

Climate Change:- Causes and consequences.

1. Brainstorming

- Industrial Revolution
- Fossil Fuels
- Greenhouse gases
- Deforestation
- Global warming.
- Sea-level Rise.
- Floods and droughts.
- Climate migration.
- North-south divide
- Climate justice.
- Food insecurity.
- Sustainable development.

Introduction

- Hook statement
- Contextual Background
- Thesis Statement

Introduction:-

"If you really think that the environment is less important than the economy, try holding your breath while you count your money."

The 21st century has witnessed unprecedented climate catastrophes from devastating floods in Pakistan to record-breaking wildfires across continents. Climate change is no longer a speculative forecast; it is a tangible global emergency. Scientific consensus confirms that human activities are the dominant cause of observed warming.

Thesis Statement: Climate change, rooted in fossil fuel emissions, flawed economic paradigms, and

weak global governance, has severe environmental, socio-economic, and geopolitical consequences that necessitate urgent systemic transformation based on sustainability and equity.

Causes of Climate Change:

1. Anthropogenic (fossil fuel combustion).

causes • Fossil fuel combustion.

Evidence: According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, fossil fuels account for nearly 75% of global greenhouse gas emissions.

• Deforestation.

Evidence: The Amazon Rainforest absorbs billions of tons of CO_2 annually but is rapidly shrinking.

• Approximately 10 million hectares of forest lost annually (FAO data)

• Industrial Agriculture.

2 - Structural and Economic

Causes:-

• Capitalist Growth Model.

• Overconsumption and Urbanization:

Evidence: Urban areas consume over 75% of global energy.

• Consumer culture accelerates waste and carbon footprint

• Population and Energy Demand

3-Governance and Policy

Failures:-

• Weak Implementation of Climate Agreements.

Evidence: Paris Agreement.

• Insufficient Climate Finance:

Evidence: Developed nations pledged \$100 billion annually but delivery gaps persist.

• National Interests over Collective ~~Climate~~ Action

Consequences of Climate Change:-

1. Environmental Consequences

- Rising Global Temperatures

Evidence: Global Temperature has risen by 1.1°C since pre-industrial times.

- Melting Glaciers and Sea-level Rise

Evidence: Arctic ice declining and Himalayan glaciers retreating.

- Loss of Biodiversity

Evidence: Nearly one million species at risk of extinction (IUCN estimate).

2. Socio-Economic Consequences

- Food and Water Insecurity

Case study - 2022 floods in Pakistan submerged one-third of the country, devastating agriculture.

Evidence: Climate shocks reduce crop yields

- Health impacts

Evidence: Heatwaves increasing mortality, spread of vector-borne diseases and skin cancer.

- Economic losses

3- Political and Geopolitical Consequences

- Climate Migration

- Resource Conflicts

Case study :- Water disputes in transboundary river basins intensifying.

- North South Divide

Evidence: Developing nations demand climate justice and compensation for loss and damage.

Critical Analysis

- Climate change as a governance crisis

- Limitations of technological

optimism

- Needs for climate justice and equitable burden-sharing.
- Structural transformation toward renewable energy and sustainable development.

Conclusion

- Reaffirmation of thesis
- Call for collective global action
- Emphasis on intergenerational responsibility.