RANIGANJ GIRL'S COLLEGE

PROJECT TITLE

GREEN HOUSE EFFECT

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SUBJECT:- ENVS

UNIVERSITY REG- NO- 113211210089

COLLEGE ROLL NO- 040

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS

HONOURS 1ST SEM (HIND)

Raniganj Girls' College

Course Name: Environment Studies

Course Code: AEE101

Topic of the project: Different aspects of Air, Soil, Water, Noise pollution

A Project Report

Submitted by Semester-I students (Academic Year 2021-22)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project titled "Different aspects of Air, Soil, Water, Noise pollution" submitted by the students for the award of degree of B.A. Honours/ Program is a bonafide record of work carried out under my guidance and supervision.

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Signature of the supervisor with designation and department

Date
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Kalpana
"Bonus"

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Introduction:-

The greenhouse effect is the rise in temperature That the earth experiences because cretain Gases in the atmosphere (water vapor, carbon Dioxide, introus oxide, ozone, methane, for Example) trap energy that comes from the Sun. These gases are usually called Greenhouse let in the light but keep heat From escaping and this is similar to the Effect these gasses have on earth.

Sunlight enters the Earth's atmosphere, passing Through the greenhouse gases. As it reaches The Earth's surface land, water, and Biosphere absord the sunglight's energy. Once Absorbed gases is sent back into The atmosphere. Some of the energy passes Back into space, but much of it remains Trapped in the atmosphere by the greenhouse Gases. This is the complatelly nature process, becaus without the greenhouse effect The earth would not be warm enough for Humans to live. But if the greenhouse effact Becouse beomes stronger; it could make The earth warmer than usual. Even a Little extra warming may cause problems For humans, plants, and animals.

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The Enhanced Greenhous Effect :-

Some human activities also produce greenhouse Grases and therses and these gasase keep Increasing in the atmoshpere. The change In the balance of the greenhouse gasse Has significant effects on the entire planet. Burning trees also produces a lot of carbon Dioxide. A group of greenhouse gases called the chlorfluorocarns have been used In aerosals, such as hairspray cans, fridges And in making foam plastics.

Since there are more greenhouse gases in The atmosphere, more heat is trapped. which makes the earth warmer. This is know As global warming. A lot of greenhouse Grases Scientists agree that mans Activities are making the naturieular Greenhouse effact stronger. if are carry On polluting the atmosphere with greenhouse Grases, It will have a very dangerous Effact on the earth. Today, the increase in The earth's temperature is increasing with Unprecedented speed. To understand just how Quicky global warming is accelerating, conside That during the entire 20th century, the Average global temperature increased by

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About 0.6 degrees celsius (slightly more than 1 Degree fahrenheit.) using computer climate models, scientists estimate that by the year 2100 the average global temperature will Increase by 1.4 degrees to 5.8 degrees Celsius (approximately 2.5 degrees to 10.5 degrees Fahrenheit.)

Greenhouse Gases :-

many greenhouse gases occur naturally in the Environment, such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozon. Others such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) are created and emitted solely through human Activities. Human activities also add significantly To the level of naturally occurring Greenhouse gases. the principal greenhouse Gases that enter the atmosphere because of human activities are:

✱) carbon Dioxide (CO_2): carbon dioxide enters The atmosphere through the burning of Fossil fuels (oil nature gas, and coal), solid waste, trees and wood products And also as a result of other chemical

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Reactions (e.g., manufacture of cement). carbon Dioxide is also removed from the Atmosphere because of human activities Sequestered") when it is absorbed by plants as part of the biological carbon cycle.

• Nitrous oxide (N_2O):-
Nitrous oxide is emitted during the production And transport of coal, natural gas, and oil. various agricultural and industrial activities As well as during combustion of fossil Fuels and solid waste.

• Methane (CH_4):- Methane is emitted during the production and transport of coal, nature Gas, and oil. methane gases that also Emitted when organic wast decompase, Whether In landfills or in connection with livestock Farming.

Flourinated Gases:- Hydroflurocarbons, perfluarocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride Are synthetic, powerful greenhouse gases That are emitted from a variety of Industrial processes. Flourinated gasse are

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Sometimes used as Substitutes for ozone-depleting Substances (i.e. CFCs HCFCs and Halons). These gases are typically emitted In Smaller quantities, but because they Are potent greenhouse gases, they are Sometime referred to as High global warming potential gases (High 'GWP gases'). Greenhouse gases very in their ability to absorb And hold heat in the atmosphere. HFCs and PFCs are the most heat-absorbent. but there Are also wide difference between naturally occurring gases. For example, nitrous oxide Absorbs 270 Time more heat per molecule Than carbon dioxide. and methane, absorbs 21 time more heat per molecule than carbon Dioxide. However, carbon dixide. However carbon dixide contributes the most, since its Level in the atmosphere is the highest.

Estimates of future emissions removals depend In part on assumptions about changes in Underlying human activities. For exmple, the demand For fossil fuels such as gasoline and coal is expected to increase greatly with The predicted growth of the U.S and Global economies.

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many, but not all, human emissions and removals. Sources of greenhouse gas emissions are Expected to rise in the future. This growth may be reduced by ongoing efforts to increase The amount of greenhouse gases being emitted.

The Effects of Global warming :-

With more heat trapped Earth, the planet will Become warmer, which means the weather all over Earth will change. Since the conditions we are living in are perfect for life, a Large rise in temperature could be Disastrous for us and for any other living creatures on earth. At the moment, it is Difficult for scientists to say how big the changes will be and where the worst Effects will occur. These are some of The assumptions.

The Weather :-

The effects will vary in different parts of the World: some places will become drier and others will become wetter.
Drought, but we do not know which areas of the world be affected. All over the world storms,

floods and drought, but we do not know which areas of the world will be affected. All over the ward, these weather changee will affect the kinds of crop that can be grown. plants, animals, and even people may find it difficuld to survive in different conditions.

Sea levels:-

Higher temperatures will make the water of the seas and oceans expand. Ice melting In the Antarctic and greenhouse will flow Into the sea. All over the world, sea Levels may rise, perhaps by as much as 20 to 40 cm, by the beginning of the next century. Hingher sea levels will threaten The low-lying coastal areas of the world Such as the Netherlands and Bangladesh. Throughout the world, millions of pepole And areas of land will be at denger from Flooding. many people will have to leave their Homes and large areas of farmland will Be ruried because of floods.

Farming:-

The changes in the weather will affact

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The types of crops grown in different parts such as maize and sugarcane, do not. changes, the homes of plants and animals will have to find new land for hunting and living if the ice in the Arctic melts. many Animals and plants may not be able to cope with there change and could die. This could cause the loss of some Animals and plant species in certain or all areas of the world.

Plants and Animals :-
It has take millions of year for life to become Used to the conditions on earth. As we orther And temperature changes, the homes of plants and animals will be affected all over the world. for example, polar bears and plants may not be able to cope with there changes and could die. This could cause The loss of some animal and plant species In certain or all areas of the word.

People :-
The changes in millions of climate will affect everyone, but same populations will be of greater risk. for example countries whose coastal regions

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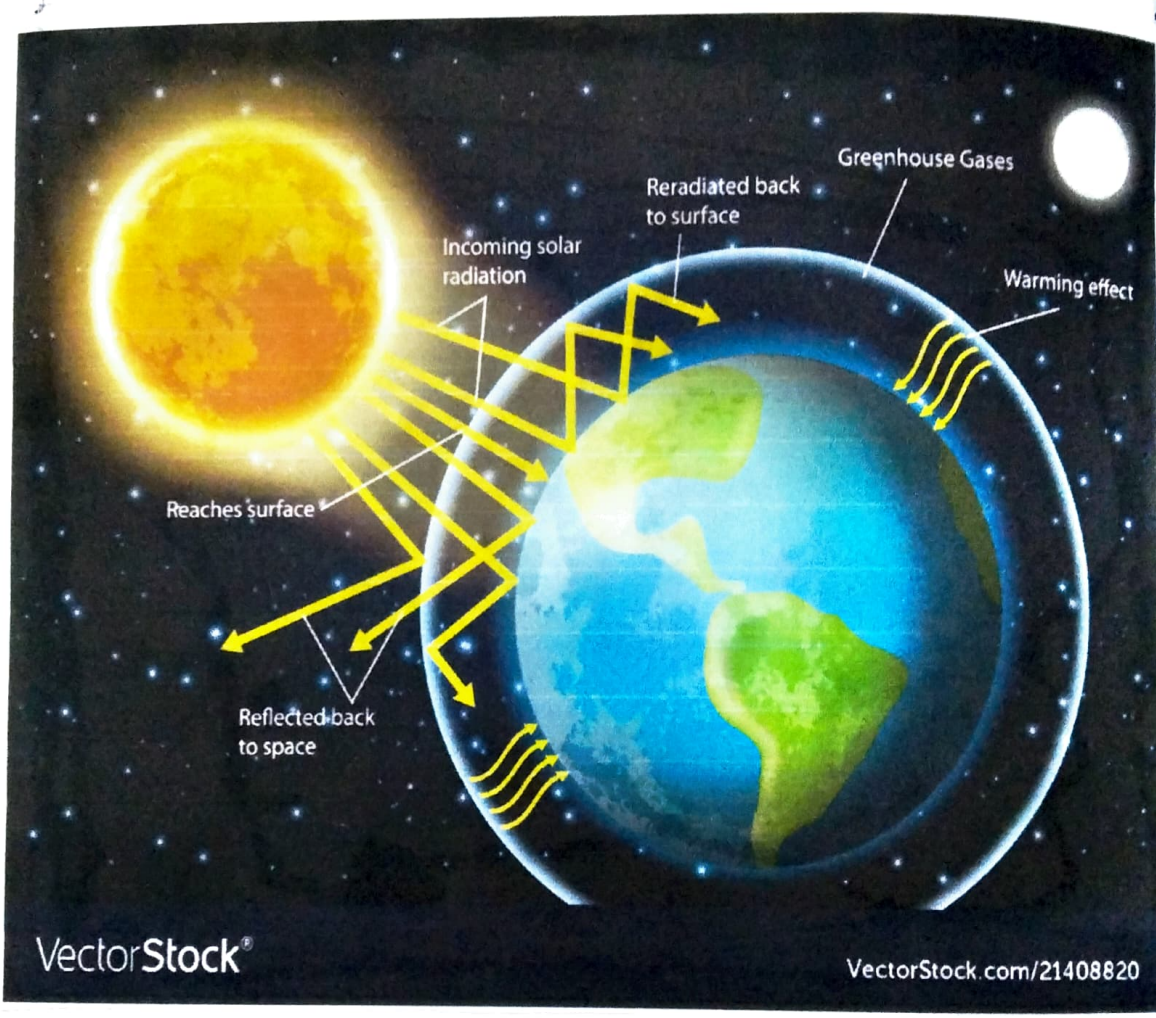
Greenhouse Gases
Reradiated back to surface
Incoming solar radiation
Warming effect
Reaches surface
Reflected back to space
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Have a large population, such as Egypt and China, may see whole populations move inland To avoid flood risk areas. The effect on people will depend on how well we can adapt To the changes and how much we can do to Reduce climate change in the world.

Relationship Between climate change and Global public Health :—

Consensus exists among scientists all over the Global that the world's climate is changing And that these changes can affect human Health. The more direct health effects of climate change can include injuries and Illnesses from severere weather, floods, And heat exposure, increases in disease caused by allergies, respiratory problems, And illnesses carried by insects or in water; and threats to he safety and Availability of our food and water supplies. less direct effects can include worry, depression, and the negative Impacts of mass migration and Regional conflict. to a large extent, public health depends on safe drinking water, Sufficient food, secure shelter

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And good social conditions. A changing climate is likely to affact all of These conditions. Warming climate a result of the greenhouse effact is likely to bring some localized benefits, such as decreased winter death in temperate climates, and Increases in food production in some regions. However, the health effact of a rapidly changing climate are likly to be overwhelmingly negative, particularly in the poorest communities, which have contributed least to greenhouse gas emissions. Some of the health effects include increase In frequencies of heatwaves, shortages In supplies of freshwater, rise in Temperatures followed by rising sea Levels and prolongation of seasons For transmission of important vector-Born disease, as well as the alteration of their geographical range. all theese Event may lead incresed risk of:

i) water-borne disease.
ii) malnutrition.
iii) coastal flooding.

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iv) Huge population displacement, and
v) New diseases moving into the regions which lack either population immunity or a strong public health infrastructure.

Measurement of health effects from climate change can only be very approximate. Nevertheless, a WHO quantitative assessment, Taking into account only a subset of The possible health impacts, concluded that The effect of the climate change that has occurred since the mid-1970s may have caused over 150,000 deaths in 2000. It also concluded that that these impacts Are likely to increase in the future.
So far not many measures have been Taken to address climate change. This is largely caused by the major Uncertainties. Therefore in 1998, the Kyoto protocol was negotiated in Kyoto, Japan. It requires participating countries To reduce their anthropogenic greenhouse Gas emissions (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PHCs, and SF_6) by at least 5% below 1990 Levels in the commitment period 2008

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To 2012. The Kyoto Protocal was Eventully signed in Bonn in 2001 by 186 countries. Several countries such As the United states Australia have Retreated.

From 1998 onwards the terminology on the Greenhouse effact started to change as a result of media influences. The Greenhouse effact as a term was used fewer and fewer and pepole started To changes as a result of media Influences. The greenhouse effact as a Term was used fewer and fewer and people started to refer to the theary As either global warming or climate change.