Study on climate change global warming

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Abstract

During the twenty-first century, heat waves and humid heat stress will grow increasingly strong and frequent over South East Asia. Annual and Summer Monsoon precipitation will both rise, with increased interannual variability across South Asia. Heat extremes have risen while cold extremes have fallen, and both patterns are expected to continue in the future decades. glacial flow in the Asian high mountains is expected to increase until the mid-twentieth century, after which runoff may decrease due to glacial storage loss. The sea level around Asia has risen faster than the world average, resulting in coastal area loss and coastline retreat. The regional mean seal land will grow further.

Concerns over two important aspects of modern life, global warming and climate change, are likely to have a direct bearing on the prospects for peace and harmony in the twenty-first century. Widespread industrialization, the proliferation of factories, the clearing of forests for the construction of roads, the blocking of rivers for the construction of enormous dams and power plants, as well as the movement of vehicles and human migration have all seriously disrupted the eco-system. One cannot wish away the ensuing climate change and global warning. Experts believe that in the context of climate change and global warning, it is likely to result in many calamities, including the global eviction of billions of people.

Key words: Ecology, global warning, climate change, ecosystem, catastrophe, displacement. Heatwaves, inter annual variability, glacier.

Introduction

Never before in human history have we had the required technology, resources, and capacity to address every issue on the world. Today, there is a genuine threat to human life from global warming and climate change, which have the potential to harm the lives and habitats of billions of people around the world. The enormity of the issue of preserving environment and slowing climate change is daunting, necessitating adjustments in our behavior and thinking. The globe is in a dark period due to the epidemic, conflicts, and natural disasters.

The Rise of GHG levels has been attributed to the process of industrialization, urbanization and pollution caused by vehicular, industrial, domestic and agricultural emissions. The main component gases of GHG emissions are carbon dioxides methane, chlorofluorocarbons, nitrons oxide and ozone. The processes of global warning have led to the effects of climate change, the evidences of which have been scientifically corroborated by international panel on climate change (IPCC). Formed under united nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) and constituted by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The build up of green house gases (GHGs) and the resulting global warning pose Major Environmental threats to Asia's water and food security. Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrons oxide, halocarbons and ozone in the lower atmosphere (below about 15 kms) are the major gases that are contributing to the increase in the green house effect. In a similar fashion, increasing amount of 800t, sulphates and other aerosol components in atmospheric brown clouds (ABC) are causing major threat to the water and food security of Asia and have resulted in surface dining, atmospheric solar heating and root deposition in the Hindu Kush Himalayan 0 Tibetan (HKHT) glaciers and snow packs.

An Ecological Analysis allows scientists to investigate the large-scale effects of time-specific actions on population health. Ecological analyses are frequently performed on data obtained prior to and during the implementation of a nationwide immunization program. They can also be carried out following a big natural disaster to determine whether there were any public health repercussions. Ecological analysis isn't just for studying the effects of health interventions. They can also be used to measure non-health outcomes and analyze the influence of possible (or) environmental changes and natural disasters on health.

The goal of climate analysis is to better understand the earth's past and present climate and to predict future climates response to changes in natural and human-induced factors such as the sun, green house gases (eg. Water vapor, carbon dioxide and methane) and aerosols (eg. From dust stores, pollution fires). In other words, climate change includes major changes in temperature, precipitation (or) wind patterns, among others, that occur over several decades (or) longer climate change is a change in the pattern of weather, and related changes in oceans land surface and ice sheets, occurring over time scales of decades (or) longer and refers to the long-term changes in global temperature and other characteristics of the atmosphere.

Need of Study

The Indian ocean is warning at a clugher rate than other oceans, said the latest report by the inter governmental panel on climate change (IPCC) released on Monday, with scientists warning that India will witness increased heat waves and flooding, which will be the irreversible effects of climate change. The current overall global warning trends are likely to head to an increase in annual mean precipitation over India, with more severe rain expected over southern India in the coming decades. The authors of the IPCCS sixth Assessment Report. "Climate change 2021". The physical science bases said the warning of the ocean would lead to a rise sea levels, leading to frequent and severe coastal flooding in low level areas. With a 7,517 km coastal line India would face significant threats from the rising sea. Across the port cities of Chennai, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Surat and Visakhapatnam, 28.6 million people would be exposed to coastal flooding it sea levels rise by 50 cm. Monsoon extremes are likely to increase over India and South Asia. While the frequency of short intense rainy days are expected to rise. Models also indicate a lengthening of the monsoon over India by the end of the 21st century with the South Asian monsoon precipitation projected to increase. Stating that human activities are causing climate change, the report said the planet was irrevocably headed towards warning by 1.5 degrees Celsius over pre-industrial times in the next two decades. Keeping global warning below 2 degrees Celsius of pre-industrial levels by the turn of century and endeavoring to limit it to 1.5 degrees Celsius was at the heart of the 2015 – Paris agreement. Unless extremely deep emissions cuts are undertaken by all countries immediately, these goals are unlikely to be meet. The Report recommended that countries strive to achieve net zero emissions. No additional green house gases are emitted by 2050. In the most ambitious emissions pathway, the projection is that the globe would reach the 1.5 degrees Celsius and scenario in the 2030s, over short to 1.6 degrees Celsius, with temperatures dropping back down to 1.4 degrees Celsius at the end of the century. India has not yet committed to a net zero time line. The sixth assessment report has been finalized and approved by 234 authors and 19.5 governments and updates the scientific censes on extreme weather, human attribution, the carbon budget, feed back cycles, and charts the future state of the climate since the fifth assessment Report of 2014. The 3,000 plus page report said warning is already accelerating sea land rise and worsening extremes such as heatwaves, droughts, floods and storms. Tropical cyclones are getting and weather. While Arctic sea ice is dwindling in the summer and permafrost is thawing. All these trends will get worse, the report said.

India is currently the world's largest green house gas emitter, but percipita emissions are much lower. The US emitted nearly nine times more green house gases per capita. Than India in 2018. Based on existing commitments by countries to out their emissions, the world is on track for global temperature warning by at least 2.7^{o}C by 2100. Predicts the report, calling it code red for humanity.

The latest scientific assessment will influence discussions in the conference of parties meeting in Glasgow later this year where countries are expected to announce plans and steps they have taken to curb emissions. The report release plans a two-week long plenary session held virtually from fully 26 to August 6, 2021, in which the report was scrutinized this by time for approvable government representative in dialogue with report authors.

Conclusion

The impact of climate crisis can be seen around the world and not acting now will destroy lives and livelihoods, environmental exports warned on provision days. The Indian government is sanguine about doing more than other countries in terms of comparable action to reduce CO_2 emissions. But we have no measurable targets to reduce emissions, this is why we are doing well our nationally determined contribution is to reduce not absolute emissions but the emission intensity of our economy "CST Director Board Sunita narain said: Despite warnings for so many years. The World did not listen, we need to act now" said Inger Andersen, Executive Director of UNEP.

The IPCC concluded that the 1.5 degrees Celsius temperature goal of the paris agreement would likely be breached around 2030 – a decade earlier than it itself projected just three years ago. This report must sound or dealth knell for coal and fossil fuels, before they destroy our planet Mr. Gutteres said us a statement, this moment requires world leaders the private sector and individual to act together with urgency and do everything it takes to protect our planet. US Secretary of state Antony Blinken said in a statement.

We cannot delay ambitions climate action any longer be said.

US presidential every on climate John Kerry said the IPCC report showed the climate crisis is not only here it is growing increasingly severe.

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