

Countries and climate change

[Literature](#), [Russian Literature](#)



There are cultural and linguistic variations in different regions, but however, because of its high population, the culture is relatively uniform.

The climate in China varies from region to region because the country is very large. The key biophysical climatic change impacts on the country's environment are the rising sea levels, increase in natural disasters and biodiversity loss (Bloom, 2010). On the northeast side of the country, the summers are hot and dry and the winters are freezing cold. On the other hand, the north and the central regions have recurrent bouts of rainfall together with hot summers and cold winters. In the southeast, there is abundance of rainfall (Harris, 2011). China rainfall in the Himalayan Mountains and the Tibetan Plateau as a result of monsoon winds that blow north from the Indian Ocean, semi-tropical summers and cool winters. Flooding can occur in the central, southern and western regions and the country in common experience earthquakes.

Although countries across the globe are facing environmental challenges that result from climate change, the case of China is more different due to the culture that has seen her engage more in the production industry right from the advent of the greatest world civilization in the ancient times. Indeed, in the history of the world's civilization, China consolidated the global power and dominance and was considered the world's leading in innovations that gave the whole world its backbone in industrial development (Li, 2014). As a result of her knowledgeable and better political, economic, hypothetical, artistic and scientific technology, climate change has been influenced due to the corrosion of the ecosystem and natural environment.

These activities have led to the increase in the variability in the rainfall patterns that affect the supply of freshwater; more frequent floods have been experienced coupled with a heightened risk of water-borne diseases that have caused the lives of millions. These activities of industrialization that are not environment-friendly have resulted in all these challenges, considering the fact the country has an estimate population of 1, 261, 832, 482; which is over a fifth of the world's population, it becomes very difficult to deal with them and save lives in good time. This culture of production through the use of industries has influenced the government's actions in dealing with the challenges in order to maintain her economic stability in the global class.

China is determined to move away from dirty energy sources and to embrace more environmentally friendly practices; the country stands to gain locally as well as to be able to contribute to the global efforts to mitigate greenhouse gases (Pulsipher, et al. 2011). Together with the U. S, they made a joint powerful pledge to cut emissions up to around 26% below their 2005 levels by 2025. Moreover, China also agreed to get 20% of her energy from non-fossil-fuel sources such as wind and solar energies by 2030 and to peak greenhouse gas emissions in that same year. I do believe and think that the best way so far to be able to mitigate this weather-related challenges is through awareness; the government should invest money in educating the citizens in their responsibility in taking good care of their environment.