

CLIMATE CHANGES; CAUSES & CONSEQUENCES

BODY PARAGRAPHS:

Deforestation is a major cause of climate change due to its profound impact on the natural balance. Forests play a crucial role in regulating the climate, as they absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen, thereby helping to control greenhouse gas levels. However, various human activities, including agriculture, logging and infrastructure development, contribute to large scale deforestation. Firstly, the cutting down of trees diminishes the Earth's capacity to absorb carbon dioxide, consequently increasing the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Secondly, the burning of trees releases a substantial amount of stored carbon dioxide into the air. Thirdly, the loss of forests disrupts ecosystems and reduces biodiversity, thereby weakening nature's ability to cope with environmental changes. Therefore, deforestation undermines ecological stability, making it a significant driver of climate change.

Rapid urbanization is a significant factor contributing to climate changes. With the growing population, more people are migrating from rural to urban areas in search of better opportunities. Firstly, rapid urbanization intensifies

greenhouse gas emissions because of the rise of industries and growing number of vehicles, both of which heavily rely on fossil fuels. Secondly, the expansion of urban settlements leads to large-scale deforestation and the conversion of green spaces into concrete infrastructure, which substantially diminishes the Earth's capacity to absorb carbon dioxide and regulate the climate. Thirdly, urban areas tend to trap heat due to concrete buildings and roads, creating the urban heat island effect, which raises temperature. Consequently, rapid urbanization plays a crucial role for accelerating the climate changes.

Soil erosion is a major contributor to climate change because of its profound impact on both the environment and the atmosphere. It occurs when the top layer of fertile soil is removed by natural forces such as wind and water, or through human activities like deforestation, overgrazing and unsustainable agricultural practices. Firstly, the loss of topsoil diminishes the land's capacity to store carbon, releasing significant amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and intensifying the greenhouse effect. Secondly, soil erosion leads to widespread land degradation, reducing vegetation cover and limiting the ability of plants to absorb CO_2 , which is essential for regulating the climate. Thirdly, continued erosion accelerates desertification, disturbing ecosystems,

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weakening biodiversity, and increases surface temperature, which further contributes to global warming. Therefore, soil erosion is not only an environmental concern but also a critical factor in the ongoing rise of climate changes.