

RANIGANJ GIRL'S COLLEGE

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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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Place: Raniganj

Date: 18.03.2022

Juhin Subhra Ghosh

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Signature of the supervisor with designation and department

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

PROJECT

ON

GLOBAL

WARMING



What is global warming?

Since the industrial Revolution, the global annual temperature has increased in total by a little more than 1 degree Celsius, or about 2 degree Fahrenheit.

Between 1880 - the year that accurate record keeping began - and 1980, it rose on average by 0.07 degree (0.13 degree Fahrenheit) every 10 years.

Since 1981, however, the rate increased has more than doubled. For last 40 years we've seen the global annual temperature rise by 0.18 degree Celsius, or 0.32 degree Fahrenheit per decade.

A planet that has never been hotter nine of the 10 warmest years since 1880 have occurred since 2005 -

and the 5 warmest years on record have all occurred since 2015, climate change deniers have argued that there has been a "pause" or "a slowdown in rising global temperatures" but numerous studies, including a 2018 paper published in the journal Environmental Research Letters, have disproved this claim. The impacts of global warming are already harming people around the world.

Now climate scientists have concluded that we must limit global warming to 1.5 degree Celsius by 2040 if we are to avoid a future in which everyday life around the

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curbing dangerous climate change require very deep cuts in emissions as well as the use of alternative to fossil fuels worldwide. The good news is that committed — as part of 2015 Paris climate Agreement — to lower their emissions by setting new standards and crafting new policies to meet or even exceed these standards. For that to happen the global community must take immediate, to decarbonize electricity generation by equitably transitioning electricity generated by fossil fuels based production to renewable energy sources like wind and solar, and to maximize energy efficiency in our buildings, appliances and industries.

world is marked by its worst,
 most devastating effects: the
 extreme drought, wildfires, floods,
 tropical storms, and other disasters
 that we refer to collectively as
 climate change. These effects are
 felt by all people in one way
 or another but are experienced
 by the underprivileged.

What causes global warming?

Global warming occurs when carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other air pollutants collect in the atmosphere and absorb sunlight and solar radiation that absorb and bounced off the earth's surface. Normally this radiation would escape into space, but these pollutants, which can last for years to centuries in the atmosphere trap the heat and cause the planet to get hotter. These heat-trapping pollutants — Specially carbon dioxide, methane nitrous oxide, water vapour, and



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and Synthetic fluorinated gases —
are known as greenhouse gases,
and their impact is called the
greenhouse effect.

Though natural cycle and fluctuations
have caused the earth's climate
to change several times over
the last 800,000 years, our current
era of global warming is directly
to our burning of fossil fuel
such as coal, oil, gasoline,
and natural gas, which results
in the greenhouse effects.

In the United States, the largest
source of greenhouse gases is
transportation (29%) and
industrial activity (22%).

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Where does the United States stand in terms of global-warming contributors?

In recent years, China has taken the lead in global-warming pollution, producing about 26% of the world's population, our nation produces a sobering 13 percent of all global CO₂ emissions nearly as much as the European Union and India (third and fourth place) combined. And America is still number one, by far, in cumulative emission over the past 150 years. As a top contributor to global warming, the United States

has an obligation to help propel
 the world to a cleaner, safer
 and more equitable future.
 Our shared responsibility
 matters to other countries,
 and it should matter to us,
 too.

How is global warming limited to extreme weather?

Scientists agree that the earth's rising temperatures are fueling longer and hotter heat waves, more frequent droughts, heavier rainfall and more powerful hurricanes.

In 2015, for example, scientists concluded that a lengthy drought in California - the state's worst water shortage in 1,200 years - has been intensified by 15 to 20 percent by global warming.

The earth's ocean temperatures are getting warmer, too - which means that tropical storms

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In fact scientists have found that the frequency of North Atlantic hurricanes has increased since the early 1980s, as has the number of storms that reach categories 4 and 5.

The 2020 Atlantic hurricane season included a record-breaking 30 tropical storms, 6 major hurricanes and 13 hurricanes altogether.

With the increased intensity come increased damage and death, but 2017 was the costliest on record and among the deadliest as well.

The impacts of global warming are being felt everywhere.

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Extreme heat waves have caused
tens of thousands of deaths
around the world in recent years.

The rate of loss could speed
up about speed up if we keep
burning fossil fuels at our

current pace, some experts say

if we keep burning fossil fuels

at our current pace causing

sea levels to rise several meters

in next 50 to 150 years.

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Is the United States doing anything to prevent global warming?

We've started. But in order to avoid the worsening effects of climate change, we need to do a lot more - together with other countries - to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels and transition to clean energy sources.

Under the administration of President Donald Trump, the United States withdrew from the Paris Climate Agreement, rolled back or eliminated dozens of clean-air protections

and opened up federally managed
lands, including cultural sacred
national monuments, to fossil
fuel development. Although President
Biden has pledged to get the
country back on track, before
the Trump administration - our
increased understanding of
global warming's serious impacts
- mean we must accelerate
our efforts to reduce greenhouse
gas emissions.

Despite the lack of cooperation
from the Trump administration
local and state governments
made great strides during this
period through efforts efforts

like the American cities climate challenge and ongoing collaborations like the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative. Today the American automotive industry is finding new ways to produce cars and more fuel efficient and is committing itself to putting more and more - zero emission electric vehicles on the road.

Developers, cities, and community advocates are coming together to make sure that new affordable housing is built with efficiency in mind reducing energy consumption and lowering electric and heating bills for residents. And renewable energy continues

to surge as the costs associated
with its production and distribution
keep falling.

In 2020, renewable energy sources
such as wind and solar provided
more electricity than coal for the
very first time in U.S. history.

The president has made action on
global warming a high priority.

He has assembled a climate
team of experts and advocates
who have been tasked with the
pursuing action both abroad and
home and investing in nature
based solutions.

Is global warming too big a problem for me to help tackle?

NO! While we can't win the fight without large-scale government action at the national level, we also can't do it without the help of individuals who are willing to use their voices, hold government and industry leaders to account, and make changes in their daily habits.

Reduce your own carbon footprint by taking a few easy steps: Make conserving energy a part of your daily routine and your decision as a consumer.

When you shop for new appliances

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like refrigerators, washers and
dryers, look for product with
the government's Energy Star
label, they meet a higher standard
for energy efficiency than the
minimum federal requirements.

And while new federal and state
standards are a step in the
right direction, much more needs
to be done. Voice your support
of climate - friendly and climate
change preparedness policies,
and tell your representative
that equitably transitioning
from dirty fossil fuels to clean
power should be a top-priority
- because it's vital to building

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healthy, more secure communities.
Movements across the country are
showing how climate action
can build community, be led
by those on the front lines
of its impact and create a future
that's equitable and just for all.