

# GLOBAL ACCESS TO LIVING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

**Vehbi SOFIU**

SEE University of Tetovo, Macedonia,  
e-mail: [vsofiu@yahoo.com](mailto:vsofiu@yahoo.com)

**Abstract**—Scientific studies on global warming is increasingly becoming over-anxious, not only for underdeveloped and those developing countries, in particular and for developed countries. Nowadays, the level of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is about 30% more than it was in time before the Industrial Revolution. Greenhouse Effect is raising of temperature on land surface as a result of the warm energy closed between the gases in space. When the sun's rays pass through the earth's atmosphere then a part of the energy is prevented, but another part pass through the atmosphere. Our current problem is the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, in particular carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), which is increased through industrialization in the last 150 years. From industry, households and transport will increase their ongoing part and our atmosphere is being improved in an unnatural way. If this warmth continues to increase, in the future there will be many repercussions around the world. The European Union has pledged to reduce their emissions during the years 2008-2012 by 8% over the 1990 level. In order to achieve this objective, the European 2012 by 8% over the 1990 level. In order to achieve this objective, the European Member States are committed to national goals in climate protection. The majority believe that there is consensus among scientists about the reality of global warming, even though this belief was recently consolidated.

**Keywords**—greenhouse effect, climate protection initiative, emission, energy efficiency, reversible energy, global warming urgency.

## I. INTRODUCTION GLOBAL ACCESS ON ENVIRONMENT

SCIENTIFIC studies on global warming show that this problem is increasingly becoming overanxious, not only for underdeveloped and those developing countries, in particular and for developed countries. Today in the world, the climatic changes are the real and true changes and they occur and growing ever more. Nowadays, the level of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is about 30% more than it was in time before the Industrial Revolution. The more striking fact is, of course, the increased speed of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Geological knowledge of the man on the world for millions of years show that the world never in any period time has not been growing so fast, as it is experiencing recently. However, the direct impacts and human influences on these positive changes are

completely visible and obvious. There is no doubt that human beings have made changes to the atmosphere from burning of chemicals and gases.

The information that I think are quite interesting and encouraging for environmentalists researches, will be described according to a chronology that we have identified:

- Since the early twentieth century, the main temperature of the earth has increased about 1,1°F (0,6°C);
- Warming in the 20-th century is the largest of all ages of 400 to 600 in the last years;
- During the last 40 years the temperature has risen about 0,5°F (0,2 – 0,3°C);
- 7 of the 10 warmest years of the twentieth century are those of the 90s;
- icy mountains at the poles are on the move;
- ice in the polar regions have lost about 40% of their thickness over 4 last decades;
- global sea level has risen almost three times more compared with 3000 of last years;
- recent studies show that plants and animals change their number and behaviour based on climatic changes;
- just as the world continues to warm, and the risk increases affecting the change of climate in such a way that could seriously harm our lives,
- while the average part of the countries of the globe will be warmer some individual areas will experience another kind of climate change, with different consequences for the local environment;
- rapid increase of sea level;
- more warm waves and dryness resulting more conflicts in aqueous sources;
- more extreme weathers that create flooding and housing demolitions;
- a huge potential in diseases and deaths related to warmth, also a wide range spread of infections and diseases transmitted by insects and microbes in areas which previously did not exist;
- if chemical pollution continues without taking measures against it, global warming will threaten the health, cities, beaches and all the natural beauty or human creations.

## II. THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

Something that is talked much for global warming you should understand that are options about potential scenarios and nothing can be completely certain. These parameters a man called 'Climate'. When we think about the problem of climate change, we often refer to the term of "Greenhouse Effect".

Greenhouse Effect is raising of temperature on land surface as a result of the warm energy closed between the gases in space. When the sun's rays pass through the earth's atmosphere then a part of the energy is prevented, but another part pass through the atmosphere. Although it's easy to think such of it but the greenhouse effect is actually something good. However the problem is that we are changing the elements of the Greenhouse Effect.

The greenhouse effect takes place when atmospheric gases around the earth (greenhouse effect gases) allow us to get more warmth from the Sun than that part of warmth that is lost in space. This makes the soil surface to 30-35c warmer than it actually should be, which turns it into a planet unsuitable for human. The problem is that the level of gases that perform greenhouse effects are changing but this is the fastest rise in temperature since the time of ice. The conclusions are that the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) contributes to larger changes in gases of the Greenhouse effect. Other greenhouse gases are methane, CFCs and ozone. The problem is that these gases can not stay in the atmosphere for decades. From combustion of underground substances as petroleum, gas, petrol and other oils used by heavy industries, transport, etc, the removal of these gases has been increased. Global warming, certainly in most cases is a myth and a justifying excuse to raise taxes through multiple fiscal policies that different countries use. Climate change and phenomenon that follow the growth of temperature on the planet by theoreticians of the "global warming" is based on faulty computer models. There is not sufficient statistical data to have accurate temperature readings in recent centuries.

### A. CLIMATE

Our current problem is the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, in particular carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), which is increased through industrialization in the last 150 years. From industry, households and transport will increase their ongoing part and our atmosphere is being improved in an unnatural way. If this warmth continues to increase, in the future there will be many repercussions around the world.



Fig. 1: Vision Digital.

### B. EMISSION

The European Union has pledged to reduce their emissions during the years 2008-2012 by 8 % over the 1990 level. In order to achieve this objective, the European Member States are committed to national goals in climate protection. Germany has agreed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions during the same period by 21 % (relative reduction in 1990).

### C. Climate Protection Initiative

Since the beginning of 2008, the Climate Protection Initiative is available to the Ministry of Federal Environment (MFE). From the sell of emissions, the compensation for Climate Protection Initiative could be reached up to € 400 millions. Climate Protection Initiative is consisted of a national agreement and is an international part. The aim is to assign the major existing potential for reducing greenhouse gas cost and generally.

### D. Energy efficiency

In all over the world, demand for electricity is being increased. The situation with energy, more and more is being increased per capita, and energy prices are being increased dramatically. The increase in the burning of fuel fossils accelerates the climate change. Increased energy efficiency has a different effect on other energy prices, reduces both dependence on imported energy and emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), enhances security of supply and distribution of energy and mitigates conflicts.

### E. REVERSIBLE ENERGY

Fossil fuels of oil, coal and gas have two main disadvantages: they are not endlessly available to their burning, they produce climate – damaging emissions – with significant damage and cost . Even uranium is the last. Expansion of renewable energies, so is not only convenient, but also with microeconomic benefits. In Germany and European Union renewable energy is being expanded powerfully.



Fig. 2: Vision Digital.

### III. REALITY AND URGENCY OF GLOBAL WARMING

According to some polls that various institutes have recently made show that a very large part of American public support the idea that global warming is real and serious problem, and another part (the opposite site) argues that to take measures against it is very difficult from economic point of view. This section focuses on two essential points:

- first, if the problem is urgent, then steps should be made which cost enormously in economic aspect but the solution is faster;
- or, second, this problem can be eliminated gradually, by making low-cost steps.

Politicians who are in favour of taking measures against global warming are seen in more favourable way. Lack of knowledge is great for global warming.

#### 3.1. Reality of global warming

Virtually in all polls that are done, a huge part believes that global warming is a real problem. Only a tiny part of the public (less than a quarter of) doubts the reality of global warming. However, since the beginning of the Bush administration, the percentage of the part that doubts is increased.

A small part rejects global warming. In order to see the reality of global warming we've made analysis of several polls conducted by some world prestigious journals about global warming.

In September 2002, respondents thought that 74 % believe that the spread of gases like carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is causing global temperature increase, while 23 % of them do not believe.

In August of 2002, according to the poll conducted by „Harris Poll“ 72 % of respondents said that believe in the theory of global warming, whereas 20 % of them said do not believe this theory. By December of 1997, in response to the same question, 67 % of them said they believe the global warming, and by the same that were questioned stated that 21 % of them do not believe in the theory of global warming.

By July of 1999 from another poll conducted in the United States of America only 11 % of them retained in

the position that "the concern for global warming is unjustifiable.

In September of 1998, Wirthlin<sup>i</sup> had done a survey, from which it results that 74 % expressed their confidence that global warming is real, while 22 % of them say that they do not believe this theory.

In October 1997, the University of Ohio had done a survey research about the global warming, and people asked about the idea of the globe's temperature, gradually raised during the last 100 years, resulted that, out of 77% of them, that this process is likely possible to be developed, while 22% of them think that this process is not developed. So the total respondents of 74% think that the globe's average temperature will be rising in the future, while 22% of them think that it cannot be happened.

When the PIPA, in the years of 1998 and 2000, provided a response to its three possible positions on global warming, with one of the options that global warming is real, but does not require an activation at high cost, more than 80% of respondents stated the reality of global warming. And it makes you to think that some participants in other polls who have not supported the reality of global warming actually were trying to avoid the high cost option and have not voted during their interview for their trust on global warming.

The majority also believes that the cause of global warming is related to human activity. In March of 2001, the gallup institute during the performed researches, had submitted a question on the increase of global warming, as well as for reasons of this warming; according to this poll 61% of them believed that the increase in global warming over the last century is more the result of human activities, while 33% of them believed that the global warming is more the result of natural changes, and not the result of human activities.

Similarly, in next month, the U.S. prestigious newspaper „Los Angeles Times“ in an carried out interview had found that 86% of them had knowledge of or read about global warming, 60% of them think that this global warming is caused by human activities eg.driving of cars, burning of chemicals etc. While only 20% of them thought that it was caused by natural climate changes. The rest of them, around 15% of respondents in their response chose both variants.

Percentage of people who think that global warming is a serious problem is high. It seems to be increased from the late 90's of last century, and this opinion is stabilized and now is mature at about three quarters of the Americans. Many of them think that the medium do not exaggerate the seriousness of global warming. When the Gallup Institute, in its research conducted in March of 2001, raised the question of what about the data in the news about global warming, only 30% of them thought that the seriousness of global warming is an exaggerated responsibility, and not a real phenomenon. Two thirds of respondents thought that access to the medium about the seriousness of global warming is the

correct responsibility, somewhere near 34%, or generally underestimated about 32% of interviewed people.

The majority believe that there is consensus among scientists about the reality of global warming, even though this belief was recently consolidated. Nowadays, 61% of people think the argument that "scientists believe that global warming is taking place every day, whereas 30% of people think that the most of scientists are not sure.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

It is clear that there is no need for idle discussions of some controversial opinions, but also the Republic of Kosovo, as well as other countries, is affected by the phenomenon of global warming, and the whole ministry should be engaged with this issue, which must determine and assess the situations and factors that cause these negative phenomenon, not only on land but also in the air, rivers, lakes, mountains etc., in our country.

Creation of a research center at the Kosovo Academy of Sciences and Arts for climate changes and measures in this important field is a necessary step to be taken. Certainly that a successful work in this direction depends on the ability of personnel management, the relevant departments and research centers or even the relevant ministry.

In every industry, the air pollution at the workplaces, through workshops, depends on the level of production technology, type of chemicals and their features. Maximum concentration of the workplace is the maximum concentration value of the processed material, in the form of gases, vapours or any substance suspension, according to norms of particular sectors that does not jeopardize the health of employees. There are certain norms to be followed and controlled through analysis by means of modern equipments from the scientific-research laboratories and institutions. Therefore, should be managed scientifically by the Institute of Environment and Nature Protection with university research centers in collaboration with the laboratory measurements. There is no other alternative.

Government should invest for environmental problems and preservation of nature to achieve the levels of European countries. At first, it is necessary to prepare the opinion of people about the importance of environmental and natural preservation and to raise to a higher level cooperation of all structures and non-governmental organizations in order to aware people about the danger of global warming so that everyone give their contribution.

Therefore, economic degradation occur when environmental factors lose their quality in comparison with environmental needs. Ecological destruction occurs by the action of nature and is considered a global problem in case of water level rise from melting ice. For global warming all people have to work by creating a new completely different approach to this major

problem. We should not wait for to do what else should be done until it's going to be too late to avoid serious situation that may occur. Therefore, the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and the Government of the Republic of Kosovo should consider these issues as most important in their work. Protective layer of ozone by the presence of high concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases has not modified the protective ability thus affecting unavoidable climate. Therefore, the Government being closely connected to a close cooperation with appropriate scientific institutions and the Academy of Science and Arts of Kosovo should find the way for establishment of new technologies that reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, methane etc.

Although the Kyoto Protocol does not include our country, the country's government and the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning should implement all the tasks to reduce the quantities of carbon dioxide and other gases as much as possible. Therefore, science must precede these such an important social problems.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Chang, H.F.: An Economic Analysis of Trade Measures to Protect the Global Environment. *Georgetown Law Journal*, Vol. 83 (1995), pp. 2131-213.
- [2] Esty, D.C. and Ivanova, M.H.: Globalization and Environmental Protection: A Global Governance Perspective. New Haven (CT – USA): Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy, 2003. – 23 pp.
- [3] Kenji, S.: Globalization and Environmental Protection. *Energy and Resources*, Vol 24, No. 3 (2003), pp. 192-195. ISSN 0285-0494.
- [4] Morawsaka, Lidia, Nevelle D. Bofinger, *Ladislavkoc "submikrometer"*.
- [5] Selden, Thomas M., and Daqing Song. Environmental Quality and Development: Is there a Kuznets Curve for Air Pollution Emissions? *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, Vol. 27, Issue 2 (1994), pp. 147-162.
- [6] Vogler, J.: *The Global Commons: Environmental and Technological Governance*. 2nd ed. Chichester: J. Wiley & Sons, 2000.
- [7] Web page: <http://www.americans-world.org/diges/>.
- [8] Web page: [http://www.bmu.de/filles/eneruerbare\\_energien/downloads/](http://www.bmu.de/filles/eneruerbare_energien/downloads/).
- [9] Web site: <http://www.eea.eurpoa.eu.de/>.
- [10] Zhao, J.: Trade and Environmental Distortions: Coordinated Intervention. *Environment and Development Economics*, Vol. 5, Issue 4 (2000), pp. 361-376. Development of Kosovo.