

Climate Change and Global Warming

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Description

For more than two decades, scientists, academics, legislators, policymakers, representatives of civil society, and people from all walks of life have debated global warming and climate change around the world. Greenhouse effect-The warming of the atmosphere caused by greenhouse gases absorbing the earth's outgoing long wave radiation was first discussed in the 1980s. Initially, this debate was limited to climate experts, but it grew in popularity after the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988 (UNEP). The first Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 aided in generating this attention, notably among the world's national governments. Both the IPCC and the UNEP evaluate scientific, technical, and socioeconomic data is important to determine the risk associated with human-caused climate change. Both have produced statements on global warming and climate change since 1988, emphasizing the urgent need for action to prevent or mitigate the effects of climate change.

People all over the world are not only aware of this issue, but are also concerned about its various impacts on humans, particularly those who live in coastal areas. Thanks to media attention and activities of concerned groups, including both foreign and domestic Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Nonetheless, a sizable portion of the population in both rich and developing countries refuses to recognize the realities of global warming and climate change. This debate has arisen for a variety of reasons, and the purpose of this editorial is to illuminate one of them.

Some journalists and people, probably advocates of global warming and climate change, presents an extreme weather event as an example of one of the consequences of global warming and climate change after it occurs. Some people, both believers and non-believers of climate change, have questioned the existence of such natural phenomena as a result of this early declaration. Last year, for example, the United States had a record number of tornado outbreaks and tornado-related deaths. Several academics, for example, instantly

saw a link between climate change and tornadic events, particularly the catastrophic tornado. Tornado activity in the United States has been below average so far this year. Similarly, last winter in Europe saw record-breaking low temperatures, casting doubt on the phenomena of global warming in the minds of some.

However, many people believe the global warming hypothesis is supported by this year's record-breaking warm weather in the United States. This predicament is not only exclusive to developing countries. For example, some local and international researchers identified a direct link between severe floods in Bangladesh (which would likely be among the greatest sufferers of global climate change) and global warming following each significant storm. For the next 16 years, no flood of comparable scale to the 1998 flood happened in the country. However, academics and others blamed back-to-back floods and Cyclone Sidr, which wreaked devastation on the country in 2007, on global warming and climate change. Bangladesh, on the other hand, has not been hit by a big flood or tropical cyclone since 2007.

It is scientifically untenable to draw any conclusions about global warming and climate change based on a one- or two-year trend in the prevalence of extreme and exceptional weather occurrences, and many people believe that no fundamental shift in climate is taking place. Many people, including myself, believe that human activities have accelerated global warming, although many indications of this warming are still to be seen. The time has come to address the phenomenon's possible direct and indirect effects, as the IPCC has done. Study wholeheartedly agree with a recent report from the National Research Council, which calls on all interested parties to stop debating the reality of climate change and focus instead on the "urgent need for substantial action," which includes drastic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and increased investment in alternative energy sources.

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