

FULL LENGTH ESSAY

GLOBAL WARMING AS AN
EXPENSIVE HOAX

Outline :

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Definition of global warming
- 1.2 Consequence of climate change
- 1.3 Causes of climate change
- 1.4 Global warming as hoax

Global warming as hoax, not only represents scientific phenomenon but also deeply polarizing issues, leaving the world to grapple with economic statuses and balancing environment.

2. Body

- 2.1 Climate change (natural vs anthropogenic)
- 2.2 Anthropogenic causes
 - 2.2.1 Deforestation
 - 2.2.2 Burning of fossil fuel
 - 2.2.3 Greenhouse gases
 - 2.2.4 Paris Agreement

3. Impacts of Global Warming

- 3.1 Melting of glaciers
- 3.2 Rising sea levels
- 3.3 Extreme weather patterns

DATE: ___/___/___

4. Global Warming as hoax

4.1 Exaggeration vs fabrication of GW

4.2 Political agencies

4.3 Environmental schemes

4.4 Economic wrapup

4.5 Polarization

5. Steps to reduce

5.1 Installation of green technology

5.2 Efficient infrastructure

5.3 Renewable energy sources

The debate surrounding the global warming and its potential impacts on the world is one of the contentious issues of the 21st century world. The major factor is climate change - a significant threat driven by human activities such as burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas), deforestation and industrialization. There exists a vocal minority which argues that global warming is either exaggerated or entirely fabricated phenomenon for political, economic or ideological purposes. The believers of this claim posit that the narrative of climate change is a costly hoax which diverts the attention from more pressing issues while benefitting the certain political interests.

The Earth's surface temperature has risen by approximately 1.1°C since 19th century.

NASA

The climate change results in warming of the surrounding atmosphere due to change in temperature, precipitation or other such variations affecting

the economic, agricultural, health or the ecosystem based sector. Thus, it is an escalating global threat that requires immediate action to mitigate the catastrophic outcomes, via renewable energy resource use, less consumption of fossil fuel sources, installing hydropower technologies and much more. We should remember:

The earth does not belong to us, we belong to earth.

The vast changes in global temperature is the result of either or both the natural and anthropogenic causes. But the most vibrant is anthropogenic factor as since 1800's, human activities led to the devastating climate change - the most prominent being the burning of fossil fuel for various human needs like fuel, transportation household smoke and from industrial zones. The fossil fuel smoke into the atmosphere combines with greenhouse gases making it more hazardous and poisonous i.e. carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides.

According to The Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),

the major portion of greenhouse gases is dominated by 76% of carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere. Therefore, the excessive warming of natural blanket of earth i.e. greenhouse is then destroyed by mixture of harmful gases causing to a new threatening phenomenon called 'Global Warming'.

It is due to the accumulation of GHGs along with nature's own concentration of gases.

The another factor that contributes to the increase in average Earth's temperature is deforestation - purely a human activity. People are cutting down the lush green forests for the economic gains like urbanization, growth of or attracting vast majority of investors for commercialization. This deforestation clearly illustrates that global warming is because of anthropogenic activities instead of natural environmental factors. The fresh green trees aid in absorbing or reducing the severity

of greenhouse gases especially CO_2 , which trees later transfer it again to the atmosphere in the form of fresh oxygen. Due to these challenges that haem the environment, international level agreements were brought up with the joint collaborative efforts of major powers, significantly **The Paris Agreement 2015**. The purpose of this agreement was to:

Reduce the level of global greenhouse gases by 1.5°C as per of 1990s.

Furthermore, the unprecedented increase in average global temperature effect the environment badly, by excessive extreme weather patterns like melting of glaciers, snow caps, rising sea levels leading to floods or due to the excessive increase in temperature wildfires also occur as in Australian forest in 2019-2020. Or the floods of 2022 in Pakistan triggered by heavy rainfall displaced more than 33 million people and caused \$30 billion damages on the whole. Thus, Pakistan has experienced 0.5°C increase in average temperature over the past

century, further leading to severe heat waves and glacier meltings. Furthermore, the total number of days with heat waves in Pakistan has increased five times from the last three decades. These impacts due to climate change and global warming are alarming and in order to mitigate the climate change effects, the greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced by transitioning to renewable energy resources, that would be done by 100 percent. Simultaneously, the government of Pakistan can focus on increasing / planting more trees to be used as carbon sinks to reduce the overall greenhouse gas emissions.

Norway is the perfect living example, ~~who~~ neutralizing GHG's emissions with the help of forests. And today, Norway has three times more standing wood in its forests as compared to century ago. Planting trees neutralizes 60% of GHG emission annually. According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB); average temperature in Pakistan has increased by 0.5°C during last 50 years.

Thus, forests absorb around 2.6 billion tons of CO_2 annually, but the deforestation release about 2.1 billion tons of CO_2 every year into the atmosphere.

Global warming is an on-going and continuous threat to the earth's life but some argue that global warming is exaggerated or fabricated due to the political and economic reasons as it affects environmental sector (melting of glaciers, floods), destroying the agricultural domain leading to financial and economical losses. All these facts ~~are~~ could regard global warming as hoax, while others support the climate change with scientific evidences.

§ For this some argue that governments try to push the global warming narrative to justify their high taxation, inflation, environmental regulations and implementation of carbon taxes, which is evident in developed countries like United States of America. Global warming is a decisive issue reflecting political ideologies rather than scientific discourse. As in US, skepticism is more common among conservative groups, according

to whom the climate change and climate policies are against its growth.

To add further to it, global warming is used by governments for political reasons especially in developing countries where they can benefit from investing in green technologies, renewable energy resources and carbon trading markets. Thus, media outlets and environmental organizations might exaggerate the risks of global warming to create public concern, leading to more funding and support for their activities. Critics argue that global warming is a politically motivated agenda in order to impose economic and industrial restrictions. It is quite evident in developing nations where global warming serves as a tool for governments to justify the imposition of higher taxes, increased regulation, inflation and control over industrial productions and resources. The sole excuse by them is the innovative technology promotion, introduction of carbon taxes, cap-trade system and climatic related policies by environmentalists.

Additionally, some argue that global warming is a 'hoax' spread by the media outlets, benefitted from increased funding and the rapid coming of the urgency of climate change. They support this narrative by securing extensive donations and expanding their influence globally at a rapid rate. This view considers this climate change as a self-perpetuating propaganda. In one of the books titled "The skeptical environmentalist", author argues that the global warming suggests that the cost of climate action outweighs the benefits. Critics also mention that transition to renewable energy sources, are practically unfeasible economically which leads the population to frustration due to job losses, economic stagnation and expensive energy rates. The shifts to hydro power technologies also divert the attention that they are merely driven by political agendas rather than sound stable economic reasoning.

Global warming as an expensive hoax is fruitful for short-term economic concerns but not for long term scenarios. The consequences of climate change are immense with devastating outcomes such as droughts, floods, hurricanes or the forest fires, become more frequent in occurrence and also severe as the global temperatures continue to rise rapidly. According to statistics, the economic damage caused by climate change may exceed to billions of dollars, as \$3 billion over the past two decades, WMO. As in case of Katrina Hurricane 2005, with damage of worth \$125 billion. Moreover, the failure to address these global challenges by climate changes exacerbate inequalities, threat to food shortages, scarcity of water resources and damaged infrastructure. As for Pakistan, the floods of 2022 wiped out 45% of agricultural land severely causing food scarcity. And migrations based on climatic conditions strains urban population along with resources as Sindh and Balochistan.

P.T.O

DATE: ___/___/___

In conclusion, the argument that global warming is an expensive hoax, is driven by political and economic interests that seeks to maintain status quo of fossil fuel consumption. The scientific evidences supports the idea that global warming posses significant harm to the environment and economy. Rather than dissemenating climate change as hoax, policymakers must recognize the urgency of addressing it. The challenge requises joint and collaborative actions driven by science and technology as a shared responsibility to protect planet earth.

Pakistan demands for climate justice and shared responsibility under the principle of **Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)** in the Paris Agreement of 2015.

Barack Obama wisely said:

We are the first generation to witness the effects of climate change and last generation to who can do something about it.