Project Report on

An Analytical Study on Environmental Global Warming

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

For the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Under the Guidance of:

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(Affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi)

Certificate

This is to certify that the project titled "(An Analytical Study on Environmental Global Warming**)**" is an academic work done by **(Ms. Pragya Jain)** submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of Bachelor of Business Administration at Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research, New Delhi under my guidance and direction.

(Ms. Pragya Jain) has given an undertaking that the information presented in the project has not been submitted earlier.

(Signature of Faculty)

(Dr. Anupama Lakhera)

(Associate Professor), DSPSR

Declaration

I take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude and deep regards to my guide **(Dr. Anupama Lakhera)** for his exemplary guidance, monitoring and constant encouragement throughout the course of this project. The blessing, help and guidance given by (him/ her) time to time shall carry me a long way in the journey of life on which I am about to embark.

Last but not least, my sincere thanks to my parents and friends for their wholehearted support and encouragement.

I also hereby declare that the project work entitled "An Analytical Study on Environmental Global Warming" under the guidance of "Dr. Anupama Lakhera" is my original work and it has not been submitted earlier in any other university or institution.

(Pragya Jain)

BBA(GEN)-(C)

CONTENTS

Chapter-I

Introdution-

Global warming is a phenomenon of climate change characterized by a general increase in average temperatures of the Earth, which modifies the weather balances and ecosystems for a long time. It is directly linked to the increase of greenhouse gases in our atmosphere, worsening the greenhouse effect.

In fact, the average temperature of the planet has increased by 0.8º Celsius (33.4° Fahrenheit) compared to the end of the 19th century. Each of the last three decades has been warmer than all previous decades since the beginning of the statistical surveys in 1850.

The greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon. However, the increase in greenhouse gases is linked to human activities.

It is thus no surprise that the world's leading climate scientists believe that human activities are very likely the main cause of global warming since the mid-twentieth century, mostly because of:

1. **Fossil Fuels** - The massive use of fossil fuels is obviously the first source of global warming, as burning coal, oil and gas produces carbon dioxide - the most important greenhouse gas in the atmosphere - as well as nitrous oxide.

2. **Deforestation** - The exploitation of forests has a major role in climate change. Trees help regulate the climate by absorbing CO_2 from the atmosphere. When they are cut down, this positive effect is lost and the carbon stored in the trees is released into the atmosphere.

3. **Intensive Farming** - Another cause of global warming is intensive farming, not only with the ever-increasing livestock, but also with plant protection products and fertilizers. In fact, cattle and sheep produce large amounts of methane when digesting their food, while fertilizers produce nitrous oxide emissions.

4. **Waste Disposal** - Waste management methods like landfills and incineration emit greenhouse and toxic gases - including methane - that are released into the atmosphere, soil and waterways, contributing to the increase of the greenhouse effect.

5. **Mining** - Modern life is highly dependent on the mining and metallurgical industry. Metals and minerals are the raw materials used in the construction, transportation and manufacturing of goods. From extraction to delivery, this market accounts for 5% of all greenhouse gas emissions.

6. **Overconsumption** - Finally, overconsumption also plays a major role in climate change. In fact, it is responsible for the overexploitation of natural resources and emissions from international freight transports, which both contribute to global warming.

Curbing dangerous climate change requires very deep cuts in emissions, as well as the use of alternatives to fossil fuels worldwide. The good news is that countries around the globe have formally committed—as part of the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement—to lower their emissions by setting new standards and crafting new policies to meet or even exceed those standards. The not-so-good news is that we're not working fast enough. To avoid the worst impacts of climate change, scientists tell us that we need to reduce global carbon emissions by as much as 40 percent by 2030.

For that to happen, the global community must take immediate, concrete steps: to decarbonize electricity generation by equitably transitioning from fossil fuel–based production to renewable energy sources like wind and solar; to electrify our cars and trucks; and to maximize energy efficiency in our buildings, appliances, and industries.

Global warming is already taking a toll on the United States. And if we aren't able to get a handle on our emissions, here's just a smattering of what we can look forward to:

- Disappearing glaciers, early snowmelt, and severe droughts will cause more dramatic water shortages and continue to increase the risk of wildfires in the American West.
- Rising sea levels will lead to even more coastal flooding on the Eastern Seaboard, especially in Florida, and in other areas such as the Gulf of Mexico.
- Forests, farms, and cities will face troublesome new pests, heat waves, heavy downpours, and increased flooding. All of these can damage or destroy agriculture and fisheries.
- Disruption of habitats such as coral reefs and alpine meadows could drive many plant and animal species to extinction.
- Allergies, asthma, and infectious disease outbreaks will become more common due to increased growth of pollen-producing ragweed, higher levels of air pollution, and the spread of conditions favorable to pathogens and mosquitoes.

Though everyone is affected by climate change, not everyone is affected equally. Indigenous people, people of color, and the economically marginalized are typically hit the hardest. Inequities built into our housing, health care, and labor systems make these communities more vulnerable to the worst impacts of climate change—even though these same communities have done the least to contribute to it.

Recent warming has driven many terrestrial and freshwater species pole ward and towards higher altitudes. Higher atmospheric CO2 levels and an extended growing season have resulted in global greening, whereas heat waves and drought have reduced ecosystem productivity in some regions. The future balance of these opposing effects is unclear. Climate change has contributed to the expansion of drier climate zones, such as the expansion of deserts in the subtropics. The size and speed of global warming is making abrupt changes in ecosystems more likely. Overall, it is expected that climate change will result in the extinction of many species.

The oceans have heated more slowly than the land, but plants and animals in the ocean have migrated towards the colder poles faster than species on land. Just as on land, heat waves in the ocean occur more frequently due to climate change, with harmful effects found on a wide range of organisms such as corals, kelp, and seabirds. Ocean acidification is impacting organisms that produce shells and skeletons, such as mussels and barnacles, and coral reefs; coral reefs have seen extensive bleaching after heat waves.

Harmful algae bloom enhanced by climate change and eutrophication cause anoxia, disruption of food webs and massive large-scale mortality of marine life. Coastal ecosystems are under particular stress, with almost half of wetlands having disappeared as a consequence of climate change and other human impacts.

Chapter-II

Review of Literature-

Climate change is expected to have significant implications for the world economy and, more broadly, for many areas of human activity. The purpose of this review is twofold. First, it is to summaries current estimates of the impacts of climate change and to explain how these estimates are built in order to identify the main sources of uncertainty and approximation affecting them. Second, the paper discusses how this uncertainty should influence policymaker's decisions. A main conclusion of the review is that there are large uncertainties, which are not fully reflected in existing estimates of global impacts of climate change in monetary units.

Nonetheless, despite these uncertainties, policy action may be justified, provided that policies are cost-effective, even if the marginal cost of GHG emissions mitigation exceeds the marginal damage of one additional ton of carbon. This is because two features of the impacts of climate change tilt the balance in favor of action: their irreversibility, and the risk that they are extreme.

Global warming is of concern to everyone. Its consequences to future generations demand an urgent change of attitude from the people. Politicians and business people are not the only ones responsible for this serious situation but we all are also responsible for it. Since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm1972 and the world's first intergovernmental conference on environmental education in Tbilisi, 1977, there has been a growing world movement concerned with environmental issues.

In Rio Grande do Sul, it had been noticed that environmental education is proving to be an effective way to promote large public discussion and to allow internationally evaluated concepts to be broadened. It generates a clear conscience, social and environmental independence by giving human beings the opportunity to gain knowledge, values and attitudes that allows them to change their behavior patterns in order to protect and improve their environment' (Dios 2001).

Only 27.02% have concentrated on qualitative research and rest (24.32%) have concerted on combination of quantitative and qualitative research. In terms of geographical coverage, 56.75% papers were concentrated at the national level whereas 24.32% were focused at the regional and sub-regional levels.

- Dr.Prashant Kumar Astabin (2012) "A comparative Study of Environmental Awareness between Secondary Students of C.B.S.E. and Uttar Pradesh Board in Kanpur Mahanagar" is an article on the problem of environmental degradation due to the adaptation of consumers

life style and general apathy. Total 137 students were selected from C.B.S.E students have more environmental awareness than U.P. Board students.

- Dr. S. Viswanatha Reddy or Dr. S. AzmalBasha (2012) "Effect of Perceived Home Environment on Academic Achievement Among High School Children" is an attempt made to test whether there is any impact of home environment on achievement of high school students their findings are that there is a relationship between home environment conditions of the subjects on academic achievement students whose academic glades are low, moderate and high differ significantly among themselves on their perceived home environment respectively.
- Dr.Surinder Singh (2012) "Environmental Education in the Present Scenario" is a study to find out the need and importance of environmental calculation. We celebrate World Environment Day on 5th June to develop awareness among people for clean environment and to protect it to save the future from global warming etc.
- Prof. R. M. Parmar (2012) "A Study of Consumers' Experiences about Water World Resort" is a study on consumers' experience about performance of water world resort. The resort was Shanku's Water World Resort. It is recommended by an author that in order to get excellence in water world resort, there is a need to reduce different charge up to certain extent in order to attract more people.
- ShafeeqaBano (2012) "Need of Environmental Awareness in Post Modern Era" is an attempt to discuss the need of environmental awareness. It mainly focused on the issues related to the environment and the government strategies in developing environmental awareness and related laws.
- Ajita V. Pillai (2013) "Teacher as an Environmental Education: From Awareness to Action" is an attempt to explore that environmental education aims at affecting attitudes and behavior. It also help in building skills to take action.
- Jokastan et.al. (2013) have studied on "Small holder Farmers' Perception of Impacts of Climate Change and Variability on Rain-fed Agricultural Practices in Semi-arid and Sub-humid Regions of Kenya." The study revealed that households in semi-arid areas are

adopting to changing circumstances with climate change which play a key role in their decision making.

- Babasaheb B. F,et. al. (2012) had studied on "Will Climate Change Pose Serious Threat to Crop Pest Management: A Critical Review" the result entails that the intensification of yield losses due to potential changes in crop diversity and increased incidence of insect-pests due to changing climate.
- Sivasakthivel T & Shiva K. Reddy (2011) have done a study on "Ozone Layer Depletion and ITS Effects: A Review" The study reveals that stratosphere (where the ozone layer is) becomes colder due to global warming traps heat in the troposphere, less and heat reaches the stratosphere which will make it cooler.
- Deshmuk D. T. & Lunge H. S. (2012) has done a study on "Impact of Global Warming on Rainfall and Cotton Lint with Vulnerability Profiles of Five Districts in Vidarbha, India." The yield of cotton lint indicates increasing trend for all the districts. It is observed that Wardha district is the most vulnerable and it is followed by Buldana, Amravati, Akola and Yavatmal.
- A rapid increase in climate researches by applying diverse methodologies and approaches in recent decades. These researches have directly or indirectly contributed in better understanding of climate issues, risks and vulnerabilities. It has improved awareness and capacities of the public and communities to adapt to the vulnerabilities and impacts. It, further, contributes in formulation of climate policies and plans to address climate risks and vulnerabilities at the local and national levels.
- The researches on climate change discourse are rapidly increasing in recent years because of increased climatic risks, vulnerabilities and impacts in all sectors at all levels (Lwasa, 2014). These researches and assessments are focused at different levels and scales (from the global to the national and also to the local level) and sectors (such as agriculture, forestry, health and medicine, water, education etc.).
- Diverse methodologies have been applied in the researches and assessments that directly or indirectly contribute to the policy, awareness and identifying key issues relating to climate change and environment. Different research approaches (both qualitative and quantitative), frameworks, methodologies and tools/models have been applied to assess and analyze the

climatic risks, vulnerabilities, impacts and also adaptations based on specific research issues and focuses (UNFCCC, 2004; Winkle et al., 2013).

- The study found application of different research methods and tools in climate change in agriculture specific to the research focus and research interest. The results have shown that the researchers are highly motivated to quantitative data and model analysis than the qualitative analysis. Among the total research papers identified, 48.64% researches have focused on quantitative analysis.

- Each research methodology focuses on specific tools, procedures and combination of tools/procedures considering the research focus, interest and questions as well as the issues, available resources, time and sectors. Each of these research methodologies has its specific scope and limitations.
- People in developing countries face multiple risks, and their response decisions sit at the complex and often opaque interface of climatic stressors, constrained resource access, and changing livelihoods, social structures, and personal aspirations. Many risk management studies use a well-established toolkit of methodologies—household surveys, focus group discussions, and semi-structured interviews. We argue that such methodological conservatism tends to neglect the dynamic and differentiated nature of livelihood decisions. Since different methodologies privilege different portrayals of risk and response, we highlight how plural methodological approaches can capture a broader range of perspectives and problematisations.
- Best method to protect global warming is the promotion of growth of plant and plankton. To promote the growth of plant, the supply of nutrient nitrogen and phosphorous is most important. Nutrient nitrogen such as nitrogen oxide is produced much amount in the burning process. But by the reason that nitrogen oxide gives bud effect for health and elimination process is carried out. I will tell one example how Setoinland Sea was destroyed by this mistake.
- The global climate is the connected system of sun, earth and oceans, wind, rain and snow, forests, deserts and savannas, and everything people do, too. The climate of a place, say New York, can be described as its rainfall, changing temperatures during the year and so on.

REASON FOR SELECTING AREA OF RESEARCH

Global warming is a crisis that is greatly affecting our environment and not many persons are aware as to how it is affecting them. Global warming is one of the phenomenal that is affecting the society, and we as human beings play an important role in our environmental system.

I found this topic interesting because I have observed that the earth is heating up and in addition there are other obvious changes in the environment which is impacting severely on the environment.

Not only am I interested to find how it is impacting the environment but how the problem can be reduced or solved.

Therefore, researching this topic will open our eyes to the impact it is having on the environment and encourage the government and the individuals in the community to be more responsible in how they treat the environment.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

- To Study the impact of global warming on the residency.
- To analyse the factors contribute to global warming.
- To examine the needs of the people towards this global crisis.

Chapter III-

Research Methodology-

In order to collect data from the survey, I have decided to use online questionnaires through google forms. The questionnaire as a tool for collecting data has a number of advantages.

- It requires little time to be completed
- It guarantees confidentiality since respondents are not required to attach their names
- It is not time consuming and it can be done at convenience of the person required to have it done

The questionnaire only consist of twenty questions. The answers for the questions only required a tick. The questionnaires are complete confidentiality. Hence, respondents were not required to include any personal data such as their names or address.

SAMPLING OF DATA

Our area has approximately 175 households. It was calculated that a sample of 20% was necessary in order to ensure accurate conclusions on the effects of global warming in the residency. (20% of 175=35)

Forms have been prepared for collecting data. Among the people, only 25 samples are scrutinized based on the stratified sampling method.

Chapter IV-

Data Reduction, Presentation & Analysis-

The process quantifies the changing statistics of temperature evolution before global warming in the early 20th century and recent heat wave events to serve as the early warning signals for potential catastrophic changes. In addition, the study illustrates the contrast between urban and rural early warning signals for extreme heat waves.

Tracking the pre-event signatures or tipping points, of the increasing frequency and intensity of heat extremes will support the development of countermeasures to restore climate system resilience. In addition to global historical temperature data, the team tracks current temperature variances from airport weather stations. If it's abnormally hot, compared to 30 years of record, for at least three consecutive days, it's considered a heat wave.

Figure 1-

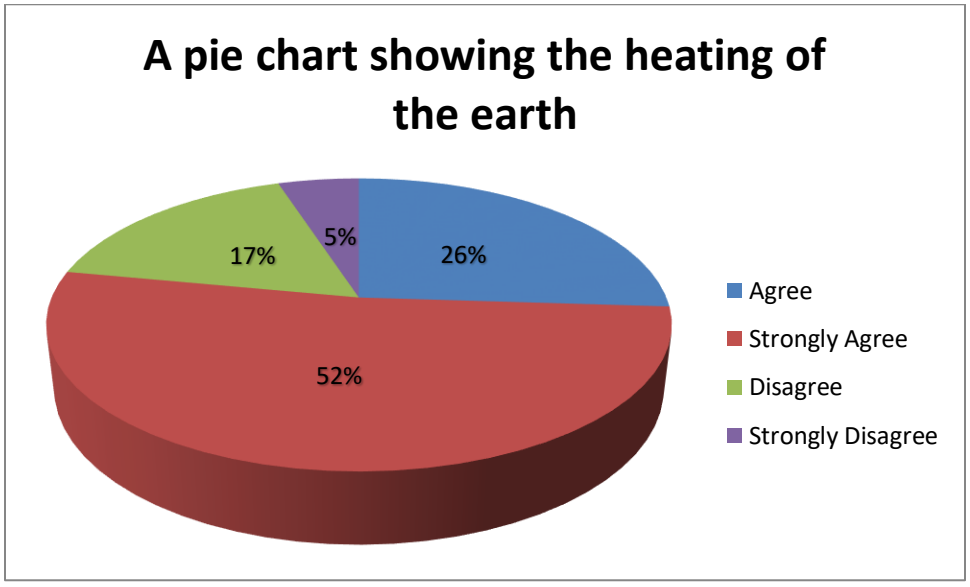


Figure one, is a pie chart showing the responses of the heating of the earth carry out by man activities in the residency.

Figure 2-

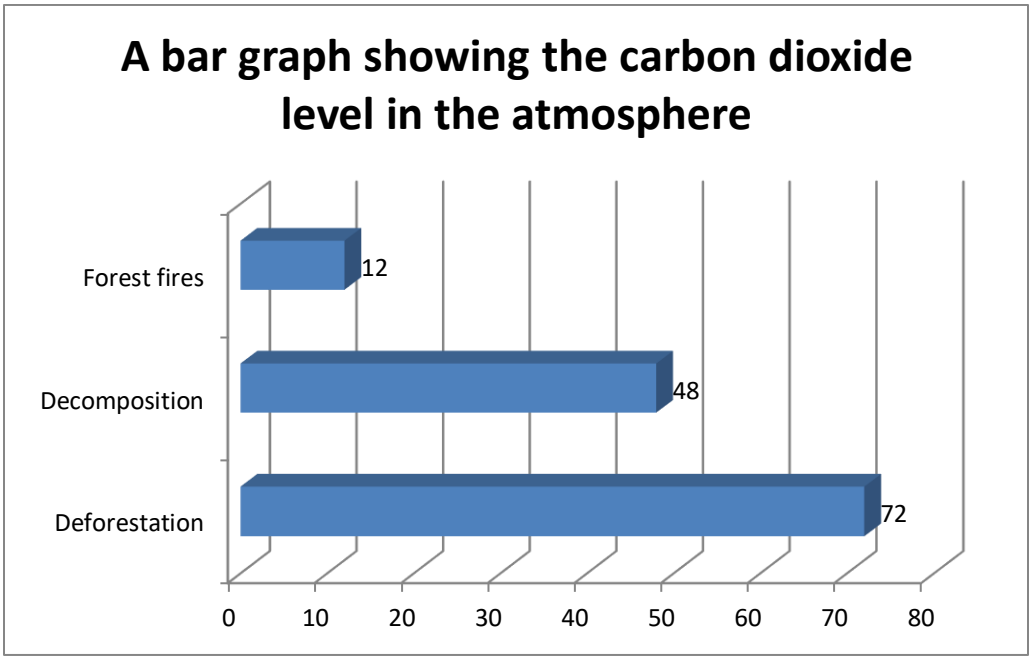
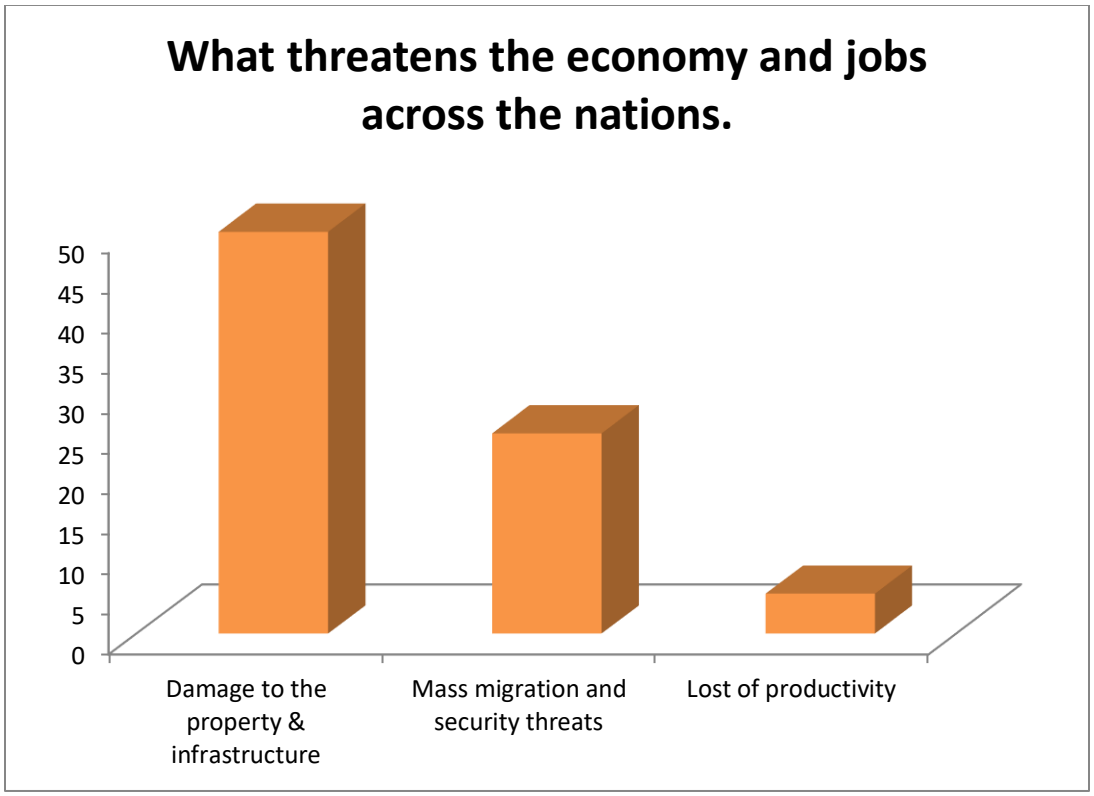


Figure two, is a bar graph showing the response to what causes the carbon dioxide level in Atmosphere to affect the natural processes.

Figure3-



	Percentage
Damage to the property & infrastructure	50
Mass migration and security threats	25
Lost of productivity	5

Figure three is table showing the responses to what threatens the economy and jobs across the nations.

Figure 4-

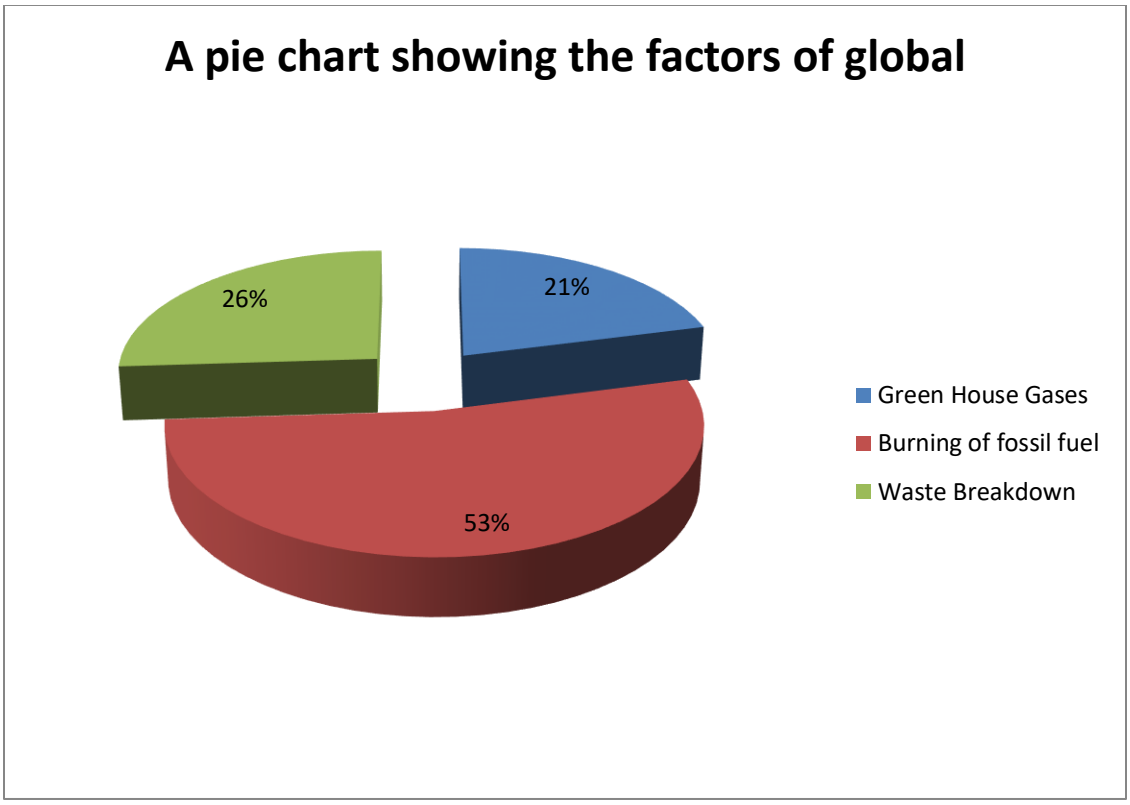


Figure four, is a pie chart showing the response to what are the factors of global warming.

Figure 5-

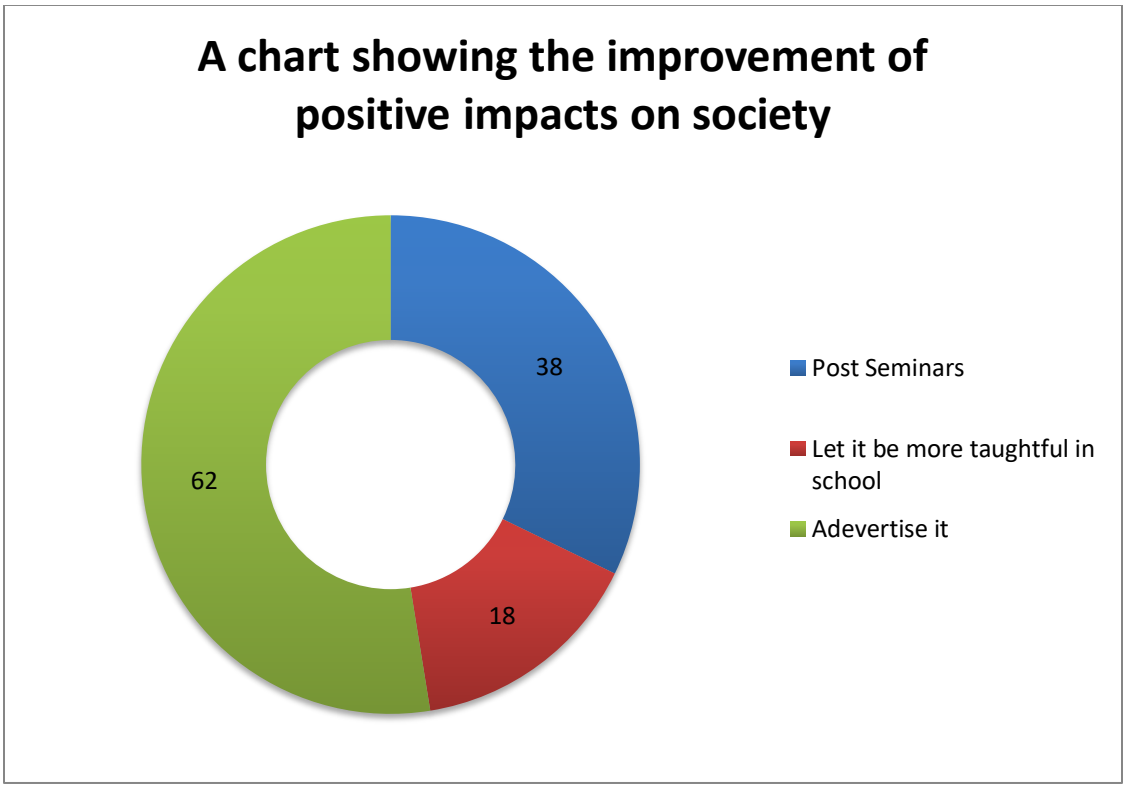
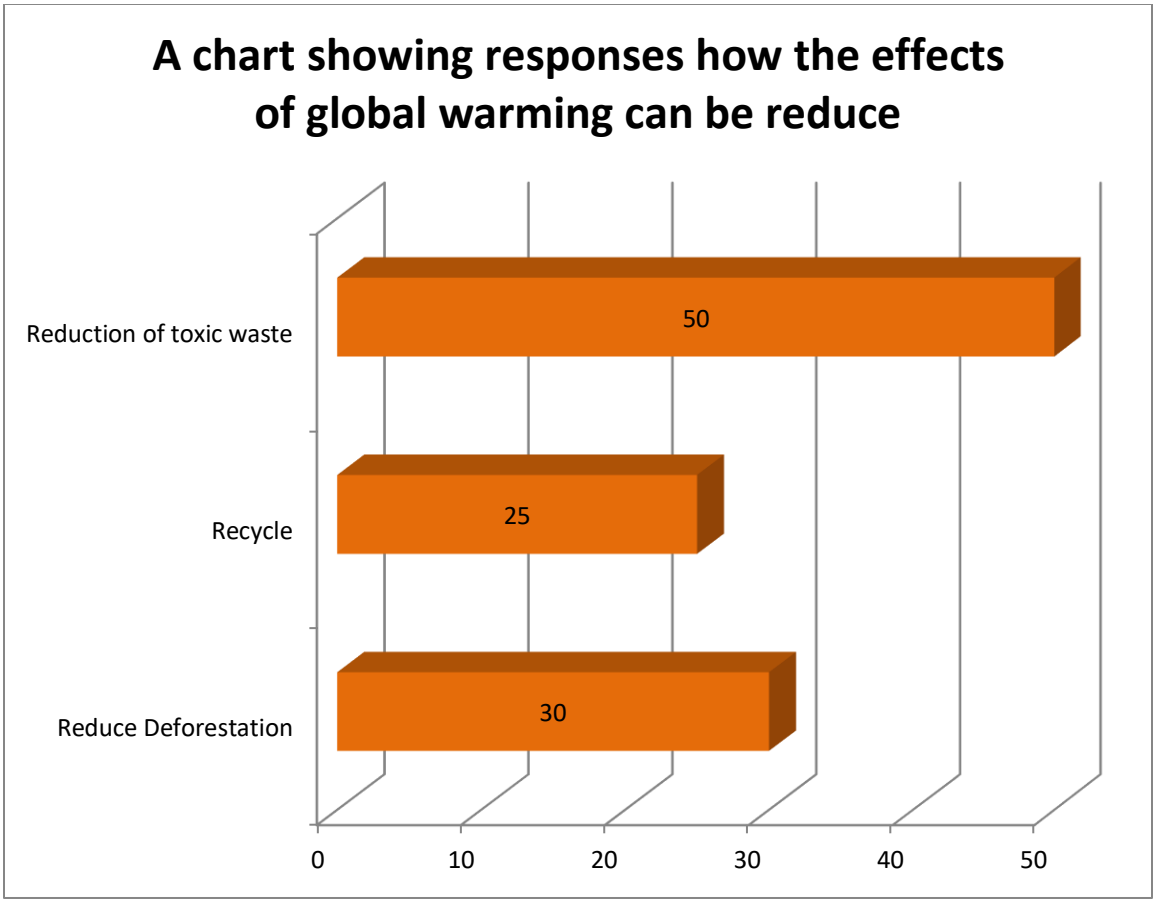


Figure five, is a pie chart showing the responses to what can be done to improve global warming so that it can have a more positive effect on society.

Figure 6-



	Percentage
Reduce Deforestation	30
Recycle	25
Reduction of toxic waste	50

Figure six, is a table showing the responses to how the effects of global warming can be reduce.

Chapter V-

Data Interpretation-

The rate which global warming in world has increased over the past years cannot be underestimating. It is considered essential for the individuals of society to be able to sustain and maintain their needs and wants.

From the data collected, it is seen in figure one that majority of the respondents believed that the heating of the earth carry out by man activities in the residency. From the four options it was seen that majority of respondents 52% strongly agree that human activities contribute to global warming causing changes in earth's atmosphere in the amounts of green house gases, aerosols (small particles), and cloudiness, the largest known contribution comes from burning of fossil fuels, which releases carbon dioxide gas to the atmosphere. 26% agree while 17% disagree and 5% strongly disagree.

However, figure two bar graph shows, what are the causes of carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere to affect the natural processes. From three options it was seen that deforestation was most chosen for the main factor of the carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere which affects the natural processes and others think that decomposition and forest fires doesn't affect it that much.

In figure three a table shows, what causes threats to the economy and jobs across the nations. From the three options given it was seen that most people think that 50% of damage to property and infrastructure threatens the economy by sea level rise, floods, droughts, wildfires and extreme storms. 25% of mass migration and security threats also threaten the economy by drought, flooding, or other climate related disasters. 5% of lost of productivity by severe rainfall events and snow storms can delay planting and harvesting, cause power outages, snarl traffic and delay air travel.

While figure four, a pie chart showing what factors of global warming. From the three options it was seen that most people think 53% burning fossil fuels contribute to global warming, when fossil burns they release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere which contribute to global warming. 26% of waste break down also cause global warming by disposal and treatment of waste can be produce emissions of several green house gases, which contribute to global climate change and produced from waste methane, it is release during the break down of organic matter in landfills. 21% of greenhouse gases cause global warming by human expansion of the green house effect those result when the atmosphere traps heat radiation from earth towards space.

In figure five, a column chart showing what can be done to improve global warming so that it can have a positive effect on society. From the three options it was seen that people think that we should advertise global warming across the world, trying to educate and raise awareness, another way you can improve global warming in society is to post seminars to keep meetings to discuss how global warming can be reduce in our society and let it be more taughtful in schools is another way how you can improve global warming in society.

In figure six, a table showing how the effects of global warming can be reduces. From the three options given it was seen that most people think that 50% of reducing toxic waste in the residency can be reduce by stop disposing household products such as televisions, computers and phones which contain toxic chemicals that can pollute the air and contaminate soil and water. 30% of reducing deforestation in the residency also can reduce global warming by the planting of trees. 25% of recycling in the residency also reduces global warming by reducing emissions of the green house gases that cause global warming in three important ways, paper recycling prevents methane emissions from landfills.

FINDINGS

1. The factor which contributes to global warming is the burning of fossil fuels. This was indicated by 53% of the residents. This has forced some residents to stop burning powers from the vehicles and industries.
2. Most of the residents think that global warming has impacted on the community by having severe heat waves. However, the earth keeps getting warmer, the negative effect are expected to outweigh the positive one.
3. These residents says that the reduction of toxic waste, reducing deforestation and recycling is going to protect the community against global warming, by stop disposing of household products, planting back of trees, and recycle paper and plastic.

Chapter VI-

Summary & Conclusions-

Human-induced climate change has contributed to changing patterns of extreme weather across the globe, from longer and hotter heat waves to heavier rains. From a broad perspective, all weather events are now connected to climate change. While natural variability continues to play a key role in extreme weather, climate change has shifted the odds and changed the natural limits, making certain types of extreme weather more frequent and more intense.

While our understanding of how climate change affects extreme weather is still developing, evidence suggests that extreme weather may be affected even more than anticipated. Extreme weather is on the rise, and the indications are that it will continue to increase, in both predictable and unpredictable ways.

Scientific knowledge about climate change is being improved all the time through research into the climate system, climate forcing, climate variations and changes, and climate effects.
The knowledge base is well established when it comes to the fundamental physics behind the greenhouse effect and the fact that the average surface temperature has increased over the past 50 years. It is also highly likely that most of the observed warming is due to human impact on the climate.

At the same time there is considerable uncertainty regarding the consequences of climate change and how much emissions need to decrease to achieve a set climate target. Knowledge about climate sensitivity is the most important factor in calculating how much greenhouse gases we can emit for a given temperature target.

The main conclusions are as follows:

- The knowledge relating to climate sensitivity reported in AR4 (IPCC 2007a) still is timely. New research into how natural carbon sinks and carbon sources are influenced by climate change indicates, however, that the future net carbon uptake terrestrial systems could be less than formerly estimated.

- There are now far more studies and information about emission pathways compared to when AR4 was published. The studies inform primarily about the two-degree target, rather than even lower temperature targets.

- Measures to reduce emissions of short-lived climate forcers such as tropospheric ozone and soot may help in limiting global warming in the near term, but such measures are not sufficient to curb the warming.

- The later global emissions culminate, the lower the probability of the two-degree target being met. In order to meet the two-degree target with a relatively high probability (around 70%), global greenhouse gas emissions must peak over the next 5-10 years, and by 2050 they must have decreased by approximately 50-60% compared to 2000.

- There are different models for how global emission reductions can be distributed between different regions and countries. Such models depend on political and other standpoints.

Nevertheless, the conclusion is that natural systems around the world are being affected by regional climate changes, particularly temperature increases, and that these temperature increases are very likely to be the result of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases.

Climate change will affect the basic elements of life for people around the world – access to water, food production, health, and the environment. Hundreds of millions of people could suffer hunger, water shortages and coastal flooding as the world warms.

Using the results from formal economic models, the Review estimates that if we don't act, the overall costs and risks of climate change will be equivalent to losing at least 5% of global GDP each year, now and forever. If a wider range of risks and impacts is taken into account, the estimates of damage could rise to 20% of GDP or more.

In contrast, the costs of action – reducing greenhouse gas emissions to avoid the worst impacts of climate change – can be limited to around 1% of global GDP each year.

Humans are facing the problem from climate change today, and the one who are causing these conflicts are from human. It is impossible to stop the global warming, but people still can reduce and slow down this problem. If there is no interaction to this problem will soon be killed from the change in climate and natural disasters. Humans were the one who changed the world, and now, it is time for the human to change their selves.

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Questionnaire-

Q1- Main three issues that concerns you the most.

Ans- Climate Change, Overpopulation and Poor Waste Management.

Q2- In your view, has air pollution ever affected your health?

Ans- Yes.

Q3- Who do you think should have the main responsibility for tackling climate change?

Ans- National government and citizens.

Q4- In your opinion, do you think the temperature on earth has been rising over the past decade?

Ans- Yes, because of human activities.

Q5- Do you feel the pattern of weather is really changing?

Ans- Yes.

Q6- Global warming is a phenomenon in which the earth is heating up because of various activities carried out by man?

Ans- Strongly Agree.

Q7- How does the carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere affects the natural processes within the environment?

Ans- Deforestation, Decomposition and Forest Fires.

Q8- What are the activities of man that cause global warming?

Ans- Air Pollution, Burning of Plastic Bottles and Cutting down of trees.

Q9- What are the factors contribute to global warming?

Ans- Greenhouse gases, Burning of fossil fuels and Waste break down.

Q10- How does climate change affect our society?

Ans- Heat waves, Drought and Floods.

Q11- What need to be done to improve global warming so it can have a more positive impact on society?

Ans- Advertise it, Let it be taughtful in school and Post seminars.

Q12- How can the effects of global warming be reduced?

Ans- Reduce deforestation, Recycle and Reduction of toxic waste.