

Climate Change: Causes and Consequences

Brain storm:

Causes

Burning of fossil fuels, Deforestation
Natural causes,
Urbanization & over population,
Industrial emissions

Consequences

Global warming
Flooding, Temporary climate shifts,
Heat Islands &
Resource scarcity,
Air pollution &
Health problems

Outline:

1. Introduction:

a) Hook

b) Background

c) Thesis: Climate change is mainly driven by human actions such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, urbanization, and industrial emissions, along with the some natural factors.

These causes have led to severe consequences including global warming, floods, resource scarcity, pollution, and health crisis all of which are increasingly visible in Pakistan.

11. Causes of Climate Change

1. Burning of Fossil Fuels

(a) Combustion of coal, oil, and gas for transport and power generation increases CO_2 emissions.

(b) Pakistan heavy reliance on thermal power plants contributes significantly to air pollution and green house gases.

2. Deforestation reduces forest cover

(a) Large scale cutting of trees for agriculture, fuel, and construction reduces CO_2 absorption.

(b) Reduction of natural carbon sinks, leading to climate imbalance.

resources.

III. Consequences of Climate Change

1) Global warming causes drought

(a) Rising global temperatures causing heatwaves, glacier melting, and droughts.

(b) Jacobabad and Sibi recorded temperatures above 50°C , making them among the hottest cities on Earth.

2 Flooding and Temporary Climate Shifts

(a) Unpredictable rainfall, glacial melt, stronger monsoons causing destructive floods. Example: The 2022 floods submerged one-third of Pakistan, displacing over 30 million people.

(b) Farmlands destruction, crops lost and infrastructure damaged.

3. Heat Islands and Resource Scarcity

(a) Urban areas retain heat, while population growth strains water, food, and electricity.

(b) Rising heat increases evaporation, lowering river and groundwater levels.

4. Air Pollution and Health Problems:

(a) Smog, poor air quality, and higher temperatures increase respiratory and vector-borne diseases.

(b) In Pakistan, Lahore and Karachi experience dense winter smog, causing asthma, eye irritation, and lung diseases.

IV. Conclusion