

The floods, and  
extended drought  
spans have



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The ever-changing global climatic condition is one of the primary concerns of all global communities, because of the prevalent effects of such changes in most global societies. Over the recent past many calamities for example, food shortages, earthquakes, floods, and extended drought spans have befall many countries whereby, the most affected are developing countries, because most of them lack the required technologies and expertise to deal with calamities. That is to say, great environmental polluters are developed countries, which have ventured into heavy industrialization and production processes with little consideration of the nature of effects their industrial ventures have on the environment. Majority of developed and developing countries for example, the U.

S. and China have failed to heed to the call of the need to save Mother Nature through implementation of pollution mitigating measures, for example, the Kyoto protocol (National Development and Reform Commission, pp. 1-7).

Globally, China is the second biggest environmental polluter, a fact that research findings attribute to its extensive industrial ventures, as the country has struggled since time memorial to avoid instances of energy deficits and economic crunches occurring. To meet its energy demands, it utilises coal as the primary source of electrical energy, which it uses to run most of its production and manufacturing plants. This is the fact that has made the World Health Organisation (WHO) to name China as the primary producer of the World's deadliest hazardous gases.

According to the WHO annual reports on effects of air pollutions on the Chinese citizens, annually more than six hundred and fifty six thousand Chinese citizens die of complications resulting from inhalation of dangerous industrial gas emissions; hence, an evidence of the contributions of China to global climate changes. Other sources of pollution in China include industrial discharges and emissions from automobiles, because of its extensive transport system (Platt p. 1). Although China is one of the greatest world polluters, the good thing with the Chinese Government is that, it acknowledges the impacts of its practises on global climate. Such acknowledgements have made the Chinese government to formulate a number pollution control measures, although other global communities argue that, China's policies clash with other nations' environmental policies. Such blames on china were evident in recent Copenhagen summit, whereby other global communities blamed it for its increased pollution rates and refusal to give access to the world pollution monitoring bodies to ascertain its emission rate (McCarthy, p.

1). China like any other country has had its share of the ever-worsening climate changes. Such effects are evident in its agricultural sectors, for example, in the production of staples, wheat, animal products, and rice.

In addition to declining agricultural production, another evidence of the effects of climatic variations on china is increasing water shortages, which from time to time face some Chinese cities. Currently most frozen Chinese lakes are at the verge of melting, a fact that is becoming worse with the current increasing rise in the sea level. As reported by the Chinese Marine Department, currently there is an increase in sea temperatures; a fact that <https://assignbuster.com/the-floods-and-extended-drought-spans-have/>

has caused the disappearance of the rarest species of marine flora and fauna. On the other hand, the increasing rate at which the northern Chinese desert is approaching the productive southern and central regions is another clear indication of the effects of the global climatic changes on China.

Considering these effects and many others, curbing effects of rapid climate changes is one goal of the Chinese government hence, the current pollution reduction initiatives (Chinese State Council of Information, pp. 4-7).

To curb the emission of green house gases, the Chinese government has implemented a number of pollution mitigating measures, aimed at controlling the rate at which its industries emit green house gases. Prior to the current state of the environmental pollution condition in China, the government implemented a number of pollution control measures that included the Energy Intensity Target, Top 1, 000 Enterprises Program, and The Retiring inefficient Power Plants plan. Although this plans at first worked, increased energy and economic needs become great impediments to their working hence, the ever-increasing pollution rate. Such failures in policy implementation have made global communities to blame China for the increased global warming and other environmental problems. In addition, to failure of most conservation initiatives, as it was evident in the Copenhagen Global Summit, China is always at loggerheads with other word societies on the real causes of pollution and how world governments can join forces in dealing with the pollution problem that greatly endangers the existence of mankind (Pew Centre, pp. 1-3). As McCarthy (p.

1) argues, to the Chinese government, pollution is not the primary cause of the ever-changing global climatic conditions, but rather the problem has

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other causes, which unless discovered, the survival of the living species is in danger. This has made China to refuse to sign global agreements, a fact has greatly jeopardised the stability of the global climatic conditions (Allan, p. 1). In conclusion, although currently the Chinese government has adopted a number of pollution mitigating factors, it is important to note that, the continual use of coal as the primary energy source will still put its efforts at stake. Therefore, for China to curb its pollution rates there is need for it to adopt other modes of energy production, for this is the only way of ensuring it reduces emission of green house gases.

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