

Environmental Protection over Economic Growth in China

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“The domestic environment and ecosystem were deteriorating to a point that public health and safety were jeopardized. People became more alarmed about these issues.” Historical Review of Environmental Education in China by Tian Qing

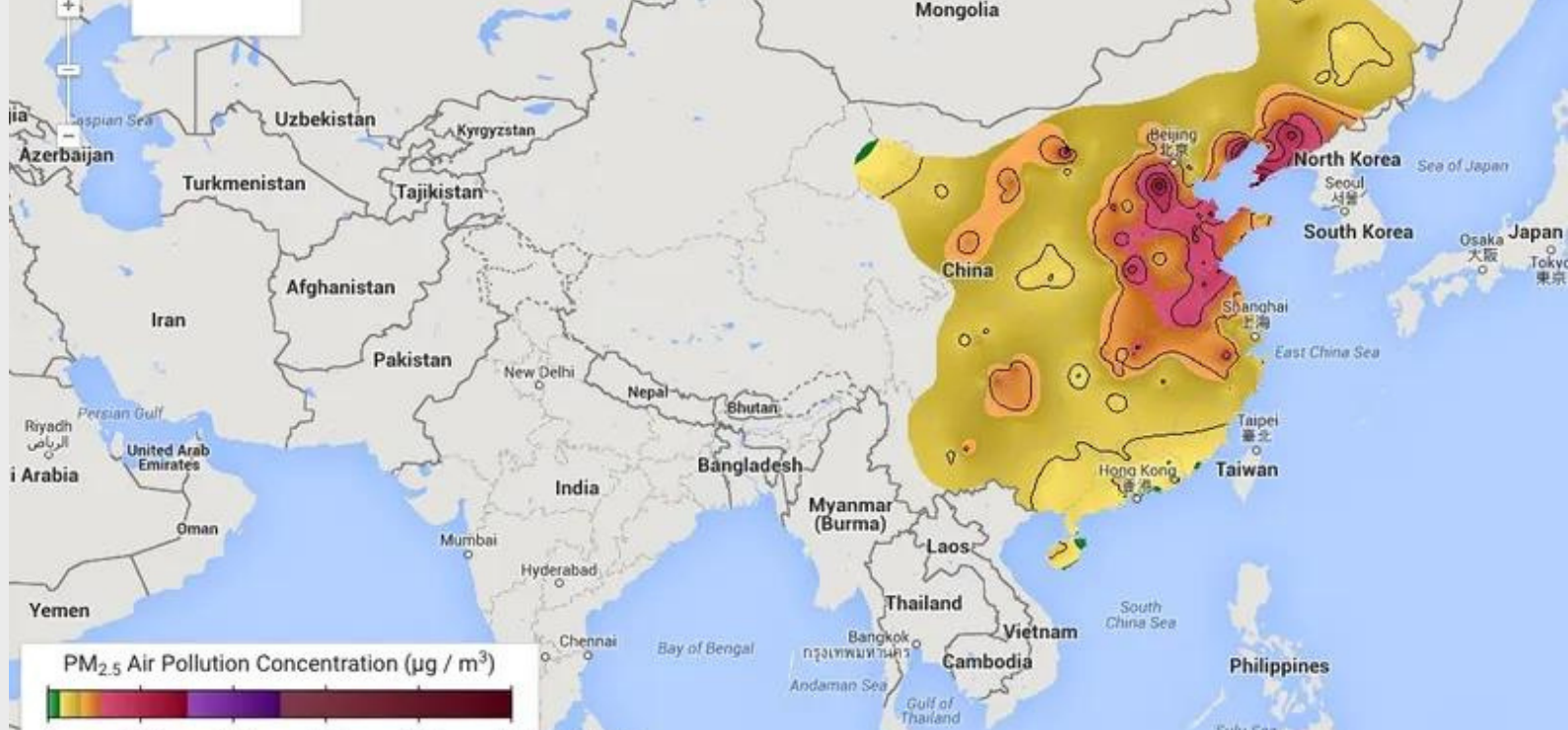
Taking Action

“People have the misapprehension that we can recover from this state just by reducing carbon emission,” states Anderson, a Harvard Scientist . The effects are permanent, notwithstanding China's or any other country's dramatic reductions in carbon emissions. President Xi Jinping only acknowledged climate change because it was the main priority of his administration, not because it was killing his people. Even Chinese officials urged that other nations, like the United States, should shoulder more of the "burden" and that China shouldn't have to forgo its economic progress for environmental conservation. to put measures into place in 2015 to reduce emissions and stop future degradation, such adopting the Paris Agreement in 2015 to achieve carbon emission neutrality by 2060.

Yes, they claim to implement changes by 2030 that will make the world carbon emission-neutral. The earth will have already suffered harm by then. Even the objectives they outlined don't match up with the Paris Agreement. They would have to accomplish their aim by 2025, not 2060. Therefore, action must be made right away, not later or in the future.

Citizens of that Country and more Countied to be harm

Their local environmental issues were primarily managed and controlled by state and local environmental protection agencies. Even the children that lived there during that time were warned not to eat from the lakes or river ,and told not to play in them.



Since the rapid rise of pollution in China in the mid-1970s, citizens have protested acts that harm the government with little to no success. In 2013 the people in Kunming, in the Yunnan province against a petrochemical plant. The residents fear that this plant will pollute the environment they live in, but the government claims that it will be safe and bring economic prosperity!

According to the 2021 World Air Quality Report of 1,374 cities located in East Asia, 11% reacted to annual average PM 2.5 concentrations that are seven times higher than World Health Organization standards. All of them were located in China, with the town of Hotan in southwestern Xinjiang experiencing the highest level of pollution in the country at about $101\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, over 20 times the World Health Organization guidelines. China managed to build more than 20 times the WHO guideline value.

The past Chinese government dismissed environmental concerns and to climate change

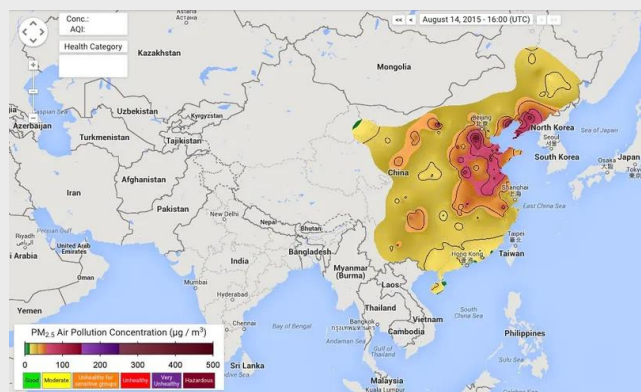
China's economy began to grow, environmental pollution and ecological destruction initially appeared locally in the early 1980s. Their local environmental issues were primarily managed and controlled by state and local environmental protection agencies. But what exactly happened in the 1980s to 90s that made China's economy grow like this? In the 80s China had a new leader (Deng Xiaoping) thought to open up the Chinese economy. He had several cities designated SEZs, and provided with measures such as tax incentives to attract foreign investment. To economies cities like Shenzhen grow to rival the GDPs of entire countries.

Even if the industrialization had affected the country's economy during that time the risk of serious health issues began to worsen, with unclean drinking water and difficulty breathing air.



Deforestation rate before the 80s and 90s was around 1.2%, in 1984 went from 12% then in 1988 dropped rapidly to 8.4%. Even more recently in 2017 1.24 million people died from exposure to air pollution. PRC has been the world's largest annual emitter of greenhouse gasses since 2006.

Recent occurrences transpired on March 22, 2023, as a violent sandstorm swept over China, blanketing the country in thick clouds of orange dust. The wuality of ai has an index of PM10. Displaying the sort of activity the people of not only the country but also the government itself To go on with the measures being passed in every other country, such as France. Not to have their citizens and themselves even have health flaws. Aside from that fact, they have improved from 2020 to 2023 and are ranked 25th for their air quality. Even so, air quality is one factor; the other is water and deforestation. Much is to come in later years, but we have a limited amount of time.



Overall

The Chinese government doesn't take the urgency of environmental preservation as seriously as they need to, which helps to explain its history of dismissing environmental concerns and its uninformed acts that have affected Chinese residents.

For the significant difficulties we discuss, we may further analyze the problem by using the beneficence value. To the workers who were forced to go to work while China's pollution was at its worst. The people's health flaws are the main issue altogether.

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