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Climate Change And The Effects Of Climate Change

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Abstract:

Climate change refers to the fluctuations in the climate of the whole earth as well as in a region. Here is meant the consideration of the entire atmosphere as well as the average pattern of weather and fluctuations in intensity. Daily changes in air are not a topic of discussion.

These changes are either caused by events in the Earth's interior and atmosphere or by fluctuations outside the Earth. The sun, its light and heat intensity is the most important factor affecting the climate, so UV events play an important role in the climate.

Present paper reveals the discussion about climate change and its impact on various sectors.

Keywords: Climate Change, Effects, Environment

Introduction:

In today's parlance, weather is a virtual reality. Truth is not easily seen by us. It is hidden behind something. We have to find it. So is the weather. Air is a mixture of gases; which is essentially invisible. In the process of breathing, we take in oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide gas. We cannot see oxygen in the air; but it is life-giving for us. Therefore, when scientists repeatedly say that the climate is changing and will continue to change in the future, people are curious about the climate; but more than that, they fear the future.

The effects of climate change are affecting various sectors and are causing damage. The present paper explains the consequences of the Havana change.

Objectives:

The main objective of the present paper is to discuss the need of sustainable development for the security of environment.

Data Source & Methodology:

Present discussion is based on the secondary source of data; also insights based on published articles, daily news papers etc. The information is compiled from daily newspapers and information available on the Internet.

The discussion is based on the information obtained from various sources. It has been rewritten in his own words after reviewing the information collected for the research.

Impact of Climate Change:

The main effects of climate change are as follows,

1) Decrease in Water Supply:

Due to sea level rise, people along the coast will experience shortage of drinking water as more and more land

becomes saline. The rise in greenhouse gases disrupts the natural water cycle (water table), on the other hand, extreme changes in climate are observed. On one side there is severe drought and on the other side there is a flood.

Rising temperature accelerates the drying of the soil surface. Therefore movement of water in the soil layers near the surface is reduced.

Erosion is reduced and thus the groundwater reserves are not sufficiently replenished. Where both rainfall and soil moisture are reduced, the land surface dries out very quickly.

Excessive use of water due to increasing population, faulty water distribution system and increased demand due to agriculture and factories are also contributing factors to the decrease in water availability. Some parts of the hilly regions are dependent on glaciers for their water supply and to a large extent for groundwater storage. The region may face water shortages over time because: Rising temperatures will increase river water levels initially by melting more glaciers in summer. Later, however, due to the melting of glaciers and their shrinking size, less water will flow into the river.

Thus, 1/6 of the world's population will suffer from the loss of water supply from glaciers.

Declining water quality can also be a major cause of water scarcity. Where there is an increase in the amount of heavy rainfall, the rain carries a large amount of nutrients, algae, pathogens etc. These nutrients are actually stored in groundwater. However, on the rain water, the pollutants and pathogens also mix in drinking water and watercourses in large quantities. This directly affects human health. Increased water temperature results in a drastic increase in the number of pathogens. Besides, many organisms that grow in/near water are sensitive to temperature, so increased water temperature can be harmful to such organisms.

2) Rise in Sea Level:

During the 20th century, the sea level has averaged increased by10 to 20 cm. This will increase. As temperatures rise, the rate of melting of glaciers increases, which translates into sea level rise. If the melting is too large, sea levels will rise and millions of people living on the coast like Bangladesh will be left homeless. Some islands like Maldives will be wiped off the world map. (UNFCCC)

There is a shortage of drinking water due to guar water seeping into freshwater reservoirs on many islands. About 300 million people on Earth live in the coastal lowlands, the delta region. They are most at risk of this increase. Due to this erosion of the coast, the migration of the people here is going to be a big problem.

3) Ecosystem:

Ecosystem facilities are the most basic life support. Human civilization depends directly/indirectly on the inputs/facilities derived from the ecosystem. from the ecosystem The resource benefits are crops, livestock, fisheries, pollination, erosion resistance, nutrient cycling, climate balance and natural waste disposal etc.

Climate change has the potential to cause large-scale fluctuations in ecosystems and the resources they provide to all constituents. There may also be an increase in the number of an insect or plant species. However, whether the impact on humans and ecosystems is detrimental or constructive depends on whether the species is invasive such as mosquitoes, weeds, or beneficial to humans such as food and pollinating insects.

About 25% of mammals, 12% of birds and other endangered species are likely to become extinct in the coming decades. Because, on the one hand, these living dependent forests, grasslands, wetlands are undergoing major changes due to warming,

on the other hand, due to increasing human urbanization, they are facing obstacles to migrate to other suitable places.

4) Common Health:

Effects of Climate Change During the last twenty-five years of the 20th century, the temperature of the atmosphere increased by an average of 1 F. By 2000 AD, this warming caused about 160,000 deaths and 5.5 million health-years lost annually, according to World Health Organization estimates.

It is estimated that by 2020 this figure will almost double to 3,00,000 lives lost and 1.1 million health years lost. Climate change has direct and indirect effects on human health. Increased air pollution and increasing heat waves directly contribute to deaths from heart and respiratory diseases, especially among the elderly. Climate change is also affecting the spread patterns of vector-borne infectious diseases.

The increase in global temperature caused by the increasing amount of chlorofluorocarbons in the atmosphere has resulted in an increase in UV radiation in the atmosphere. These extra UV rays weaken the immune system of a person. This increases the risk of infectious diseases, and the changing ecosystem of infectious pathogens affects human health.

As an indirect result of increased temperature, disruption of natural ecosystems, natural food chains may occur. Therefore, it will be difficult for many animals and plants to adapt to new conditions. The impact of climate change on water availability will be an important factor affecting public health. Rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns and frequent droughts/floods will reduce agricultural production in many developing countries and lead to food shortages, leading to severe malnutrition, especially among children. Countries that depend on rain-fed agriculture are more likely to be at risk of such malnutrition

5) Agriculture and Food Security:

Increased amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere accelerates the growth of plants. But this effect is more on the weeds in agriculture. Due to this, weed growth is very fast. That is why farmers have to use weed killer chemicals on a large scale. Also, if some plants-fruits-vegetables-grains grow fast during the production period, there will be less nutrients in the fruits, vegetables and grains produced.

In general, agricultural producers will suffer less from cold weather, cold waves. But more frequent and more intense heat waves will have more dire consequences. Severe heat waves can cause crop damage, loss of livestock, destruction of natural resources. Pathogens, fungi, and other pests thrive in hot, humid climates. Rising sea levels may inundate agricultural areas, especially the delta of rivers, with increasingly saline water. Such agricultural land becomes useless for agriculture. Also, oceans absorb more carbon dioxide, so seawater becomes acidic. This acidic sea water is dangerous to all marine life

A definite consequence of global warming is the change in water availability as some regions like the North Indian lowlands depend on melt water from glaciers. These regions are in serious danger of shrinking, shrinking or disappearing altogether. The people of this region will have to migrate to another region. It will be difficult for them to adapt to the new situation. The interdependent elements of nature, like humans, will be adversely affected. The life chains and migration habits of pollinators and plants, predators and their predatory prey, wild food stocks and their predators will be adversely affected.

6) Shelter:

In this century, anthropogenic climate change has created a crisis beyond

tackling the complex issue of environmental refugees. People in developing countries that are unable to adapt to climate change are most at risk. To resolve this issue, many scholars, practitioners, activist organizations are insisting on international legal recognition for foreigners and refugees.

Overview:

It is taught in geography lessons at school that India falls in the tropics. March, April and May are summer months. The rains started in June, when summer ends. Hot summers and cool monsoons are part of the seasonal cycle.

Waves come and go on the ocean. There is not much you can do about them. All we can do is be careful not to get carried away with them. The same is true of heat waves. When hot winds started blowing from the north, we say that there was a heat wave over Maharashtra. If the direction of the wind changes, that wave recedes, it is not permanent, we will not be disturbed by it, we can only try so much.

Planting trees is a simple yet effective way to prevent climate change and combat the effects of global warming. Plants absorb carbon dioxide from the air during the process of photosynthesis and convert it into oxygen, which helps reduce the greenhouse effect. By planting more trees, we can reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and help combat global warming. Additionally, trees provide many other benefits such as preventing soil erosion, providing habitat for wildlife, and improving air quality. Plant trees near our home, schools, offices, public parks and other places, even if we plant one tree in your lifetime, it has a positive impact on the environment.

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