**Rising Temperature: A call from the environment**

An essay discussing the Climate Change

**Introduction**

The global environment is shifting, and these changes will have a significant effect on humans, habitats, biodiversity, and energy usage on our planet. Both of these direct effects have one thing in common: they jeopardize human health. Indeed, climate change is to blame for a variety of illnesses and problems in our way of life. Climate change is a rapidly escalating problem that is threatening to kill our world, and humans are the primary culprit. According to recent reports, there is a 95% likelihood that human society is triggering global warming, which has serious environmental implications. Humans lead to climate change by burning massive amounts of fossil fuels including coal, oil, and natural gas, as well as by deforestation. Earth has warmed at an increasing rate over the last hundred years.

Global warming causes ozone loss in the stratosphere, allowing UV to pass into the atmosphere. As a result, they are more aggressive toward human skin and are more likely to cause cancer or serious skin diseases. Water is one of the most important factors in the emergence of life on Earth. Water is essential for all life and ecological function in its liquid state. Because of the altered precipitation brought about by climate change, the amount of freshwater available decreases. As a direct result of this phenomenon, access to water is becoming increasingly difficult in developing countries, affecting human health in the same countries. Another significant consequence is the depletion of biodiversity. Some animals are rapidly vanishing as a result of the decline of many habitats. In addition, desertification reduces the efficiency of agroecosystems. As previously reported, desertification is exacerbated by climatic changes and a lack of freshwater, all of which are caused by global warming. On the other hand, a safe world is essential to the planet's survival.

Climate change is a huge and growing problem for the entire world. Although the issues it raises are significant now, the implications for future generations that will be forced to bear the repercussions of our current actions are even more so. To limit human-induced global warming and its effects on human health, strong and swift solutions to reduce deforestation are needed.

**Thesis Statement**

The broad issue raised in the literary text is the global problem on Climate Change. As argued in my previous essay, the issue is a real problem that needs to be addressed because Causes of Climate Change, Economic Effects of Climate Change, and Economic Impact of this global challenge. We must solve the problem of Climate Change more effectively; in particular, we should focus on solving this problem by understanding the Causes of Climate Change, Effects of Climate Change, and its Economic Impact.

**Causes of Climate Change**

There are many unknowns on how and where climate change will manifest itself, but the threats are growing. Risk is typically managed in society by identifying potential consequences, creating resilience, planning for potential negative effects. Climate change is, by definition, a multigenerational problem. It's also a question of national equity. Small island states and developing countries have made little contribution to the crisis, but they are affected. Climate change and air pollution costs are often not borne by those who cause these issues.

Solar production, earth's orbital fluctuations, volcanism, and human influences are all factors that can affect climate, according to existing studies.

**Solar output**: Satellites have been precisely measuring the sun's output since 1978. Since the sun's production has not changed since 1978, the warming over the last 30 years cannot be due to an increase in solar energy reaching the planet, according to these measurements. (Willson and Hugh, 1991).

**Orbital variations**: Changes in the seasonal distribution of sunlight hitting the earth's surface and how it is distributed across the globe are caused by minor differences in the earth's orbit. The area-averaged annual averaged sunshine does not change much, but the geographical and seasonal distribution can change dramatically. (Gale, 1989).

**Volcanism:** Gases and particulates are released into the atmosphere by volcanic eruptions. Large enough to influence climate occur many times a century on average, and cause cooling (by partly blocking solar radiation from reaching the earth's surface) for a few years.

**Human influences:** The rise in CO2 levels due to pollution from fossil fuel combustion is the most concerning of these anthropogenic causes, accompanied by aerosols and cement manufacturing. Other factors, such as land use, ozone depletion, animal agriculture, and deforestation, are also of concern because of the functions they play - both individually and in combination with other factors.

**Effects of Climate Change**

Our inability to forecast potential changes in economic development, pollution, and climate change is a major source of uncertainty. While this source of uncertainty will still exist, our ability to deal with it will improve as we establish methods to measure and categorize its effects on economic activity estimates.

According to Darwin in his article entitled Effects of Greenhouse Gas Emissions on World Agriculture, Food Consumption, And Economic Welfare, greenhouse gas emissions have the most consistent impacts on world crop production. Increases in mean global temperature cause world crop production to decrease by 0.22 (±0.44) and 0.60 (±0.59) percent per 1.0 ◦C under 1990 and improved economic conditions, respectively, and the confidence with respect to variable projections of climate is medium or greater in both instances. CO2 fertilization due to a 150-ppmv increase in atmospheric CO2, on the other hand, causes world crop production to increase by 1.52 and 2.70% under 1990 and improved economic conditions. Downstream effects on food consumption or economic welfare may be fewer effective measures because their absolute values are lower, making it more difficult to separate them from the uncertainty caused by climate predictions. Impacts on global crop production are also greater than those on global livestock production, food intake, or per-capita welfare. This means that crop production may be a good predictor of greenhouse gas emissions' future consequences.

The results reported here are consistent with many earlier results. First, results here show that increases in mean global temperature ranging from 2.8 to 5.2 ◦C are likely to reduce world agricultural production, food security, and economic welfare. However, no research is done into how improved economic conditions could affect these effects. There are also some disagreements about the effects of smaller changes in mean global temperature. On the one side, the findings suggest that as mean global temperature rises by just 1.0 to 1.8 degrees Celsius, climate change is likely to cause global crop production to fall and prices to rise under different economic conditions. In this study, climate change refers only to changes in temperature and precipitation trends. In addition, the observed effects on global food consumption and economic welfare are uncertain. The findings of this paper also show that the costs and benefits of climate change are not evenly distributed across the world, and that trust in climate impacts is dependent on economic conditions.

**Economic Effects of Climate Change**

Of all the global problems, climate charges bear the biggest effect. It looms over our future like an end threatening our world. It's especially dangerous because it affects so many aspects of everyday life, affects the entire world, and does so for decades, if not centuries, and, most importantly, none of us can do much to slow the changes if we act individually. Since successful management of global externalities necessitates coordinated action by major countries, governance is a key issue in dealing with them. Additional research would reveal that deals to address global economic externalities have had only a minor effect. However, there is no legal framework in place under existing international law that allows disinterested majorities of countries to demand that other countries share responsibility for handling global externalities. Furthermore, where the aim is to convince countries to cooperate rather than free-ride, extralegal strategies such as military force are seldom suggested. The effects of climate change are not primarily concerned with rising temperatures. Impacts are concerned with a wide range of intertwined impacts on human and natural systems. One of the most important concepts of impact analysis is the idea of causality.

Estimating mitigation costs is easy compared to estimating potential climate change damages or impacts. . Forecasting impacts is, in reality, the most difficult and unpredictable of all the processes associated with global warming. Impacts may appear to be simpler than the deep physics and chemistry of climate science because they are more familiar of which opposite can be true. People do not object to monetary compensation for wheat losses that are replaced by soybeans or for hurricane-damaged homes. When studies placed a premium on human health impairments or monetize the submergence of whole island cultures, they have stronger moral objections. Harm works, according to a more in-depth criticism, monetize both human and non-human behaviors, which is correct.

We should be cautious when estimating acceptable costs, but it is preferable to include certain health-related losses in the study than to exclude them entirely. The typical economist response is that we try to bring all costs and benefits into a standard metric so that losses in one region are balanced by losses in other areas. We should be cautious when estimating acceptable costs, but it is preferable to include certain health-related losses in the study than to exclude them entirely. The typical economist response is that we try to bring all costs and benefits into a standard metric so that losses in one region are balanced by losses in other areas.

**Conclusion**

The issue of global climate change has captivated the world's attention. While some people believe that greenhouse gases emitted by human activity are the primary causes of global climate change, many scientists disagree. They have debunked this opinion with ample evidence and believe that natural driving is the primary cause of global climate change, but they have yet to discover such a compelling natural driving force.

The overall warming is caused by human activities, mostly through the changes in composition of the atmosphere through burning of fossil fuels, including industry, electricity generation, driving cars, flying airplanes and space heating, and deforestation. Carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere have increased by well over 40 per cent since pre-industrial times and a key reason is that carbon dioxide has a lifetime of centuries. In contrast, even if we stopped emitting carbon dioxide into the atmosphere today, the elevated concentrations already established would persist for some time, thus underscoring the need for urgent reductions in carbon dioxide emissions. Hence, changes in atmospheric composition, and particularly the increase in carbon dioxide concentrations, enhance the greenhouse effect, although with important regional effects from aerosol particulates. That global warming is driven primarily from the rise in carbon dioxide can be readily demonstrated by using comprehensive climate models, which enables us to also make projections into the future.

**Citations**

Gale, A.S. (1989) ‘A milankovitch scale for cenomanian time’, Terra Nova, Vol. 1, No. 5, p.420.

ROY DARWIN, Effects of Greenhouse Gas Emissions on World Agriculture, Food

Consumption, And Economic Welfare U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 1800 M Street, NW, Room 4180, Washington, D.C. 20036-5831, U.S.A.

William Nordhaus, Climate Change: The Ultimate Challenge for Economics

American Economic Review 2019, 109(6): 1991–2014 https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.109.6.1991 1991

Willson, R.C. and Hugh, S.H. (1991) ‘The sun’s luminosity over a complete solar cycle’, Nature,

Vol. 351, No. 6321, pp.42–44.