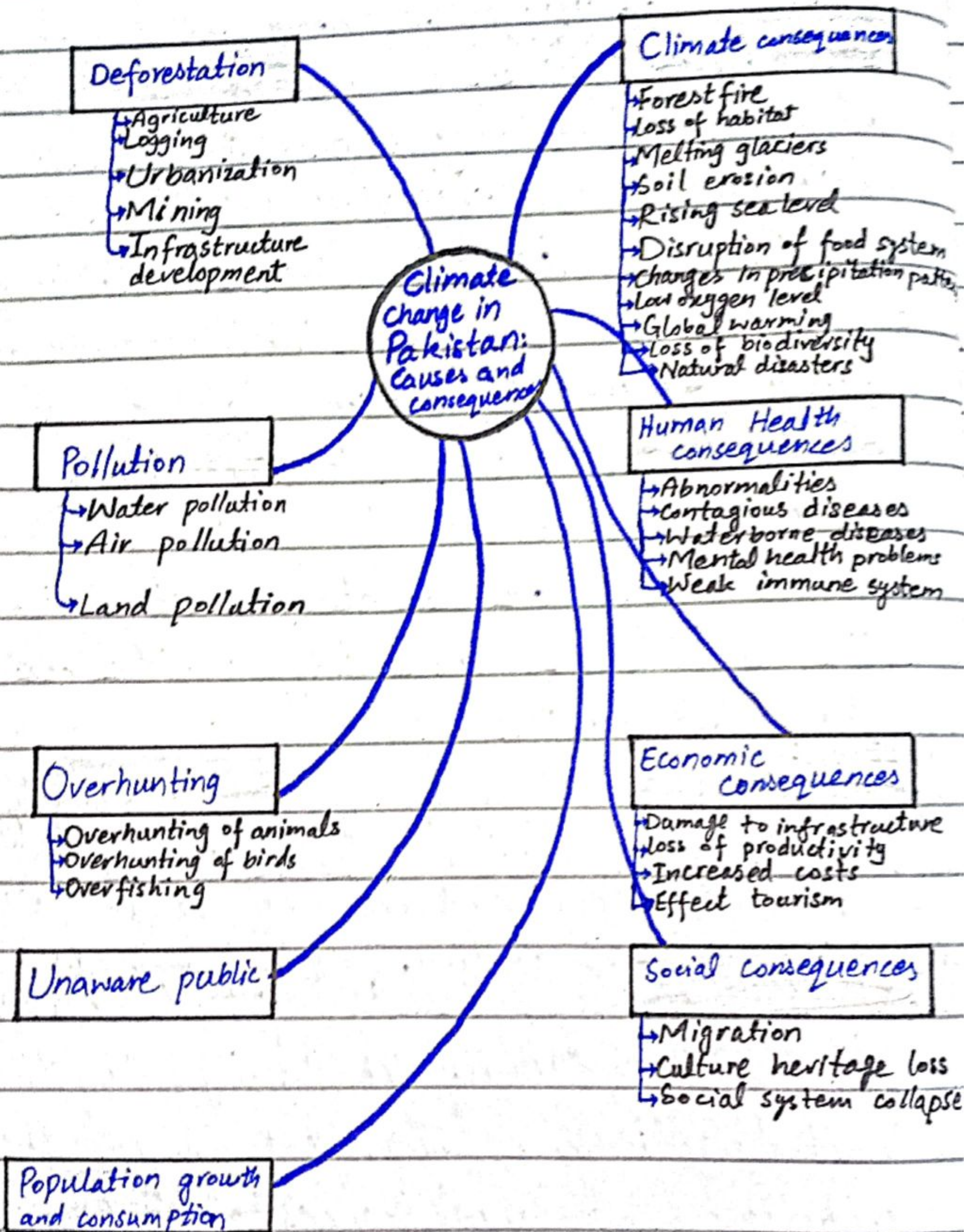


Brain storm



Outline

1. Introduction:

1.1. Hook

1.2. General Statements

1.3. Thesis statement

2. Main Body:

A. Causes of climate change in Pakistan

2.1. Deforestation

2.1.1. Agriculture

2.1.2. Logging

a. Construction

b. Paper and pulp products

c. Furniture

2.1.3. Urbanization

2.1.4. Mining

a. Extraction of minerals

b. Extraction of oil

c. Extraction of gas

2.1.5. Infrastructure development

a. Construction of roads

b. Construction of dams

c. Airports and seaports

d. Other such infrastructures

2.2. Pollution

2.2.1 Water pollution

a. Industrial effluents

Solvents

Heavy metals

Pathogens

Suspended solids

b. Domestic effluents

Black-water (toilet waste)

Graywater (waste water from sink and showers)

Cleaning agents

c. Industrial effluents

Dyes

Toxic chemicals

Oxidizing and reducing agent

Contaminated water

2.2.2 Air pollution

a. Unchecked use of fossil fuels

Automobiles

Industries

Household

b. Unsympathetic use of chemicals

Aerosols

Cosmetics

Agricultural products

c. Release of
Smoke

From brick kiln

From burning of agricultural waste

From burning of garbage

2.2.3. Land pollution

a. Improper disposal of domestic wastes

b. Use of agricultural products

c. Improper disposal of toilet waste

d. 3R unawareness

2.3. Overhunting

2.3.1. Overhunting of animals

2.3.2. Overhunting of birds

2.3.3. Overfishing

2.4. Unaware public.

2.5. Population growth and consumption

B. Consequences of climate change

2.1 Affect physical climate/climate consequences

2.1.1 Forest fire

2.1.2 Loss of habitat

2.1.3 Melting glaciers

2.1.4 Soil erosion

2.1.5 Rising sea level

2.1.6 Disruption of food system

2.1.7 Changes in precipitation patterns

2.1.8 Low oxygen level

2.1.9 Global warming

2.1.10 Loss of biodiversity

2.1.11 Natural disasters

2.2. Human Health Consequences

2.2.1 Abnormalities

2.2.2 Contagious diseases

2.2.3 Waterborne diseases

2.2.4 Mental health problems

2.2.5 Weak immune system.

2.3. Economic consequences

2.3.1 Damage to infrastructure

2.3.2 Loss of productivity

2.3.3 Increased costs

2.3.4 Effects tourism

2.4. Social consequences

2.4.1 Migration

2.4.2 Cultural heritage loss

2.4.3 Social system collapse

3. Conclusion.

Hook 1:

"The world must come together to confront climate change. There is little scientific dispute that if we do nothing, we will face more drought, famine and mass displacement that will fuel more conflict for decades," said Barak Obama in Oslo, Norway while accepted the Nobel Peace Prize.

Hook 2:

"Chitral: The glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF), which struck the Golen Valley on the evening of July 7, has damaged the headworks of the 180MW Golen Hydropower Station," a news published in Dawn, July 27, 2019. The flood ravaged a mega project of estimated Rs 15 billions. The event shows the severity of the consequences of climate change which has emerged as one of the most pressing global issues. As the world grapples with the devastating consequences of climate change, it has become clear that climate change demands immediate attention and action, lest the humanity face irreversible devastation. Unfortunately, Pakistan is at forefront of its devastation. It is no longer a distant threat for Pakistan, but a monster to ravage.

her economy and society. Pakistan is susceptible to climate related disasters due to vulnerable geographical location. Pakistan shares this problem with other developing countries. Developing countries including Pakistan are not the active participants of activities which lead to climate change but are vulnerable to climate change. Pakistan should adapt herself to cope with this global issue. The causes of climate change are deforestation, pollution, overhunting, unaware public and population and consumption which lead to climate consequences, human health consequences, economic consequences and social consequences. The progressively expanding consequences of climate change necessitates immediate action.