



**ESSAY TEST 1**

**CONTENT BUILDER (FODDER POINTS)**

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## SECTION – A

Global Warming and Climate Change is a burning issue. UNFCCC, CoPs, and India's effort to take leading position in the global platform make it a important topic from exam point of view. A deserving aspirant need to learn all nitty-gritty of this topic to write a good essay.

### INTRODUCTION

(Note- Students are advised to begin either with **Statistics/Quotes** or with an **anecdote**. In such type of topics, an Anecdote/Story/Statistics is a good way to start an essay. Such as, **Birju, a tribal man, live at kalahandi district in Orissa. He lived happily with his customs and deeds. He took fresh water from the flowing river and ate ripen fruits from the forest. He and his family worshiped the spirit of forest for their giving. Everything changed out of the sudden, we was surprised why the river become dry and why he faces erratic rainfall which caused him lost of his living from forest. He became the victim of climate change in which he contributed nothing.** Use such type of stories.

### Quotes:

- “The world must come together to confront climate change. There is little scientific dispute that if we do nothing, we will face more drought, famine and mass displacement that will fuel more conflict for decades.”  
- Barack Obama
- “Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not every man's greed.” - Mahatma Gandhi
- “Climate change is a terrible problem, and it absolutely needs to be solved. It deserves to be a huge priority.” - Bill Gates
- “On climate change, we often don't fully appreciate that it is a problem. We think it is a problem waiting to happen.” - Kofi Annan
- “Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not every man's greed.” - Mahatma Gandhi

### Statistics:

- Earth's temperature has risen by an average of 0.14° Fahrenheit (0.08° Celsius) per decade since 1880, or about 2° F in total. (climate.gov)
- Over 40% of the world's population are "highly vulnerable" to climate.
- India emitted 2.8 Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2016 (2.5 including LULUCF). 79% were CO<sub>2</sub>, 14% methane and 5% nitrous oxide.
- About 85% of the world's population is already being affected by human-driven climate change, an October study in Nature Climate Change finds.
- Air Pollution, Undoubtedly one of the most pressing environmental issues in India is air pollution. According to the 2021 World Air Quality Report, India is home to 63 of the 100 most polluted cities, with New Delhi named the capital with the worst air quality in the world.

Note- If you use the Quotes to start your writing, students must keep this in mind that examiner is not much impressed by the quotes but by the line follow them. The line follow them must be your-self understanding with that quotes.

## MAIN BODY

NOTE: In this section, students need to examine the main issue at hand. In the given essay, the focus should be on asking questions such as Why are we facing climate change? What are the effects of climate Change? And How can overcome its effects?

*"Global warming is too serious for the world any longer to ignore its danger or split into opposing factions on it."*

### Reasons of Climate Change:

The world is facing the problem of global warming primarily due to the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere. These gases, such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), trap heat from the sun and cause a gradual increase in the average temperature of the planet. Here are the main reasons behind this issue:

- **Burning of Fossil Fuels:** The burning of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, for energy production and transportation releases significant amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere. These activities have been the largest contributors to the rise in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> levels since the Industrial Revolution.
- **Deforestation:** The clearing of forests, primarily for agriculture, urbanization, and timber, reduces the Earth's capacity to absorb CO<sub>2</sub> through photosynthesis. Forests act as carbon sinks, storing large amounts of carbon. When trees are cut down or burned, the stored carbon is released as CO<sub>2</sub>, intensifying the greenhouse effect.
- **Industrial Activities:** Industrial processes, including manufacturing, cement production, and chemical reactions, release substantial amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases. Additionally, certain industrial practices contribute to the emission of other potent greenhouse gases like methane and nitrous oxide.
- **Agricultural Practices:** Agricultural activities, particularly livestock farming and rice cultivation, produce significant amounts of methane. Livestock, especially cattle and sheep, release methane during digestion, while rice cultivation in flooded fields generates methane through anaerobic decomposition.
- **Land Use Changes:** Conversion of natural habitats like forests, wetlands, and grasslands into agricultural or urban areas alters the natural carbon balance. Land use changes often result in the release of carbon stored in vegetation and soil, leading to increased greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Waste Management:** Improper waste management, including landfill decomposition and the release of methane from decomposing organic waste, contributes to global warming. Landfills are a significant source of methane, a potent greenhouse gas.

The consequences of global warming are diverse and far-reaching, including rising temperatures, melting ice caps, sea-level rise, extreme weather events, biodiversity loss, and disruptions in ecosystems. Recognizing the severity of the issue, international efforts have been made to mitigate global warming through actions like transitioning to renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency, promoting sustainable land use practices, and adopting greener technologies across various sectors.

## Consequences of Climate Change:

Climate change has wide-ranging consequences that affect various aspects of the Earth's systems, ecosystems, and human societies. Here are some of the major consequences of climate change:

- **Rising Temperatures:** Global warming leads to higher average temperatures on Earth. This results in heatwaves and heat-related illnesses, particularly in vulnerable populations. It also affects agricultural productivity, water availability, and increases the risk of wildfires.
- **Melting Ice and Rising Sea Levels:** As temperatures rise, glaciers and ice caps melt, leading to the loss of ice in polar regions. This contributes to rising sea levels, which pose a threat to coastal communities, increased coastal erosion, and saltwater intrusion into freshwater sources.
- **Extreme Weather Events:** Climate change intensifies certain extreme weather events, including hurricanes, cyclones, floods, droughts, and heavy precipitation events. These events can cause significant damage to infrastructure, homes, and ecosystems, leading to economic losses and loss of life.
- **Ocean Acidification:** Increased levels of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere result in the absorption of more carbon dioxide by the oceans. This leads to ocean acidification, which negatively impacts marine life, especially organisms that build shells and skeletons, such as coral reefs and shellfish.
- **Biodiversity Loss:** Climate change affects ecosystems and species by altering habitats, disrupting migration patterns, and increasing the risk of extinction. Many plant and animal species face challenges in adapting to the rapid changes, leading to shifts in species distribution and potential ecosystem collapses.
- **Agricultural Impacts:** Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns can affect agricultural productivity and food security. Shifts in growing seasons, changes in water availability, and increased pest outbreaks can reduce crop yields and livestock production, leading to food shortages and higher food prices.
- **Health Risks:** Climate change impacts human health through increased exposure to heatwaves, air pollution, allergens, and the spread of vector-borne diseases. Changing patterns of disease transmission can put populations at risk, particularly in regions with limited healthcare resources.
- **Displacement and Migration:** The environmental impacts of climate change can lead to displacement and migration as people are forced to leave areas that become uninhabitable due to rising sea levels, droughts, or extreme weather events. This can exacerbate social and economic challenges, potentially leading to conflicts and humanitarian crises.

Addressing climate change requires a comprehensive and global response, including mitigation efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation measures to cope with the changes that are already occurring, and international cooperation to build resilience and protect vulnerable communities.

## CONCLUSION/SOLUTIONS

Solving the problem of climate change requires collective efforts and actions at various levels, from individual choices to international cooperation. Here are some key strategies to address climate change:

- **Transition to Clean Energy:** One of the most effective ways to combat climate change is to transition from fossil fuels to renewable and clean energy sources such as solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal power. This involves investing in renewable energy infrastructure, promoting energy efficiency, and phasing out subsidies for fossil fuels.
- **Energy Efficiency:** Improving energy efficiency in buildings, industries, transportation, and appliances can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This includes adopting energy-efficient technologies, encouraging sustainable design and construction practices, and promoting energy-saving behaviors.
- **Sustainable Transportation:** Shifting to low-carbon transportation options, such as electric vehicles, public transit, biking, and walking, can reduce emissions from the transportation sector. Developing efficient mass transit systems, supporting cycling infrastructure, and promoting carpooling and ride-sharing initiatives are important steps.
- **Sustainable Land Use and Forest Conservation:** Protecting and restoring forests, as well as adopting sustainable land management practices, can help sequester carbon dioxide and preserve biodiversity. Sustainable agriculture practices, reforestation efforts, and halting deforestation contribute to mitigating climate change.
- **Circular Economy:** Transitioning to a circular economy, where resources are used efficiently, waste is minimized, and materials are recycled or reused, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and environmental degradation. This involves promoting recycling, sustainable production methods, and minimizing waste generation.
- **International Cooperation and Policy Measures:** Governments, international organizations, and stakeholders must collaborate to establish and enforce policies and regulations that incentivize emission reductions, promote sustainable practices, and facilitate climate resilience. This includes implementing carbon pricing mechanisms, setting emission reduction targets, and supporting climate finance mechanisms for developing countries.
- **Public Awareness and Education:** Raising awareness about climate change and its impacts is crucial for driving individual and collective action. Education and outreach campaigns can help promote sustainable behaviors, encourage lifestyle changes, and foster a culture of environmental responsibility.
- **Technological Innovation:** Investing in research and development of clean technologies and innovations is essential for advancing sustainable solutions. This includes areas such as renewable energy, energy storage, carbon capture and storage, and sustainable agriculture practices.

It's important to note that solving climate change is a long-term and complex challenge. It requires the commitment and active participation of individuals, communities, businesses, governments, and international bodies. Every individual's actions, no matter how small, can contribute to the collective effort in mitigating climate change and building a sustainable future.

**-Good luck-**