

Review Form 1.7

Journal Name:	International Journal of Environment and Climate Change
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJECC_114571
Title of the Manuscript:	Reevaluating the Concern of Climate Change
Type of the Article	Minireview Article

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments		
1. Is the manuscript important for scientific community? (Please write few sentences on this manuscript)	Climate change is one of the hottest topics in our modern world. Therefore, research on climate change is necessary, not only at a local scale but also globally.	
2. Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)	With the contents of the study arguments, the title should be change to "Rethinking the Concern of Climate Change", the word "rethinking" would be more appropriate than the one "reevaluating".	
3. Is the abstract of the article comprehensive?	The abstract should be added the main findings/sections that will be presented in the study.	
4. Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate?	Normally, the mini-review paper should have the methodology section. If it is not separated as an independent section, it needs to be summarized in the introduction section. Besides, the study did not mention or summarize the link between climate change and man-made and natural disasters in recent years, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, forest fires (e.g., in Australia), floods, etc. These aspects should be added to the study as relevant practice updates.	
5. Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct?	<p>The author(s) stated in the Data Availability that is "All data that support the findings of this study are included within the article". However, if the data was not collected in a systematic manner (such as by using NVivo and/or Excel software, etc.) that can be shown as a file supporting, this statement is not necessary, so this should be deleted.</p> <p>Many places are lacking the citations, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + "Researchers have analysed various proxies, such as ice cores, tree rings, and sediment records, to reconstruct past climate patterns and understand their drivers. For instance, the Medieval Warm Period between the 9th and 13th centuries saw a comparatively warmer climate, followed by the Little Ice Age from the 14th to the 19th centuries characterized by colder temperatures." + "In the late 19th century, scientists began to recognize the potential impact of carbon dioxide on the Earth's climate. This theory gained traction in the 20th century, with increasing evidence supporting a link between rising carbon dioxide levels and global warming. However, in recent years, there has been a growing backlash against the carbon dioxide theory, with some scientists questioning the validity of the evidence and suggesting alternative explanations for climate change. It is essential to critically assess both sides of the debate and consider the broader context in which these theories have emerged and evolved over time." + "The troposphere is the earth's dynamic climate zone, and it amplifies from the surface to around 40,000 feet. It's more profound where the air is warm, as within the tropics, and shallower at higher scopes. All noteworthy storms, from enormous winter tornados to summer rainstorms are within the troposphere. The advantage of looking at these temperatures versus those at the surface is that 	

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	<p>rain and snow are generally subordinate upon the temperature contrast between the surface and the mid-troposphere. When there's small contrast, discuss within the lower environment does not rise, meaning that the vertical movement required to create a cloud is missing. When the distinction is huge, moisture-laden surface discuss is exceptionally buoyant and can result in seriously rain occasions.”</p> <p>+ “Another significant aspect of climate change concern is the influence of political and psychological factors. Politically, the level of concern for climate change varies across nations and is often related to the nation's policies and political leaders. In countries where climate change mitigation is prioritized by the government, such as in Sweden and Germany, the level of concern among citizens tends to be higher . Conversely, in nations where climate change is not a major political agenda, the level of concern may be relatively lower. Additionally, psychological factors play a role in shaping climate change concern. Research has shown that personal experiences with extreme weather events, such as hurricanes or droughts, can increase an individual's concern for climate change . Furthermore, social and cultural factors, such as social norms and values, can also influence the level of concern individuals have for climate change.”</p> <p>+ “Political psychology is a field that examines how individuals' psychological processes influence their political beliefs and behaviours. In the context of climate change, political psychology is relevant because it helps explain why individuals hold different attitudes and perceptions towards this global issue. Research in political psychology has identified several factors that contribute to the formation of beliefs about climate change, such as political ideology, preexisting values, and social identity. Political psychology also explores the role of emotions and cognitive biases in shaping climate change attitudes.”</p> <p>+ Etc.</p>	
<p>6. Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form.</p> <p><u>(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</u></p>	<p>Some references below should be added in the study:</p> <p>+ Bandh, S. A., Shafi, S., Peerzada, M., Rehman, T., Bashir, S., Wani, S. A., & Dar, R. (2021). Multidimensional analysis of global climate change: a review. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i>, 28(20), 24872-24888.</p> <p>+ Hartmann, H., Bastos, A., Das, A. J., Esquivel-Muelbert, A., Hammond, W. M., Martínez-Vilalta, J., ... & Allen, C. D. (2022). Climate change risks to global forest health: emergence of unexpected events of elevated tree mortality worldwide. <i>Annual Review of Plant Biology</i>, 73, 673-702.</p> <p>+ Leemans, R., & Eickhout, B. (2004). Another reason for concern: regional and global impacts on ecosystems for different levels of climate change. <i>Global environmental change</i>, 14(3), 219-228.</p> <p>+ Cottier, T., Aerni, P., Karapinar, B., Matteotti, S., de Sèpibus, J., & Shingal, A. (2014). The principle of common concern and climate change. <i>Archiv des Völkerrechts</i>, 293-324.</p> <p>+ Owusu, P. A., & Asumadu-Sarkodie, S. (2016). A review of renewable energy sources, sustainability issues and climate change mitigation. <i>Cogent Engineering</i>, 3(1), 1167990.</p> <p>+ Flannigan, M. D., Amiro, B. D., Logan, K. A., Stocks, B. J., & Wotton, B. M. (2006). Forest fires and climate change in the 21 st century. <i>Mitigation and adaptation strategies for global change</i>, 11, 847-859.</p> <p>+ Jones, M. W., Abatzoglou, J. T., Veraverbeke, S., Andela, N., Lasslop, G., Forkel, M., ... & Le Quéré, C. (2022). Global and regional trends and drivers of fire under climate change. <i>Reviews of Geophysics</i>, 60(3), e2020RG000726.</p> <p>+ Singh, S. (2022). Forest fire emissions: A contribution to global climate change. <i>Frontiers in Forests and Global Change</i>, 5, 925480.</p> <p>+ McNeely, J. A. (2021). Nature and COVID-19: The pandemic, the environment, and the way ahead. <i>Ambio</i>, 50(4), 767-781.</p> <p>+ Matiuk, Y., Krikštolaitis, R., & Liobikienė, G. (2023). The Covid-19 pandemic in context of climate change perception and resource-saving behavior in the European Union countries. <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i>, 395, 136433.</p>	

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<p>Minor REVISION comments</p> <p>1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?</p>	<p>The article has too many English errors, typically the punctuation at the end of sentences and the use of citations. Please see this example with red colors:</p> <p>“By studying past periods of warming and cooling, scientists can differentiate between natural climate variations and the human-induced changes observed in recent years . (James Rodger Fleming, 2005-07-14)”</p> <p>Research needs to use automatic citation software (such as Mendeley, Zotero, or EndNote) and especially the inclusion of basic information of publications into the citation software needs to be complete. Many references of the paper are lacking the basic information (e.g. year published, name of publisher, the total paper pages or from page number to page number, type of publication, ect.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corsi, J. R. (Year). <i>The Truth about Energy, Global Warming</i>. Publisher. • Engelhardt, E. K. (2022). The ‘overlooked’ riverine cichlids of Southern-Central Africa and their role in seeding the adaptive radiations of the African Great Lakes. • Fleming, R. J. (2019). <i>Creation of the Universe</i>. • Fritts, H. C. (1976). <i>Tree rings and climate</i>. Academic Press. • Howells, W. D. (1883). <i>A Foregone Conclusion</i>. Edinburgh : D. Douglas. • Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (2023). <i>Climate Change 2021 – The Physical Science Basis</i>. • Kingsnorth, P. (2017-08). <i>Confessions of a Recovering Environmentalist and Other Essays</i>. • <i>Etc.</i> 	
<p>Optional/General comments</p>	<p>With the comments above, the manuscript needs to be reviewed and enhanced seriously before considering the new revision for publishing.</p>	

PART 2:

	Reviewer’s comment	Author’s comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<p>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</p>	<p><i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i></p>	

Reviewer Details:

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