

Tuesday



Talk



**AUGUST 2024**

**HOSTED BY: RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CELL AND FACULTY COUNCIL  
IN COLLABORATION WITH IQAC,  
PRASANTA CHANDRA MAHALANOBIS MAHAVIDYALAYA, KOLKATA**

**DATE: 27.08.2024**

**TIME: 12:30 P.M.**

**VENUE: TEACHERS' ROOM**

**MODERATOR: DR. PUJA BISWAS**



**"Space time hierarchy of environmental  
problems: local, regional and global."**

**Smt. Sudeshna Chowdhury**  
**SACT**  
**Department of Geography**

**"Carbon Trading- An Overview"**



**Smt. Kakali Nandi**  
**SACT**  
**Department of Chemistry**

# TUESDAY TALK\_August, 2024

## Space time hierarchy of Environmental Problems: local, regional and global

Presented by *Sudeshna Chowdhury*, SACT – 2, Department of Geography

*Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Mahavidyalaya*

### Abstract

Human activities in past decades have raised serious issues related to environment and its conservation. Air pollution, poor management of its waste, growing water scarcity, falling ground water tables, water pollution, waste disposal, desertification, endangered species, preservation and quality of forest, biodiversity loss, and land/soil degradation, Global Climate change, pollution, environmental degradation, Global Warming, Greenhouse effect, Acidification, Ozone depletion and other local, regional and global level environmental problems and genetically modified foods are the current environment problem that make us vulnerable to disasters and tragedies now and in the future. In this chapter the essential aspects of environmental problems, causes, and effects will be reviewed and some solution to overcome from the environmental issues.



**Speaker**

## **Carbon Trading- An Overview**

*Presented by **Kakali Nandi**, SACT – 2, Department of Chemistry*

*Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Mahavidyalaya*

### **Abstract**

Carbon trading is a market-based approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by allowing countries and companies to buy and sell the right to emit carbon dioxide. This system was first introduced under the Kyoto Protocol, an international treaty signed in 1997, which set binding targets for industrialized countries to limit their emissions. The Kyoto Protocol laid the foundation for carbon trading as a key strategy in global climate change efforts. There are two main types of carbon trading: cap-and-trade and carbon offset trading. In the cap-and-trade system, a limit (or cap) is set on the total emissions allowed, and companies receive or buy permits to emit a certain amount. If a company reduces its emissions below the permitted level, it can sell its extra permits to others. Carbon offset trading, on the other hand, involves investing in projects that reduce or absorb carbon emissions, such as reforestation or renewable energy initiatives. These projects generate carbon credits, which can be bought by companies to offset their own emissions. Carbon trading offers several benefits. It encourages companies to find the most cost-effective ways to reduce emissions, promoting innovation and the adoption of cleaner technologies. It also provides flexibility, allowing companies to meet their emission targets in a way that best suits their needs. However, there are also disadvantages. Carbon trading can create opportunities for companies to exploit loopholes, such as outsourcing their emissions to countries with weaker regulations. Additionally, measuring and verifying emissions reductions can be difficult, raising concerns about the credibility of the system. There is also the risk of market manipulation. In conclusion, while carbon trading is an important tool in the fight against climate change, its effectiveness depends on strong regulations, transparency, and ongoing improvements to address its challenges.



**Speaker**