

Ecological Problems, Causes, Consequences and Their Prevention

Khaidarova Dilrabo Kuchkarovna

Jizzah city, Gallaorol district, school 89, English teacher

Number: +998938252662

Abstract: in this article, several problems of global importance and their solutions were highlighted today

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Environmental degradation is an increasingly pressing issue that affects us all. It is caused by a variety of factors, ranging from human activities to natural disasters, and its effects can be devastating. Many of these effects can cause further degradation, which means that this impact works as a downward cycle. Fortunately, there are solutions, and we can all work together to mitigate its impacts. Plant With Purpose exists to help reverse this cycle and create a more sustainable future for communities all around our planet.

Summary

Environmental issues are the various issues which are related to causing harmful effects on our earth's atmosphere and climate. Environmental justice is a social movement to address; unfair exposure to our natural resource extraction, hazardous waste, and other damaging land use. Environmental issues have resulted in climate change and extreme pollution destroying [flora and fauna](#). If it continues it is possible that various natural resources, species and even human beings may go extinct.

Causes

Poverty

Poverty is a major contributor to environmental degradation. People living in poverty often experience hunger and food insecurity, which leads to over-exploitation of natural resources. For example, trees are frequently harvested to turn into charcoal, a product that can be sold for quick cash. This can lead to deforestation, air pollution, and other unsustainable practices that have a negative impact on the environment.

Poverty also affects environmental degradation in other ways. People living in poverty may not have access to education about environmental issues or the resources to invest in sustainable practices. They may also be more likely to engage in activities that are harmful to the environment, such as burning wood for fuel or dumping waste into rivers and streams. These activities can have long-term negative impacts on the environment, including air and water pollution, soil erosion, and loss of biodiversity.

Deforestation

Deforestation is the permanent destruction of forests in order to make the land available for other uses. It is one of the leading causes of environmental degradation because it reduces biodiversity, disrupts the water cycle, and contributes to climate change. Trees also play an important role in the water cycle by absorbing water from the ground and releasing it into the atmosphere. Without trees, the water cycle is disrupted, leading to droughts and floods. Deforestation also contributes to climate change by releasing carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Additionally, deforestation can lead to soil erosion, which can lead to desertification and other land degradation issues. All of these effects of deforestation can have long-lasting impacts on the environment.

Climate Change

Climate change is a major contributor to environmental degradation because it can cause soil erosion, which is the process of wearing away the land surface by the action of natural forces such as wind, water, and ice. Climate change can cause an increase in the intensity and frequency of storms, worsening erosion. This can be especially damaging in areas that are already prone to soil erosion due to their topography or land use. Additionally, climate change can cause an increase in the intensity and frequency of floods. Floods can carry away large amounts of sediment, which is then deposited elsewhere, leading to changes in the landscape. Furthermore, climate change can cause an increase in the intensity and frequency of droughts, which can lead to soil erosion due to wind and water. In other cases, climate change can create longer periods of drought, which results in insufficient plant growth.

Global Warming

The burning of fossil fuels, emissions from automobiles and chlorofluorocarbons add to the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. This has led to an increase in the earth's temperature causing environmental changes. This increase in temperature across the globe is known as [global warming](#).

Ozone Layer Depletion

The ozone layer is a layer of concentrated ozone gas. It protects us from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. This very important layer is being destroyed by CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons), which are used in industries and everyday life (e.g. aerosol cans).

The chlorine in these compounds destroys the ozone layer. The hole in the ozone layer leaves humans and wildlife exposed to harmful UV rays resulting in several skin diseases including cancer

Water Pollution

The introduction of harmful substances into rivers, oceans, lakes and ponds, which changes the physical, chemical or biological condition of the water is called water pollution. The polluted water lacks oxygen and therefore the organisms die.

Water is the main source of life and therefore it is our prime duty to prevent it from any kind of pollution.

Air Pollution

Air Pollution is a type of pollution that is caused as a result of emissions from industries, automobiles, and the increasing use of fossil fuels by human beings. The gaseous emissions result in an increase in the temperature of the earth. Air pollution causes various [health](#) problems. It has also increased the risk of diseases among individuals and made the environment too difficult to live in.

In conclusion, we can say that the main cause of today's global problems is the human factor. Global warming and environmental pollution are observed as a result of man-made factors. Enterprises and factories established by human influence lead to atmospheric air pollution and the filling of the environment with chemical waste, which leads to the destruction of the ozone layer and global warming.

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