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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The words global warming and climate change and also currently global cooling is now an element of our lives and infrequently does a day goes without mentioning in the media or on the broadcasting of the acceptable causes of climate change and its result (Letcher, 2009). We have been come to climate change in a comparably short time and is increasing the speed with very fast movement. It is possibly the most dangerous issue that the cultured world has had to encounter. It is the topic of main international cooperation by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which was set up in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme (Bachelet & Price, 2008). The IPCC has reported its findings in 1990, 1996, 2001 and 2007 (Bachelet & Price, 2008). The goal of this report is not to challenge with the IPCC reports but to propose support through a dissimilar way. This report does not focus on forecasting the effect of climate change but presenting both the evidence relating to the probable origin of climate change and the proof by giving some solutions and suggestions.

Nevertheless, there are also large issues involved. Changes in huge global systems brought about by human effect go beyond climate Desertification, freshwater, oceans, hunting and bio-variety are all problems that build critical danger for the next coming day. We are only starting to hold the perplexed systematic issues involved. We comprehend how our community can best handle with them by little do. But we comply that voice research-based within both the social sciences and the natural – is necessary to supply background for governmental action. The IPCC way may supply centre trails on how to grip attention to other global issues.

As the major reason of climate change and global warming are largely chemical in nature it is right that the Applied Chemistry and International Union of Pure should take a lead in emphasizing the issue with the hope of directing and affecting world leaders and political science in charge in decreasing the manufacture of other greenhouse gases and the burning fossil fuels .

Indeed, all the commercial and analysis and in spite of in the face of real evidence, there are many disagree voices who either do not accept that climate change is taking place or that compounds and anthropogenic gases, such as carbon dioxide, are responsible for the main influence (Letcher, 2009).

As the someone who plays a part of global threats of a new type is more clearly comprehend, it may ably be that this new foreign affair will create distinct and better methods of tackling with common problems, opening new paths for multilateral collaboration in the UN substructure, at present clearly in

the climacteric. Since this foreign affair for sustainable development is so conditional on research-based, the IPCC storey is worth considering very cautiously (Bolin, 2007).

2.0 PROBLEMS

Ice mountains around the world are getting smaller dramatically. The level of sea is also raising at an unusual rate. Seawater volume expands because of the water warms. In the case of seas and ocean, it can only affect a rise in the level of sea corresponding to the land. More than two-thirds of the twentieth-century level of sea rise affect from thermal expansion of ocean water and one-third from melting glaciers and ice caps that add fresh water to the sea. When rectifying for land movement, historical tide-gauge records, in some cases covering the last 100 years, show a common heighten in the level of sea. Besides that, transforming in populations of animals and plants may be among the most significant sign of climate change such as earlier spring breeding of birds and amphibians and geographic changes (poleward) of coastal marine species populations.

3.0 SUGGESTIONS

We should use energy wisely which also can save money. Based on the research statistic, it shows that Iceland is the top per-capita energy consumer in the world which consumes 53,832 kWh per capita (The World Bank Data, 2014). By considering to make some or all of these small changes together, such as unplugging computers, TVs and other electronics when you're not using them and changing to energy-efficient light bulbs, and so on. Eating for a climate-stable planet is one of the selections can have a deep influence on the surrounding. Four easy ways you can apply your diet more climate-friendly which are, eating more meat-free meals, not squander food, growing your own and eating more meat-free meals.

We should retain and exploit more efficiency long-term monitoring system, making it possible to determine exactly the present condition of the climate system, the factors, and the trends having an influence on climate. Besides that, we should improve our information of the origins and sinks of the major radiatively trace gases ('greenhouse gases'), and exploit more trustworthy methods for forecast their future atmospheric concentrations, Last but not least, we can boost research aimed at closing the gaps in our capability to comprehend and foresee the climate system, including trusty projections of the regional allocation of the prospective climate change.

Hence, we should be a global citizen to take awareness of this problem.

4.0 SOLUTIONS

By reducing the non-good impacts of human-prompted climate change on common ecosystems and humans represent the huge environmental hard question of this era. At least five programs could possibly lower the rate of climate change. All are currently the subject of wide research by private industries and government. Sequestering or capturing the carbon dioxide from fossil-fuel combustion at the origin is strictly practicable, at least for stationary origins, but recently represents a significant added cost for power generation or producing. Some huge-scale geoengineering draft solutions to reduce global warming or tackle its impacts may be worth further research-based. Nevertheless, many are arguable, carry high risks of environmental damage and presumably very expensive. Natural carbon sinks, for example, absorbing more anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions forests can enhance. Besides that, reforestation is one of the solutions needed on a large scale to significantly compensate for developing carbon emissions. Renewable energy and new carbon-free technologies could play a part in a share of our mature energy needs respectively while contributing little or nothing to the levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide (Gaast & Begg, 2012). Improving the potential of these sources will be continued by the research while reducing their costs. Actions of government agencies, industries, and individuals represented energy conservation and increasing energy efficiency. Recently, still finding the cheapest supply of carbon-emission-free energy. However, enough energy will not be provided by efficiency increases alone to support current levels of economic development. Substantially reductions in total global greenhouse gas stabilization and emissions of atmospheric carbon dioxide can only be implemented by a concerted international effort linking distinct palliation ways.

5.0 REFERENCES

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