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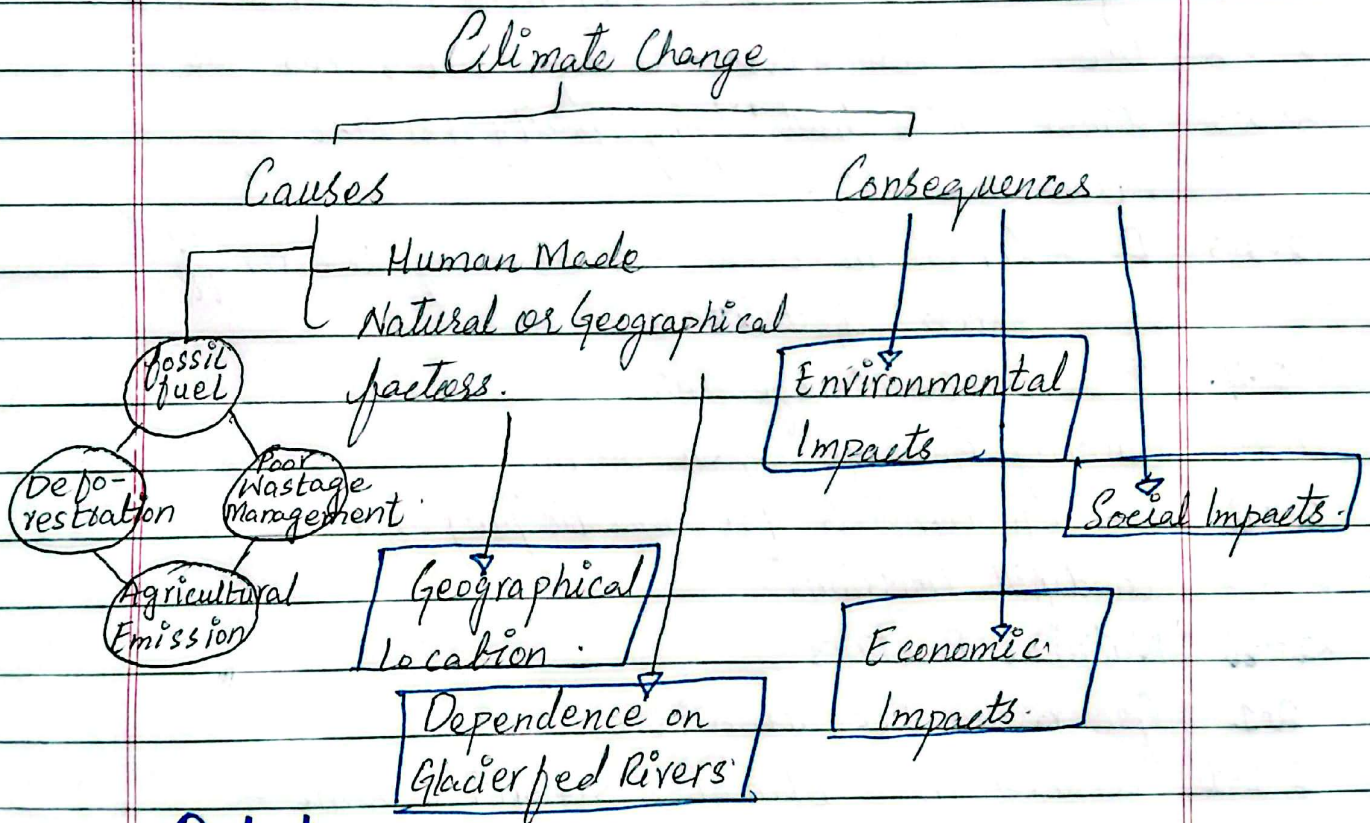
BATCH: 072-CSS 26-NOA-RWP2-ONLINE

SUBJECT: ENGLISH ESSAY

ASSIGNMENT: 01

TOPIC: Climate Change in Pakistan:
Causes and Consequences.

Brain Storming:



Out Line:

1- INTRODUCTION

1.1 Hook

1.2 Background

1.3 Thesis Statement.

2- Main Body

a-1 Human Made Causes.

2.1 Fossil Fuel Usage

2.1.1 Transportation

2.1.2 Industrial pollution

2.1.3 Toxic Smog (nearly 128,000 people die prematurely each year)

2.1.4 Heat waves

2.2 Deforestation

2.2.1 Unregulated Urbanization

2.2.2 Less Rain

2.2.3 Release of stored carbon into the atmosphere.

2.3 Agricultural Emissions

2.3.1 Major Usage of manure (emissions of CH_4 and N_2O)

2.3.2 Use of fertilizers - nitrogen rich, has 300 times more heat-trapping capacity per unit of volume than CO_2 .

2.3.3 'Dead Zones' in oceans - created by the runoff of excess fertilizers.

2.4 Poor Waste Management

2.4.1 Burning Garbage / Open Burning

2.4.2 Use of chemicals for domestic purposes

2.4.3 Landfill Emissions

2-2 Natural Factors

2.1 Geographical Location

2.1.1 located in a climate sensitive zone - close to Tropic of cancer including large and semi arid zones.

2.1.2 Diverse Elevation - from high mountains to coastal plains

2.2 Dependence on Glacier fed Rivers.

2.2.1 More melting - forms unstable ice dams when burst they cause sudden climate induced flooding.

2.2.2 Contributes to local warming (Albedo Effect) -
Melting glaciers expose dark surfaces that speed up local warming.

b- Consequences of Climate Change.

2.1 Environmental Impacts

2.1.1 Glaciers Melting in North

2.1.2 Rising temperature

2.1.3 Less Rain (Water Shortage)

2.1.4 Floods

2.1.5 Droughts

2.2 Economic Impacts

2.2.1 Damage to Agriculture (Wheat, Rice, Cotton)

2.2.2 Displaced population

2.2.3 Costs from disaster Recovery
(Climate change has cost Pakistan nearly \$2 billion in the past 20 years).

2.3 Social Impacts

2.3.1 Health Issues (Heat stroke, water borne diseases e.t.c)

2.3.2 Food insecurity (shortage of food due to agricultural damage)

2.3.3 Impacts on Women and Marginalized communities

c- Conclusion:

INTRODUCTION:

What happens when a country contributes less than 1% of global emissions but suffers some of the worst floods? In 2022 alone, floods linked to climate change submerged one-third of Pakistan under

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water. While responsible for less than one percent of global emissions, Pakistan ranks as one of the world's most at-risk countries due to climate change. During the past century, an annual mean temperature increase of about 0.63°C has been observed in the country, and sea level along the Karachi coast has risen by approximately 1.1 mm per year. Since 1960, mean rainfall in the arid plains of Pakistan and coastal belt has decreased by 10% - 15%, contributing to the ongoing degradation of the country's wetlands and mangrove ecosystems. At the same time, the number of heavy rainfall events in the country has increased and has increasing number of heatwave days each year as well. Pakistan's high vulnerability to climate change is well recognized. According to World Bank Group, between 1992 and 2021 climate and weather related disasters in Pakistan resulted in a total of \$ 29.3 billion of economic losses from damage to property, crops, and livestock. According to one report as the climate changes, the number of people affected by flooding in Pakistan is projected to increase,

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with a likely increase of around 5 million people exposed to extreme river floods by 2035-2044.

Pakistan's agriculture sector is likely to be severely impacted by climate change with projections suggesting yield declines in many food and cash crops including cotton, wheat, sugarcane, maize and rice. Climate change in Pakistan is also expected to enhance the impact of air and water pollution on human health.

This essay examines the causes both human made (fossil fuel usage, deforestation, poor waste management, agricultural emission) and natural (geographical location, dependence on glacier fed river) along with the consequences like social, environmental, and economic of climate change in Pakistan.

My Job In an Apple Plant

Working in an apple plant was the worst job I ever had. First of all, the work was physically hard. For ten hours a night. I took cartons that rolled down a metal track and stacked them onto wooden skids in a tractor trailer. Each carton contained Twenty-five pounds of bottled apple

juice, and they came down the track almost non-stop. The second bad feature of the job was the pay. I was getting the minimum wage at that time, \$3.65 an hour, plus a quarter extra for a night shift. I had to work over sixty hours a week to get decent take-home pay. Finally, I hated the working conditions. We were limited to two ten-minute breaks and an unpaid half hour for lunch. Most of my time was spent outside on the loading dock in near-zero-degree temperatures. I was very lonely on the job because I had no interests in common with other truck loaders. I felt this isolation especially when the production line shut down for the night, and I spent two hours by myself clearing the apple vats. The vats were an ugly place to be on a cold morning, and the job was bitter one to have.

Point: Working in an apple plant is the worst job I ever had.

Reason 1: The work was physically hard

(a) Loaded cartons on to skids for ten hours a night

(b) Each carton weighed twenty-five pounds and came non stop.

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Reason 2: Low pay

- (a) ^{was} Paid a minimum wage (\$ 3.65) an hour and a quarter extra for night shift.
- (b) Had to work sixty hours for decent take-home pay.

Reason 3: Poor working conditions.

- (a) Two ten-minute breaks and an unpaid lunch.
- (b) Spent most of time in near-zero-degree.
- (c) Loneliness on job.
 - (1) No interest in common with other workers.
 - (2) By my self for two hours cleaning the apple vats.