Vol: 4, Pg: 1-4 Yr: 2023-AJABTR

Climate Change: A New Insight in Today's Lifestyle

Biswadeep Chaudhuri

Dept. of Biotechnology, University of Engineering & Management Kolkata, Action Area III, Newtown, Kolkata, West Bengal 700160

Abstract:

Climate change is one of the major issues scientists are dealing with in today's modern civilization. Besides technical advancement and use of high end sophisticated automobiles, higher importance is being given for plantations and reduction of pollution. It has been observed that lifestyle of common citizens, mainly in big cities, have significantly been modified to support their daily bust lifestyle. In this concern, environmental safety and balance has drastically been compensated resulting climate change and Global Warming. This short report addresses a few major points that are responsible for such happenings and has an urgent need to rectify to bring back environmental balance mainly in congested so called developed cities.

Keywords: Global warming, Climate change, Environmental balance, Plantation, Industrial effects

1. Factors Responsible

Modern civilizations cannot totally avoid modern facilities that are part and parcel of our modern life. Such as high rise buildings, heavy use of air conditionings, increase of high end automobiles etc. But, for most of the developing countries, the development is mainly human focused, that often neglects the impacts on our mother nature. Loose monitoring of countries' Environmental Protection Act Laws are one of the major reason for such one directional

development that is absolutely deadly for our future generation and environment. Except US and EU environmental safety regulations the much needed care for our nature is hardly noticed even today. In India, Government has taken several steps in terms of use of ethanol blend petrol (E20), BEVI compliant automobiles etc. But, total replacement of older versions and use of such environment friendly steps takes several years, may be decades to implement. As a result, effect of such modern steps remain secondary for a long

period of time. On the other hand, big cities in India are getting bigger by cutting forest and greeneries. This is also an alarming sign if allowed to continue. As a consequence, lack of trees and waterbodies rises the temperature that indirectly forcing city dwellers to depend on artificial air conditioning systems causing further damage to the environment. If this is continued, in no time, modern life will be too much dependent on machinery and will be damaging environmental balance unnoticed.

2. Steps to be Taken to Control

- 2.1. Leaving space for plantations: This is one of the most important steps that is required on urgent basis mainly for extending modern citied all over India. This regulations are already in implementation for many developed countries. But unfortunately, In India of other developing countries, no such steps have yet been taken.
- 2.2. Banning of old automobiles: This might be difficult for developing countries but a fixed time limit (no more than 5 years)need to be given to discard those older high fuel consuming engines. Along with that taxation system also need to be rearranged to support modern fuel efficient automobiles.

- Preservation of Wet Lands & Waterbodies: In several developing countries, it is often seen that most essential wet lands are converted into residential or business areas/land. Such practices are to be stopped totally to preserve ecological balance and biodiversity. A modern city does not mean it is only be used by humans, there should also be other animal/plant species to make a balanced ecosystem. All need to understand this to protect out mother nature.
- 2.4. Social Awareness & Strict Govt. Rules: Without social awareness and harder rules by the government, mother nature cannot be protected. Along with spreading awareness, mainly to the students, out government need to be more strict to protect our nature by emphasizing plantation, saving wetlands/waterbodies.

3. Conclusion:

We all are part of mother nature but unknowingly we damage out nature for out greed and comfort. But we often forget its consequence and do further damage. If not possible to maintain all necessary steps to reduce environmental damage, Plantation and leaving certain space for this need to be highlighted and should be done repeatedly to increase greeneries. Along with plantation protecting of those are equally important to get persistent results within a

few years to come. In this context, Neem trees are one of the prior importance due to its medicinal uses. In this comparatively easier way, ecological balance can somehow be stabilized if not balanced.

References:

- [1] Lourens LJ, Tuenter E. The role of variations of the earth's orbital characteristics. In: Letcher TM, editor. Climate change, observed impacts on planet earth. 2nd ed. Oxford: Elsevier; 2016. p. 399–418. [2] Cohen S. The role of widespread surface solar radiation changes. In: Letcher TM, editor. Climate change: observed impacts on planet earth. 2nd ed. Oxford: Elsevier; 2016. p. 491–512.
- [3] Shakun JD, Clark PU, He F, Marcott SA, Mix AC, Liu Z, Otto-Bliesner B, Schmittner A, Bard E. Global warming preceded by increasing carbon dioxide concentrations during the last deglaciation. Nature 2012;484:49–54.
- [4] Haywood J. Atmospheric aerosols and their role in climate change. In: Letcher TM, editor. Climate change: observed impacts on planet earth. 2nd ed. Oxford: Elsevier; 2016. p. 449–64.
- [5] Lu Q-B. Cosmic-ray-driven reaction and greenhouse effect of halogenated molecules. Int J Mod Phys B 2013;27:1350073. 38 p. https://doi.org/10.1142/S0217979213500732.
- [6] Denman KL, Brasseur G, Chidthaisong A, Ciais P, Cox PM, Dickinson RE, Hauglustaine D, Heinze C, Holland E, Jacob D, Lohmann U,

- Ramachandran S, da Silva Dias PL, Wofsy SC, Zhang X. Couplings between changes in the climate system and biogeochemistry. In: Climate change 2007: the physical science basis. contribution of working group I to the fourth assessment report of the intergovernmental panel on climate change. Cambridge/New York, NY: Cambridge University Press; 2007.
- [7] Letcher TM, editor. Climate change: observed impacts on planet earth. 2nd ed. Oxford: Elsevier; 2016. p. 21–340 [chapters 2–21].
- [8] Vallero DA, Letcher TM, editors. Unraveling environmental disasters. Oxford: Elsevier; 2013 [chapters 8, 12–14].
- [9] Fourier J. Remarques Generales sur les Temperatures Du Globe Terrestre et des Espaces Planetaires. Annales de Chemie et de Physique 1824;27:136–67.
- [10] Nobili L, Melloni M. Le Thermo-multiplicateur. Ann Chim (Phys) 1831;48:198–9.
- [11] Sella A. Melloni's thermomultiplier. Chem World 2018;15:70.
- [12] Tyndall J. On the Absorption and Radiation of Heat by Gases and Vapours.... Philos Mag 1861;22(Series 4):169–94. 273–85.
- [13] Tyndall J. On radiation through the Earth's atmosphere. Philos Mag 1863;25(Series 4):200–6.

[6] Arrhenius S. On the influence of carbonic acid in the air upon the temperature of the ground. Philos Mag J Sci 1896;41:237–76.