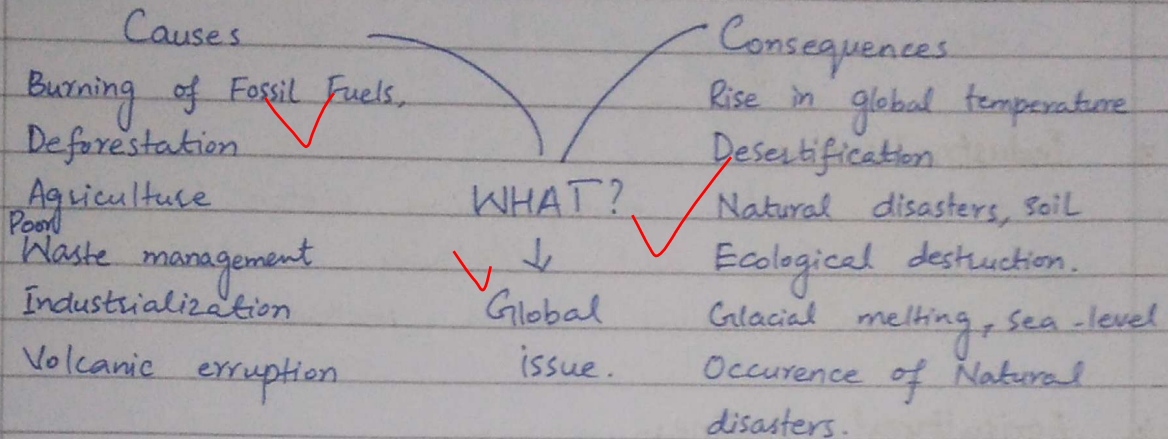


English Essay : Assignment : 01

CLIMATE CHANGE : CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Brainstorm



Outline

Introduction:

Hook

Building Sentences

Thesis Statement: Climate change is no longer just a trend; it is an ecological catastrophe.

The main ~~causes~~ ^{key drivers} behind climate change are deforestation, industrialization, GHG emissions, agricultural decline, ^{poor} waste management and volcanic eruptions, leading to global boiling, desertification, natural disasters, ecological destruction, glacial melting and sea-level rise.

Causes of Climate Change

1. GHG emissions:

- Burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas).
- Use of automobiles, industry.
- Earth's atmosphere trapping heat.
- Role of livestock and humans in GHG emissions.

2. ~~Deforestation:~~

- Less plantation and cutting more trees
- Timber harvesting and firewood consumption.
- Amazon rainforest : 15 billion trees each year.
- Cattle ranching

3. Industrialization:

- Industries and manufacturing sectors (e.g. steel, cement)
- Release CO_2 and Methane.
- How human activities harm mother nature/earth?

4. Agricultural decline:

- Decline in soil fertility, land clearing $\rightarrow \text{CO}_2$
- Increased chemical inputs and synthetic fertilizers
- Decrease in crop yield
- Livestock killing

Poor

5. Waste management:

- Landfill methane emissions — dumpsites
- Open-air burning of wastes
- Failure in composting and recycling.

6. Volcanic eruptions:

- Short-term cooling (Aerosols) $\rightarrow$ stratosphere
- Atmospheric Circulation
- Hunga Tonga (2022)
- Volcanoes : ^{not} a source of sustained warming than human-induced climate change.

Consequences of Climate Change

1. Global boiling
 - Rise in global temperature
 - The era of global warming has ended leading to the era of global boiling (UN).
 - Extreme weather patterns.

2. Desertification:-

- Loss of vegetation
- Decline in agricultural productivity
- Soil erosion.

3. Occurrence of Natural Disasters:-

- Floods, Earthquakes, Droughts
- Loss of infrastructure and economy.
- Cloud burst in Pakistan's capital
- Food and Water Scarcity
- Pollution

4. Ecological destruction:-

- Water cycle disruption
- Loss of habitat, biodiversity
- Health Hazards leading to respiratory illnesses, pandemic risks, vector-borne diseases.

5. Glacial melting and sea-level rise:-

- Burning the Earth today and the future of tomorrow.
 - Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
 - Community Vulnerability : Displacement
- Conclusion

Climate Change is the Everest of all problems, the thorniest challenge facing humankind. These words of an environmentalist Lewis Gordon Pugh resonate profoundly in the 21st century, where climate change has not remained as a trend rather it has emerged as an ecological catastrophe and an immediate global crisis. From unprecedented heatwaves in Europe to catastrophic floods in Pakistan, and raging wildfires in Australia, the signs are no longer subtle - they are alarming and undeniable. For instance, the recent research shows that over 1 million plant and animals are currently facing extinction due to habitat loss. Furthermore, the gradual environment shift has now transformed into a multifaceted emergency affecting economies, ecosystems and human survival. The main key drivers behind climate change are deforestation, industrialization, GHG emissions, agricultural decline, poor waste management and volcanic eruptions resulting in global boiling, desertification, natural disasters, ecological destruction, glacial melting and rise in sea level. Thus, climate change no longer remains an environmental issue rather it has taken a face of global crisis hovering over the whole world.