

DATE: 16/4/2025

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Batch: 67

English Essay Assignment

Instructor: Sir Ali Shahab

Task: climate change in Pakistan - Causes and consequences.
Brainstorm + outline and introductory paragraph.

Climate change in Pakistan; Causes and Consequences

Brainstorm

Climate change in Pakistan

Causes

Consequences

- | | |
|--|---|
| i. Deforestation | i. Extreme weather events / floods |
| ii. Industrial Emissions | ii. Adverse impact on agricultural sector |
| iii. Vehicle Emissions / no emission Standards | iii. Water Scarcity |
| iv. Poor agricultural practices | iv. Health issues |
| v. Concrete Expansion / Urbanization | v. Economic losses / Poverty |
| vi. Problems in energy sector | vi. Urban migration |
| vii. Water Mismanagement | vii. Loss of Biodiversity |
| viii. Lack of proper environmental Policies | viii. Threat to water supply / Glacial melting. |

Outline

1. Introduction
 - 1.1. Attention Grabber
 - 1.2. General Statements

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pakistan has been tackling major socio-economic challenges

1.3. Thesis Statement: Pakistan is facing a growing problem of climate change for many years. There are several causes for this escalating issue like: deforestation, poor agricultural practices, urbanization and carbon emission. Few of the consequences of these activities are extreme weather events, water scarcity, health issues and biodiversity loss.

2. Main Body

A. Causes of climate change in Pakistan

2.1. Deforestation

2.1.1. Forests cover below 5% of the area of Pakistan

2.1.2. illegal logging in northern areas and KP

2.1.3. Poor forest management and weak laws

2.2. Industrial Emissions

2.2.1. Unregulated industrial growth

2.2.2. Outdated technology and machinery

2.2.3. Waste water release and Toxic gases.

2.3. Agricultural Practices

2.3.1. Excessive chemical fertilizer and pesticide use

2.3.2. Stubble burning in Punjab

2.3.3. Methane from livestock

2.4. Urbanization

rising urbanization

2.4.1. Uncontrolled expansion of major cities

2.4.2. Green belts replaced by concrete

2.4.3. Increased vehicles and energy use.

B. Consequences of climate change in Pakistan

2.1. Extreme Weather Events

2.1.1 Frequent heatwaves

2.1.2 Irregular monsoon patterns

2.1.3 High risk of disaster for underdeveloped areas

2.2. Glacial Melting

2.2.1 Rapid glacier retreat

2.2.2 Disruption in Indus river flow

2.2.3 Higher risk of glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) (Karakoram, Hindukush, Himalayan mountain ranges).

2.3. Water Scarcity

2.3.1 Mismanagement in water distribution

2.3.2 Decreased river flow and rainfall

2.3.3 Depletion of groundwater

2.4. Agricultural impact

2.4.1 Reduced crop yields (wheat, rice)

2.4.2 Climate shifts and impacts on farming patterns

2.4.3 Livelihood loss and rising food prices.

3. Conclusion

'The Essay'

"Pakistan contributes less than 1% to global greenhouse gas emissions, yet it ranks among the top 10 countries most vulnerable to climate change." Mary Robinson, former president of Ireland and UN high commissioner for human rights, said that "that is the greatest

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injustice of climate change: that those who bear the least responsibility for climate change are the ones who will suffer the most". Her saying is highly relatable to the conditions regarding climate change in Pakistan. Pakistan being a victim of this crisis, it has done little to cause. From rising temperatures and melting glaciers to water scarcity and frequent natural disasters, the effects are becoming increasingly visible across the country. While global factors play a role, several internal issues such as deforestation, poor urban planning, unregulated industrial activity and unsustainable agricultural practices have intensified the problem. Pakistan is experiencing a surge in climate related disasters. Along with global factors, this crisis in Pakistan is worsened by internal environmental mismanagements and unsustainable developmental practices. This interplay between human induced causes and fragile ecosystems has pushed Pakistan closer to a tipping point. Lack of proper policy making and other issues like deforestation, flawed agricultural practices, emission of carbon from vehicles and lack of standards for emissions, rapid urbanization and concrete expansion, increased dependency of Pakistan on fossil fuels (coal, oil) inflicting an energy crisis, are all the causes that have drastic and damaging consequences.

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These consequences include extreme weather events; like heatwaves, floods, hailstorms, rapid melting of glaciers, disruption in the flow of rivers, scarcity of water, Increasing health concerns like malaria, dengue, respiratory infections, migration of people towards the developed areas of country to avoid the disastrous impacts of weather sanctions, and impact on agricultural department; shift of climate impacting farming patterns, loss of livelihood and inflation, reduced yield of crops are the few major consequences of the change in environmental conditions. ~~Understanding~~ the root cause and consequences of climate change in Pakistan is essential not only for effective policymaking but also for securing country's environmental and economic future."

→ Task No 2: Why i want to become a csp officer.
(write one paragraph of 100 words).

Becoming a CSP officer is not just a career aspiration for me; it is a calling to serve. It is one of the most prestigious and secure professions in Pakistan, offering a bright future and immense respect. Beyond job stability, it provides a powerful platform to bring about real change in society. The authority vested in a csp officer can be used to address injustices, streamline governance and uplift marginalized communities. I believe it is the most effective way to serve the nation with purpose, integrity and compassion by contributing to policy, reform and the betterment of people's lives.

avoid writing in passive please