

# Existential risk - Danger Extinction Humanity or Reducing permanent of Potential Humanity

REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

Recently humanity witnessed a shift in way of life affecting natural, social, political, and economic resources. As such, the public and/or private sectors provided alternative ways of communication and working from distich leading to a new source of livelihood, especially after the great COVID pandemic challenges. Such new ways of uncontrolled development in a very short period of time would affect negatively human evolution resilience, as there were so-called critical areas of high sensitivity that can not be returned to their previous state without the human intervention (soil terraces, reforestation, biodiversity). If the ecological environment is endangered or destroyed as a result of human action; then the risk to human life would be enormous. Critical areas also play a major role in preserving soils and ensuring that biodiversity is preserved and supports the food chain. Unsustainable land management, particularly when coupled with droughts, has contributed to higher dust-storm activity, reducing human well-being in drylands and beyond. This is supported by the Presidential Policy Directive-21, referring to critical infrastructure security and resilience. Many people mistake the future for a continuation of trends, meaning that carrying out the process of continuous development will protect the human and human existence on Earth. The question in our time is not whether global climate change exists or not, it does exist, but rather whether the symbiotic relationship between global capitalism and nation-states has the capacity to meet the challenge posed by global climate change, meaning that there must be a connection, communication, and consensus between developed and non-developed countries to find solutions and cooperation in solving the world problems cooperatively.

,Keywords: Philosophy of life, existential risk, habitat adaptations

Hence, the importance of the issue in the twenty-first century revolves around whether humanity will have the wisdom to stay on Earth, meaning that if natural resources are used unconditionally and these resources turn into consumer industries. These industries will naturally lead to the emission of greenhouse gases, which in turn will inevitably contribute to global warming, and what many do not know is that this rise does not mean having to increase the use of cooling air conditioners, as the actual effect of increasing the temperature will be on the melting of ice in the North and South poles. It will cause floods or

the introduction of humanity into ice ages or in unpredictable ages, and this in turn will threaten the existence of humanity on the globe.

The last century has witnessed tremendous changes in the social, political and economic spheres. In many places, human resources working in the agricultural sector have abandoned the land and turned to work within economic projects and providing services, whether in the public or private sector, and this is not the desire of farmers, but rather to provide an alternative source of livelihood, especially after the great challenges that have resulted from climate change. Either an unexpected rainfall or a geographical change in places of precipitation or drought, and many other variables that led to the occurrence of desertification in many places, and thus an increase in soil erosion that was the mainstay of life and the source of livelihood, which is considered the habitat for many products and consumers and the main pillar to ensure abundance food for many peoples during the period of human

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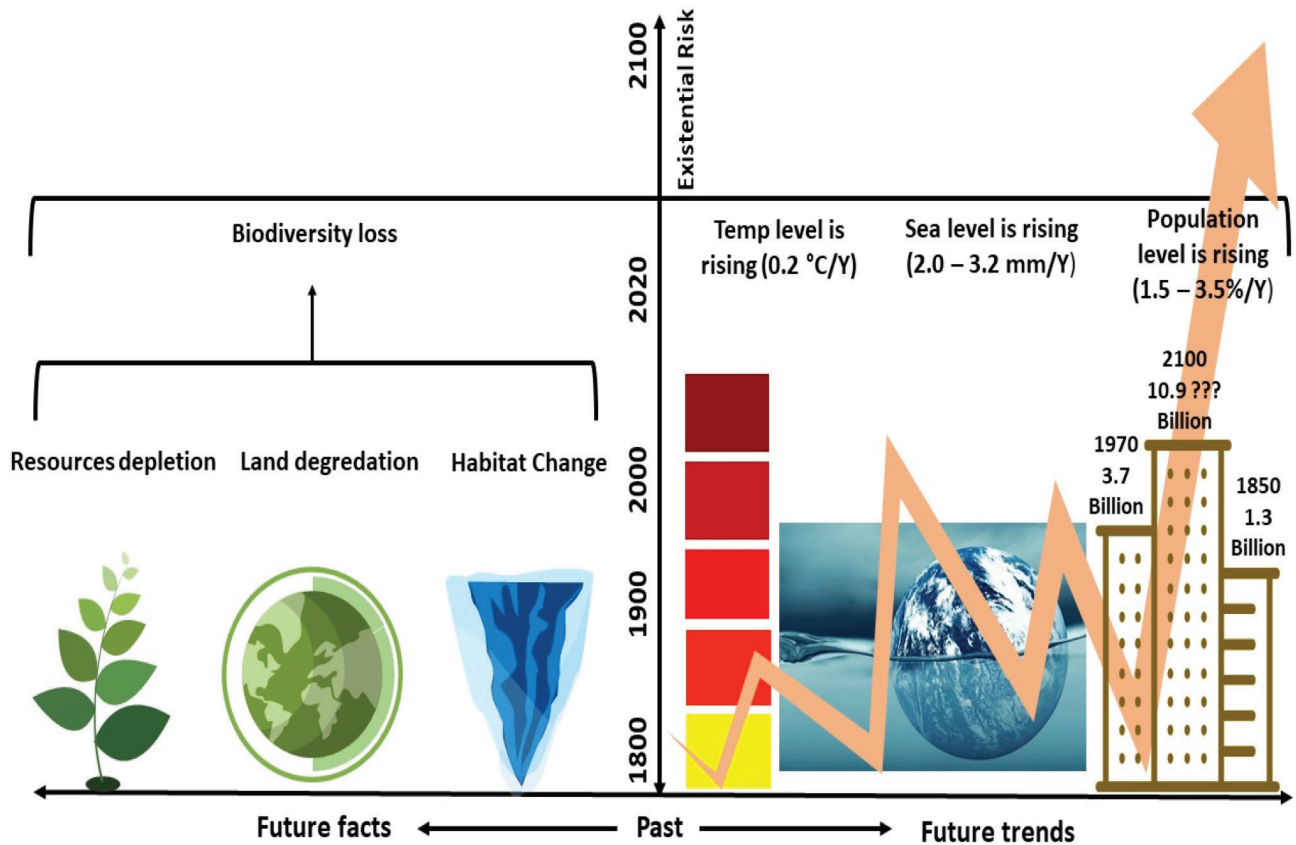
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**Figure 1.** Our action trends in the past are affecting our near future possible outcomes of population evolution.

evolution. Throughout the period of human evolution, the relationship with the Earth was crucial, as there were so-called critical areas of high sensitivity, affected by any human activity, and can not be returned to their previous state. Humanity is moving fast to existential risk if no action is taken to stop the dramatic increase in temperature, Sea level and population (TSP) than extinction will happen much faster as a function of humanity action facts and trends (Figure 1). Willing to move and track the future facts (biodiversity loss), will allow next generation to enhance their population resilience with the objective to stop or decrease the TSP factors. To expand the degree of adaptive versatility is important for any lineage to persist or extinction occurs if species populations have specific dietary/habitat adaptations and can not relocate to a favored habitat (Richard Potts, 2022).

This is supported by the Presidential Policy Directive-21, referring to critical infrastructure security and resilience. The PPD-21 defines resilience as “the ability to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions and recover rapidly from operational disruptions.

Resilience includes the ability to withstand and recover from deliberate attacks, accidents, or naturally occurring threats or incidents (Emergency Management Agency, 2018) Therefore, the author supports the

hypothesis stating that critical areas if maintained and protected will ensure continuity of life and are the basis for providing services the system.

The ecological environment, if it is endangered or destroyed as a result of human action; then the risk to human life would be enormous. Critical areas also play a major role in preserving soils and ensuring that biodiversity is preserved and support the food chain. An example of critical areas that have played an important role in human life are the terraces of the soil that humans built in the mountain heights to be a source of food, and they are also called agricultural terraces because they take the form of gradations in the surface of the earth, and soil terraces have developed over the years, from which terraces were known in the Bronze Age In critical areas. Soil terraces store water in mountainous areas to be used in agriculture from the top of the mountain to the bottom of the valley, thus increasing the agricultural area and preventing soil erosion. This is supported by the Presidential Policy Directive-21, referring to critical infrastructure security and resilience. The PPD-21 defines resilience as “the ability to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions and recover rapidly from operational disruptions. Resilience includes the ability to withstand and recover from deliberate attacks, accidents, naturally occurring

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As for the impacts on critical areas, they are either due to the aforementioned climate change, which pushed farmers to abandon the land and neglect the terraces, or as a result of the increase in the population of approximately 8 billion people until June 2020, which prepared the provision of housing for them to expand the horizontal construction and vertical at the expense of critical areas.

The disappearance of critical areas is an influencing and essential factor in human behavior and its presence on Earth, so understanding the human and human place in the natural and cultural environment is a matter of time, place and human behavior. Often in urban and urban development critical areas are neglected, as habitats have been demolished and natural forests replaced by modern grazing and large-scale agriculture. Fragmented elements of landscapes and habitats that used to give a feeling of happiness (the so-called sense of place), that is, the shift from a natural landscape to an unacceptable landscape as a result of climate change and human activity, and desertification is the greatest example of this. Given that change is the most certain dimension of the future, what hypothesis could one use to explore how the world will transform between 2020 and 2050 ? So, it is a view to the future that is not very far away. Many people mistake the future for a continuation of trends, meaning that carrying out the process of continuous development will protect the human and human existence on Earth (John von Neumann 1903-1957), the eminent mathematician and one of the founders of game theory

and computer science and who as chairman of the Air Force Strategic Missiles Evaluation Committee was a key architect of early US nuclear strategy, is reported to have said it was “ absolutely certain (1) that there would be a nuclear war; and (2) that everyone would die in it” (Putnam 1979; Boyd and Wilson, 2018).

The human technological capabilities are capable of facing climate change, but in reality, the matter is, the future revolves more around time intervals (future time intervals is the geological earth evolution over history revolving). Every day, individuals, organizations and government institutions provide critical services and conduct essential functions upon which our communities depend. These interdependencies are integral to the survival and support of our way of life. Continuity ensures that the whole community has planned for ways to provide essential services and conduct these functions when normal operations are disrupted, (Emergency Management Agency, 2018). For example, what we are exposed to today from the Corona pandemic, where humanity today learns how to wash hands, use a mask or keep a distance which are all speculations have been shown not to be a factor in COVID transmission, instead of undertaking development towards addressing this epidemic. This is evidence that there are breaks in human life as a result of climate change that must be taken care of and that humanity should be prepared to face them. Existential risks are a different kind of beast. We might find it hard to take them as seriously as we should simply because we have never yet witnessed such disasters. Our collective fear-response is likely ill calibrated to the magnitude of threat (Inge Kaule 2001) and (Allan Feldman, 1980).

Therefore, there is an urgent need to ask questions about which sectors will be important in the next thirty to fifty years ? Therefore, climate change must be studied and action scenarios developed for how to face this change, and what are the worst scenarios that a person is supposed to be able to solve. People in the world used to share one land, we live together with the limited earths (its area, resources and multiple environments), due to the continuous population increase on the planet, however, the harmful human influence on the environment system that supports life should not harm its basic functions, We must already face many risks such as environmental pollution represented by gas emissions, the depletion and consumption of natural resources and their introduction into industrial production processes, which naturally produce pollutants that lead to global temperatures, and global warming and environmental degradation are among the biggest problems facing humanity.

The question that should be asked and thought about here is: "What are the measures that will keep human civilization intact?" If the global human civilization collapses, there will be nothing else important, then human hopes and dreams will collapse, as all human and human potentials depend on the human civilization remaining intact. Human nature is affected by many factors, including the ownership of land, as humankind inherited the land and acquired it as states and individuals, and this resulted in numerous conflicts at several levels, including conflicts between groups within the state itself, and conflicts between bordering and coastal states. As a result of these conflicts, wars arise (the Gulf war of the year 1991 is witnessing on such conflicts) to gain access to the rights of those who own this land and how to undertake the process of developing this land and investing it, and in this case also an assault on this land and thus a threat to human life on it, where Iraq and Iraqi people still paying high price and recovery up to date. These wars are also an essential element in accelerating the process of climate change, as happened in Syria and the war affected the movement of dust in the Middle East in 2016 and 2017.

Due to the combination of government neglect and technological restrictions of more than a decade in the Arab world, millions of farmers have left their lands and moved to the big cities, where the state is unable to serve and support these farmers or find appropriate solutions to the water scarcity they face, and as a result of desertification of land. As a result of desertification (Desertification is land degradation in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas, collectively known as drylands, resulting from many factors, including human activities and climatic variations) of the earth, which gradually turns into dust. The range and intensity of desertification have increased in some dryland areas over the past several decades. Drylands currently cover about 46.2 % of the global land area and are home to 3 billion people, (Mirzabaev et al., 2019). Dust storms function as flukes transporting on its surface heavy metals as well as many viruses leading to unexpected diseases, including respiratory diseases. Dust storms were associated with global cardiopulmonary mortality of about 402,000 people in 2005. Higher intensity of sand storms and sand dune movements are causing disruption and damage to transportation and solar and wind energy harvesting infrastructures, (Mirzabaev et al., 2019). This an illustration and linking of how climate change affects and threatens human and human life on Earth. Not only but also climate change led to an increase of the environmental immigration/emigration due to lose of natural resources (groundwater

depletion, invasive species and land degradation). Unsustainable land management, particularly when coupled with droughts, has contributed to higher dust-storm activity, reducing human well-being in drylands and beyond. It is worth noting that desertification and its remedies depend on political stability, followed by technology, and the massive infusion of funds in developing nature's resources and harnessing them in the service of human and human life on Earth. Its primary role in protecting the ecosystem and ensuring its stability in a way that serves humanity for several coming decades.

The question in our time is not whether global climate change exists or not, it does exist, but rather whether the symbiotic relationship between global capitalism and nation-states has the capacity to meet the challenge posed by global climate change, meaning that there must be a connection, communication and consensus between developed and non-developed countries to find solutions and cooperation in solving the problem of climate change and facing it. However, the signs of divisions and spatial disagreements to search for and exploit natural resources that we see at the present time are factors that help in climate change, so climate change in the twenty-first century does not only test our ability to solve global problems of our time, but will test the legitimacy of the international system that mankind has known for the past three centuries. As the developments that have been found in the past decade have shown that the tools that have been developed so far are sometimes necessary, but most of the time they are insufficient in dealing with the current and pressing issues of our time, so to develop appropriate measures, it is necessary to gain a new perspective to define problems, issues, threats and challenges.

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