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Effect of Climate change: India's concern

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ABSTRACT: ***Evidence of climate change is overwhelmingly poses increasing challenges to protection and public healthfrom extreme weather events to more detailedspreading of malaria and vector-borne illnesseslike Dengue. Climate effects on public wellbeingnot spread uniformly across the globe. The 3rdIntergovernmental Commission on Environment Assessment StudyChange-2001) found that climate vulnerability. Exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive function are evolvingCapability. Capacity. The populations of developed countries, particularly insmall island nations, dry and mountain regions, and are considered in heavily inhabited coastal areasBe insecure in particular. India is evolving significantly.The planet is the third nation with the Great HimalayasNorth's greatest ice mass, 7500 km long and thickCoastline inhabited to the south. Close to 700 million about a billion people live specifically in rural areasdepends on the climatic sectors (farming, woodland, etc.) and the natural resources (for example, water) Mangrove, marine habitats, grasslands) for biodiversity. Their livelihoods and subsistence. Wave of heat, floods(coastal and terrestrial) and draws also occur.Malaria and hunger are the primary public health causes issues.Any additional rise, as weather forecastdisasters and associated effects on health will paralyzeinadequate facilities for public health in thecountry. There is also an immediate need to respondsituation. Options for health protection from consequencesMitigation and adaptation are involved in climate change.Both may be mutually complementary.Scantly signed, the threats associated with climate change are minimized.***

KEYWORDS: ***Assessment, Biodiversity, Climate, Coastline, Environment, Mitigation, Vector borne disease.***

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is a big and emerging public challengeHealth. - Health. It therefore finds an ever more central role as recently shown on the international agenda The former US Vice President, Al Nobel Prize Gore, and a team of UN experts under the chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra The Director-General, K. Pachauri Institute for Energy and Capital, New Delhi) to work on this subject. In Global Health Organization 2008 (WHO) on the security need health because of the negative consequences Shift in atmosphere. Day of World Health. 2008 issue — safeguarding wellbeing.The profile of climate change is elevatedGlobal Climate Wellbeing ThreatsShift and variability. It was preferredsince the evidence is overwhelming.

Climate change indicates thatContinuing foreign challengesSecurity of well-being. Gore, and a team of UN experts underthe chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra, the Director-General, K. PachauriInstitute for Energy and Capital, NewDelhi) to work on this subject. InGlobal Health Organization 2008(WHO) on the security needhealth because of the negative consequencesShift in atmosphere. Day of World Health· 2008 issue — safeguarding wellbeing.The profile of climate change is elevatedGlobal Climate Wellbeing ThreatsShift and variability. It was

preferredsince the evidence is overwhelmingClimate change indicates thatContinuing foreign challenges security of wellbeing.Climate change occurs over decadesor longer time scales. So little,World climate change has.

Naturally, it unfolded over the yearswhether for centuries, for continental purposesDrift, separate periods in Astronomy,solar power output combinations, and Operation of the volcano. In the last two yearsIt has been more and more decadesIt is clear that human acts areChanging structure of the atmosphere,the global climate is causingChange[1]. The operation of civilizationadjusts the climate of the earthby raising the airEnergy trapping gas concentration(GHGs), therefore (greenhouse gases),amplification of the natural influence of the greenhouseLivable planet. These GHGs primarily consist of carbonthe fungi (mostly from fossil fuel combustion and forest burning)Plus other gases including methane, which have become heat-trapped.Farming, animal husbandry, and oil mining), nitrousOxide and separate halocarbons produced by humans. In conjunction with theFourth Intergovernmental Assessment Study (2007)[2]. The results observed included: Climate Change Panel (IPCC).

1. In the last 50 years, the average global surface temperature has risen by around 0.65°C.
2. In the last 12 years, eleven were among the twelve warmest since records were collected in 1850.
3. In recent decades there has been an uptick in the rates of warming and sea level.
4. There have been increases in precipitation and a large increase in the level of intense rainfall in many regions, in particular mid to high latitude countries.
5. The occurrence and severity of droughts has risen in some regions such as parts of Asia and Africa in the last few decades.

EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE HUMAN HEALTH

It seems like our personal wellbeing is mostly cautiousEnforcement, heredity, profession, exposures to local climate,entry to health, but sustainable health of the communityLife supporting dies includes biosphere supporting life.All animal species populations are dependent on food suppliesSafe from contagious excess illness and waterClimate security offers physical protection and warmth.To this protection for life, the world's climate system is important.Both these environments and conditions are expected to be affected by a warming atmosphere.

Therefore, human wellbeing and well-being have a heavy impact. The United Nation in its Third Appraisal Survey. The IPCC concluded that it is expected that climate change will increaseThreats to public wellbeing. Human health will be affected by climate change.Direct health effects (e.g., thermal stress effects, death/injury). In rivers and storms) and indirectly by shifts in theDisease vector ranges (e.g., mosquitoes), water-borne vector ranges,Pathogens, water safety, air quality, and the quantity and availability of foodYeah. Consistency. Therefore, global climate change is a newer problem,continuing attempts to preserve human health.

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CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECT ON INDIA

The Third Report for Evaluation (IPCC-2001) concluded thatClimate change risk is a result of exposure,Sensitivity, and ability for adaptation. India is a major development region,The Great Himalayas, the third largest country in the world,Northern ice mass, 7500 km long and heavily inhabited[3]. In the south, coast line. Almost 700 million of the one billion.The population living in rural areas relies directly on climate sensitive populations.Sectors (farming, forestry and fishing) andNatural resources (such as water, mangroves, biodiversity,Coastal areas, pastures) for their livelihood andGetting livelihoods.In addition, the adaptive potential of the farmers of dry land,Land dwellers, hunters, and nomadic shepherds are very, very diverse[4].Low. All environmental causes are expected to be affected by climate change.As seen, ecosystems, as well as socio-economic structuresAccording to India's National Communications Submission to theClimate Change Framework Conference of the United Nations (The UNFCCC). The new scenarios for high-resolution climate change andProjections for India, focused on regional modelling for the atmosphereA structure created by the Hadley Core, known as PRECIS,Usage of IPCC scenarios A2 and B2, and extended to IndiaShow of Showan annual average increase in surface temperature by the end of theCentury, varying from 3 to 5oC and 2.55oC under the A2 scenario[5]. Under the B2 case, to 4oC, with more marked warmingin India's northern portion. A 20 percent increase in summer in all of India.

Monsoon precipitation and a further increase in precipitation are expected overwith the exception of Punjab, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu, all states whichreflect a small decline. Maximum and low ExtremesIt is also predicted that temperatures will rise and similarly increase.Extreme precipitation also suggests major rises,in total, over India's west coast and west central coastIndia. Yes.It has been reported that the rapid mountain glacier retreatsMeltwater from the Himalayan Glaciers in the HimalayasContributing a large proportion of river flows to the Ganges,The river systems of Brahmaputra, Indus, and others. Public health,to a significant degree, a sufficient amount depends on clean drinking water,Meat, safe shelter and healthy conditions for community. A Flippingboth these conditions are likely to be influenced by the atmosphere.

Choices of Response

Already, climate change is adding to the global challenge ofthis contribution to the disease is expected to rise in the future.As a result of nearly 600,000 deaths globally,In the 1990s, about 95 percent of weather-related natural disasterskept in developed countries estimated by the WHO. The climate change leads, directly or indirectly, to approximately77,000 deaths in Asia and the Pacific per year, almost half of those in the Pacific and 50% of the total world population.The impacts of climate on human health will not be evenly distributed around the world[6]. Developing country populations, particularly in small island states, arid and high mountain zones, and in densely populated coastal areas, are considered to be particularly vulnerable. The Third Assessment Report (IPCC-2001) concluded that the extent to which human health is

affected depends on the exposures of populations to climate change and its environmental consequences, the sensitivity of the population to the exposure, and the ability of affected systems and populations to adapt.Through reducing GHGs, slowing the rate of warming may reap substantial benefits in the form of decreased impacts on human health and other processes.

The climate system's inertia, however, means that there will be a major temporal gap between the reduction of the mission and the slowing of the rate of warming. In the near term, even if GHG emissions are limited, the Earth's atmosphere will begin to change. To decrease disease burdens, illnesses, disorders, and fatalities, adaptation techniques must also be addressed. Due to variations in the adaptive ability of the target group, adverse weather conditions may have widely different impacts.For starters, it is estimated that cyclones in Bangladesh in 1970 and 1991 caused 300,000 and 139,000 deaths, respectively. In comparison, in 1992, Hurricane Andrew battered the United States, causing 55 deaths (although also causing damage of about $30 billion)[7].Economic capital, technology, knowledge and expertise, facilities, organizations and equity are the key determinants of the adaptive potential of a society. Current population health status and pre-existing disease burdens are also a function of adaptive capability. It is easier for developing countries to adapt because they have the economic capital to invest inand to cover the adaptation expenses. In the other hand, the least responsible for that are the developed nations that are most vulnerable (with 10 percent of the world's health capital, bearing 90 percent of the burden of disease) and less capable of responding to climate change. Equity is a crucial adaptation challenge.

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