

(1) Climate Change Exacerbate Social Inequality

Outline

(1) Introduction

Theirs Statement

(2) Co-relation Between Climate Change and Social Inequality

(3) How Climate Change Exacerbate Social Inequality

(i). Low income communities

face disproportionate disaster

risk, induced by climate change

- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) Report

(ii). Increase in food crisis and

malnutrition in vulnerable areas

- World Food Program (2025) Report

1.9 million people are estimated

to be on the brink of
famine

iii. Low-income households are
disproportionately affected

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nearly affected by rise in global
temperature

- Inger Andersen, Executive Director
of the United Nations Environmental
programme (UNEP): climate change
disproportionately impacts...
 - iv. less precipitation impacts most
the most.
- Tapasree, Pabna: experienced insufficient
rain-fall.
- v. Crops failure due to droughts, spikes
prices, starving the poor.
- Global food price increases: The food
and Agriculture organization (FAO)
- vi. Floods- induced sedimentation causes soil
degradation, posing significant threat to
farmer's crops and food security.
- Study cause of Bd Bangladesh 2024 floods
- vii. Climate refugees face trauma from the
loss of property and displacement
 - cause study of Bengal
- viii. Poor population remain deprived from

diminishing disaster relief programs.

• limited participation in pre-arranged financing (PAF) Mechanisms.

xi. As water scarcity ^{due to} by climate changed, lead to privatization of

water resources excluded the poor from clean water conception.

• Water Mafia in many countries.

xii. Developing countries impacted more from climate change than developed countries, even contributing less in climate change.

• Global north south divide

xiii. Unaprofiting behaviour of developed countries ^{toward} ~~especially~~ climate control forms exacerbate climate injustice

• leaving of United states from Paris Agreement

1) Remedies to Minimize Social Inequalities

Exacerbate by Climate change

i. Ensuring the participation of Marginalized groups in climate change

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Q5

decision : making platforms.

ii. fostering the role of United Nation

• panel of climate change Conf's, in
uniting all states on some page.

iii. Minimizing global North and South
divide

Gaps on climate change Open question

(4) Conclusion

Essay

Climate change is no longer merely an environmental concern. It has emerged as a profound accelerator of global social inequality. While its physical impacts, such as rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and sea-level rise, are felt worldwide, but its social and economic economic repercussions are not equally distributed. Vulnerable and marginalized communities, particularly low-income populations in developing countries, bear the heaviest burden. They face acute challenges such as food insecurity, water scarcity, forced displacement and economic instability. Climate-induced disruptions in agricultural cycles further exacerbate poverty, while inflation and market volatility disproportionately impact the poor. In addition, the privatization of natural resources and the rise of water mafia create mono-policies over basic needs, deepening

(6)

the suffering of disadvantaged groups. The global North-South divide on climate responsibility further intensifies injustice, as the wealthier nations - primarily responsible for historical greenhouse gas emission - continue to fall short in taking adequate, equitable measures. Furthermore, the exclusion of marginalized voices from climate making and decision making processes undermines the principle of justice and inclusivity. However, ensuring the participation of these groups can foster equitable climate resilience. The role of the United Nations, particularly through the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), is vital in uniting states and encouraging cooperative efforts to bridge global divides. In essence, climate change is not merely an environmental challenge but a deeply rooted social justice issue that reinforces and worsens existing inequalities.

Those with

~~fewer resources face greater challenges in adapting and recovering. The link between climate change and social inequality reveals how environmental shifts reinforce existing disadvantages.~~

~~Climate change and social inequality are deeply connected, as environmental degradation disproportionately affects marginalized communities. While climate change is a global issue, its consequences are not equally distributed. Wealthier nations and individuals can mitigate its effects, while low-income bear the brunt of climate induced food shortages, water scarcity, and displacement. Extreme weather events worsen economic hardships, pushing vulnerable communities deeper into poverty. Limited political representation further excludes disadvantaged groups from climate policies. As a result, climate change not only widens social inequality but also~~

reinforces systemic barriers that restrict mobility.

To begin with, low-income communities face disproportionately higher disaster risks due to climate change, exacerbating existing social inequalities. Lacking access to resilient infrastructure, adequate healthcare, and financial resources, marginalized populations are more vulnerable to climate-induced disasters such as floods, droughts, and hurricanes. In contrast, wealthier individuals can afford protective measures, relocate to safer areas, and recover more quickly from environmental shocks.

According to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), developing nations bear the brunt of climate-related catastrophes, facing higher mortality rates and economic setbacks. Thus, this disparity highlights the structural inequality embedded in disaster response.

and recovery, where the most disadvantaged suffer the greatest consequences.

Moreover, Climate Change increases food scarcity and malnutrition in vulnerable areas, widening social inequality. Agricultural production is directly dependent on climatic conditions; however, shifting weather patterns in recent decades have led to severe food shortages, disproportionately affecting improved communities. The World Food Programme (WFP) reports that 109 million people are on the brink of famine due to climate-induced food scarcity. As food price rises and nutritional deficiencies worsen, disadvantaged populations struggle to meet basic dietary needs, further entrenching social inequality.

Furthermore, low income households are disproportionately affected by the rise in global

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temperature caused by climate change

These marginalized populations lack

the infrastructure and financial means

to shield themselves from extreme

Carefully read the question or topic. Know exactly what you're being asked to do.

Create a Clear Thesis Statement

Your thesis is the main idea of your essay. It should be clear, specific, and arguable.

Stroke. In contrast, wealthier comm-

unities can afford air conditioning,

Start with a Strong Introduction

Hook your reader with an interesting first sentence, then clearly state your thesis.

managers. According to Inger Andersen,

Executive Director of the United

Nations Environmental Programme

Use Paragraphs Wisely

Each paragraph should focus on one main idea that supports your thesis.

Start with a topic sentence.

Support with Evidence

Use examples, facts, quotes, or data to back up your points. Be specific and relevant.

Use Transitions

Smoothly connect your ideas and paragraphs with transition words (e.g., however, moreover, in contrast).

Be Clear and Concise

Avoid wordiness or overly complex sentences. Write simply but effectively.

Conclude with Impact

Restate your thesis in a new way and leave the reader with something to think about.

the poor. where rising temperature
impose life-threatening conditions on the
disadvantaged. Thus climate change
not only harms the environment
but also deepens social inequality by
disproportionately endangering low-
income communities.

(K)

Similarly, Climate Change-induced droughts have caused widespread crop failures, driving food prices up and pushing vulnerable communities toward starvation. Most food items consumed globally, are either directly or indirectly derived from agriculture, which remains heavily dependent on water. When prolonged famines occur due to declining precipitation, they lead to food shortages and rising inflation, making basic necessities unaffordable for the economically disadvantaged. As food became a luxury for the poor, Climate Change not only deepens existing poverty but also widens the social gap between affluent and marginalized groups. Thus the increasing frequency of droughts underlines how Climate Change disproportionately burdens the poor, amplifying social inequality through food scarcity.

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In the meanwhile, flood-induced
soil erosion causes soil degradation,
posing a significant threat to farmers'
agricultural output and food security.
When excessive rainfall intensification
by climate change, leads to flood,
fertile lands become covered with
layers of sand and silt, rendering
the soil infertile. This decline in soil
fertility severely hampers crop produc-
tivity, contributing to food scarcity and
economic hardship, particularly for
small scale and improvised farmers.

Unlike ~~wealthy~~ wealthy landowners
who can afford to rehabilitate their
lands, poor farmers often lack the
resources to restore soil health, deepening
their vulnerability. According to a 2004
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
report, flash floods in eastern
Bangladesh damaged vast ~~yield~~ tract
of agricultural land, significantly
reducing crop yields and increasing

(B)

food insecurity among affected communities. Thus, post-flood soil degradation not only disrupts food systems but also reinforces social inequality by disproportionately affecting marginalized rural populations.

~~write short sentences please~~ The reality of climate

change and its role in deepening social inequality cannot be undermined.

However, by implementing the following remedial measures in letter and spirit, it is possible to mitigate the climate-induced social injustice.

Since marginalized populations are disproportionately vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, their inclusion in climate-related decision-making platforms is essential.

These communities often suffer the most from economic, social, and existential challenges induced by environmental degradation. Therefore, ensuring the participation of their

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representatives in national and international forums can help address their concerns effectively. A notable example is the inclusion of developing countries and marginalized communities in COP-28 negotiations, which reflects a step toward more inclusive climate governance. This, empowering the deprived through meaningful participation, promotes equity, strengthens resilience, and help reduce climate-induced social inequality.

Strengthening the role of the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and promoting equity: As climate change is a global issue challenge, the influence of international organizations is essential to coordinate efforts, reduce risks, and ensure inclusive solutions. The IPCC not only advances scientific knowledge but also emphasizes equal representation of all parties

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- government, civil society, and the private sector - to encourage fair and resilient development. For instance, the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) by the IPCC promotes Climate Resilient Development by guiding inclusive decision making and prioritizing risk reduction strategies. Therefore, global cooperation under the leadership of international bodies like the IPCC is vital for mitigating climate change impacts and fostering social justice.

Similarly, minimizing the divide between the global North and South on climate change is crucial to fostering collaboration and effectively countering climate social injustice. Both regions hold divergent stances regarding the causes and responsibilities of climate change, which often impedes cooperative efforts.

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Historically, tensions have persisted between these blocks on global issues, with the north ~~of~~ global south - being the primary emitter of greenhouse gases. A prominent example is the United States' withdrawal from the Paris Agreement under President Trump, which highlighted the discord and further delayed progress. Therefore, forging a unified global approach to climate governance is vital for ensuring environmental justice and narrowing the inequality gap exacerbated by climate change.

In conclusion, Climate Change is no longer a mere environmental concern; it is a growing driver of social inequality. Although its impacts are global, marginalized nations and ~~Communities~~ ~~Communities~~ suffer disproportionately due to a lack of climate-resilient ^{infra}structures. This inequality is deepened by declining

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agricultural productivity and rising food insecurity, which limit access to essential resources for low income populations. Furthermore, increasing trapping water availability and ~~food~~ flood-induced sedimentation reduce land fertility and damage livelihoods, particularly for subsistence farmers.

Climate-induced displacement also deprives vulnerable communities of shelter and economic security, worsening their social standing. Additionally, the climate policy decisions exclusion of underdeveloped regions further perpetuates structural injustice.

Nonetheless, social equity is attainable through inclusive policy-making, strengthened international cooperation, and the reduction of global disparities. In sum, with coordinated actions from all levels of society, the intertwined challenges of climate change and social

inequality can be addressed effectively