

General instructions to be followed to pass essay ①

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Does Rapid Urbanization Pose a Greater Threat than Climate Change?

- 1- Spend time on rightly comprehension of the topic, you won't pass the essay unless and until you addressed the asked part Where is the outline?
- 2- Try to make your main heading in the outline from the words in the question statement
- 3- Try to add hook in the introduction. The length of introduction must be of 2 sides
- 4- your topic sentence in your argument must be aligned with the ending sentence
- 5- Avoid firstly, secondly, thirdly etc. in outline
- 6- add references in your arguments with proper source. Go for diversification of references
- 7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion
- 8- You won't pass the essay if make more than 4-5 grammatical mistakes
- 9- outlines that are not self explanatory or does not aligned to with the essay statement are liable to mark 0 and the essay would become null and void

Must attend the tutorial session.

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You are not supposed to provide any information in your introduction

Language is fine.

Must work on your phrasing argumentation and topic comprehension

forest fires to extinction of different species and many more. On the other hand, rapid urbanization, although a serious challenge, have no greater repercussions than climate change. To back this argument, it can be shown that there are many initiatives and frameworks introduced to combat the adverse effects of climate change. These initiatives and frameworks include Kyoto Protocol, Conference of Parties (COP), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and multiple United Nations organizations in this regard. Contrarily, rapid urbanization is considered more as a domestic problem than a global one. The scale of challenges is also limited to the national level. Hence, it is safe to say that the threat of climate change is greater than of rapid urbanization.

To prove this argument that how climate change is a

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greater threat than rapid urbanization. It is important to have a look at the scale of repercussions of both.

Your own thoughts are missing.

Besides, your content is too generic.

First of all, climate change is taking place around the world. It is not limited to a country or a city, as urbanization is. Climate Change has no specific boundaries when it comes to its implications for humanity. For instance, the causes of climate change lie in the industrialized world of the West. However, its impacts can be observed in the developing nations of South Asia. On the other hand, the impacts of the urbanization has implications for one specific society or a country that it is taking place in. The challenges of rural migrations towards the cities are indeed undeniable facts. However, these challenges are not as much as responsible for the global level disruption as the climate change is.

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Threat must be specified

Additionally, climate change comes with a greater cost for the countries as compared to urbanization. Due to the vast challenges originating from extreme temperatures, droughts, floods, and bush-fires, the vulnerable countries are more likely to suffer from greater expenses. On the contrary, rapid urbanization is less likely to cost a country as much as climate change does. In 2022, for instance, the floods in Pakistan cost the country \$30 billion. However, the rapid urbanization since 2020 has not cost the country so dearly in terms of money. Similarly, climate change has not done as much when it comes to causing destruction. It can have the potential to disturb and damage the country from every possible aspect. For instance, it can cause damage to the country through giving birth to water crisis, droughts, floods and many more. Rapid urbanization, in contrast, does

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not have this much greater potential. Although it can impact the country through its various ills, it still has lesser potential than climate induced catastrophe.

In addition to that, the scale number of destructions and damages caused by climate change is also greater than rapid urbanization. Rapid urbanization has repercussions in the form of rapid horizontal expansion of cities, lack of proper infrastructure for the newly migrated population, over-burden on the educational and health institutions, lack of employment opportunities and mismanagements arising from the rise in population of cities. While on the other hand, climate change has deeper and bigger implications. The problems arising from the climate change is ~~are~~ exist in the form of existential threats. As mentioned before, water crisis, floods, heat-waves, melting of glaciers and forest fires ~~poses~~ are the survival challenges for human

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beings. Similarly, climate change produces a chain of problems that are interconnected, and to demonstrate this argument, it is necessary to have a look at how climate induced water crisis is linked with the food insecurity. Agrarian society such as Pakistan, rely heavily on their waters for food production. However, if the water quantity is impacted by the changing of climate, so are is the food chain of the country. For instance, according to statistics, Pakistan produced 19% ~~lower~~ less wheat ~~than~~ in 2024 as compared to 2023. Thus, it is evident that climate change poses existential threat to humanity while rapid urbanization does not.

Moreover, rapid urbanization can be considered as one of the implications of climate change. One of the driving forces behind urbanization is the changing weather patterns in the rural areas. Similarly, most of

Must work on your argumentation
and words selection

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the rural areas in Pakistan lack the climate resilient infrastructure. The ~~ext~~ rural populations are unable to cope with the unexpected heatwaves or the sudden onset of floods. Therefore, they usually turn towards the urban centers for protection and safety from the catastrophic consequences of climate change. Hence, the burden again lies on the changing pattern of climate. Thus, it is safe to say that climate change has far greater threats than rapid urbanization.

In addition to that, climate change has the potential to cause global conflicts, while ~~rapid~~ urbanization has no such potential. The climate change repercussions are the problems without passports. As mentioned before, the origin of a problem may lie in one corner of the world but its impact can be felt in the other corner of the world. This way it has ~~also~~ gave rise to the blame game the international

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community plays to shift their burden onto others. These problems can instigate the developing and develop countries. to the developing nations such as Pakistan & are already bearing the major brunt of climate induced problems. For instance, the country contribute only 1% to global carbon emissions. as compared to the 19% of United States. However, Pakistan is the most affected country by climate change. If the developing countries fail to grant the climate related funds to the impacted countries, it can cause problems in the future.

Moreover, climate change has repercussions for the global economy as well. The earth is a global village in which the countries are connected with each other in every aspect. Global trade is also based on the principle of inter-connectedness. If a country is impacted by the variations in climate, it also has an impact over its economy. You are implicitly talking about the effects of climate change rather than its threats.

and trade. To back this argument, the case of Pakistan's 2022 floods is of utmost importance. The country was affected badly by the floods. It cost the country \$30 billion, along with human casualties. This economic loss played a major role in the fiscal crisis of the country in 2023. The country was on the verge of default and analysts believed that one of the ~~en~~ major contributing factor was the 2022 floods. Thus, climate change is a major concern than rapid urbanization.

counter-

One potential argument in this discussion could be that rapid urbanization is one of the causes of climate change. It is argued that as the urban population increases, so does the demand for greater production of goods. This ultimately results in the increased carbon emission due to the increased in the activities of industries. ~~and then~~ This resultantly contribute to the

climate change. However, this counter-argument can be rebuffed with the fact that industrial emission is not only the only cause of climate change. Similarly, the causes of climate change is not confined to the urban centers only but it also takes place in the rural settings as well. The burning of crops residue, which is one of the major factor of air pollution in Punjab, is in a rural-setting occurring phenomenon.

Another counter-argument could be that the ills of rapid urbanization such as lack of employment facilities, burdened health and educational sectors, dearth of resources and lack of proper infrastructure ~~also poses some serious threats to human beings. Similarly, it can also be argued that these problems are of the basic level which have the potential to give rise to other challenges in life. If these arguments can be rebuffed by the fact that indeed~~

these problems poses a serious crisis. However, as discussed before, they are not of the existential nature threats. Climate change has put the danger to the very survival of human beings by disturbing its food chain and water availability. Hence, climate catastrophes are threats than rapid urbanization.

Climate change is not a new phenomenon nor is rapid urbanization. Both are confronting the lives of human beings in one way or another. However, climate change causes more dangers to the lives of living as well as non-living things. Rapid urbanization indeed has many adverse effects for humanity but it cannot exceed the negative consequences of climate induced problems. As it is a widely held belief that "Climate Change knows no boundaries" so are the repercussions of it. It can impact anyone anywhere. On the

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contrary, rapid urbanization's implications are confined to the specific territory. A problem which has no limits and boundaries is hard to tackle as compared to the one which is limited to a certain place or area.

Does Rapid Urbanization Pose a Greater Threat than Climate Change

① Introduction

Thesis Statement:

No, rapid urbanization does not pose a greater threat than climate change.

② How Climate Change is a greater threat than rapid urbanization?

q- The impacts of climate change can be felt around the world.

b- The cost of climate-induced destruction is greater than of rapid urbanization.

Specify it

c- The scale of climate repercussion is bigger than rapid urbanization.

d- Climate change is itself one of the causes of rapid urbanization.

e- Climate change has the potential to cause global conflicts.

f- Climate change can disrupt the global economy.

③ Potential Counter-arguments

g- Rapid urbanization is the cause of climate change
Rebuttal: Climate change is

Provide proper heading and draw a comparison

Arguments are not enough

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commonly occurring phenomena in rural areas as well

b- Rapid urbanization poses serious threats to human beings

Rebuttle: Climate change causes existential threats to humanity.

④ Conclusion

Must follow the standard patterns of FPSC

Breakdown of the terms climate change and urbanisation is mandatory