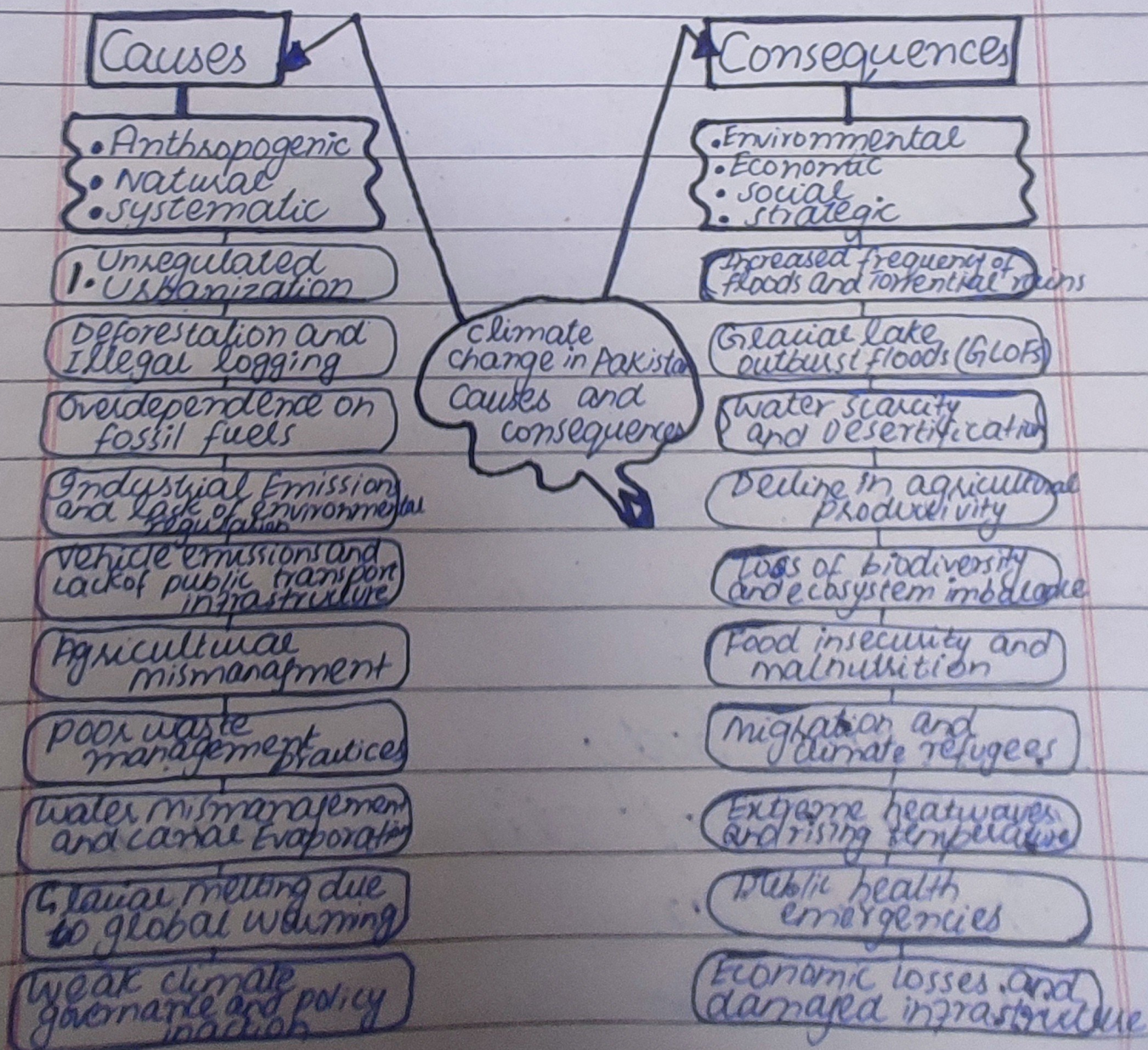


English Essay:

Climate Change in Pakistan: Causes and Consequences

Brainstorm



Outlines

1. Introduction

1.1. Hook/Attention grabber

1.2. Background

1.3. Thesis statement: Climate change in Pakistan stems from a mix of anthropogenic and systematic causes including unregulated urbanization, deforestation and illegal logging, over-dependence on fossil fuels, poor water and waste management, and weak climate governance, leading to dire environmental, economic and social consequences such as increased floods and glacial lake outbursts, water scarcity, desertification, extreme heatwaves, food insecurity and massive economic and infrastructure damage.

2. Main body

A. Causes of climate change in Pakistan

2.1. Unregulated Urbanization

2.1.1. Rapid expansion of cities without environmental planning

2.1.2. Loss of green belts and natural drainage systems.

2.2. Deforestation and Illegal logging

2.2.1. Reduction of forests as carbon sinks.

2.2.2. Fuelwood dependence on rural areas.

2.2.3. Loss of biodiversity.

2.3. Overdependence on fossil fuels

2.3.1. Reliance on coal and oil for energy.

2.3.2. Delayed transition to renewable energy sources.

2.4. Industrial emissions and lack of environmental regulations

2.4.1. Outdated machinery emitting harmful gases.

2.4.2. Absence of proper emission filters and controls

2.5. Vehicular Emissions and lack of public transport infrastructure

2.5.1. Traffic congestion in urban centers.

2.5.2. Proliferation of old, inefficient

vehicles.

2.5.3. Weak public transport option.

2.6. Agricultural mismanagement.

2.6.1. methane emissions from livestock.

2.6.2. Stubble burning contributing to air pollution.

2.6.3. Overuse of synthetic fertilizers.

2.7. Poor waste management Practices

2.7.1. Open burning of plastic and garbage

2.7.2. Overflowing landfills and lack of recycling.

2.8. Water mismanagement and Canal Evaporation

2.8.1. leaky irrigation systems and water logging

2.8.2. Evaporation losses increasing due to high temperature.

2.9. Glacial melting due to Global Warming

2.9.1. Retreat of major glaciers in Northern Pakistan.

2.9.2. Increased river flow followed by scarcity.

2.10. Weak climate governance and policy inaction.

2.10.1. lack of implementation of climate policies.

2.10.1. poor institutional coordination and funding gaps.

B. Consequences of Climate Change in Pakistan

2.1. Increased frequency of floods and torrential rains

2.1.1. Urban flooding in megacities

2.1.2. Riverine floods affecting rural areas

2.1.3. Damage to homes and displacement of people.

2.2. Glacial lake outburst Floods (GLOFs)

2.2.1. Sudden surges in mountain lakes.

2.2.2. Threat to settlement in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral.

2.3. Water scarcity and Desertification

2.3.1. Indus river drying downstream

2.3.2. Expansion of deserts in Southern Pakistan

2.3.3. Groundwater depletion.

2.4. Decline in Agricultural Productivity

2.4.1. Unpredictable weather patterns

2.4.2. Crop failures and livestock losses.

2.5. Extreme heatwaves and rising Temperatures

2.5.1. Urban heat island effect.

2.5.2. Increase in mortality and heat strokes.

2.6. Loss of Biodiversity and ecosystem imbalance

2.6.1. Shrinking habitats for rare species.

2.6.2. Collapse of food chains and ecological balance

2.7. Food insecurity and malnutrition

2.7.1. Disrupted crop cycles.

2.7.2. Inflation in food prices.

2.8. Migration and climate refugees.

2.8.1. Displacement due to floods and droughts.

2.8.2. Pressure on urban resources and social unrest

2.9. Public health emergencies

2.9.1. spread of malaria, dengue, and water-borne diseases.

2.9.2. Respiratory problems due to air pollution.

2.10. Economic losses and damaged infrastructure

2.10.1. Destruction of roads, bridges, and schools.

2.10.2. Billions lost in climate related damages annually.

3. Conclusion

3.1. Thesis restated, summary of ideas presented.

3.2. Concluding thoughts

The Essay

When the Titanic set sail in 1912, it was hailed as an unsinkable marvel of human engineering. But the disaster did not come from its size or speed, it came from a single ignored iceberg. The crew had been warned, but arrogance dismissed nature's quiet threat. When the ship struck, the sea swallowed pride, technology, and over 1500 lives. Climate change today is our global iceberg. Despite repeated warnings, we continue sailing ahead. And like the Titanic, Pakistan is directly in its path, vulnerable, unprepared, and unaware of how close the collision is. Pakistan, though contributing less than 1% to global greenhouse gas emissions, stands among the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world. From melting glacier in Gilgit-Baltistan to water scarcity in

Thapaikar and urban flooding in Karachi, the crisis is growing more intense with each passing year. Unfortunately, this climate change is largely fueled by man-made cause like unregulated urbanization, deforestation and illegal logging, overdependence on fossil fuels, industrial emissions and lack of environmental regulation, vehicles emissions and lack of public transport infrastructure, agricultural mismanagement, poor waste management practices, water mismanagement and canal evaporation, Glacial melting due to global warming, and weak climate governance, and policy inaction. These causes have unleashed consequences that are environmental, economic, and humanitarian in nature such as increased frequency of torrential rains, Glacial lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), water scarcity

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and desertification, decline in agricultural productivity, loss of biodiversity and ecosystem imbalances, food insecurity and malnutrition, migration and climate refugees, extreme heatwaves and rising temperature, public health emergencies, and economic losses and damaged infrastructure. Unless Pakistan takes immediate, concrete steps to confront climate change, it may find itself drowning, both literally and metaphorically, in a future it failed to prevent.