakened by conflict and bad governments. Climate change throws such societies into political instability and food shortages and causes large migration waves. Such movements further destabilize, which can lead to violent conflicts. This unbreakable chain exists in other regions, such as Mali or Sudan. Even in seemingly stable countries, such as Jordan, the effects of prolonged drought in the van, a nation with a massive influx of refugees from Syria, could upset the balance and lead to instability (Vivekananda, 2017).

Conclusion

Climate change threatens the future of human rights, threatening to undo the development, health, and the fight against poverty. If climate change is not mitigated by the end of the 21st century, it will lead to unmanageable economic, social, and political conditions, and the opportunities for stable international and domestic policies will be significantly damaged. Such drastic changes will affect security dynamics that will be difficult to sustain with the current international system. The critical security studies, and the role of scientists in the field, should be not to establish "objective truth" but to enable a broader understanding of security based on respect for specific theoretical and political starting points in its conceptualization. Critical security theory should be both a theoretical commitment and a political orientation, as a set of ideas that critically and continuously explore communities and emancipation. A positive shift towards a gradual solution to the problem is the maturing of the collective consciousness of the necessity of shaping a new, more just, and humane society and transforming that consciousness into a social upheaval everyday reality. Addressing socio-economic and other disparities within minorities, indigenous, non-indigenous populations, global impoverished, and community empowerment are crucial to addressing existing challenges and increasing climate change resilience. To tackle persistent poverty, growing inequalities, frequent natural disasters, depletion of natural resources, destruction of the environment, and climate change requires joint action at all levels, from governments to individuals.

Issues of environmental security and protection are issues of overall security. Its social impacts on minorities and marginalized individuals and groups deepen the inequalities. Poverty is and remains the fundamental problem of world hunger. Regarding the geopolitical consequences of climate change, such changes already impact armed conflicts and mass migration. Such migrations will require elaborate state tactics and a peaceful solution to the flow of problems. However, if such a peaceful solution is not reached, the scale of the conflicts and catastrophes that will ensue is questionable. As global warming, excessive rainfall, and severe droughts affect agriculture, food supplies will fall, increase food prices, and increase poverty. Such a situation could potentially lead to conflicts and wars, and terrorism itself.

At the same time, in the future, significant struggles could be waged over drinking water supplies. Those parts of the world that are already struggling with drinking water quantities are likely to experience its complete loss in a few decades. There can also be armed conflicts in countries that seek to retain resources for which there is greater demand than supply.

Finding timely answers would help communities and groups, it would also save funds, and if terrorism on the ground were at least partially suppressed, it would be much cheaper than purely military responses. The constant readiness is critical to solve the issues of climate change globally. Risk assessments involving spatial and socio-economic analyses to understand hazard exposure and vulnerability should be mapped, analyzed, exploited, and shared by all.

It is necessary to build a global care system that would reduce the gap between rich and poor, within a more humane economy based on equality, and more progressive taxation. The existence of a quality state apparatus, an efficient rule of law, and a welfare state can alleviate inequality, but it will always exist to a greater or lesser extent. The future society is a society in which man and his dignity come first because behind all the great ideas, innovations, and achievements is a man and his motivation.

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