

Climate Change: Causes and Consequences

Outline

I. Introduction

- (a) Hook
- (b) Background
- (c) Thesis statement

II. Causes of Climate Change

(1) Global Warming

- (a) Increase in temperature
- (b) Green house effect

(2) Deforestation

- (a) Loss of carbon absorbing trees
- (b) Land clearing for agriculture
- (c) CO₂ level rise

(3) Urbanization

- (a) Rapid mass shifting

(b)

(b) Increased population in cities

(c) Increased energy consumption

(3) Industrialization

(a) Production of toxic chemicals

(b) Release of fluorinated gases

(4) Population Increase

(a) Increasing demand for energy, transportation

(b) Increase waste production

(5) Pollution

(a) Release of GHGs into air

(b) Methane emissions from decomposing waste

(6) Transportation

(a) Diesel engines

(b) Emission of nitrogen oxides and carbon dioxide

(7) Agricultural Processes

(a) Methane emissions from livestock

(b) Methane emission from rice paddies

(c) Nitrous oxide from fertilizers

(8) Burning of Fossil Fuels

(a) Coal, oil and natural gas

(b) Carbon dioxide emission

III Effects of Climate Change

(1) Extreme Weather Events

- (a) Wildfire
- (b) Hurricanes
- (c) Tornado

(2) Disruption to Natural Ecosystem

- (a) Altered migration pattern
- (b) Change in animal and plant behaviour
- (c)

(3) Glacial Melting

- (a) Rapid melting of ice
- (b) Polar ice melting
- (c) Increased risk of glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs)

(4) Sea level Rising

- (a) Rising oceans
- (b) Increased flooding
- (c) Threat to coastal communities

(5) Natural Disasters

- (a) Floods
- (b) Droughts

(6) Loss of Agricultural Productivity

- (a) Unpredictable rainfall

- (b) Soil erosion
- (c) Crop damage

(7) Health Hazards

- (a) Heat-related illness
- (b) Respiratory and cardiovascular diseases
- (c) Infectious diseases

(8) Water Scarcity

- (a) Altered global water cycle
- (b) More frequent droughts
- (c) Reduced water availability

(9) Food Crisis

- (a) Reduced crop yields
- (b) Extreme weather events destroy farmland and livestock

(10) Species Extinction

- (a) Massive biodiversity loss
- (b) Species at high risk.

IV Why Pakistan is Affected More

- (1) Agricultural Country
- (2) Overpopulated

(3) Middle to Lower Income Country

V Recommendations

(1) Role of Individual

- (a) Control consumption pattern
- (b) Use public transport
- (c) Use environmental friendly (Renewable) energy sources

(2) Role of Society

- (a) Educate people
- (b) Spot campaigns

(3) Role of Government

- (a) Implement policies
- (b) Promote afforestation and reforestation
- (c) Promote energy efficiency

VI Conclusion

The Essay

Noami Klein says, "We are warming the earth and the earth is answering back."

These words hold true for today's earth condition where climate change has become a pressing issue that is affecting the entire globe and the life on it. Currently, the topic of climate change has dominated media platforms, international conferences and research institutions. It is neither a new issue, nor a fully settled one.

Developed nations are dealing with it successfully, whereas developing nations are still struggling. Unfortunately, Pakistan is also one of them. Over the last few decades, the significant increase in earth's temperature has alarmed many, especially environmentalists. This long-term shift in temperature of the globe and disturbance in the weather patterns, are largely driven by human activities.

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that release green-house gases into earth's atmosphere. Although natural factors are also responsible for climate change, however, the current surge in extreme weather has been triggered by increased human activities. The main causes behind climate change are global warming, greenhouse emission, deforestation, population increase, pollution, transportation, and agricultural processes which leads to extreme weather events, disruption to natural ecosystem, glaciers melting, sea level rising, natural disasters, loss of agricultural productivity, health hazards, water scarcity, food crises and species extinction.