

New Research Trends in Higher Education System in India: Multidisciplinary Approach

Dr. Vishnu Wahatule

A Case Study On Gujarat Earthquake (2001)

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Abstract

The earthquake is the shaking of the earth surface resulting a sudden release of energy in earth's lithosphere which creates seismic waves. The natural and humans caused of earthquakes are volcanic activity, landslides, nuclear tests, mine blasts etc. There are many largest earthquakes in World. 26 January, 2001 the Gujarat Earthquake or Bhuj Earthquake is one of them. In 2001, Gujarat earthquake was caused by the movement of an unknown south dipping fault, trending parallel to the inferred rift structures. Bhuj was devastated and also damaged Bhachau and Anjar. Many historic buildings and tourist attractions were destroyed like the Swaminarayan temple, Aina Mahal and Prag Mahal partly destroyed. The earthquake destroyed many homes, schools, hospitals, multi-storey buildings, food and water supplies etc. The magnitude scale of the intraplate earthquake was 7.7. The Gujarat government conceptualized a comprehensive reconstruction and rehabilitation policy in earthquake affected areas. The policy introduced for urban and rural construction.

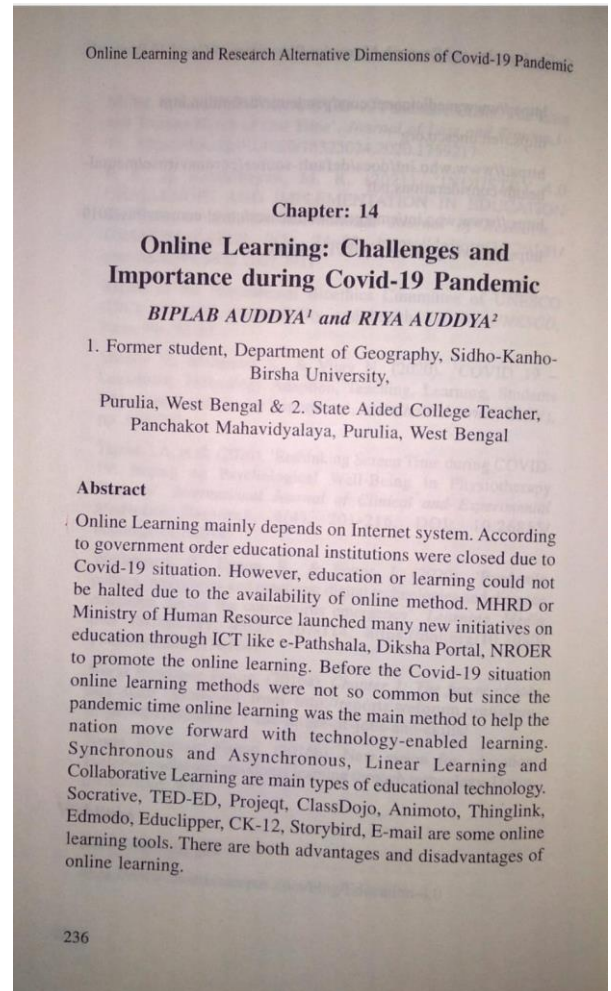
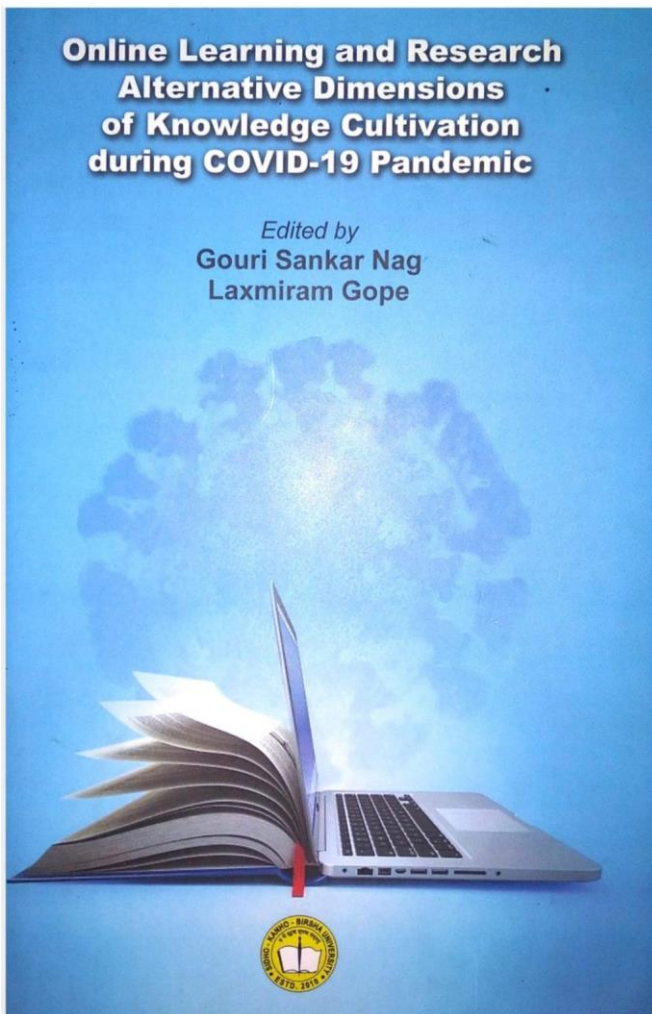
Keywords: Gujarat Earthquake, Causes of Earthquake, Damaged by Earthquake, Relief & Reconstruction

Introduction

The earthquake is the shaking of the earth surface resulting a sudden release of energy in earth's lithosphere which creates seismic waves. The natural and humans caused of earthquakes are volcanic activity, landslides, nuclear tests, mine blasts etc. The Gujarat Earthquake, 2001 also known as Bhuj Earthquake. There are many largest earthquake in World, on 26 January, 2001 the Gujarat Earthquake or Bhuj Earthquake is one of them. The epicenter point was 9 km south-southwest of the village of chobari in Bhachau Taluka of Kutch district of Gujarat in India. Gujarat lies plate boundary between the Indian plate and the Eurasian plate. The Rann of Kutch fall in seismic 5 zones. Zone 5 indicates the areas with the highest risk of suffering earthquakes of intensity. Bhuj was devastated and also damaged Bhachau and Anjar. Many historic buildings and tourist attractions were destroyed like the Swaminarayan temple, Aina Mahal and Prag Mahal partly destroyed. INTACH or (The Indian Nation Trust for Arts and Cultural Heritage) was inspected that in Kutch and Sourashtra that there were many heritage buildings were seriously damaged. The earthquake destroyed many homes, schools, hospitals, multi-storey buildings, food and water supplies etc. The magnitude scale of the intraplate earthquake was 7.7. For support the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the city. State



ONLINE LEARNING AND RESEARCH ALTERNATIVE DIMENSIONS OF KNOWLEDGE CULTIVATION DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC



NEW HORIZONS IN COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT

Volume -8

Manali Churi
Nikhil Saroj

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Chapter – 6

Impact of Covid-19 on Socio-Economic Condition In India

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 is spread quickly around globally. To combat the disease Govt. of India decided nationwide lockdown. In this paper, discuss about the impact of COVID-19 on the socio-economic condition in India. The economy has been affected and the society affected by many problems like job losses, domestic violence, gender inequality, mental illness, stress etc. The Government of India declared relief packages for the poor population hit their economic condition by COVID-19. Many industrial sector and business is depended on migrant workers. In this pandemic period migrant workers have faced many problems to reach their native lands. The government set up relief camps for the migrant workers and arrangement for returning their homes. The government has announced many measures to combat the pandemic period. Prime Minister has introduced the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan or Self-reliant India Mission economic package. A food security scheme for migrant labourers and daily wage labourers.

Keywords: COVID-19, Economy, Social, Government activities.

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 or COVID-19 is a disease caused by the name of SARS-COV-2. It is infectious and also spread quickly around globally. To combat against the contagious disease, the Government of India destined a nationwide lockdown Phase 1 (25 March 2020-14 April 2020), Phase 2 (15 April 2020-3 May 2020), Phase 3 (4 May 2020-17 May 2020), Phase 4 (18 May 2020-31 May 2020). In the end of February 2021, India got hit by the second wave. Rapid infected cases and deaths started to rise by March. 2021. So, several states and UTs assigned complete

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Chapter – 7

Labour Migration and Labour Laws In India

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Abstract

Total number of Internal Migration at 314 million according to 2011 census report and 453.6 million Internal Migration according to the 2011 census report. The Indian constitution protects the labour's rights. Inter State Migrant Workmen Act 1979 (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service), Payment of Wages Act 1936, Equal Remuneration Act 1976, Minimum Wages Act 1948, The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act 2008, The Maternity Benefit Act 1961 are some governmental acts for migrant labours. Indian Government established 29 labour laws with four codes to simplify and modernize labour regulation. India is a country of South Asia. India is situated north of the equator between 8°4' northern to 37°6' northern latitude and 68°7' eastern to 97°25' eastern longitude. In the year 2009, The Ministry of Labour and Employment in India introduced 4 bills on labour codes to consolidate 29 labour laws and the 4 codes are i> Wages, ii> Industrial Relations, iii> Social Security and iv> Occupational Safety, Working Condition and Health. In India, the labour law is useful to promote workers empowerment, to correct the imbalance of power between the workers and the employer.

Keywords: Migrant Workers, Labour Law, Classification of Labour Law, Why Labour Law?.

Contemporary Research in Multidisciplinary Studies

Volume -5

Dr. Vijay Chouhan
Vishal Prakash

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Chapter – 4

International Relations between India & Bangladesh: Trade, Treaty & Problems

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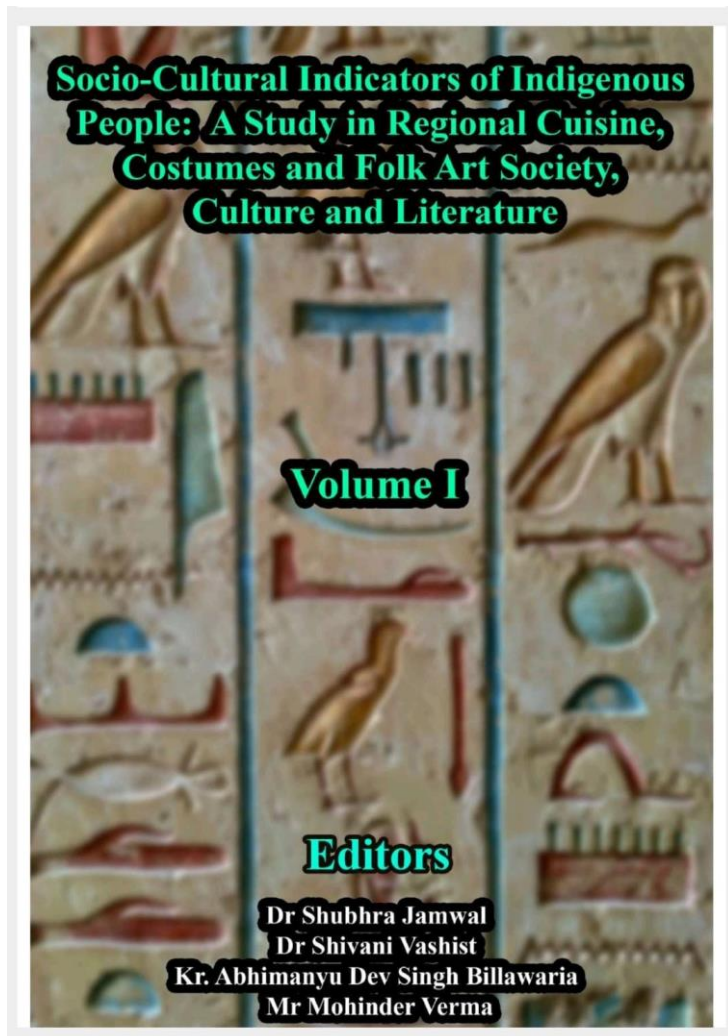
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Abstract

India and Bangladesh is a country of South Asia. India is situated north of the equator between 8°4' northern to 37°6' northern latitude and 68°7' eastern to 97°25' eastern longitude and Bangladesh latitude & longitude is 24°00'N and 90°00'E. In November 2020, Indian Army has gifted trained horses and dogs to the Bangladesh Army. IGCC or The Indira Gandhi Cultural Centre in Dhaka plays a very important role to links between the two countries culture, this cultural centre regularly arranged many training like Yoga, Hindustani Classical Music, Hindi, Manipuri Dance and Painting and this training courses are popular among Bangladeshi students. Total 54 river flow between India and Bangladesh. On 12 December 1996, signed the Ganges Water Sharing Treaty between India and Bangladesh. Many connectivity agreements signed between India and Bangladesh. In 2015, PM Narendra Modi, announced that India will construct IPT (International Passenger Terminal).

Keywords: Relation, MoU, Trade.

Socio-Cultural Indicators of Indigenous People: A Study in Regional Cuisine, Costumes and Folk Art Society, Culture and Literature



10. Indigenous People: Case Study-West Bengal

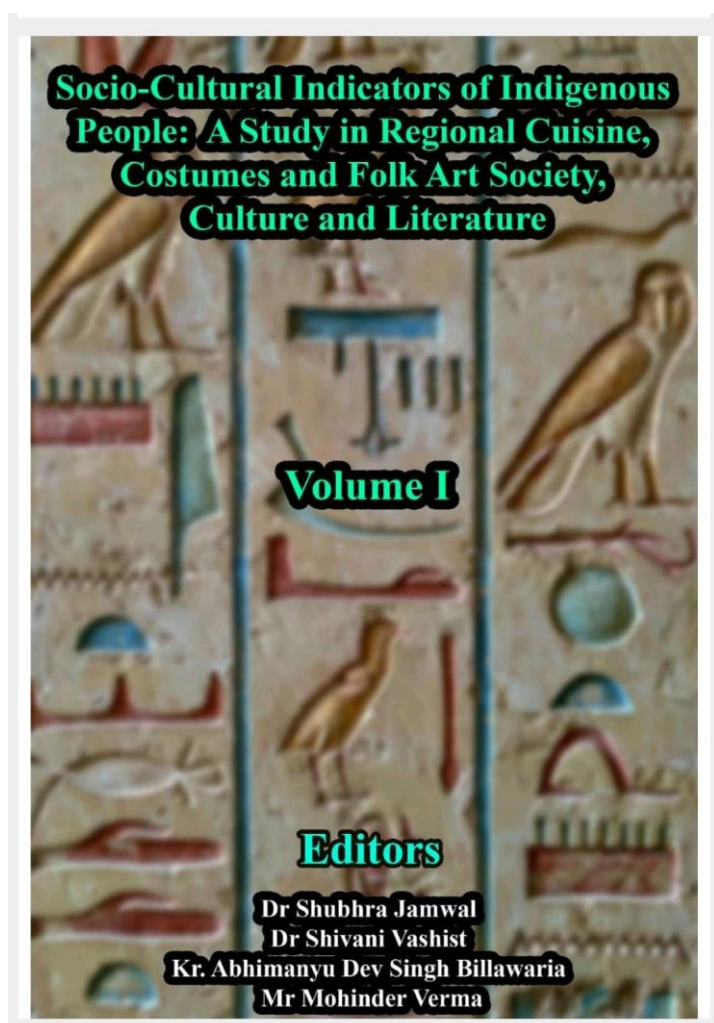
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Biplab Auddya, P.G. Student, Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University, Purulia, West Bengal, India

Introduction

Indigenous people are also referred to as Aboriginal people, Native People are culturally distinct ethnic groups, and those are native to a particular area. Indigenous people maintain traditions of an early culture which is associated with a given region. Indigenous societies are lived in the every inhabited climate zone and continent of the world except the Antarctica Continent. They are distributed throughout the globe- Africa, America, Asia, Europe and Oceania. In the part of South Asia, the most substantial populations of Indigenous People are in India who are residing in the hills of Northern, Southern and North Eastern India like Tamil, Shina, Lepcha, Naga, Bheel, Gujjar, Bhutia etc. and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are homeland of several Indigenous groups like- The Andamanese, The Jarwas, The Onge, The uncontacted Sentinelese. In India 705 ethnic groups are referred as Scheduled Tribes which is usually also referred as Adivasis or tribals in Central India and it literally means Indigenous People. The maximum indigenous people are found in the seven north east India and Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands etc. One particular tribe as each one of them has their own culture- language, religion cuisine, dance, music, festivals and food also. Some of examples from different areas of India are- GONDS (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha), BHILS (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh), SANTHAL (West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Assam), GREAT ANDAMANESE (Islands), KHASI (Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and West Bengal), MUNDA (Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Odisha), TOTO (West Bengal), WARLI/VARLI (Maharashtra and Gujarat). In West Bengal some of STs Population group are- Santhal, Oraon, Munda, Bhumij, Kora, Lohara, Mru, Bhutia, Tamang, Gond, Sabar. Most of the ST Population concentrated in Medinipur,

Socio-Cultural Indicators of Indigenous People: A Study in Regional Cuisine, Costumes and Folk Art Society, Culture and Literature



11. A Study on Indigenous People around the Ayodhya Hills in Purulia District

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Introduction

In India Indigenous people are known as "Tribal People" or "Tribal Community". India is the home of the biggest tribal population all over the world, according to census report 2001. In India almost 10.2 crore tribal people live. They basically inhabit in hilly or forest areas. In India, National Tribal Policy 2006, identifies 698 tribal communities. In Indian society system they are considered to be most backward people. Indigenous people are occupying almost 15% of the total land in India. They faced some problems like poverty, illiteracy, health, low livelihood condition and few incomes. There are more than 370 million indigenous people across 70 countries all over the world. Purulia is a district under West Bengal and also one of the most backward tribal districts. Based on the social, ecological, economic, administrative and ethnic factors indigenous people are divided into 5 regional categories, like- i>Himalayan Region, ii>Middle Region, iii>Southern Region, iv>Western Region and v>Island Region. Tribal people in Purulia district mainly belong of Proto-Australoid group, Santhal (60%), Bhumij(18%), Sabar(7%), Munda(6%) and Bihor(1%). Almost forty Scheduled Tribes and three primitive Tribal groups found in WB according to latest census report. Birhor, Toto and Lodha were declared as primitive Tribal group in the year 1981. Nature and environment plays an important role in their life. Tribal population in India is almost 0.41%, where in West Bengal it is almost 0.3%. At the present time around 697 tribes recognized as central government and around 75 recognized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) according to Article 342. Largest number of Scheduled Tribes engages in tea industry. They generally stay in the tea garden residential quarters. In West Bengal 57.9% is the literacy rate of ST people. In West Bengal state highest number of Indigenous people lived in Darjeeling, Alipurduar, Jalpaiguri, Purulia, Dakshin Dinajpur, Bankura and Paschim Medinipur district. In Purulia district mainly 4 different types of

New Horizons In Commerce and Management

Volume -4



Dr. Umesh U

Chapter -6

Covid-19 Pandemic and Situation of Migrant Workers in India

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Abstract

The novel coronavirus was first informed in Wuhan city, China. In India the first Covid-19 case was identified on 30 January 2020. The word 'COVID' 'CO' stands corona, 'VI' stands virus, and 'D' stands disease. Indian Government announced 'Janta Curfew' and four lockdown phases. Many reasons for migration like work or employment, education, urbanization, business etc. India is a country of South Asia. As per 2001 census (1991-2001) the number of persons migrated, from one village to another about 5.3crore, from villages to towns was about 2.1crore, from towns to villages was about 62lakh and from one town to another about 1.4crore. When the news of lockdown spread by social media, large amount of migrant workers started for leaving from the city. During Pandemic, In India, many labours who are migrants, lost their livelihood for lockdown. They lost their jobs for shutting factories, working places and back to their native places from outside. So, they are deprived from healthcare, nutrition, sanitation and housing. Government have taken many different steps to help the people launched Ujjawala Scheme, Aarogya setu mobile application, 20 lakh retail shops that's called 'Suraksha Stores' across India, Jan Dhan account holders received 500 rupees.

Keywords: Covid-19, Migrant Workers, Causes of Migration in India, Consequences, Situation

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18.

Climate Change, its Impact on Sundarbans

Riya Auddya*

Biplab Auddya**

Introduction

Sundarban is an Islands located in the Bay of Bengal from 24 Parganas district of West Bengal in India to Bargerhat district in Southern Bangladesh. Three Sanctuaries are located –Holiday Island, Lothian Island and Sajhnekhali in here. According to 2017, World Wide Fund for Nature there are two protected areas are Narendrapur and Ata Danga Boar. Among the flora & fauna, there are main attraction like estuarine crocodile, Royal Bengal tiger, golden jackle, Gangetic dolphin, marine turtles and Sundari trees etc. The people depend on collection of Wild honey, collection timber, fishing etc. The villagers are attacked by tigers and other wild animals for their risky profession. The core zone is banned for collection the forest products. Burning of fossil fuels, industry, deforestation, increase population, pollution, cut down fuel wood etc. are responsible for climate change. Sundarbans are to be hit mostly due to climate change like increased temperature, sea level rising, cyclones etc. Some devastating cyclonic stroms- Sidr, Bijli, Aila,

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Agricultural Marketing and Rural Management

19.

Loss of Biodiversity by Uttarakhand Disaster

Biplab Auddya*

Riya Auddya**

Introduction

Disaster is a massive scale disruption, occurring in a short or long period of time, created both on natural or manmade, damaged a huge amount of resource, lost many lives etc. Disaster classified into many categories like Geological Disaster, Biological Disaster, Water and Climatic Disaster, Nuclear Disaster, Industrial Disaster etc. To mitigation and save us from disaster need to take some steps like risk assessment and vulnerability mapping, trained the local people etc. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), National Executive Committee (NEC), District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) are some central or state governmental organizations or agencies involved in disaster management. Uttarakhand is the state of northern India. It is a hilly states in the North Himalaya. Fully covered with natural beauty, heritage, cultural element, physical activities. Uttarakhand is under Himalayan part with rich biodiversity. According to Uttarakhand Forest Department there are total 12 protected areas in this state.

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Innovation and Sustainability through E-Stem



IOC-2020 INNOVATION AND SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH E-STEM - 14th & 15th OCTOBER, 2020

ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development means all the systems in societies are developed naturally. It is the process of use guidelines for environmentally responsible, energy solve for creating new development projects and also maintain the older projects. Sustainable development focuses on satisfying the needs of present generation without affecting the capability of future generation without affecting the capability of future generations to satisfy their own technology and sustainable development is also related with each other. Sustainable development is the management of renewable resources for the human and environment. Recently, development is increasing, but by the unbalanced economic growth, it impacts on environment and people's well-being.

In sustainable development, by using the green technology and projects, it improves the well being of everyone. People will get the best jobs, everyone to afford nutritious foods, affordable education for everyone, protect the environment from pollution and create equal opportunity to ensure a good and healthy society.

Now the concept of sustainable development focuses on economic development, social development and on economic development, social development and environmental development for future generations.

Forest, Rivers etc. all recourses are natural wealth. It is our duty to develop and conserve natural resources of the nation for our future generation. But now, Industrialization, urbanization, over populationdepletes natural resources and disruption of natural ecological balances. So, we should aware to the importance of natural resources and conserve their by sustainable development. Technology innovation is the heart of sustainable development.

OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the important ways to sustainability.
2. Know how technology plays in sustainable development.
3. Identify education affects sustainability.
4. Know about the role of governments in achieving the sustainable development.

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CSR Impetus: Rural Development and Sustainable Growth in India

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RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Rural Development is the process to improve the economic and social lifestyle of rural areas. The process aims at improving the wellbeing and self-realization of the people living outside the urban areas. Industrialization is one of the process or method for rural development. Rural industrialization means the industrialization in rural areas, encouraging small, tiny village industrial units to operate in the rural areas. Rural industrialization improves the socio-economic conditions of the rural areas. Mainly this type of industries eco-friendly, small-medium, agricultural based and local resource based. Khadi, Handlooms, Sericulture, Handicrafts and coir are some rural based industries. After agriculture it is the second economic source for earning money of rural people.

The Swarajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) (1999), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) (2001), Annapurna (2000), Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) (2001-2002), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) (1985-1986), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (2000) (PMGSY) are some schemes for Rural Employment Generation. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) try to develop rural areas.

The importance of rural industrialization because rural industries is eco-friendly industry, it is generated many employment opportunity, the products are high demanded, rural industries can take advantage of local resources. Rural Industrialization not helpful only for the rural people in India, it is also importance in Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan, China, Korea and many other countries.

KEYWORDS : Rural Development; Rural Industrialization; Governmental Schemes & Plans for Rural Industrialization; Importance of Rural Industrialization; Rural Industrialization in other countries.

2nd International Conference on Challenges to Environment and Health



Abstract No.:4

CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY, IMPORTANCE AND ENVIRONMENT

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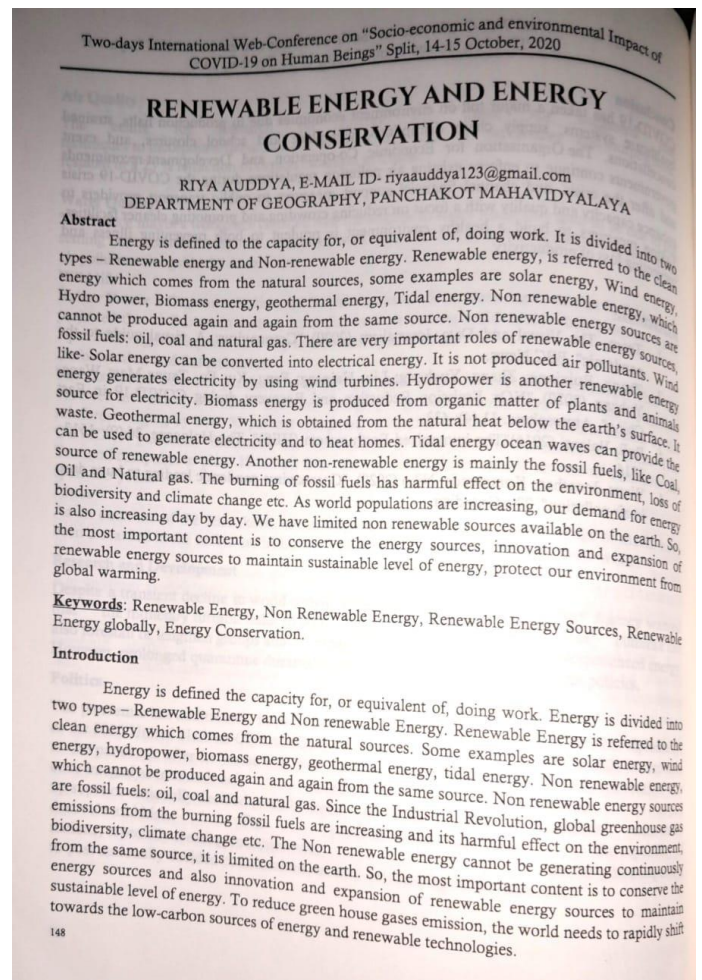
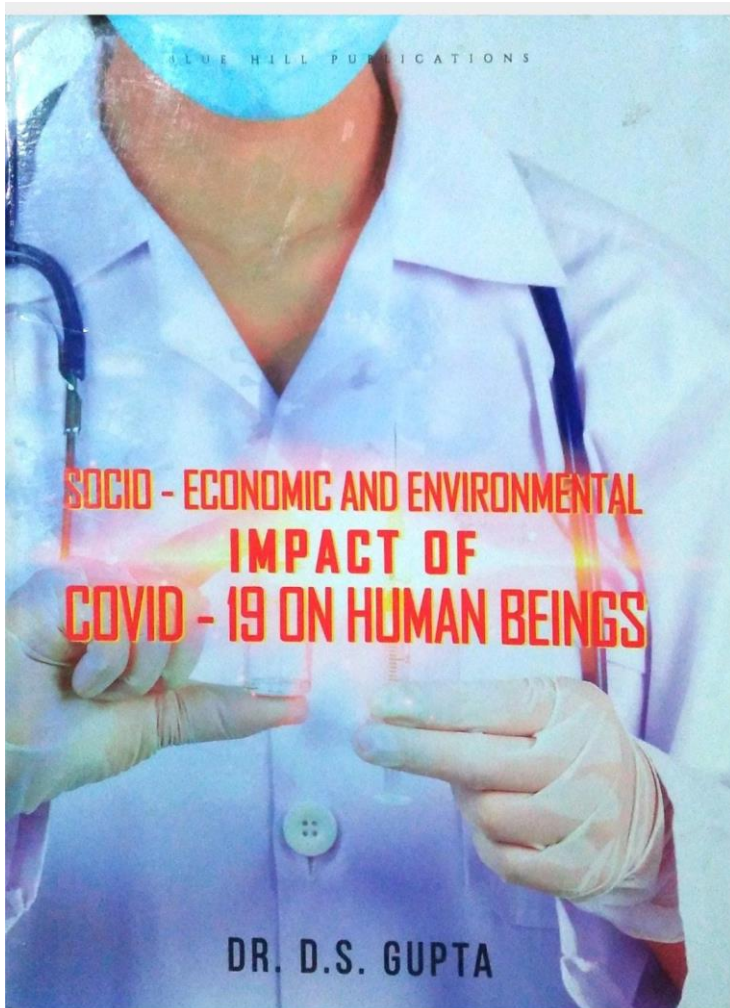
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The term Biodiversity or Biological Diversity refers to the variety of life on Earth at all levels. Biodiversity provides for economic, ecological and cultural values to the World's community. Biodiversity provides for ecological, economic and cultural values to the World's community. Consumptive Value, Ecological Value, Aesthetic Value, Economic Value, Cultural Value, Social Use & Value, Educational Knowledge, Religious Importance are some importance of biodiversity. There are three different types of Biodiversity – 1>Genetic Diversity, 2>Species Diversity and 3>Ecological Diversity. Global warming, increase the sea level, glacial retreat, ozone layer depletion, climate change are some cause for conserve biodiversity. In-situ Conservation and Ex-situ Conservation are two main method of biodiversity conservation. National Parks, Biosphere Reserves and Wildlife Sanctuaries are some methods of In-situ Conservation. Zoos, botanical gardens, nurseries, gene banks are some methods of Ex-situ Conservation. Biodiversity conservation is not a easy process to conserve and protect the biodiversity Government

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HUMAN BEINGS



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New Horizons in Commerce

Theme 2- Coronavirus, the management of epidemics and the broader impact on society



Sub-Themes

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COVID-19: Issues and Challenges
Impact of Pandemic on Education
Impact of Lockdown on Economy of the Nation (GDP)
Impact of Lockdown on Daily wage earners, migrant workers
Impact of COVID-19 on Health care system
Role of Government in management of COVID-19
Impact of COVID-19 service sector of the economy
Change in the property valuation dynamics due
COVID-19 Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Stock Market
Sustainability of Supply Chain in the wake of COVID 19
pandemic

THE IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC ON EDUCATION

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Abstract

Corona virus disease 2019 was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China and resulted in an ongoing pandemic. The COVID-19 Pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide. Worldwide schools, colleges and universities have been closed from March, 2020 to prevent the pandemic situation. UNESCO recommended the use of distance learning programmes and open educational applications and platforms that can use the schools and teachers to reach learners. In many countries the educational institutions are taking the class through TV Channels, Google Classroom and many other platforms. There are some digital initiatives launched by Govt. of India for school students and also UG and PG level education, such as- DIKSHA, NROER, e-Pathshala, SWAYAM, Swayam Prabha and e-PG Pathshala etc. Some positive and negative impacts are also in the online education during the pandemic. Online distant learning programs give an opportunity to get high quality learning also connecting with globally by teleconferencing, webinars and e-conferencing. We are familiar to use the digital technology. Some challenges of the online teaching like, many families do not have the capacity to afford good internet connection and technological devices to their children. As a result they (students) are depriving from the digital education system.

Keywords- Global responses during the pandemic, use of online platform, activities taken by Govt. of India, Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on education.


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ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION: TYPES, CAUSES, IMPACTS AND MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Environmental Pollution or Pollution refers to undesirable changes occurring in the physical, chemical and biological composition of natural environment consisting of air, water and soil. Harmful pollutant that make the environment unhealthy to live in. Any substance which causes harmful effects or uneasiness in the organisms, then that particular substance may be called as Pollutant, Example - Smog, Sulphuric Acid, Carbon Oxides, Suspended Particulate Matter etc. There are many types of Pollution such as - Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Land Pollution, Noise Pollution, Thermal Pollution, Radioactive Pollution and E-Waste etc. The main sources of this Environmental Pollution are - Industries, Automobile and Domestic fuels, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Waste, Traffic Noise, Aircrafts, Jet etc. The Environment, Biodiversity, Human Health etc. are affected by all these Pollution. Global Warming, Ozone Layer Depletion and Acid Rain are also result of this Environmental Pollution. To protect the Environment from the adverse effects of Pollution, many nations worldwide have enacted legislation to regulate various types of Pollution as well as to mitigate the adverse effects of Pollution. Pollution control is a term used in Environmental Management. It means to control of emissions and effluents into air, water or soil. After the Corona Virus lockdown, Environmental condition has changed - the air pollution drop down, the water quality has cleared up.

Keywords: Environmental Pollution, Types of Pollution, Causes of Pollution, Impacts of Pollution, Legislation to Control Pollution.

INTRODUCTION

Environment is the surrounding in which we live. But current stage of the earth cannot restore its balance because of environmental pollution. Environmental pollution refers to undesirable changes occurring in the physical, chemical and biological composition of natural environment consisting of air, water and soil etc. Harmful pollutant affects in the organisms and the environmental condition. Pollutants can be classified as follows -

Primary Pollutants - Primary Pollutants are those which remain in the form in which they were added to the environment, example- DDT.

Secondary Pollutants - Secondary Pollutants are formed due to interaction of primary pollutants amongst themselves, PAN by the interaction of NOX & Hydrocarbons.

According to origin

Natural Pollutants - Natural Pollutants are caused by natural forces such as volcanic eruption and forest fire.

Man-made Pollutants - The release of excess amount of gases or matter by human activities. Such as, increase in the number of automobiles adds excess carbon monoxide to the atmosphere and effect on vegetation and human health.

The major types of pollution are - Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Noise Pollution and Soil or Land Pollution etc. The results of Environmental Pollution are - It reduces soil fertility, ecological imbalance, pollutant gases cause health problems. Sources of environment pollution cause global warming and acid rains. Pollution control is the term of environmental

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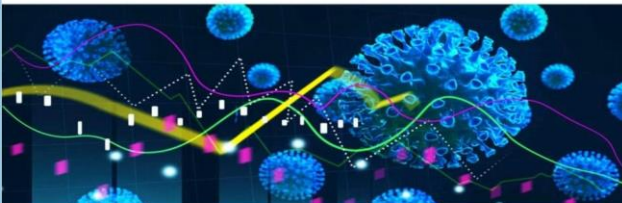
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ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION: TYPES, CAUSES, IMPACTS AND MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

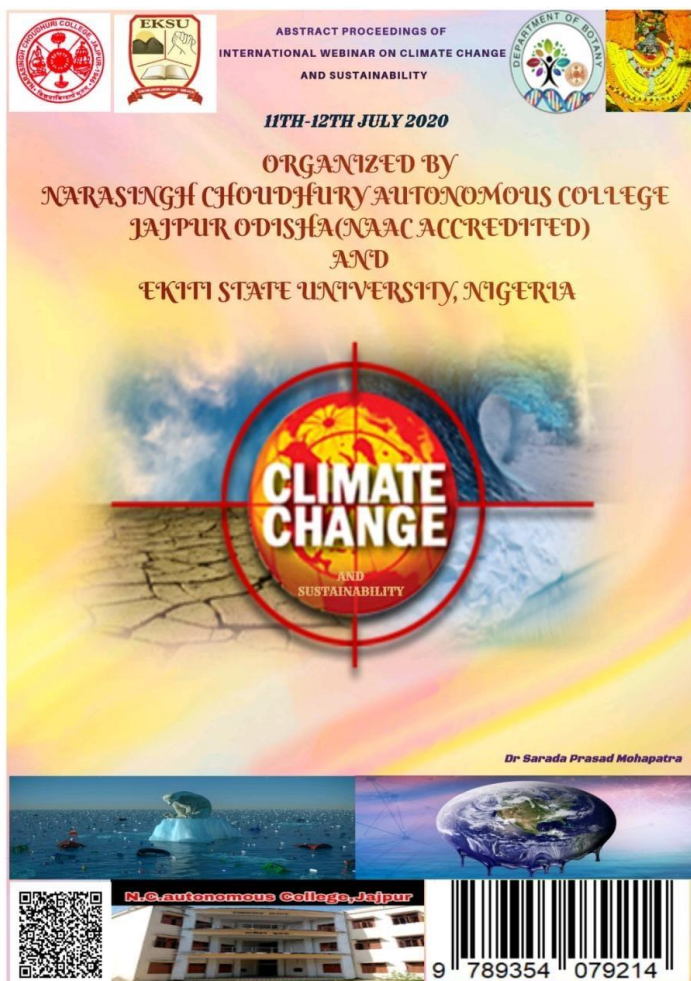
Environmental Pollution or Pollution refers to undesirable changes occurring in the physical, chemical and biological composition of natural environment consisting of air, water and soil. Harmful pollutant that make the environment unhealthy to live in. Any substance which causes harmful effects or uneasiness in the organisms, then that particular substance may be called as Pollutant, Example - Smog, Sulphuric Acid, Carbon Oxides, Suspended Particulate Matter etc. There are many types of Pollution such as – Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Land Pollution, Noise Pollution, Thermal Pollution, Radioactive Pollution and E-Waste etc. The main sources of this Environmental Pollution are - Industries, Automobile and Domestic fuels, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Waste, Traffic Noise, Aircrafts, Jet etc. The Environment, Biodiversity, Human Health etc. are affected by all these Pollution. Global Warming, Ozone Layer Depletion and Acid Rain are also result of this Environmental Pollution. To protect the Environment from the adverse effects of Pollution, many nations worldwide have enacted legislation to regulate various types of Pollution as well as to mitigate the adverse effects of Pollution. Pollution control is a term used in Environmental Management. It means to control of emissions and effluents into air, water or soil. After the Corona Virus lockdown, Environmental condition has changed – the air pollution drop down, the water quality has cleared up.

Keywords: Environmental Pollution, Types of Pollution, Causes of Pollution, Impacts of Pollution, Legislation to Control Pollution.

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CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY



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GLOBAL WARMING AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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INTRODUCTION

Global Warming is the phenomenon of gradual increase in temperature near the Earth's surface because of the effect of greenhouse gases such as Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrous Oxide, Carbon Monoxide, Chlorofluorocarbons etc. This change has been observed during the past one or two centuries. It has disturbed the climatic pattern of the Earth. The temperature estimate to increase by 2 degrees to 6 degrees Celsius within year 2100, which is a tremendous increase from our current average temperature of 1.7 degree Celsius as predicted by IPCC. This chapter describes about the global warming and climate change. Climate change is a term that refers to major changes in temperature, rainfall, snow or wind patterns lasting for decades or longer. There are several causes of global warming which have many negative effects on the earth. These causes may be natural or might be the outcome of human activities. By climate change, its effects in the environment- temperature rise, precipitation change, sea level rise, flooding, biodiversity loss, vegetation change, drought etc- almost all the negative impacts. Mitigation efforts to reduce global warming include the development and deployment of low carbon energy technologies, policies to reduce fossil fuel emissions, reforestation, forest preservation etc. Society and Government are also working to adapt the current and future global warming impacts.

OBJECTIVES

- To know about the global warming and how its impact on climate change.
- Know about the sources of greenhouse gases and greenhouse effect.
- Identify the causes of global warming.

SOUVENIR

