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Contrasting Climate Change Strategies: The Political and Psychological Perspectives of Trump and Biden's Approaches

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ABSTRACT

The climate change strategy of former President Donald Trump and current President Joe Biden can be compared and assessed by both political and psychological outcomes. During the years under Trump, climate policies involved a persistent denial and repudiation of most mainstream climate science, in which significant efforts were implemented for rolling back environmental laws and regulations, withdrawal of Paris Agreement, and mainly advocating fossil fuel industries. Increased doubt and skepticism about the severity of climate change in the United States and throughout the world resulted from these programs' intense political controversy and broad criticism from environmentalists and foreign leaders. By re-entering the Paris Agreement, pledging to meet aggressive renewable energy targets, and positioning climate action as a public health necessity, Biden's government, on the other hand, has made climate change a top priority. It will describe how Trump's denial and deregulation of climate policy have filled the environment with anger, powerlessness, and fear for environmentalists and the general public. However, Biden's more expansive and assertive climate plan generates a sense of urgency, responsibility, and hope among environmental activists and young Americans. This study explores the influence of leaders on public opinion about climate change, thereby taking the psychological approach regarding climate action from global to local political issue. This paper analyzes what follows from the difference between encouragement and discouragement of the government from promoting group work toward solving climate issues by affecting public trust and participation in policy processes. This research also identifies the connection between social forces and prevailing trends of change.

Introduction

One of the most pressing global issues that need immediate attention from governments, organizations, and individuals is climate change. The United States bears a great deal of responsibility to address this issue as the nation with the largest greenhouse gas emissions. At both the national policy and international climate action levels, the measures taken by U.S. presidents, particularly Donald Trump and Joe Biden, have significant political and psychological ramifications. Trump made the choice to leave the Paris Agreement, significantly rolled back environmental laws, and frequently minimized or even denied climate change. Even as they deepened the existing heated political division surrounding climate concerns, these positions significantly altered the political environment and promoted doubt about climate change (Stein, 2019). On the other hand, President Biden's approach focused on reaffirming America's adherence to global climate agreements and regulations in order to counteract the increase in carbon emissions and improve the generation of renewable energy in accordance with environmental justice (Smith & Rees, 2021). Trump's strategy deepened the rifts in public sentiment on climate change, and many people became discouraged by the absence of significant progress. However, there is some hope due to climate justice, clean energy transitions, and international collaboration with Biden's policies, particularly for these younger generations, environmental communities, and marginalized groups that are already disproportionately impacted by climate change, according to Ballew et al. (2020). This created a sense of collective responsibility and reshaped the political narrative; this is an existential and moral imperative that demands immediate climate action (Fagan & Huang, 2021). These changes in policy have had psychological effects that have influenced how people and communities view the problem of climate change. People's values, identities, and worldviews are closely linked to climate change, which is frequently seen as an abstract threat or an issue that will arise in the far future (O'Neill & Nicholson-Cole, 2009). Policies such as those adopted during Trump, where issues seem to be minimized have resulted in a person feeling even more vulnerable and anxious, becoming prone to denial (Kahan et al., 2012). Climate action for Biden is framed more as a social justice and economic problem. Activism, hope, and sense of purpose for it, particularly in the youth, who will live to witness long-term results of inactivity, have sparked a movement (Javid et al., 2023; Ji et al., 2023; Li et al., 2024; Klein (2020). Insofar as it emphasizes renewable energy, green job creation, and re-engagement in international climate agreements, the Joe Biden administration has set the bar for climate leadership. This has severe psychological repercussions for the collective response to this global issue. Given this emphasis on the political and psychological fallout from the approaches of the two presidents under consideration here, this essay seeks to discuss the divergent approaches of Presidents Trump and Biden on climate change. This would help analyze the methods, exploring how Biden's climate policy initiatives have instilled hope and mobilization where Trump's merely instilled doubt and frustration. It also attempts to analyze the psychological effects that these leadership choices might have on public perceptions of climate change and, more broadly, the influence of such policies, particularly with regard to climate action plans, on the world at large.

This suggests that in order to shape future climate policy and public involvement, it would be essential to comprehend the psychological and political impacts of leadership as the world grapples with the existential threat posed by climate change (Norgaard, 2011).
The term "climate change" describes significant, long-lasting shifts in the way the weather functions everywhere in the world. A major contributing factor to this is global warming, which is the result of the Earth's atmosphere being warmer as a result of retaining more heat from the sun. Consider it this way: Normally, the atmosphere of the Ground keeps us just warm enough by acting as a handy blanket. However, in recent years, human activity has been altering our planet in

ways that are like placing an extra-thick blanket over it, making it excessively warm. Many things become cluttered by this additional warmth. For example, larger storms like gales and cyclones are created when the waters grow warmer. Additionally, when the ice at the Northern and Southern Poles melts due to the extreme heat, the sea level rises, potentially causing flooding in areas where humans reside (Dr. D. Michael Shafer).

Regarding these issues trump and Biden introduced and implements many different policies

Both domestically and internationally, President Trump's influence on ecological and climate policy was largely negative. Trump attempted to undermine the institutions and core principles that served as the basis for environmental and climate protection, in addition to rescinding environmental policies and other related initiatives. This article will examine Trump's environmental record and legacy, considering norms, beliefs, and speech in addition to important tactics and concepts. This paper exposes the administrative, policy, and ideational aspects of Trump's potential environmentally beneficial legacy using new-institutionalist intuitions. It considers the discursive and institutional elements that shape Trump's influence, as well as its "stickiness" and longevity, for each of them.

After then, it examines initiatives taken by the Biden Administration and others to challenge, change, or weaken that potential legacy. After reviewing and altering fundamental institutionalist conventions, the study concludes that other institutional actors' efforts to support, magnify, or undermine Trump's will have a greater impact on his legacy than his actions or words. According to the article, Trump's influence on institutions, values, and even policies may be lessened (and his legacy may be tempered), but his assault on the standards and confidence that underpin ecological action may persist longer (Elizabeth Bromberg, 2021).

However, Joe Biden's 2020 victory caused the political pendulum to swing once more. In only a few years, he restored many of the rules that Trump had repealed and even put into effect the most comprehensive climate program of any US president. In order to push through budget bills or spending plans that constituted the most federal climate speculation in US history, Biden's management depended on deft cooperation. In a same vein, Biden supported many comprehensive executive actions intended to combat climate change, so exercising his policymaking authority. Democrats have used subnational green projects as a launching pad for their resolute federal climate agenda. As a result, a "all-of-government" approach has been developed, considerably undermining states and local actors in the process of implementation through a more advanced form of "cooperative federalism." But Biden's administration has also faced serious obstacles, such as concerted Republican opposition in Congress and the federal court system, which has gotten harsher due to the Republican House majority elected in the 2022 midterm elections. However, Biden's climate policies fall short of the goals set forth in the redesigned United States Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

When President Biden took office in January 2021, there was widespread expectation that he would undo the policies of the Trump administration and address issues of climate change, ethnic justice, and growing prejudice. After that, Biden, who was running for president, made firm promises to address the climate catastrophe, saying that "the Green New Deal is a high agenda for facing the challenges of climate." However, the Senate's constant party division makes it difficult to execute an ambitious and successful climate strategy in this nation. The study of the Biden

administration's early-year climate and environmental equality initiatives is covered in this article. Although Republican state commissioners opposed it, the Biden leadership effectively advanced some environmental agenda items through rulemaking, but primarily depended on strong organizational leadership and a keen desire to incorporate equity and justice considerations into climate and environmental policy.

Policies over climate change under trumps administration

Compared to previous American administrations, the Trump administration took a very different stance on climate change. With a focus on deregulation and economic growth, particularly in the fossil fuel industry, the administration's stance was marked by skepticism regarding climate science and a reversal of numerous environmental legislation. As countries from all over the world stepped up their efforts to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for changing weather, this occurred amid a growing global attention on climate change. The study will critically examine the body of research on Trump's climate policy, which focuses on international legislative changes and their wider ramifications.

Regulatory Rollbacks and Policy Changes

Repeal of the Clean Power Plan

Introduced under the Obama administration, the Clean Power Plan was one of the most important foundations of U.S. attempts to decrease carbon emissions from power plants. By 2030, the CPP sought to cut power sector emissions by 32% below 2005 levels, signaling a move toward cleaner energy sources (Davenport & Lipton, 2018). However, the Trump administration thought the CPP was too expensive for the coal industry and detrimental to the US economy. In this sense, the CPP was replaced in 2019 by the Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) rule, which granted states more latitude in establishing emissions standards for power plants.

The ACE regulation was criticized for lacking strict emission reduction targets and was predicted to result in negligible, if any, carbon-emission reductions (Friedman, 2020). According to the EPA, the rule offered a more balanced strategy under Trump, prioritizing economic expansion and energy independence over aggressive climate action.

Fuel Efficiency Standards

The Obama administration had targeted fuel efficiency standards with a more ambitious agenda that aimed at reducing carbon emissions from vehicles in the United States transportation sector. These standards mandated a per-vehicle average fuel economy of 54.5 miles per gallon by 2025. But the Trump administration, citing the costs to the economy and vehicle prices, axed these standards using the Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Rule, reports Tabuchi (2019). It reduced the annual augmentation in the fuel efficiency targets to 1.5% from the initially promised 5%, substantially dropping the savings in projected emissions.

The administration defended its rollback as a move to save consumers and carmakers billions of dollars at the pump and on their cars, helping make vehicles more affordable and boosting the economy. But environmental groups and some states said that rollback would mean higher fuel use

and higher emissions, which ran counter to the goal of curbing climate change and cleaning up the air.

Methane Emissions Regulations

Due to its significant potential for global warming, methane is a very powerful greenhouse gas and a key area for climate management. To lower methane emissions, the EPA imposed rules on new gas and oil infrastructure under the Obama administration. These rules were repealed during the Trump administration, nevertheless, since they were deemed unnecessary and too expensive (Friedman, 2020).
Standards for new and modified sources in the oil and gas industry have been amended, and obligations for leak detection and repair have been revoked. These are deregulatory measures meant to lower industry compliance costs. Critics caution that more methane emissions might worsen climate change and have negative health effects.

The Clean Air Act

Another (or additional) method is to strip climate change expert out of the Clean Air Act completely. This is not a new impression—Republicans in Congress repeatedly introduced legislation to do so during the Obama administration. Those bills were never going to be signed by Obama and never came close to a veto proof majority.

There are two motives to suspect this won't happen. One is that it's no longer a priority without Obama in the White House—there's no need to detain Trump from using the Clean Air Act on climate in ways that Congress doesn't like. The other is that Senate Democrats would probably filibusterer the bill.

Other rules

Confirmation under the Obama administration also received other ecological policy makings such as limitations of productions from oil and gas wells about methane emissions, along with the definition of what comprises the "Waters of the United States" under the federal Clean Water Act jurisdiction. Should Trump adopt to withdraw these rules (as he has promised for the WoTUS rule), the procedure would be the same as that labelled above for the Clean Power Plan a new policy making would be needed, and would be subject to lawsuit.

Previous experience recommends that a more probable approach to lower-profile policy makings is to halt implementation, moderately explicitly reversing them. This, also, can be litigated, but judicial deference to agencies' prioritization of obligations and distribution of resources makes such cases even solider to win than those against reversed policy makings, despite the fact that the legal right (failure to enforce the law) is superficially stronger.

Withdrawal from the Paris Agreement

Background and Significance of the Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement, ratified in 2015, marks an international consensus for dealing with climate change. The most important objective under the Paris Agreement is limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius over preindustrial levels while aiming for a limit increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius. Countries agree to have their nationally determined contributions by submitting NDCs about their plans regarding reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (Mufson & Dennis, 2019).

Trump Administration's Decision to Withdraw

In 2017, President Trump announced his decision to withdraw the United States from the Paris Agreement; this action came into full effect on November 4, 2020. The administration had expressed fear over economic impacts and complained that the agreement somehow placed the United States in a disadvantageous position where it had to adopt tough environmental standards but other nations, such as China and India, could increase emissions (Sengupta, 2021). The withdrawal was also framed as an obligation to campaign promises made towards the protection of American economic interests and sovereignty.

Impacts of Withdrawal

The pronouncement to withdraw from the Paris Agreement had implications for the worldwide weather international relations and U.S. roles in worldwide weather efforts. It marked a sizeable retreat for worldwide cooperation on weather extrude and might have knock-on consequences for different nations in phrases of dedication to the agreement (Hannah, 2021). Domestically, the withdrawal modified the tone and path of U.S. weather policy, ensuing in a duration of regulatory uncertainty and dwindled federal assist for weather action.

Support for Fossil Fuels and Energy Independence

Promotion of Coal, Oil, and Natural Gas

The Trump administration openly encouraged the exploitation of local fossil fuel resources. In this regard, it pitched energy independence as the linchpin for national security and economic growth. Such actions included relaxing regulations on coal mining and oil drilling, making available federal lands and offshore regions for exploration, and supporting highly contested projects such as the Keystone XL and Dakota Access pipelines (Evans & Ralston, 2020). These moves were purportedly made for reasons such as job creation, energy security, and economic prosperity.

Reduction in Renewable Energy Funding

In contrast to its backing of fossil fuels, the Trump administration curtailed government money for the development of renewable energy via research. Budget plans in subsequent years targeted cutbacks of the Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, which encourages research into renewable energy technologies, including solar, wind, and energy storage (Tabuchi, 2019). According to the administration, rather than government involvement, the private sector should spearhead innovation in the energy technology industry.

As nations and companies around the world increasingly viewed renewable energy as an essential component of efforts to combat climate change and move toward a sustainable energy future, the drop-in support for renewable energy was viewed as a blow to the sector, slowing down the pace of innovation and deployment of clean energy technologies.

Skepticism Towards Climate Science

Administration's Stance on Climate Change

Climate policies of the Trump administration were carried out from the position of general skepticism towards science of climate. President Trump senior officials frequently minimized the impact of human-induced climate change, and challenged the credibility of the scientific consensus on this issue. This position affected policy and public messaging, which created a narrative that favored economic growth at the expense of environmental considerations (Norris, 2020).

Impact on Federal Science Agencies

Skepticism towards climate science by the administration spilled over to federal science agencies, where budget reductions, agency turnover and changes in focus took place. For example, the EPA and other agencies were directed to curtail research activities, with most pivotal positions in environmental science orphaned or altogether removed (Norris, 2020). Such behaviors were taken to be efforts to limit, for example, the use of scientific evidence by policy makers, particularly in situations where it may result in tighter environmental regulation.

Economic and Environmental Impacts

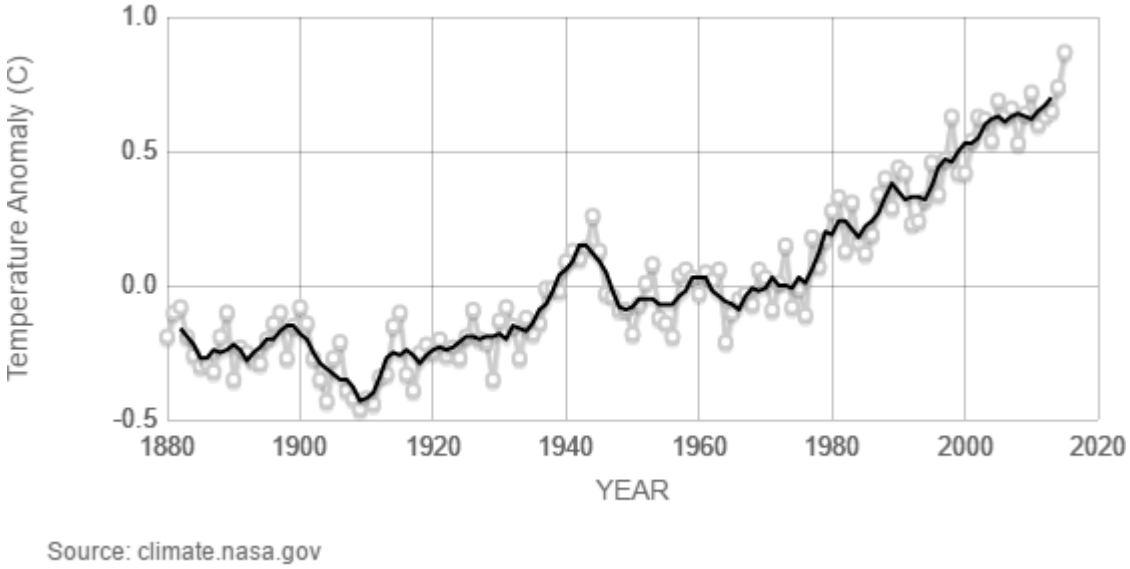
Short-Term Economic Benefits and Costs

The goal of the Trump administration's focus on deregulation and fossil fuel support was to boost economic development, especially in industries like natural gas, coal, and oil. Proponents contended that these regulations helped to maintain jobs and improved the economy of areas reliant on the fossil fuel sector (Evans & Ralston, 2020). Critics contended that these advantages were sometimes fleeting and that environmental sustainability and public health ultimately paid for them.

Long-Term Environmental Consequences

The Trump administration's activities have had a significant negative impact on the environment. Reversing environmental regulations and emission limits was certain to raise greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to global climate change (Friedman, 2020). The shift to a low-carbon economy may have been delayed by the reductions in federal funding for climate research and renewable energy, which further hampered the advancement and use of clean energy technologies. Ecosystem services and biodiversity were also impacted by the administration's actions. For instance, when public lands were made available for energy development, natural resources and animal habitats. Because of these environmental ramifications, the program raised questions about long-term sustainability by revealing the deeper effects of prioritizing economic expansion above environmental preservation. In addition, Trump lied about a scientific fact during a recorded

interview: Trump said that the warmest day on record was 98 degrees, but he added, "you know, you can make lots of cases for different views." There is no pattern in a single day, or even a single year. The global surface temperature trend from 1880 to 2015 is shown in the following graphic, which was provided by NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies:



Source: climate.nasa.gov

Surface temperatures worldwide are shown against average temperatures from 1951 to 1980; a temperature anomaly denotes a departure from the norm. Five-year averages are shown by the black line, while the annual average is shown by the gray circles. The clear trend is a rise in the average global temperature. Since identifying the warmest year involves a margin of uncertainty, as we have shown, there is a chance that another year will be the warmest. But according to D'Angelo Gore and Eugene Kiely, NASA exceeded its previous prediction for the warmest year of 2014 and said there was a 94% chance that 2015 will set a new record.

Using 1998 as a cherry-picked example, other politicians have claimed that there hasn't been any warming since. However, the exceptionally high temperature that year was caused by a very powerful El Niño phenomenon. NASA estimates that in that year, the worldwide average was.63 degrees Celsius higher than the average for the years 1951 to 1980, and in 2015, it was.87 degrees higher. Furthermore, climate scientists look at longer-term trends rather than variations over a single year.

The "hottest day ever" of 2012 was July 10, 1913, in Death Valley, California, according to the United Nations World Meteorological Organization. It peaked at 134 degrees Fahrenheit (56.7 degrees Celsius) that day. The WMO declared a previous record of 136.4 degrees, set on September 13, 1922, in El Azizia, Libya, to be unreliable. However, meteorologists have questioned the authenticity of the 1913 Death Valley data, when Kuwait recorded a temperature of 54 degrees Celsius in July of this year. The Guardian newspaper said that Kuwait's intense heat this summer set "a record for the eastern hemisphere and possibly the entire planet," according to a research. On the consensus on climate change, Trump questioned the scientific agreement that climate change is real when he stated that it is a "very complex subject" and that "I'm not sure anybody is ever going to really know." But as we've already demonstrated, surveys of hundreds of climate scientists have indicated that up to 97% of them concur that human activity is the primary driver of climate change. An analysis of 4,014 papers that took a position on anthropogenic, or

human-caused, global warming was published in the journal Environmental Research Letters in 2013. The idea that human activity is to blame for global warming was endorsed by 97.1% of the articles.

In addition to that conclusion, a second analysis in that same 2013 study asked 8,547 authors if they thought their works supported the warming consensus. A total of 1,189 scientists responded, evaluating 2,142 different publications. Ninety-two percent of the articles agreed that people are the main cause of global warming. These results supported earlier surveys published in 2009 in the American Geophysical Union publication Eos and in 2010 in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. on the role that humans play in climate change. Trump went on to say that there is "some connectivity," but it "depends on how much," between human activity and climate change. We have reported on the "extreme likelihood" that over half of the recorded temperature increase since 1950 is due to human activities, according to the United Nations climate change study committee.

The U.N.'s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change stated in its fifth assessment report, published in 2013, that "human activities were most likely responsible for more than half of the observed increase in GMST [global mean surface temperature] from 1951 to 2010." This assessment is well supported by a number of studies that have employed a variety of approaches. According to the IPCC assessment, a finding is considered "extremely likely" if it is between 95% and 100% certain. According to the IPCC, "the observed warming over this period is similar to the best estimate of the human-induced contribution to warming." To put it another way, they believe that humans are responsible for almost all of the warming that has occurred over that time.

About emails pertaining to "Climategate." Trump cited the "horrible emails" from the Climatic Research Unit at the University of East Anglia that were compromised and leaked during the "Climategate" scandal in 2009–2010. As we have said on several occasions, the emails were investigated, and no wrongdoing was found.

Climate skeptics claimed that the emails between many climate specialists from across the world that were made public showed a deliberate effort to inflate the global warming signal in temperature data. However, several independent investigations, including those by the U.S. Inspector General of Commerce and the Environmental Protection Agency, found no such manipulation or malfeasance. In its conclusion, an international panel convened by the University of East Anglia stated, "We saw no evidence of any deliberate scientific malpractice in any of the work of the Climatic Research Unit and we believe that it is likely that we would have detected it." Instead, we found a small group of dedicated but rather unorganized researchers who weren't ready to be the public's center of attention. In 2011, the National Science Foundation's inspector general found no evidence of scientific misconduct. While critics of mainstream climate science continue to criticize scientists, the science has become even more compelling. Greenhouse gas emissions were "very likely" to be the main cause of global warming, with a likelihood greater than 90%, according to the IPCC's fourth assessment report from 2007. That conclusion was elevated to "extremely likely" in the 2013 report.

Psychological Consequences of Trump's Climate Change Policies

The main focuses of President Trump's policies were deregulation, denying climate change, and highlighting the fossil fuel sector. Due to the lack of strong government action, the public was perceived as powerless as many individuals were left with unclear instructions on how to deal or lessen climate worries (Kahan et al., 2012). According to Achterberg et al. (2021), these actions increased public and environmentalists' anxiety about climate change. Generally skeptical political

rhetoric during President Trump's climate change speech created an atmosphere where the scientific consensus on the topic was either ignored or questioned. This led to frustration and depression among many environmentalists and communities already experiencing the consequences of climate change. Due to the lack of strong government action, the public was perceived as powerless as many individuals were left with unclear instructions on how to deal or lessen climate worries (Kahan et al., 2012).

Biden's Climate Agenda and Psychological Impact on Public Engagement

However, the psychological effects of President Biden's climate change policies, which emphasize the moral and economic imperative to act, have been very different. For instance, by re-entering the Paris Agreement and striving to set ambitious goals for sustainable energy, Biden sought to instill faith and optimism in the American people (Fagan & Huang, 2021). In addition to being a scientific and environmental issue, Biden's approach frames climate change as an economic opportunity and a public health urgency. This frame has inspired a lot of young people and climate activists because it creates a sense of urgency and the belief that solutions are possible.

Studies have shown that such optimism and agency are essential for promoting positive participation with climate change (Clayton et al., 2015). A sense of empowerment and collective responsibility is increased by Biden's policies of focusing on social justice, investing more in green employment, and switching to renewable energy (Ballew et al., 2020). People now believe that something can be done and that they might be able to help alleviate this change, which has caused a psychological shift. Instead than leaving the issue hanging like a doomsday scenario, Biden's climate plan has made climate action more approachable and encouraging.

Psychological Polarization and Its Long-Term Consequences

Both Trump and Biden's climate change policies have increased psychological division inside the US government, despite their different approaches. Emotional responses and public perceptions of climate change have been shaped by political disputes over climate policy, which have either promoted acceptance or denial. Trump's denial of climate science and regulatory rollbacks fueled skepticism, especially among conservative and older demographics who were less likely to support climate action (Kahan et al., 2012). Because of psychological polarization, people's opinions regarding climate change now more closely reflect their political identities than they do empirical data. However, by advocating for inclusive policies that prioritize a community response to the climate catastrophe, Biden's climate policies have attempted to mitigate some of these psychological divides. According to Fagan and Huang (2021), the long-term psychological impacts of climate policy, particularly in such a politically divided nation, might lead to a wider division on the subject, making it more difficult

Policies over climate change under Biden administration

In a dramatic departure from the previous administration's strategy, the Biden administration has made climate change a top priority on its policy agenda. The government wants to tackle the climate challenge holistically, emphasizing aggressive carbon reductions, global collaboration, and a shift to a clean energy economy. This analysis looks at the Biden administration's climate policies, stressing important programs, laws, and global approaches, and assesses how they could affect the environment, the economy, and society.

Reinstatement and Strengthening of Environmental Regulations

Weeks after taking office, President Biden signed a number of executive orders intended to reverse the Trump administration's deregulation efforts and more stringent environmental regulations. His re-entry into the Paris Agreement was one of them. As his government vowed to be a leader in the global climate movement, that was one of the pivotal moments in his commitment (The White House, 2021). The administration started to revise and strengthen regulations for power plant emissions, methane leaks from oil and gas activities, and car emissions (Friedman, 2021).

The administration's strategy centers on science-based policies, this time on environmental justice, in recognition of the fact that these groups are often the most impacted by pollution and climate change. Among these are the White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council and the Justice40 Initiative, which aim to guarantee that underprivileged areas receive 40% of the advantages of climate-related investments (Gillingham & Stock, 2021).

Clean Energy Standards and Decarbonization Goals

The Biden administration's aggressive goal to attain a net-zero emissions economy by 2050 and a power sector free of carbon pollution by 2035 is one of the pillars of its climate strategy (The White House, 2021). In order to hasten the adoption of sustainable energy technologies, such as wind, solar, and battery storage, the government has put out a number of policies and initiatives. Another important piece of legislation being considered is the Clean Electricity Standard (CES), which mandates that utilities gradually raise their proportion of clean energy, accelerating the transition away from fossil fuels (Plumer & Friedman, 2021).

Since transportation is the biggest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions in the US, the government is concentrating on decarbonizing this sector. Tighter fuel economy regulations for automobiles, financial incentives for buying electric cars, and significant expenditures on electric vehicle charging infrastructure are some of the suggested policies (Davenport & Lipton, 2021). According to the White House in 2021, the administration's infrastructure plan, known as the American Jobs Plan, allots billions of dollars to support clean energy projects, modernize the electric grid, and encourage sustainable transportation options.

International Commitments and Climate Diplomacy

Rejoining the Paris Agreement and Setting Ambitious NDCs

Re-entering the Paris Agreement was one of President Biden's first actions as president, demonstrating his renewed dedication to global climate cooperation. According to the accord, the administration set a challenging national determined commitment to cut U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by 50–52% below 2005 levels by 2030 (Friedman, 2021). This aim is a component of a larger plan to spur international action and persuade other nations to establish similarly challenging climate targets. In international climate forums, the Biden administration has been actively participating. COP26 in Glasgow, the United Nations Climate Change Conference, was one of the forums it attended.

The United States stated plans at COP26 to combat deforestation and methane emissions, as well as to assist poor nations in their efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change (Gillingham & Stock, 2021). The goal of these steps is to restore the credibility and trust that the previous administration had damaged in U.S. climate leadership.

Climate Finance and Global Partnerships

The administration promised to significantly raise the United States' portion of global climate finance payments. The heightened commitment will help poor countries adapt to and lessen the effects of climate change. As part of this promise, the United States has pledged to quadruple its contribution to the Green Climate Fund. The fund helps nations that are at risk deal with the consequences of climate change (The White House, 2021). Additionally, both locally and abroad, the government has emphasized the need of leveraging private sector investment in climate solutions.

The Biden administration's climate diplomacy is characterized by bilateral and multinational cooperation. Recent noteworthy efforts include discussions with large polluters, such China and India, to promote ambitious climate measures, as well as collaboration with the European Union to improve climate technology and harmonize policy (Hannah, 2021). The government also established the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate to promote collaboration among the biggest economies in the world in order to reduce emissions and develop sustainable energy solutions.

Domestic Initiatives and Policy Integration

The American Jobs Plan and Clean Energy Investment

The American Jobs Plan is a comprehensive plan designed to combat climate change by promoting job development and economic growth. Actually, the plan calls for significant expenditures of around $2 trillion over eight years in clean energy, infrastructure, and climate resilience (The White House, 2021). Funding for renewable energy projects, updating the electric grid, creating a nationwide network of EV charging stations, and enhancing public transit networks are some of this plan's main features.

Along with the promise of generous salary and benefits, it also highlights the development of millions of new jobs in the renewable energy sector. In an effort to fight inequality and guarantee a fair transition for workers in the fossil fuel industry, the administration has made a broader commitment to tying climate policy to economic and social goals (Plumer & Friedman, 2021).

Business and Industry Perspectives

The business community's reaction has been conflicting. Some industries have voiced concerns about the possible costs and regulatory burdens associated with the proposed measures, even though many businesses, especially in the technology and renewable energy sectors, have praised the administration's climate policies and the emphasis on clean energy investment (Miltenberger et al., 2021). Stricter emissions regulations and a faster transition to clean energy, for example, have been cited by the fossil fuel industry and some manufacturing sectors as potential causes of job losses and economic disruption.

Businesses are also becoming more aware of the financial benefits of making the shift to a low-carbon economy. Seeing climate action as both a strategic and legal need, many businesses are investing in sustainability projects and establishing their own emissions reduction goals (Gilling ham & Stock, 2021).

Challenges and Future Directions

Legislative and Political Challenges

Implementing the Biden administration's climate policy is extremely difficult, particularly when it comes to legislation. Big-ticket projects like the American Jobs Plan and comprehensive climate legislation require legislative approval, but executive actions and administrative adjustments can assist advance some aspects of the climate agenda. Political differences, such as opposition from legislators from areas that produce fossil fuels and those worried about the financial effects of climate policy, frequently impede the process (Plumer & Friedman, 2021). The court ruling and any prospective legal challenges against the government will determine how far it can push its climate agenda. Court challenges might halt or change other regulatory actions, particularly those pertaining to emissions regulations and environmental safeguards (Davenport & Lipton, 2021).

The Path to Net-Zero Emissions

Achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 would require significant economic transformation in a number of areas, including energy, transportation, industry, and agriculture. This would involve massive investments in clean infrastructure at scale, extensive technical innovation, and the development of new legislative frameworks aimed at promoting decarbonization (Friedman, 2021). Furthermore, since reducing global emissions is a way to meet climate objectives, it will necessitate strong international collaboration and alignment.

Since the transition to a clean energy economy must consider the requirements of communities and workers who will be negatively impacted by the demise of fossil fuel businesses, it is imperative to ensure an equitable transition. This involves backing programs for community development, economic diversification, and job training (Plumer & Friedman, 2021).

Conclusion

the comparison between the climate policies of the Trump and Biden administrations highlights fundamental differences in their visions for the role of government, the balance between economic growth and environmental protection, and the United States' place in the global community. The Biden administration approach to climate change is all-inclusive and based on science, contrary to the emphasis of the Trump administration on deregulation and energy independence, which, more often than not, compromises environmental and climatic concerns. A more inclusive view of climate change as an issue that demands coordinated and relentless actions is found in the latter's focus on renewable energy, international cooperation, and environmental justice.

Some of the variables that will determine the long-term effects of these policy approaches are the sustainability of the initiatives undertaken by the Biden administration, the reaction of the business sector and civil society, and the changing global environment. The decisions taken today will determine the course of global climate action and the sustainability of our planet for future generations, so the stakes are quite high. While the initiatives of the Biden administration present a future of sustainability and justice, it will require persistent dedication, cooperation, and ingenuity from every stratum of society to enact them. The psychological implications of Presidents Trump and Biden's climate change initiatives clearly indicate the deep contrasts in the two approaches taken to influence public opinion and interest. The denialist and deregulatory elements of Trump's

climate change plans have made many Americans skeptical, uneasy, and powerless-especially the environmental preference of people. Climate policy of Biden, on the other hand, has created hope and empowerment through portraying climate action as a moral and economic opportunity even though it has not totally done away with the psychological split on the issue. The influence of both governments on public perceptions of climate change has led to a divided psychological landscape that mirrors deeper political divisions.

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