

Poster_Sai

by Q 123

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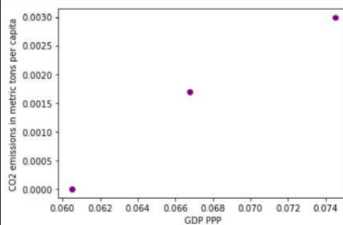
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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GDP AND CO2 EMISSIONS IN METRIC TONS PER CAPITA

Introduction

Data science uses scientific method, algorithms, processes as well as systems by extracting knowledge and also insights from structured as well as unstructured data. It accomplish accomplishment as well as actionable insights from the data across broad range of application (Mohammed, Li, Arowolo, Deng, Najmuddin, and Zhang, 2019).



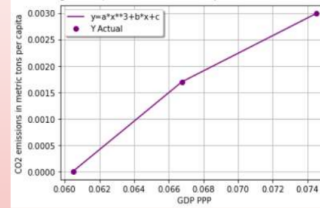
From the above graphical presentation, it is seen that CO2 emissions in metric tons per capita is directly proportional to GDP. However, both the variables are positively correlated. Since, increase in GDP leads to increase in CO2 emission.

Discussion and analysis

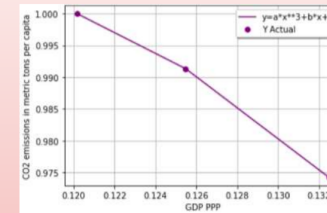
For the discussion and analysis, it is seen that objective is to avail interpretation of the graphical presentation to support conclusion by using the evident data and generally accepted knowledge (Dong, He, Li, Mou, and Dong, 2020).

Results

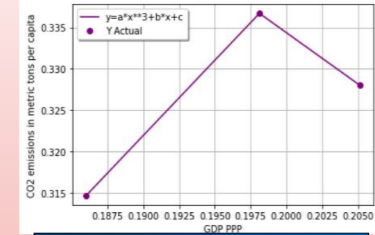
There is an correlation between CO2 emissions and energy consumption. GDP is generally responsible for increasing energy consumption. Since, there is an stronger causality between CO2 emission and GDP within developed nations.



Bangladesh has lower CO2 emissions. However, there is an positive correlation between CO2 emission and GDP of Bangladesh. Underdeveloped nations do not have strict guidelines regarding the Environment Protection Act.



Australia has higher CO2 emissions. GDP and CO2 emission are inversely proportional. It means when CO2 emission increases then GDP of the country decreases. The relationship is negative between carbon emission and economic growth. Relationship depends on when the country realises the important of environment.



Spain has gradually realised the importance of environmental awareness by tried to reduce CO2 emissions. Initially, GDP and CO2 emission are positively correlated. However, once the economy has reached to 0.19 times then CO2 emission has decreased. Spain has medium CO2 emissions.

Conclusion

The nation that has higher CO2 emissions in the metric tons per capita clearly indicates that there is an indirect relationship between purchase power parity GDP and CO2 emissions. Nation with medium CO2 emissions in metric per capita has direct relationship between CO2 emissions and PPP GDP. At last, nation that has lower CO2 emission in metric tons per capita has directly been associated with CO2 emission and PPP GDP.

References

- Mohammed, A., Li, Z., Arowolo, A.O., Su, H., Deng, X., Najmuddin, O. and Zhang, Y., 2019. Driving factors of CO2 emissions and nexus with economic growth, development and human health in the Top Ten emitting countries. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, 148, pp.157-169.
- Dong, J., He, J., Li, X., Mou, X. and Dong, Z., 2020. The effect of industrial structure change on carbon dioxide emissions: a cross-country panel analysis. *Journal of Systems Science and Information*, 8(1), pp.1-16.

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