

Chapter-9

The Epilogue

S.K. Acharya, G.C. Mishra and Lalu Das

The present study has envisaged the People's Perception down the line of experience and elements of learning, people's perception should be conceived as one of the most important predict ant to be estimated through a set of exogenous variables in estimating climate change and its effect on social ecology as well as natural ecological set up at length.

Thus this study is important in a way that it takes into account local people's awareness of weather fluctuations and aims at understanding the localized impact of the climate in this region which are not directly visible but changes, nevertheless, are happening indirectly. This kind of study can prove to be vital to arrive at an understanding of patterns in human responses, for future studies. This sort of work was needed to know- 'what one thinks' and 'how one thinks' about the changes in climatic patterns and their impacts; and to give an account of understanding and responses about the changes in the plains.

Hill ecosystem by nature and operation is very complex and sensible to even a tiny change in the entire atmospheric behaviour, as per IPCC observation whole of North East in India is very much prone to seismic behaviour and vulnerable to climate change and Global warming. So, long and henceforth, the climate change concerns reviews confined to scientist community and elite Diaspora of intellectuals. The present study with Kaleidoscopic vision has attempted to depict pathway to construct people's perception or being affected by a social and ecology echilons. This has amounted to a policy formulating process wherein the variable found significantly attuned to climate change perception may be segregated and put to a policy formulation process.

Education still remains a very critical input to make people aware of and operational enough towards making the ecology of the hill amply resilient in the face of climate change. The down to earth reality is that people are becoming increasingly knowledgeable about the ecological health and its capability to absorb the third of climate change but it has turned very difficult to make them adequately operational to sufficiently perform for what you need to do right now. The outcome of the research thus would go a long way in institutionalising external efforts with that of internal potentials for creating climate managers at least one for each village so that a good leadership can be built up, both at the top and in a valley of the Hill ecosystem.

The global trend of climate change research is yet to record a convincing success in using community knowledge followed by its effective quantification for future climate prediction. The time series data of community observation thus can be attuned to conventional downscaling in micro level climate prediction. The biodiversity erosion can well be estimated through community observation on withering of water resources, decline of non descript cattle, local grass and weeds, loss of ichthiofaunal diversity and so on. The preservation, documentation and analysis of all these indigenous knowledge can well be matched against change in different climate parameters.

The future research on climate change has to infuse more and wider community knowledge because they the natural climate researchers, simply because knowledge is socially created, transmitted and mentored.