

The Impact of Global Warming on the Health of Human Being

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ABSTRACT

Global warming has endangered the existing life-support systems and conditions of earth. There are different adverse effects of global warming. It is responsible for reduced regional food yields, freshwater shortages, increased frequency of extreme weather events, coastal population displacement, changes in the ecology and geography of infectious agents, declines in farming community incomes, and biodiversity losses with accompanying disruption of ecosystem functions. It will converge adversely on human biology and health. Global warming, ultimately, is a threat to our biological health and survival. The Global warming is the evolution of global change and climate change impact. Recently, government and researcher had tried to create awareness about the Global warming and measures to control it. It results in the knowledge about the nature of, consequences of, and responses to, Global warming. Generally, these processes produce a report or other document. It is wonderful to note that the scientific community believes we are already facing the effects of Global warming. Therefore, the developing countries like India is required to concentrate more on the measures to deal with Global warming successfully. That's why this research paper has dealt with the different adverse impacts of the Global warming on the health of the human being.

Key Words Climate, Global warming, health, money, surplus, disease, disaster, penalty, freedom, control, impact, remedy, judiciary, fine, constraint, policy, public, constitution, right and legislation.

INTRODUCTION

Global warming is one of the most important challenges facing the international community today. Scientists have presented overwhelming evidence that climate change is indeed occurring, that human activity has contributed to the problem, and that it will have far-reaching implications for ecosystems, including human settlements.[1] It is scientifically proved that the human beings are more affected due to the Global warming. It harmfully affects human health. It is responsible to make the favorable atmospheric conditions to increase the geographic range of malaria and dengue. It is predicted that due to increasing the atmospheric temperature the earth's surface may not be habitable by 2300.

Objectives

Following are the objectives of the research paper.

1. To study the impact of Global warming.
3. To understand the impact of Global warming on health.
3. To give suggestions to face the impact of Global warming on health.

Nature and Scope of the study

The nature and scope of the study covers the comprehensive analysis of the current state of the impacts impact of Global warming in India and the way how its measures became more effective. The main points to be focused through the current research paper are the definition of Global warming, background, and review of literature, international aspect, judicial contribution, constitutional provisions and suggestions to cure the lacuna. The Environment Protection Act, 1986, Article 21 and the impact of Global warming on health is the scope of this research paper.

Hypothesis

Following is the hypothesis to guide the study.

There is an adverse impact of Global warming on the health of the human being.

METHODOLOGY

This is the conceptual research paper. Therefore, the secondary data like the books, newspapers, and

websites, views of the authors expressed through the research papers, journals, case laws and commentary on the concept of the impact of the health are studied and necessarily used to complete the research paper.

1. Meaning and definition of Global Warming

Global Warming means a gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other pollutants. The Global warming is defined as "an increase in the earth's average atmospheric temperature that causes corresponding changes in climate and that may result from the greenhouse effect." [2]

2. The impact of Global warming on developing countries.

The reports of IPCC indicate that developing countries would be affected by Global warming. It is significant to note that the poor are vulnerable to its hazards more. Since, the developing countries like India may be suffered more due to the scanty technical measures to tackle with the unfavorable atmospheric condition created due to the Global warming. Thus, the Global warming has different hazards. Following is the detailed account regarding the adverse impact of the Global warming on the health of the Human being.

3. The impact of Global Warming on the health of human being.

1) Right to Health Article 21 reads as:

"No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to a procedure established by law."

According to Bhagwati, J., Article 21 "embodies a constitutional value of supreme importance in a democratic society." Iyer, J., has characterized Article 21 as "the procedural magna carta protective of life and liberty.

2) Judicial interpretation of right to health

In *State of Punjab v. M.S. Chawla* [3] it has been held that- the right to life guaranteed under Article 21 includes within its ambit the right to health and medical care. In *Consumer Education and Research Centre v. Union of India* [4] The Supreme Court laid down that: "Social justice which is device to ensure life

to be meaningful and livable with human dignity requires the State to provide to workmen facilities and opportunities to reach at least minimum standard of health, economic security and civilized living. The health and strength of worker, the court said, was an important facet of right to life. Denial thereof denudes the workmen the finer facets of life violating Art. 21.”[5]

3). Global warming impact on health

The health means, “The state of being free from illness or injury”. Global warming will affect the human health in many ways. Global warming increases the risk of mortality from heat stress. It is scientifically proved that the diseases that may survive and spread more in the warmer climates are malaria, dengue, yellow fever, encephalitis and cholera etc. as the mosquitoes are increased in the atmosphere. Global warming causes the more carbon dioxide in atmosphere. It affects adversely human health by reducing blood PH. Since, it may cause problems like breathing, rapid pulse rate, headache, hearing loss, sweating and fatigue etc. Further, it may cause foetal abnormalities also. There are direct and indirect impacts of global warming. Although the indirect effects will ultimately be more serious, the so-called direct effects are surprisingly marked.[6]

Many important diseases that affect developing countries are sensitive to climate variations, according to the report, and even a proportionally small change in the global incidence of some diseases could result in significant public health impacts far into the future.[7] Warmer temperatures will increase the chances of heat waves and can exacerbate air quality problems such as smog, and lead to an increase in allergic disorders. Diseases that thrive in warmer climates, such as dengue fever, malaria, yellow fever, encephalitis, and cholera are likely to spread due to the expansion of the range of disease-carrying organisms. By 2100, there could be an additional 50-80 million cases of malaria each year.[8]

Global climate change magnifies the effects of pollution and will worsen the incidence of asthma, allergies, infections and cardiovascular diseases worldwide. Smoke and particulate matter from more wildfires, which are known to increase in frequency as

the climate warms, and the presence of air-borne particles from dust storms caused by desertification.[9]

Researchers have found that poison ivy has grown more potent and lush because of increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. As climate changes, it's projected to play an even greater role.” High levels of airborne particulates cause respiratory diseases, as well as inhibiting plant growth and requiring costly filtration equipment in certain high-tech manufacturing industries. Long-term exposure to particulates appears to be associated with a reduction of life expectancy of up to 2 years and higher prevalence of bronchitis and reduced lung function in children.[10]

4). Hazardous elements of global warming and their impact on the health.

Following are the hazardous elements resulted of the global warming affecting the health of human being very worst.

i. Nitrogen oxides (NOX): It is responsible to irritate mucous membranes; aggravate existing respiratory illnesses, cause coughs, headaches and shortness of breath.

ii. Carbon monoxide (CO): Carbon monoxide is responsible to reacts with hemoglobin in the blood and reduces the blood's ability to carry oxygen. It is responsible to provide reduced oxygen supply to heart.

iii. Lead: lead is an important element of petrol. It is environmental pollutant causing health problems among infants, children, men and women. It affects mental development, blood chemistry, kidneys, and nervous, reproductive and cardiovascular systems etc.

iv. Ozone: Ozone is an element of photochemical smog. It impairs lung functions and causes cough and chest discomfort, chronic lung injury, leading in some cases to fibrosis, chronic bronchitis and heightened susceptibility to respiratory infections.[11]

v. Ebola: Global warming is also responsible for the evolution of new diseases as in warmer temperatures

is favorable to bacteria as compared to cold temperatures. Hence the mosquitoes are increased in warmer atmosphere. New diseases due to ebola, hanta and machupo virus are found due to warmer climates.[12]

4. Impact of Global Warming in India

India is also a sufferer country of Global warming. It affected reproduction rate very badly the disease malaria affected badly to the most of the central and eastern states of India. According to Stern Report (UK) if global warming is not checked by 2050, 200 million lives will be at risk, it will amount to 20 percent loss in the GDP, one in twenty individuals will lose their home and it will also lead to more than three trillion pounds worth of losses and has suggested the idea of imposing carbon tax on states based on the amount of carbon dioxide emitted.[13]

5. Criticism

The Global warming is always criticized on certain grounds. The most serious defect in the Global warming is the failure of the State to mitigate its hazardous impact on the health. The state is vulnerable so as to achieve the technological mastery to face the unfavorable impacts of the global warming. The global warming impact is totally contrary to the upliftment of human status. Since, it is very rightly said by the swami Vivekananda that "The sign of vigour, the sign of life, the sign of hope, the sign of health, the sign of everything that is good, is strength. As long as the body lives, there must be strength in the body, strength in the mind, [and strength] in the hand".[14]

Hypothesis

1. There is an adverse impact of Global warming on the health of the human being.

It is verified and found true on the basis of the secondary data.

CONCLUSIONS

It may be concluded that in developing country like India that the impact of Global warming is on the health of human being in particular and on the creatures is in general. Researchers found that if

nothing is done to counter the effects of global warming being felt at present, by the year 2080, half of the common plants on earth and one third of animals will lose their climate range. This means the ecosystem or the habitat of the animal or plant will be lost and this will automatically lead to species becoming endangered and the biggest threat will be to plant life, reptiles and amphibians. Thus, the environment should act as a protector rather than a trap to threaten the survival. Therefore, this research paper has revealed the fact that the human health is now at the mercy of the global warming. Since, the human survival in future merely depends upon the technological progress of the state so as to face the hazardous impacts of the global warming. Thus, poor in this regard may be more vulnerable and easy prey to global warming.

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