

## **GLOBAL WARMING: CURSE FOR HUMAN BEING**

**Prof.Mangala.M.Kanate**, (Department of Geography) Lt.Panchafulabai Pawade Arts &Commerce Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Warud (444906) Dist. Amravati, India.  
E-mail –mangalakanate@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT:**

As we know that in our solar system the EARTH is the only planet where human life being sustain. According to geologists when the solar system settled into its current layout about **4.5 billion years ago**. When the EARTH was formed living being was formed in water which was extreme hot because of regular volcanic eruption. After living being formed until now EARTH is changing because of human being. In our human history we can see they learned lot of things and day by day invent many things but now these things shows bad impact on the EARTH and living being. We called this impact Global Warming. EARTH is shown there changes in atmosphere like melting ice in Antarctica, earthquake on high scale, weather is changing, temperature is rising in atmosphere, ozone layer is decreasing and CO<sub>2</sub> level is increasing but this condition is coming because of humans and these changes telling us that the day will soon when living being will vanished. This artificial material is shows hazardous result on the atmosphere because vehicle increase toxic air hence air pollution is increasing and there are many other gadgets which show harmful effect on EARTH like refrigerator increase level of CO<sub>2</sub> and industrial chemicals are so hazardous which is polluting the water. So is it beginning of ending of our living being?

### **KEYWORD:**

Sustain, volcanic eruption, Hazardous, Air pollution, ozone layer, global warming.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

*“I would like Nuclear Fusion  
To become a practical power source.  
It would provide an inexhaustible  
Energy, without pollution or global warming.”  
-Stephen Hawking, 2010*

A new study release and present powerful evidence that clearing trees not only spews carbon into atmosphere, but also triggers major shifts in rainfall and increased temperatures and worldwide that are just as potent at those caused by current carbon pollution. Further, the study finds that future agricultural productivity across the globe is at the risk from deforestation induced warming and altered rainfall patterns. According to the scientist global warming is the reason of all thing. But what is Global warming? And how it will effect on our Earth?

### **What is Global Warming?**

Global Warming is a term used for the observed century –scale rise in the average temperature of the Earth’s climate system and its related effects. Scientists are more than 95% certain that nearly all of global warming is caused by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHG) and other human-caused emissions. And there are many problems creating for living life.

#### **1) Impact of Deforestation:**

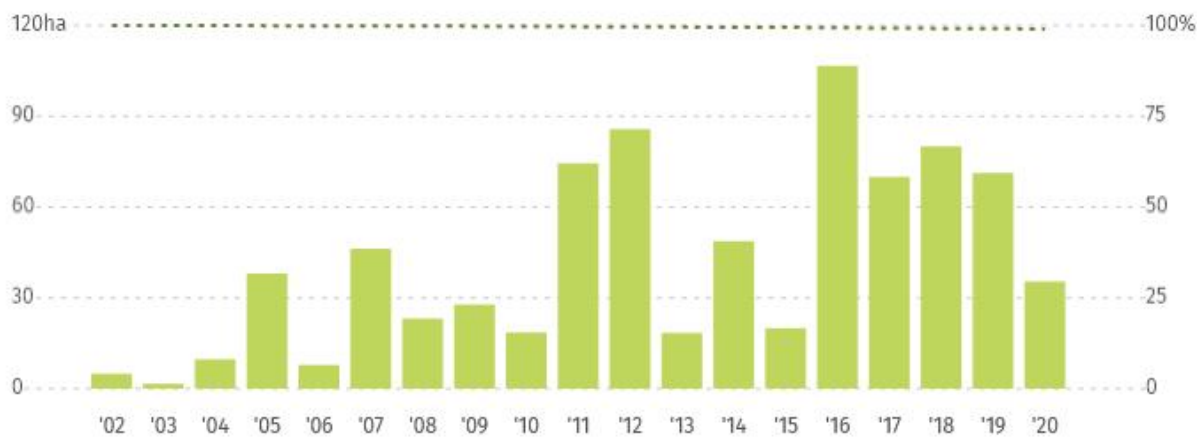
“Teleconnections”, associated with the mass movement of air and conditions in the upper atmosphere, have the potential to extend the impact of tropical deforestation on climate globally. An increase in temperature in the tropics due to deforestation generates large upwards-moving air masses. When these hit the upper atmosphere they cause ripples, or teleconnections, that flow outward in various directions, similar to the way in which an underwater earthquake can create a tsunami.

- From 2002 to 2020, India lost 349kha of Humid Primary forest making up 19% of its total tree cover loss in the same time period. Total area of humid primary forest in India decreased by 3.4% in this time period.



**Fig.1. Primary Forest Loss in India**

- From 2002 to 2020, Maharashtra lost 789ha of humid primary forest, making up 4.5% of its total tree cover loss in the same time period. Total area of humid primary forest in Maharashtra decreased by 0.94% in this time period.



- In Maharashtra, the top 2 regions were responsible for 67% of all tree cover loss between 2001 and 2019. Garhchiroli had the most tree cover loss at 8.73kha compared to an average of 535ha

The impact of deforestation is diverse and varies across regions and scales – from small pots of farmland in the midst of the rainforest to large swathes of the cattle pasture bordered by forest –but the more deforestation that occurs, the greater the impact. “Tropical forests are often talked about as the ‘lungs of the Earth’, but they’re more like the sweat glands”, said Lawrence. The study found that relatively small plots of deforestation can actually increase rainfall at a local scale. There is, however, a critical clearing size above which rainfall declines dramatically.

## 2) Gauges Plastic level:

It is no secret that the world’s oceans are swimming with plastic debris- the first floating masses of trash were discovered in 1990s. But researches are starting to get a better sense of the size and scope of the problem. A study published in the journal PLOS one estimated that 5.25 trillion pieces of plastic, large and small weighing 269,000 tons, could be found throughout the world’s oceans, even in the most remote reaches. The ships conducting the research travelled the seas collecting small bits of plastic with nets and

estimated worldwide figures from their samples using computer models. The largest source of plastic by weight comes from discarded fishing nets and buoys, said Marcus Eriksen, the leader of the effort.

The Ganga's River runs from the Himalaya through India and Bangladesh and drains into the Indian Ocean at the Bay of Bengal, joining with the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers along the way. The researchers calculate that the flows of these three rivers, which combine to be the largest in South Asia, pump between one and three billion micro plastic particles into the Bay of Bengal each day. This river basin is described as the most populous in the world, with more than 655 million people relying on it as a source of water. A group of scientists studying the flow of plastic into the ocean have found a startling amount of pollution exiting South Asia's largest river systems. The scientists calculated that the Ganga's and two nearby waterways are responsible for pumping as much as three billion micro plastic particles into the Indian Ocean each day. A group of scientists studying the flow of plastic into the ocean have found a startling amount of pollution exiting South Asia's largest river systems. The scientists calculated that the Ganga's and two nearby waterways are responsible for pumping as much as three billion micro plastic particles into the Indian Ocean each day.



**Plastic near Ganga River**

### **3) Black Truth about Vegetable and Wastewater:**

According to Central Pollution Control Board there is enormous gap between wastewater generated and waste water treated in India due to insufficient treatment plants (CPCB, 2005). In this scenario where fresh water for irrigation is scanty and untreated wastewater is available; the untreated wastewater is being utilized directly for vegetable production around New Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Amravati, Nagpur and Many more places in country. Besides food security, nutritional security and food safety use of wastewater in agriculture particularly for vegetable cultivation is now being an emerging challenge

### **Wastewater Vegetable Cultivation and Human Hazards:**

Farmers and consumer are not aware about human health hazard pose due to the Use of wastewater in vegetable cultivation. Heavy metals like Cadmium, Lead, Nickel, Mercury, Arsenic etc. Coriander, Spinach, Chilli, and Tomato grown on freshwater above standard permissible limit set by joint FAO and WHO expert committee (Mohsen&Mohsen2008). Microbiological contaminated were also found above permissible levels in spinach around Hyderabad when grown on water from Mushi River contaminated with wastewater.

**Possible effect of heavy metals on human body parts upon injection through vegetable food:**

Human body Parts	Effect
Kidney	Decline in filtration rate
Liver	Cancer, Liver dysfunction
Bones	Heavy metal accumulation, Pain in bones and joints
Nail	Nail Disorder

**Most Polluted Places on Earth**

**1) Agboblshie, Ghana**

The Agboblshie dump is a result of the world’s increasing demand for electronic equipment as consumers continually upgrade their devices and throw out the older ones. A significant proportion of this electronic waste is sent, often illegally, from the West to developing countries across Africa and Asia “There are skin diseases and ailments [at Agboblshie], but the worst problem here is respiratory illnesses, because the amount of pollution here is so high,” said Julius Fobil, a professor at the University of Ghana’s School Of Public Health, who carried out a study of the health of e-waste recyclers between 2016 to the 2018.



**Fig. Niger River Delta**

The Niger River Delta is a densely populated region that extends over about 70,000 km<sup>2</sup> and makes up nearly 8% of Nigeria’s land mass. It is heavily polluted by oil and hydrocarbons, as it has been the site of major petroleum operations since the late 1950s. Between 1976 and 2001 there were nearly 7,000 incidents involving oil spills where most

of the oil was never recovered. As of 2012, some 2 million barrels (320,000 m<sup>3</sup>) of oil were being extracted from the delta every day. Groundwater and soil have been heavily polluted in the process, which has also devastated aquatic and agricultural communities.

### **3) Citarum River, Indonesia**

The Citarum River Basin in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia covers an area of approximately 13,000 square kilometres, coming into contact with a population of 9 million people. The river provides as much as 80% of surface water to Jakarta's water supply authority, irrigates farms that supply 5% of Indonesia's rice, and is a source of water for upwards of 2,000 factories. Every day, no less than 20,000 tons of waste and 340,000 tons of wastewater, mostly from 2,000 textile factories, are disposed directly into the once clear and pristine waterways of the Citarum River. No wonder the fish are largely gone in the third-biggest river in Java.



Fig. Citarum River

### **4) Ghaziabad, India**



Fig. Gaziabad, India

Ghaziabad is a city in India located in the state of Uttar Pradesh, as well as, due to its location and close proximity to Delhi. As one would gather from being a gateway city, it would see high levels of traffic that would affect levels of air quality, with high volumes of cars, trucks, motorbikes and buses all making their way in and out of the being part of the national capital region of Delhi. It has a colloquial name of being the gateway to Uttar Pradesh. Due to the incredibly small size of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, it can cross the blood barrier via the air sacs in the lungs, and once in the bloodstream cause a myriad of issues such as damage to blood vessels, increased risk of heart attacks and diseases, as well as damage to the kidneys, liver and reproductive system. Babies exposed whilst in the womb have a higher.

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