

THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN HUMAN'S LIFE

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Abstract: *this article will discuss about environmental issues, climate change, global warming, high temperature's causes and so on.*

Key words: *consumption, urbanization, industrialization, precipitation, destruction, exhaust fumes, deforestation, wildlife.*

Environmental problems are becoming prevalent everywhere around the world. However, it refers to issues and challenges that arise from human activities and their impact on the natural world. As the human population grows, the amount of hazardous materials is rising simultaneously. The world population has been steadily increasing, which leads to higher demands for resources such as food, water, and energy. As the number of people increases, the demand for food and water rises as well, as both have been seen as sources to keep human beings alive. Besides, energy consumption is also moving up due to the high proportion of demands by people and factories. It is obvious that the economy of the country is basically combined with manufacturing. Which means that the more energy exists, the more manufacturers might be there, and therefore, the environment would be in danger of pollution as a result of more exhaust fumes that come from fabrics. Thus, the growing population puts pressure on ecosystems and leads to habitat destruction, increased waste generation, and a higher consumption rate. Urbanization and industrialization are two of the causes of environmental issues. Rapid urbanization and industrialization have increased as the human population has increased. As a consequence, the demand for accommodation has also increased at the same time. In this case, deforestation has emerged, which is one of the main reasons for the loss of natural habitat. This can also be a spur to extreme weather change. Instead of plantations, industrialization came on. Which would mean that industry has more negative reflections, such as often releasing harmful pollutants into the air, water, and soil, while urbanization leads to the expansion of cities and the conversion of natural areas into infrastructure. According to data from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the world lost around 178 million hectares of forest between 1990 and 2020. The annual rate of global deforestation has been decreasing in recent years but still remains a critical concern. The statistics show that the amount of forest fire has been increasing around the world year by year, and as a result, it has both negative effects on wildlife and humanity as a whole. According to TEMPO.CO, Jakarta-World Population Review, an agency that provides up-to-date global population

and demographic data, releases the most recent data each year. Those data include a list of global deforestation rates by country.

From 2002 to 2022, Brazil has lost 29,5 Mha of its primary forest, a critical area that maintains biodiversity, carbon storage, and climate control. Citing [research.wri.org](https://www.wri.org), deforestation caused Brazil to lose 15 percent of its primary forest. By 2024, Brazil had lost around 356,787 square miles of forest area (15,67 percent). It makes sense that the scale of wildfires is going to be raised. Besides, Indonesia has taken second place because, as the World Population Review released in 2022, the country has lost its 230 kha of primary forest. By 2024, Indonesia's forest area will have changed due to deforestation, reaching 101,977 ha (22.28 percent). This proportion meant that the higher area of land was in greater danger of extermination than other ones. Thirdly, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a high figure shows that the forests in the country are home to wild animals such as gorillas and elephants. Unfortunately, it ranked as the third country with the worst deforestation rate in 2024, losing over 94,495 Mha (16,25 percent) of the forest area. In the next level of facing loss of its nature is Angola. [Link.springer.com](https://link.springer.com) reported that the deforestation in Angola is mainly caused by the mass land opening by Angolans for housing. Angola lost around 48,865 ha (15,97 percent) of forest area. While Tasmania is in the fifth place that grouped its loss habitat, After the wildfire in Tasmania, the country has lost a significant amount of its forest area. By 2024, the change in forest area in Tasmania would have reached 44,962 Mha (20,29 percent). This is the second larger area where deforestation has been happening. Due to climate change and global warming, a number of issues are emerging year by year. These have numerous causes, but the main contributor is the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas for energy production and transportation. When they are used by people, they release large amounts of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Deforestation, industrial processes, and agricultural practices also contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. They have such a such a cumulative impact on the environment that the gases that come from greenhouses trap heat, causing the Earth's temperature to rise. This has negative consequences. For example, it contributes to rising global temperatures. As a result, heatwaves, droughts, and the melting of glaciers and polar ice caps contribute to rising sea levels. Thereby, there could be the possibility of floods and hurricanes due to the rise of sea levels. Which might have potential damage to humanity and their creations. And also, the change in extreme weather conditions could affect rainfall patterns, leading to more frequent and intense weather events such as storms and floods in some regions as well as droughts in others. The disruption and intervention in the ecosystem lead to its being broken. Climate change may disrupt the delicate balance of ecosystems, affecting the interactions between species and their habitats. This can have cascading effects on the entire ecosystem, including

pollination, migration patterns, and food chains. According to statistics, the yearly precipitation averaged over the whole Earth is about 100cm (39 inches), but this is distributed very unevenly. But the highest proportion of rainfall can be found in the equatorial zone and the monsoon area of Southeast Asia. Middle latitudes receive moderate amounts of precipitation, but little falls in the desert regions of the subtropics and around the pole. If the Earth surface were perfectly uniform, the long-term average rainfall would be distributed in distinct latitudinal bands, but the situation is complicated by the pattern of global winds, the distribution of land and sea, and the presence of mountains. Because rainfall results from the ascent and cooling of moist air, the areas of heavy rain indicate regions of rising air, whereas deserts occur in regions in which the air is warmed and dried during the descent.

Addressing the above-mentioned issues is not just a matter of biodiversity; it's the responsibility of human beings as well. because the majority of problems appeared due to individuals efforts and actions. Which would mean that international cooperation and individual actions are important for mitigating climate change and safeguarding the environment for future generations. Efforts to raise awareness, promote sustainable lifestyles, and support policies and initiatives that prioritize environmental conservation are vital to tackling these global challenges.