



## CLIMATE CHANGE AND HUMAN HEALTH

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### ABSTRACT:

**Globalisation of Trade, Sports, diseases,** Currency as well as virus is common. Now climate change is a global process, its impact may affect communities by different and unequal ways. Some of these effects are relatively direct but some effects are less direct and involve shifts in our environment that, in turn, can affect human health. Fluctuating temperatures and other changes affect people globally. Population, climate change and biodiversity loss are closely linked.

### KEYWORDS:

**GLOBALISATION, TRADE, SPORTS, DISEASES, TEMPERATURE, CLIMATE.**

### INTRODUCTION

Many reports about death and pollution reveals that millions of premature death by diseases. We find the pollution remains responsible for approximately nine million deaths per year, corresponding to one in six deaths worldwide. It is clear that pollution is a planetary threat, and that is drivers, its dispersion and its effect on health transcend local boundaries and demand a global response.

Pollution means unwanted waste of human origin released to air land, water, and the ocean without regard for cost are consequences is an existential threat to human health and planetary health and jeopardises the sustainability of moderns society.

#### **SOCIAL CATEGORY OF PERSON WHO ARE MOST AT RISK FROM CLIMATE CHANGE:**

Climate changes and effects are universal or global because it affects all over and surroundings but some categories of people are more vulnerable than others. Climate changes and its impact are affected some categories more than others which is -

**LOW INCOME GROUPS OF SOCIETY-** The low income groups of society live with many factors that increase their vulnerability to the health effect of climate because these people likely to live in risk prone areas, such as urban heat islands, rural isolated areas, otherwise coastal or flood prone areas where poor maintained infrastructure. These areas often face air and water pollution that may be worsened by climatic events like severe storms. These conditions of habitat occur in their health in form of such as diabetes, cardiovascular, respiratory. Kidney diseases and many more. Limited transportation and access of health care, lack of education increase their vulnerability for his.

Some categories of society like poor mental health or trauma case related people are indigenous people of climate change.

In modern polluted environment over 200 chemicals,

including lead, methyl mercury, poly chlorinated biphenyls, arsenic organochlorine, and organophosphate pesticide, organic solvents and brominated flame retardants are neurotoxic to human and their impact widespread in modern environment. These chemicals affected all over human being not only survival things but also developing fatal and postnatal life more serious than adults. About pollution evidence strongly prove that exposure to particular manufactured chemicals, even at low doses can have adverse effects on fertility and pregnancy. Prenatal and early postnatal exposure to chemical also appear to be linked to an increased incidence of reproductive diseases later in life including endometriosis breast cancer, cervical cancer, uterine cancer and testicular cancer. Some pollutants reduced antibody of human beings and affected immune system.

The people if especially dependent on environment for sustenance or their living are much affected because they face threats of their homes food sources, culture due to flooding, land sliding deforestation, less of medical plants, i.e. climate change.

A sensitive group of children and pregnant women was also parts of damage of climatic changes. By extreme weather condition or extreme pollution level children and pregnant women may suffer much.

Climate related exposures may lead to adverse pregnancy outcomes, including spontaneous abortions, low birth weight, pre-term birth and risks to new born and infants, including increased neonatal death, dehydration, malnutrition, diarrhea and respiratory diseases.

Outdoor workers are often among the first to be exposed to the effects of climate. Severe climate changes may affect the health of outdoor workers through increases in ambient temperature, degraded air quality, extreme weather, vector borne diseases, industrial and altered built environment.

## CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON HEALTH

While climate change is a global process, its impacts may affect communities in different and unequal ways. Some of these effects are relatively direct but some effects of climate change are less direct and involve shifts in our environment that in turn, can affect human health. For example, changes in temperatures and rain fall can affect the lifecycle of insects that transmit lyme diseases.

In India that have examined the health effects of ambient and house hold air pollutions over the last decades. There are now accepted techniques to derive estimates of health effects in India by reference to health effects studies done elsewhere.

The health burden from ambient and household air pollution exposures is no longer though to be limited to chronic and acute respiratory outcomes in men, women and children as it is generally accepted that there are also impacts on ischemic heart diseases stroke, cataracts and lung cancer. In addition that is increasing evidence of adverse pregnancy out comes, TB, asthma, exacerbation, other cancers, and cognitive impairments.

In India, Ministry of Health and Family welfare is controlling these factors of health, Pollution etc. The starring committee under MOHFW reveals some facts that air pollution exposure both household and ambient is responsible for a large proportion of the ill health in India, rivaling or exceeding nearly every other risk factor that has been evaluated including poor nutrition, smoking, alcohol, high blood pressure, obesity etc.

The person with chronic medical conditions, including cardiovascular disease, respiratory diseases, diabetes asthma and obesity are likely to increase over the coming decades, resulting in larger populations at risk of medical complications from climates related exposure.

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