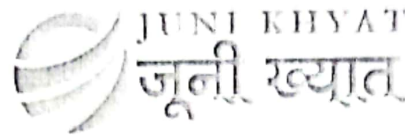


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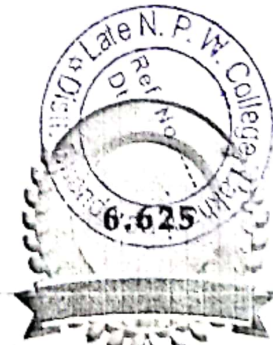


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Climate Change: Its Effect on Human Health

Ganesh Motiram Kapse

Asstt. Prof. In Geography, Late N. P. Waghaye College Lakhani, Bhandara (MS)

INTRODUCTION:

Climate change has emerged as one of the most important environmental issues ever to confront humanity. It is identified as the top environmental issue that should receive the greatest attention from our leaders, according to the latest study "How does the world view climate change and Covid-19?" shared by Ipsos, the third largest global market research company. And weather and climate have been known to affect human health since the time of Hippocrates. Climate change refers to the alteration of the earth's climate over a period of time, due to changes in the atmosphere as well as in the conditions (geologic, chemical, biological or geographic) that affect weather- over a period of time. Climate change can be attributed to various causes that can either be due to natural factors or human activities. Of these, human activities causing pollution of the environment have shown to contribute significantly to climate change and its ill-effects.

STUDY OBJECTIVES:

The present study has the following objective, i) To study the Discussion of the Effect of Global climate changes on human health ii) To understand in the effects of Global climate change.

DATA BASE & METHODOLOGY:

The data has been furnished from the related articles, research paper. Some data has furnished the websites & as well as time magazine for the present research paper the secondary source have been used. The articles regarding to it have been read thoroughly. The descriptive and analytical research method has been used for this research paper.

DISCUSSION OF CLIMATE CHANGE: ITS EFFECT ON HUMAN HEALTH:

Climate change, together with other natural and human-made health stressors, influences human health and disease in numerous ways. Some existing health threats will intensify a new health threats will emerge. Not everyone is equally at risk. Important considerations include age, economic resources, and location.

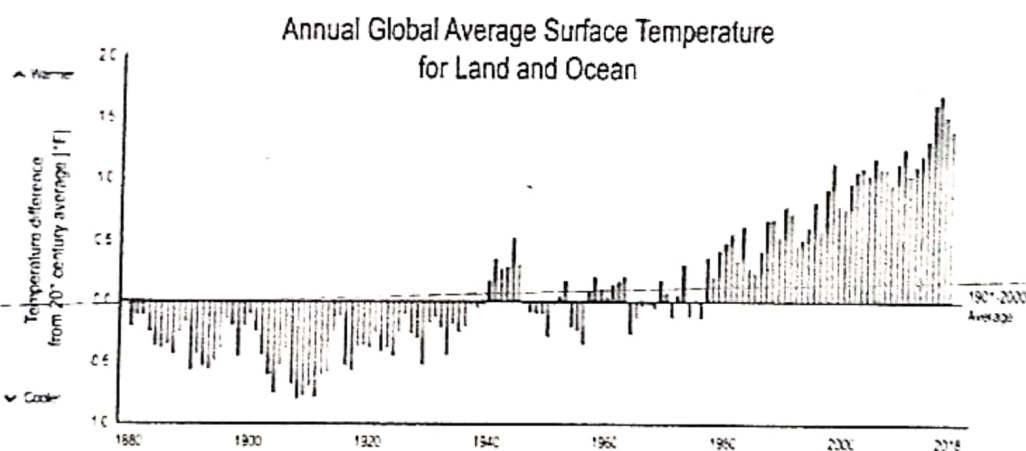
In the U.S., public health can be affected by disruptions of physical, biological, and ecological systems, including disturbances originating here and elsewhere. The health effects of these disruptions include increased respiratory and cardiovascular disease, injuries and premature deaths related to extreme weather events, changes in the prevalence and geographical distribution of food- and water-borne illnesses and other infectious diseases, and threats to mental health.



Ever since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in 1760, there has been a tremendous growth in the number of factories that produce energy by the combustion of fossil fuels. This, combined with deforestation and modern agricultural practices like burning of wood, has led to increased trapping of 'greenhouse gases' in the atmosphere. These gases, namely water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) have been called so because they are notoriously known to cause the 'Greenhouse effect': these gases trap sunlight over time and ultimately lead to an increase in the temperature of the earth- giving rise to 'Global Warming'. Furthermore, CFCs have been discovered to cause depletion of the protective ozone layer of the atmosphere and lead to exposure of people to harmful UV radiation.

Annual Global average surface temperature for land & ocean :

According to NASA, the rate of increase of the earth's temperature has almost doubled. Also, the global average surface temperature rose 0.6 to 0.9 degree Celsius between 1906 and 2005. The ice sheets in Greenland and Antarctica have decreased in mass. The global sea levels, on the other hand, rose about 8 inches in the last century. In addition, the disturbing phenomena of glacial retreat, decreasing snow covers, extreme weather temperatures and ocean acidification (a decrease in the pH of ocean water due to increased uptake of carbon dioxide from the environment), thus, point towards the unmistakable fact that the threat of global warming is as real as it is ominous.



Annual Global Average Surface Temperature for Land and Ocean
Image source: GlobalChange.gov

As a result of the rising temperatures, glaciers have melted resulting in flooding of coastal areas. Intense weather conditions have been seen to occur, with severe floods, storms and longer droughts. Climate change has been said to play some role in aggravating the bushfires of Australia and the Amazon rainforest fires. The Amazon rainforest is the world's largest terrestrial 'carbon dioxide sink', and human activities such as excessive felling of trees and

modern agricultural practices have played vital roles in the destruction of this goldmine of biological diversity.

Global warming has varied effects on the environment as well as the individual. As per the World Health Organisation (WHO), 24% of the global disease burden and 23% of all deaths can be attributed to environmental factors. The United Nations Organisation (UNO) formed the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988 to assess the world's published literature on how human activities have led to changes in the climate, and how it affects human health. In 2001, IPCC concluded that climate change is particularly projected to affect low-income populations and tropical/sub-tropical regions.

Climate Change is mostly caused by environmental pollution, and pollutants in air and water can result in serious health conditions. WHO notes that almost all recent pandemics have origins in wildlife, and there is evidence that increasing human pressure on the natural environment may drive disease emergence.

Increased temperatures due to global warming can lead to excessive heat related illnesses. Declining air quality can cause exacerbation of cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. The incidence of floods due to climate change can lead to vector borne diseases like malaria and dengue. It can also lead to water-borne diseases, causing diarrhoea that might be fatal, especially for children under the age of 5 years. Food shortages can be caused by floods or drought, resulting in malnutrition in children. Unexpectedly large locust attacks causing massive destruction of food crops were seen in India this year; even this has been thought to have potential link with rising temperatures. Further, ocean acidification also has detrimental effects on the marine ecosystem- by debilitating the structural integrity of species like oysters, clams, etc it leads to a disruption in the marine food chains, thus affecting humans. Skin cancers are seen to occur more in areas that have ozone layer depletion in the atmosphere, as are diseases of the eye.

Climate change can affect mental health as well. Increased temperature has been seen to increase aggression in people. Droughts and floods have caused mental stress, depression and anxiety. The psychological impact of physical illnesses caused by climate change is also immense.

WHO says that "climate change is a gradually increasing stress that may be the defining public health threat of the 21st century." Clean air and clean drinking water are the environmental determinants of health that have a tremendous impact on the overall public health. Walking instead of taking the vehicle whenever possible, preventing paper wastage, planting trees, using recyclable objects are some of the measures we could implement at a personal level to decrease the stress we put on the environment. In this context, technology can help us by limiting the use of paper to a minimum. Safeguarding the environment can help prevent future pandemics of infectious diseases. It is, therefore, an urgent necessity and the need of the hour that measures be taken at the population and individual level to tackle the problem of climate change.

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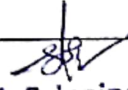
- i) Sciences
 - ii) Social Sciences
 - iii) Arts and Humanities and
 - iv) Multidisciplinary based on All Science Journal Classification (ASJC) codes, which are created and maintained by Scopus (Elsevier Science).
- Journals indexed in Web of Science as well as Scopus or discontinued are not included in the count.**

Journal Title	Publisher	ISSN	E-ISSN
Acta Fytotechnica et Zootechnica	Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra	1335- 258X	1336- 9245
Acta Geographica Debrecina, Landscape and Environment Series	Department of Landscape Protection and Environmental Geography, University of Debrecen	1789- 4921	1789- 7556
Acta Graphica	Faculty of Graphic Arts, University of Zagreb	0353- 4707	1848- 3828
Acta Universitatis Apulensis	Department of Mathematics and Informatics, University of Alba Iulia	1582- 5329	NA
Acta Universitatis Matthiae Belii Series Mathematics	Department of Mathematics Faculty of Natural Sciences, Matej Bel University	1338- 712X	1338- 7111

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Journal Title	Publisher	ISSN	E-ISSN
Journal on Environmental Law, Policy and Development	Centre for Environmental Law Education, Research and Advocacy	NA	2348-7046
<u>Juni Khyat</u>	MaruBhumi Shodh Sansthan	2278-4632	NA
Jurisprudence: An International Journal of Legal and Political Thought	Taylor and Francis	2040-3313	2040-3321
Knowledge Quest	American Library Association	1094-9046	NA
Latin American Journal of Tourismology	Federal University of Juiz de Fora	NA	2448-198X
Legal Information Management	Cambridge University Press	1472-6696	1741-2021
Lewis and Clark Law Review	Northwestern School of Law	1557-6582	NA
Man and Development	Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development	0258-0438	NA
Man and Society: A Journal of North- East Studies	Indian Council of Social Science Research, North Eastern Regional Centre	2229-4058	NA
Management Teaching Review	Sage Publications	2379-2981	2379-2981
Middle East Development Journal	Taylor and Francis	1793-8120	1793-8171
Migration and Development	Taylor and Francis	2163-2324	2163-2332
Modern China Studies	Modern China Studies	2160-0295	2160-0317


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