



S.D.V.S. Sangh's

**S. S. Arts College & T. P. Science Institute,
Sankeshwar**

Tal. Hukkeri

Dist. Belgaum

Accredited at "B⁺⁺" Level by NAAC

SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Student's Paper Presentation

in

One Day State Level Student Seminar

on

WORLD OZONE DAY

16.09.2019

Title of the paper

ROLE OF RAINFOREST TO OVERCOME THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL WARMING

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Abstract

Rainforests are the green lungs of the earth that play an enormous significant role in maintaining the environment stability and ecological balance for instances earth's oxygen, water, maintenance of soil-moisture etc. Natural forests with the vast variety of flora and fauna are hub of biodiversity. Forests directly sequester CO₂ from atmosphere and play a critical role in checking global warming and climate change.

Very recently forestry sector is facing many challenges, natural disastrous phenomenon like volcanoes, wildfire etc., and many increased manmade developmental activities such as dams, mining, industries, roads, transportation vehicles, illegal felling of trees, illegal grazing, and encroachments on forest lands etc. Because of these factors, forest land is annihilated at a faster rate simultaneously the absorption capacity of green houses gases like CO₂, methane, CO, nitrous oxide by the forests is decreasing thereby increase in the temperature of earth's surface, air and oceans causing global warming at an alarming rate.

At present, the instant primary concern to overcome the global warming effect is by proper conservation, management and development of forests and tree growth as well as utilizing maximum renewable resources on sustainable basis, for present and future generations.

Keywords: Rainforests, Green house gases, Global warming, Eco-system, Biodiversity

Title:**OZONE LAYER AND INDUSTRIES IMPACT ON THE CLIMATE – A CHEMICAL APPROACH****Laxmi Sammannavar,^a Suraj Dadannavar,^b Dr. Honnur Krishna^c****S.D.V.S. Sangh's, S.S. Arts College & T.P. Science Institute, Sankeshwar – 591313.****Dist. Belgaum (Karnataka)**^a Second year B.Sc student, III semester^{b&c} Assistant professor in ChemistryEmail- krishnachem08@gmail.com, surajdadannavar@gmail.com**Abstract**

The ozone layer, a fragile shield of gas, protects the earth from harmful portion of rays of sun, thus helping preserve life on the planet. Due to the major industrial revolutions in particular halogen based industries in the past century, ozone layer has been damaged in most part of the stratosphere, for instance Antarctic region. Research at the global level commenced in the early 1970s for assessing the effect of various chemicals in destruction of ozone layer with support from United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

It has been considered that **Vienna Convention** for the protection of the ozone layer and the **Montreal Protocol** on the substances that deplete the ozone layer are the most successful internal treaties in the history of the international environmental treaty. Since the Montreal Protocol came into effect, the atmospheric concentrations of the most important chlorofluorocarbons and related chlorinated hydrocarbons have either leveled off or decreased. India has made substantial progress in the phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). The possible steps to minimize the use of CFCs, CTC, HFC etc in industries to create a healthy climate is of primary importance for sustainability of humanity in future.

Keywords: Montreal Protocol, Industries, Ozone Depleting Substances, Halogenated hydrocarbons, Antarctic region

Abbreviations

ODS - Ozone Depleting Substances, HFC – Hydrofluorocarbon, CFC – Chlorofluorocarbon, CTC – Carbon Tetra Chloride

Title:**MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

Miss. Veda M Patil (B.Sc. I Semester)

SDVS Sangh's S.S Arts and T.P Science Institute, Sankeshwar

ABSTRACT

The World Meteorological Organization proposed the term climatic change in 1966 to encompass all forms of variations in the climate on time-scales of greater than 10 years, whether the cause was natural or anthropogenic. When it was realized that human activities had a potential to drastically alter the climate, the term climate change replaced climatic change as the dominant term to reflect an anthropogenic cause. The manufacturing sector is part of the climate change equation, both by producing greenhouse gases and being impacted by changes in temperature and precipitation. Climate change is beginning to influence action in the manufacturing sector, but for the most part, accounting for climate change is not common in business activities and decisions. The manufacturing sector is capital intensive, with many long life fixed assets, long supply chains and significant water requirements, which are negatively impacted by floods, droughts and extreme weather events. India is well thought-out as the world's biggest booming economies. India is well thought-out as the world's biggest booming economies. Industrialization has resulted in the increase in the emission of harmful effluents and pollutants both into water, soil and air. These effluents have caused a severe and irreversible destruction to the different species residing in those specific ecosystems. The present article is an attempt to discuss the possible impacts of the manufacturing industries over the climate change such as Green house effect, Global warming and Global climate change such as rise in the temperature, changes in the precipitation pattern etc.

KEY WORDS: Industrialization, Climate change, policy, impact and Greenhouse gases

Title:**RAIN FOREST AND GLOBAL WARMING**

Miss. Pooja S Sidnal (B.Sc. I Semester)

SDVS Sangh's S.S Arts and T.P Science Institute, Sankeshwar

ABSTRACT

Global warming is a most considerable natural phenomenon that needs to be controlled for conservation of nature and natural resources. There is an ecological interrelationship between forests and global climate. The present article is an attempt to discuss the deforestation and its potential impact on climate change and the role of forest in maintaining the ecological balance by controlling the global climatic changes such as green house effect global warming. The recent research findings show that the annual rate of deforestation is 0.14% per year with 2.3 million square kilometers lost in a span of 2 years i.e. between 2000 and 2012. The net carbon assimilation due to deforestation and forest degradation is high and it has not changed significantly over the last two decades. On the other hand, temperature, drought, precipitation and fire can affect forest health (especially the young forest community). However, the amount of carbon storage by world forests is significant (650 billion tons) and carbon sequestration potential varies with forest types and water deficiency.

KEY WORDS: Rain forest, Deforestation, Global warming and Green house effect



Miss Pooja Sidnal awarded first place in one day National Level Student Seminar on “World Ozone Day” at RLS Institute, Belagavi



Felicitation to Miss Pooja Sidnal by our college principal



KLE Society's Raja Lakhamagouda Science Institute

(AUTONOMOUS & CPE), Belagavi.
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A Students' Initiative
One Day National Level Students' Seminar

On the Eve of
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He/She secured _____ place in the event.


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He/She secured _____ place in the event.

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REPORT

The following are the list of students who had participated and presented a paper in one of the National Level Students Seminar on the topic of “**RAIN FOREST AND GLOBAL WARMING**” and “**MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE**” on the eve of celebration of “**World Ozone Day**” at KLE Society’s R. L. Science Institute, Belagavi. **Laxmi Samannavar (BSc III Sem), Ujama Killedar (BSc V Sem), Miss Veda Patil (I Sem BSc) and Pooja S Sidnal (I Sem BSc)** under the guidance of **Dr. Honnur Krishna** and **Mr. Suraj Dadannavar, Miss Laxmi N Mudgal, Department of Chemistry,** and **Dr. Irawwa Gokak, Department of Botany** under **Science Association** of S. D. V. S Sangh’s, S. S. Arts College and T. P. Science Institute, Sankeshwar.

Miss Pooja S Sidnal, a student from **B.Sc I Semester**, secured **FIRST place** in the above seminar competition.