

Topic:

Climate change is Pakistan's biggest Security Threats:

(1) Introduction:

Thesis Statement:-

Climate change is Pakistan's biggest threat because it affects the environment, economy, society, and national security/stability, and urgent measures are needed to combat it.

(2) Climate change is Pakistan's biggest security threats:

- 1 (2-i) the biggest loser is agriculture sector
Agriculture faces huge losses
- (2-ii) Declined exports
- (2-iii) Infrastructure damages
- (2-iv) Impact on industry
Industrial backwardness
- (2-v) Food shortages cause hunger
- (2-vi) Increases poverty
- (2-vii) Health problems rise
- (2-viii) Population displacement

(2-ix) Displacement creates unrest

(2-x) Poor govt response write in formal language please
Public trust

(2-xi) Conflicts over water and land

(2-xii) National stability is weakened

3- Counterarguments and Reputation:

(3-i) Terrorism is the biggest threat
Can be controlled with policies

(3-ii) Political instability as Biggest Problem
Temporary - climate change permanent

(3-iii) Poverty as Main Problem
Poverty worsens due to climate change

4-

Solutions for climate change:-

(4-i) Strong disaster management policies

(4-ii) Investment in renewable energy

(4-iii) Public awareness campaigns

(4-iv) Regional and global cooperation

5- Conclusion:

"Climate change is not distant Problem, it is happening here and now." (Barak Obama)

The above mentioned statement presented by American President Barak Obama.

This statement means that climate change is not something of the further, if write in personal pronouns please it is already harming us. Pakistan is facing many serious challenges, but climate change is the most dangerous one. It is not only about the weather, it is about life, economy, and security.

In the last few years climate change have badly hurt the country. Climate change is biggest threat for Pakistan. write in formal expression please

Security, climate change damaging the environment every year. Agriculture and economy

economy are suffering with crop losses, exports decline sharply. It has already damaged

infrastructure, society faces food shortages, water scarcity, health issues, and rising poverty. political stability is also under stress due to disasters, it creates

unrest and weaken governance, and increasing conflicts over resources. Some argue that terrorism or political instability are bigger threats to Pakistan's security, but these problems can be managed while climate change is permanent. If action is not taken, the country may face food shortages, mass migration, and survival risks. So, climate change is biggest threat to Pakistan's security.

because it affects economy, society, and environment, and national security. Urgent measures are needed to combat it.

Climate change is the biggest threat to Pakistan's security because it disturbing agriculture, which is the backbone of the country's economy and food supply. Nearly 40% of Pakistan's labor force works in agriculture, and the sector contributes around 20% to GDP. But try to solidify more your arguments please

floods, droughts, and heatwave have

badly damaged farming. According to World Bank (2023), the 2022 floods destroyed 4 millions acres of crops like wheat, rice, and cotton and caused more than \$3 bn. collapse in agriculture creates food security, raises prices, and weakens the economy. Hence, it shows that climate change is a greater threat than any other challenges.

Another serious effect of climate change is export decline sharply. It is also the backbone of Pakistan's economy. Pakistan earns most of its export revenue from agriculture-based products, especially textiles, which depend on cotton. In 2022 floods, one-third of Pakistan's cotton crop was destroyed, which leading to a huge shortage for the textile industries. As a result, textile exports fell by 15% in 2023, costing country billions of dollar in lost revenue (State Bank of Pakistan, 2023). When export decline

the country's economy weakens, and radical
and security is put at risk.

Climate change is Pakistan's biggest
Security threat because it destroys in-
frastructure, including roads, bridges,
and homes, which weakens the Pakistan's
economy. Climate change causes floods,
heavy rains, destroy infrastructure. In
2022, floods damaged over 1,600 km
of roads, and 2,400 bridges disrupted
transport and trade (NDMA, 2023).

It destroyed schools, hospitals, and homes,
leaving millions without basic services.

This destruction not only increases the
government expenses, but also threat
to national security. Protecting infrastruc-
ture is important, and climate change
has proven that it is greater threat
than terrorism, and political instability.

Climate change is Pakistan's biggest
Security threat because it badly affects

industries, which are important for jobs and the economy. Damage agriculture and exports also harms industries like sugar and food processing. These industries need new raw materials like cotton, rice, wheat, and sugarcane, which are destroyed by floods, droughts, and heatwaves. When industries stop working, people lose jobs, and the economy becomes weak.

State Bank of Pakistan, 2023 Report, the 2022 floods destroyed one-third of Pakistan's cotton crops, reducing supply to the industries. The export ~~income has already dropped~~ ^{the export income has already dropped} by \$2 bn. Hence, the damage to industries shows that climate change harm Pakistan's economy and security.

Food shortages is also a big threat to Pakistan's security due climate change. It reduce food production, causing hunger and health problems. Floods, and drought destroy crops like rice, wheat, and vegetables. In 2022, Pakistan

lost about 4 million acres of crops due to floods, affecting millions of people (World Bank). When food shortages is increasing, prices rise, poor families cannot afford enough food, and mal-nutrition increases. Hunger also causes social unrest and migration, which threatens national stability. Thus, food shortages show how climate change is a serious threat to Pakistan's people and security.

Climate change is Pakistan's biggest security threat because it is destroying jobs, crops, and homes. Floods, extreme heatwaves, and droughts destroy farms, industries, and small businesses. Millions of people lose their jobs, incomes every year. According to World Bank, 2023, in 2022 floods affected 33 million people, pushing thousands of people into extreme poverty. When people become poor, they cannot afford food, education

or health care. Rising poverty also creates social unrest and makes the country less stable. Therefore, the rise of poverty shows that climate change is not only an environmental problem but also a threat to Pakistan's security.

try to link more logically please

Climate change is Pakistan's biggest security threat because it increases health problems, affecting millions of people. Rising floods and droughts cause unsafe water, poor sanitation, and food shortages. Heatwaves increase heat strokes, dehydration, and other problems. According to WHO, climate change related diseases caused over 20,000 deaths in Pakistan in 2022. Health problems reduce workforce productivity, increase health problems. Sick population increases social unrest and economic stress. Thus, rising health problems is a big threat to Pakistan's security and social stability.

Climate change is Pakistan's biggest security threat because it forces people to leave their homes, creating population displacement. Climate change like floods, droughts, and extreme heatwave destroy homes, villages, and towns. People are forced to move to safer areas, often create overcrowding cities or camps.

In 2022 floods, more than 8 million people were displaced in Pakistan. (NDMA, 2023).

Displacement creates pressure on food, water, health in host areas. It can lead to social tension, conflicts, and security issues. Hence, population displacement shows that climate change threatens not only people's homes but also national and social stability.

Climate change is also threats to displacement and create unrest and tensions.

When climate change force millions of people leave their homes, cities and relief homes become overcrowded. It

leads to unrest, and conflicts. In 2022, over 8 million people were displaced due to floods (NDMA, 2023). Limited shelter, food and water in these areas create frustration among people, sometimes it leading to protests and conflicts. Therefore, climate change proves that it threatens ~~Pakistan's Social stability~~ and national security.

Topic Sentence Clearly states the main idea of the paragraph.

Climate change is biggest threat to ~~Pakistan's~~ Should relate to your thesis (overall argument of the essay) because ~~is poor govt~~

Example: "One of the major consequences of climate change is the increase in extreme weather events."

disasters slow or unorganized govt

response leave people helpless. They lost trust in govt government and it

leads to create social unrest. In 2022,

millions of people in flood-affected districts had to wait for days without food, clean water, or shelter due to delayed relief supplies (NDMA, 2023).

This reduces public trust in

in govt institutions and increases frustration among citizens. Hence poor government response shows that climate change not only causes environmental damage but also affect on govt.

Supporting Sentences Provide evidence, examples, or explanations to support the topic sentence. Can include:

for limited resources, which can leads

to conflicts and threat to Pakistan's examples or case studies

Security. These disasters like floods, and

melting of glaciers reduce supply of water and fertile land in Pakistan. In

2022, water shortages in provinces like

Sindh and KPK caused disputes over

resources between farmers and social

communities. When essential resources

like food, water, and land are scarce,

tensions rise, sometimes leading to violence

or protests. Hence conflicts over resources

proven that climate change threatens

unrest and social stability.

National stability is write grammatically correct statement please

due to climate change. It causes

poverty and social unrest. Frequent disasters disrupt daily life and the economy. Making it hard for the government to maintain order and peace. According to World Bank report, in 2022 over 33 million people were affected by flood, thousands of villages destroyed, forcing migration, and increasing tension. When citizens lose trust in institutions and face repeated crises. Thus, weakening national stability proves that climate change create threat to security on multiple levels.

Climate change is distract govt policies from long-term development to emergency responses. Frequent disasters like floods and droughts force the govt to focus on emergency relief instead of planning for education, health and infrastructure. For example, in 2022, billions were spent on flood relief delaying other development projects. This

Day
weakens long-term growth and reduce national policies for future crises. Policy distraction shows that climate change affects ~~govern~~ governance and national security.

Some argue that terrorism is the biggest threat to Pakistan's security.

Analysis Show how the evidence supports not climate change. Terrorists attacks

have caused thousands of deaths and created fear across the country. It

directly targets the state and its people, so many believe it is a present danger.

Avoid just stating facts—explain their relevance.

Example: "This supports the idea that

climate change is not a distant threat but a

present danger impacting lives today."

While terrorism is serious issue, it is

limited in scope and can be controlled

through security measures. However, climate

change, affects the entire population

by damaging food, water, health, and

and economy. Unlike terrorism, it can-

not be defeated with guns or military

operations. Its impacts are long-

term, making it the bigger security

threat for Pakistan.

avoid writing in passive please

Many people argue that political instability, not climate change is the biggest threat to Pakistan security. Weak governance, frequent changes in governments, lack of policy slow down progress and increase division in society. A politically unstable country cannot focus on development.

Transition Sentence Wraps up the paragraph or leads into the next point.

Helps maintain flow and coherence.

Example: "Therefore, extreme weather is one of the most visible signs of our changing planet."

ful, but it mostly comes from poor governance, poor economic performance and social unrest. Climate change worsens both by destroying crops, reducing jobs, and causing displacement. In this way climate change is not separate from political instability, it actually fuels it.

Many people believe that poverty is ~~the~~ Pakistan's biggest security threat instead of climate change. Millions

of people live below the poverty line.

They struggle for shelter, food, health

and other resources. A poor nation cannot invest in education, technology, security, so poverty seems to be the root of all challenges. It is true that poverty is a serious issue, but climate change makes it more worse. Floods, droughts, and heatwaves destroy crops etc, pushing millions of people into deeper poverty. According to the World Bank, 9 million Pakistanis fell into poverty after 2022 floods. This shows poverty is not an independent threat, it is fueled by climate change. Therefore, addressing climate change is more urgent because it reduces poverty as well.

To reduce the security threat of climate change, Pakistan must build strong disaster management policies. Currently, disaster response in Pakistan is very slow, which increases losses. If early warning systems, quick evacuation and proper shelter are developed, thousands of lives can be saved. For example

Bangladesh reduced cyclone deaths by building strong disaster preparedness programs. Pakistan can also protect its people and economy by adopting similar policies. Thus, strong disaster management not only saves lives but also strengthens national security.

plz work on your punctuation please

Another key solution to climate change threats in Pakistan is investment in renewable energy. Pakistan depends heavily on fossil fuels, which increase carbon emissions and worsen global warming. By shifting to solar, and hydro-power, Pakistan can reduce pollution and energy shortages at the same time.

According to NEPRA, Pakistan has the potential to produce more than 50,000 MW from wind and solar energy. This will not only reduce climate change but also provide jobs, and reduce reliance on expensive imported fuels.

Public awareness campaigns are important to reduce the security risks of climate change in Pakistan. Most people are unaware of how their daily habits worsen climate change. Wasteful use of water, cutting trees, and burning of garbage add to the problem.

Awareness campaigns through the schools, media, and Mosques can teach people about saving energy, planting trees, and managing wastes. For example, countries like Rwanda reduced plastic pollution mainly through public education and strict rules. Public awareness creates responsible citizens, who play an active role in fighting climate change.

Regional and global cooperation is crucial to tackle climate change. Climate change is a global problem that across borders. Pakistan cannot prevent floods, heatwaves, and rising sea level. By cooperation with neighboring countries

and international organizations, Pakistan can access technology, funding and early warning system. For example, cooperation under the South Asian Climate change outlook forum (SASCOF) helps Pakistan receive seasonal forecasts to prepare for disasters. Hence, regional and global cooperation boosts Pakistan's ability to fight climate change and protect national security.

^{a nutshell}
Q Climate change is ~~Pakistan's~~ security threat because it affects economy, society, ~~and~~ environment, and national security. Pakistan is facing a serious challenges, but climate change is the most dangerous one. It damages agriculture, industries, health, water, and infrastructure.

while increasing poverty, ~~Social~~ unrest, and national instability. It creates unrest and weaken governance, and increasing conflict over resources.

Some argue that terrorism, political

instability, Poverty and corruption are biggest threats, these problems are worsened by climate change. But Pakistan can reduce these problems through strong policy management, investment in renewable energy, efficient water management, Public awareness campaigns and regional and global cooperation. Immediate action is necessary to protect lives, economy, and national security.

P.E.E.L. Method:

Point (your topic sentence)

Evidence (quote, data, example)

Explanation (analysis)

Link (conclusion or transition)

plz follow peel method to write proper paragraphs