

Brainstorming

Climate Change in Pakistan: Causes & Consequences

Causes

Fossil fuels Burning
Transportation
Industrial processes
Deforestation
Agricultural Practices

Consequences

Depleting Ozone layer
Global Warming
Natural Disasters
Diseases
Poverty
Food Security Affected
Water Scarcity

1. Introduction

1.1 Hook

1.2 Background Information

1.3 Thesis Statement: There are various causes of climate change such as burning of fossil fuels, Industrial process, Transportation, Deforestation and Agricultural practices that have adverse socio-economic, health and environmental effects.

Thesis statement should be more mature

2. Causes of Climate Change in Pakistan

2.1 Burning of Fossil Fuels

2.1.1 Emission of Greenhouse gases

2.1.2 Increased extraction and mining activities

2.2 Industrial Processes

2.2.1 Using Chemicals in dying process

2.2.2 Construction process

2.2.3 Traditional Brick kiln process

2.3 Transportation

2.3.1 Emission of CO_2 , CO , and NO_x

2.3.2 Unsufficient Public Transport facilities

2.3.3 Poor Infrastructure

2.4 Deforestation

2.4.1 Urbanization

2.4.2 Natural Events like Wild Fires

2.5 Agricultural Practices

2.5.1 Use of Pesticides and Fertilizers

2.5.2 Traditional Farming methods e.g. Cattle Plough

This is not a cause

3. Consequences of Climate Change in Pakistan

3.1 Socio-Economic Effects

3.1.1 Poverty

3.1.2 Food Insecurity

3.1.3 Water Scarcity

3.1.4 Disrupt daily activities e.g. Lockdown in Schools

3.2 Health Effects

3.2.1 Lung disease e.g. Asthma

3.2.2 Skin diseases

3.2.3 Decrease in average age e.g. Lahore smog

3.3 Environmental Effects

3.3.1 Depleting Ozone Layer and Global Warming

3.3.2 Worsening Air quality e.g. Acid Rain

3.3.3 Outbreak of Diseases

3.3.4 Loss of Biodiversity

3.3.5 Natural Disasters e.g. Floods, Heatwaves

3.3.6 Prolonged Summer and Shorter Winter

4. Adaptation and Mitigation

5. Conclusion

Climate Change in Pakistan: Causes and Consequences

"From devastating floods to scorching heatwaves, Pakistan is on the frontline of climate change, facing its harshest realities. As glaciers melt and agriculture yields decline, the question is no longer if climate change will impact Pakistan, but how the nation will survive its consequences. Historically, Pakistan's climate has played a crucial role in supporting agriculture, economic growth, and biodiversity. The country's river system, fed by Himalay glaciers, has sustained farming communities for centuries. Favorable monsoon patterns have traditionally ensured abundant water supply for crops, that helps in exporting quality

yield and meeting domestic food needs in an agrarian economy like Pakistan. However, Climate change ^{is} threatening livelihoods and economic stability. There are various causes such as burning fossil fuels, industrial processes, Transportation, Agricultural practices, and deforestation that have adverse socio-economic, health, and environmental effects. Unless the issue of climate change is not addressed, Pakistan will not achieve economic stability and prosperity.