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## Climate Change In Present Scenario

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### Abstract

*“The world n too much with us late and soon*

*Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers*

*Little we see in Nature, that is ours.;*

*We have given our hearts sway, a sordid boon ”*

Nature has been so kind to man since man has recognized his existence on this blue planet. To use Wordsworth's words we can say that nature has been a spirit, a guardian, and the anchor of man's purest thoughts. Ever since its appearance on the earth's surface, he has been dependent on nature for his subsistence He needed edible plants and animals. In the initial stages of the history of economic development man identified these natural gifts available around him and he acquired knowledge to use them Everything that comes from nature has some utility for man but its utilization is possible on the availability of appropriate technology. Although natural products existed over the earth's surface even during pre-historic times, man had neither the tools nor the technology to use them, man: Land sunshine, wind, forests, and sites were present in such before the appearance of man on the earth With time he learned to cuted the land, grow crops by protecting different plants, and run the wild and water mills by using the wind and water energy 50, we can say that the enormous variety of natural resources on this earth provide everything for the survival of man. Even though, the pre-historic man led a life of hunter and gatherer procuring each and everything for his survival from the forests. Not only this, as Fitzgerald observes:

*“There is a pleasure in the -pathless woods,*

*There is a rapture on the lonely shore,*

*There is a society, where none intrudes,*

*By the deep sea, and music in its roar:*

*I love not man the less, but Nature more.” - F. Scott Fitzgerald*

It shows in a lucid manner that nature bestows eternal harmony of serenity and gratification to human hearts.

To quote Barack Obama, "Today we're seeing that climate change is about more than a few unseasonably mild winters or hot summers. It's about the chain of natural catastrophes and devastating weather patterns that global warming is beginning to set off around the world.. the frequency and intensity of which are breaking records thousands of years old."

As we know the truth is that the expanding human population resulted in the expanding needs of man. With scientific progress and technological development, man started utilizing natural resources at a much longer scale. Continuous increase in population caused an increasing demand for resources. This thing created a situation when the non-renewable resources may come to an end after some time. To get maximum profit from natural resources, we have started even taking loans from the resources meant for the future. This thing cannot be redeemed. As a result of our over-ambition, we would be using all those resources which are the property of future generations. It is a matter of serious concern. There must be some sort of balance between the population growth and the utilization of natural resources.

Humanity can make development sustainable to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (WCED1987)

The nonavailability of resources and the price rise are hurting the economics of countries the world over. During the 1980's the world experienced a state of imbalance between the growth rates of population and anemic development. Hence the growth rates of food production and economic development suffered setbacks. In the context of climate variation, anthropogenic factors are human activities that affect the climate. The scientific consensus on climate change is that climate is changing and that these changes are in large part caused by human activities, and it is largely irreversible"

Climate change is a long-lasting change in the weather arrays across the tropics to poles. It is a global threat that has embarked on to put stress on various sectors. This study is aimed to conceptually engineer how climate variability is deteriorating the sustainability of diverse sectors worldwide. Specifically, the agricultural sector's vulnerability is a globally concerning scenario, as sufficient production and food supplies are threatened due to irreversible weather fluctuations. In turn, it is challenging the global feeding patterns, particularly in countries with agriculture as an integral part of their economy and total productivity. Climate change has also put the integrity and survival of many species at stake due to shifts in optimum temperature ranges, thereby accelerating biodiversity loss by progressively changing the ecosystem structures. Climate variations increase the likelihood of particular food and waterborne and vector-borne diseases, and a recent example is the coronavirus pandemic. Climate change also accelerates the enigma of antimicrobial resistance, another threat to human health due to the increasing incidence of resistant pathogenic infections. Besides, the global tourism industry is devastated as climate change impacts unfavorable tourism spots. Climate change is taking a major human, economic, and environmental toll on Europe, the fastest-warming continent of the world. The year 2022 was marked by extreme heat, drought, and wildfires. Sea surface temperatures around Europe reached new highs, accompanied by marine heatwaves. Glacier melt was unprecedented. The State of the Climate in Europe 2022 report, the second in an annual series, was produced jointly by the World Meteorological Organization and the European Union's Copernicus Climate Change Service.

"Science has made enormous inroads in understanding climate change and its cause, and a beginning to help develop a strong understanding of current and potential impacts that will affect people today and in coming decades. This understanding is crucial because it allows decision-makers to place climate change in the context of other large challenges facing the nation and the world. There are still some uncertainties, and there always will be in understanding a complex system like Earth's climate. Nevertheless, there is a strong, credible body of evidence, based on multiple times of research documenting that climate is changing and that their changes are in large part caused by human activities. While much remains to be learned the core phenomenon, science questions, and hypotheses have been examined thoroughly and have stood firm in the face of serious scientific debate and careful evaluation of alternative explanations."

United States National Research Council, *Advantage the science of climate changes*

There are also several other examples of the problems created by the overutilization of resources. In some areas, there is not enough water for agriculture and industry, whereas in other areas there are problems of water logging due to over-irrigation. In some countries, much of underground water is being utilized for food grain production. This resulted in a lowering of the water level in northern China. There is thus a need for water conservation. By using all these natural resources in an imbalanced way in the name of development man has created an inevitable doom to his survival. This thing has resulted in a lot of unnatural changes in the environment and its climate. All living organisms and their environment are mutually reactive affecting each other in various ways. Animal populations, flora, and vegetation are interdependent through the environment and are mutually reactive.

Environment, which is a complex of several interrelated factors and is much dynamic (varying with time and space), works a sieve selecting organisms for growth from so many forms as its one or the other factor becomes critical at critical stages of the life cycle of the species. The species puts each effort into maintaining its uniformity in structure, reproduction, growth, and development by preserving its genetic pool. It is not only the environment that influences the life of organisms, but organisms also modify their environment as a result of their growth, dispersal, reproduction, death, decay, etc. Thus, the environment is caused to change due to organisms-activities.

So, we get the fact that as a result of natural conditions or activities of man, the species diversity of an ecosystem is reduced. It leads to a setback to the state of development and a reduction in the stability of the ecosystem. Man's exploitation of ecosystems is directed towards channeling productivity to his needs. As John F. Kerry remarks: "Climate change, if unchecked, is an urgent threat to health, food supplies, biodiversity, and livelihoods across the globe."

Therefore it is clear that our environment and climate have been changing due to man's excessive use of natural resources. It has created a sort of horrible tumult in the recent climate. The changes have been minutely observed in the earth's climate. We see that climate change is a significant and lasting change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years. It may be a change in average weather conditions, or in the distribution of weather around the average conditions (ie, more or fewer extreme weather events). Climate change is caused by factors such as biotic processes, variations in solar radiation received by earth plate tectonics and volcanic eruptions. Certain human activities have also been identified as significant causes of recent climate change, often referred to as "global warming"

Scientists have focused on changes observed during the period of instrumental temperature record, when records are most reliable: particularly in the last 50 years, when human activity has grown fastest and observations of the troposphere have become available. The dominant mechanisms (to which recent climate has been attributed) are anthropogenic, ie, the result of human activity. They are A basic physical understanding of the climate system.

Greenhouse gas concentrations have increased and their warming properties are well-established.

Historical estimates or past climate changes suggest that the recent changes in global surface temperature are unusual.

-Computer-based climate models are unable to replicate the observed warming unless human greenhouse gas emissions are included.

-Natural forces alone such as solar and volcanic activity can- not explain the observed warming

At present global warming has been increasing due to human activities and that thing is viewed by most scientists and is also supported by 196 other scientific organizations worldwide. In scientific journals, global warming refers to surface temperature increases while climate change includes global warming and everything else that increasing greenhouse gas levels will affect.

Factors that can shape climate are climate forcing, and forcing mechanisms" These include processes such as variations in solar radiation, variations in the Earth's orbit, mountain-building and continental drift, and changes in greenhouse gas concentrations. There are a variety of climate change feedbacks that can either amplify or diminish the initial forcing. Some parts of the climate system such as the oceans and ice caps, respond slowly in reaction to climate forcing, while others respond more quickly.

Due to climate change, we find ocean variability, as the ocean is a fundamental part of the climate system, some changes in it occurring at longer time scales than in the atmosphere, massing hundreds of times more and having very high thermal inertia (such as the ocean depths still lagging today in temperature adjustment from the Little Ice Age) Life affects climate through its role in the carbon and water cycles and such mechanisms as albedo, evapotranspiration, cloud formation and weathering

Volcanic eruptions release gases and particulates into the atmosphere. Eruptions large enough to affect climate occur on average several times per century. They are also part of the extended carbon cycle. Over very long (geological) periods, they release carbon dioxide from the Earth's crust and mantle, counteracting the uptake by sedimentary rocks and other geological carbon dioxide sinks.

Over the course of millions of years, the motion of tectonic plates reconfigures global land and ocean areas and generates topography. This can affect both global and local patterns of climate and atmosphere clean circulation The size of continents is also important. Because of the stabilizing effects of the oceans on temperature, yearly temperature variations are generally lower in coastal areas than they are inland. Among all these anthropogenic factors is the increase in CO<sub>2</sub> levels due to emissions from fossil fuel combustion, followed by aerosols (particular matter in the atmosphere) and the CO released by cement manufacture Other factors, including land use ozone depletion, animal agriculture and deforestation, are also of concern in the roles they play both separately and in conjunction with other factors-in affecting climate, microclimate and measures of climate variables.

COVID-19 paused but did not slow the relentless advance of climate change. Record levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere commit the planet to dangerous future warming, according to a new report that links the latest findings from across the United Nations. Rising global temperatures are fueling extreme weather throughout the world, impacting economies and societies. The average global temperature for the past five years was among the

highest on record, and the scale of recent changes across the global climate system is unprecedented over many centuries to many thousands of years. Even with ambitious action to slow greenhouse gas emissions, sea levels will continue to rise and threaten low-lying islands and coastal populations throughout the world. The findings reinforce the critical momentum behind climate action to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

To face this burning question of climate change and to avoid a fierce attack on the environment we should have created the Dharma of Ecology in the minds of new progressive men. As the eminent environmentalist, late Dr. TN Khoshoo put this concept when he delivered a lecture on Foundation Day. "Man in Nature, present and Future, at the National Museum of National History (NMNH) on the occasion of the World Environment Day (June 5), 1989,

He suggested that the Dharma of Ecology is the only way to meet the challenge arising from common threats to our long-range ecological security. The need to meet this threat is likely to bring nations of the world together. According to him, there is a need to have global ethics or a Dharma of Ecology starting from an individual, to meet this threat to our environment. The major challenge facing the human race today is to move towards sustainability.

He declared six basic principles of ecology. i) protecting and augmenting the renewability of the life-support system (this could be an accomplice by nurturing and protecting renewable resources, conserving non-renewable resources, and avoiding waste and having the economy of scale); (ii) fair-sharing of resources; (iii) bringing about awareness regarding concealed social, economic and environmental costs of consumerism (iv) willingly adopting frugality and fraternity as a sustainable way of life (v) meeting genuine social needs by blending economic and environmental imperatives and (vi) halting and reversing the arms build-up.

According to Climate Change Synthesis Report 2023, More than a century of burning fossil fuels as well as unequal and unsustainable energy and land use have led to global warming of 1.1°C above pre -pre-industrial levels. This has resulted in more frequent and more intense extreme weather events that have caused increasingly dangerous impacts on nature and people in every region of the world. But there are multiple, feasible, and effective options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to human-caused climate change, and they are available now, said scientists in this IPCC report. Taking effective and equitable climate action will not only reduce losses and damages for nature and people, it will also provide wider benefits, the report points out, underscoring the urgency of taking more ambitious action now to secure a livable sustainable future for all.

To sum up, the whole issue, we can say that all is not lost and the impending doom can be averted if a reformed approach to resource consumption is adopted. Human-induced climate change is causing dangerous and widespread disruption in nature and is affecting the lives of billions of people around the world. Therefore, environmental management is proper resource use and resource management. It acts as a regulatory force on human green in resource exploitation and resource wasting. "Climate change is not just about carbon dioxide levels and melting polar ice caps. It is about our public health and protecting our Earth for future generations. -Mike Quigley



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