

# Conservation and Human Societies

An Agenda for the Future (Pakistan & Punjab)





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— An Agenda for the Future (Pakistan & Punjab) —

- ✓ This presentation explains the relationship between humans and the environment.
- ✓ It focuses on conservation strategies for the future.
- ✓ Pakistan, especially Punjab, faces serious environmental challenges.
- ✓ Human activities are the main cause of **environmental degradation**.
- ✓ **Sustainable solutions** are needed to protect resources for future generations.

# Introduction to Conservation and Human Societies:

Human societies depend on natural resources for survival and development.

Activities like agriculture, industry, and urbanization impact the environment.

In Pakistan, population growth is increasing pressure on natural systems.

Environmental degradation is affecting health, economy, and ecosystems.

Conservation is essential to maintain balance between humans and nature.

# Human Impact on Environment in Pakistan:

- Rapid urbanization in cities like Lahore is reducing green spaces.
- Industrial waste is polluting rivers and land.
- Deforestation is occurring due to housing and agricultural expansion.
- Overuse of natural resources is leading to environmental imbalance.
- These activities are threatening long-term sustainability.

# Human Impact on Environment in Pakistan

Human Impact



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# Importance of Conservation for Society:

Conservation ensures availability of resources for future generations.

It helps maintain ecological balance and biodiversity.

Clean air and water improve public health conditions.

Sustainable environments support economic activities like agriculture.

Conservation is essential for long-term human survival and development.



# Water Conservation and Human Needs:

Water is the most critical resource for human societies.

Punjab depends heavily on the Indus River.

Overuse and pollution are creating water shortages.

Efficient irrigation systems can reduce wastage.

Water conservation is necessary for both agriculture and daily life.



# Air Pollution and Society:

**Air pollution is a major issue in urban Pakistan.**

**Cities like Lahore experience severe smog.**

**Pollution is caused by vehicles, industries, and burning of crops.**

**It leads to respiratory diseases and health problems.**

**Reducing pollution improves quality of life and public health.**

## Air Pollution and Society



# Biodiversity and Human Survival:

## BIODIVERSITY AND HUMAN SURVIVAL



- Biodiversity supports ecosystems that humans depend on.
- In Pakistan, species like the Indus River Dolphin are endangered.
- Loss of biodiversity disrupts food chains and natural balance.
- Human activities are the main cause of species extinction.
- Conservation protects ecosystems essential for survival.



# Sustainable Agriculture in Punjab:

Agriculture is the backbone of Punjab's economy.

Excessive use of chemicals is damaging soil fertility.

Climate change is affecting crop production.

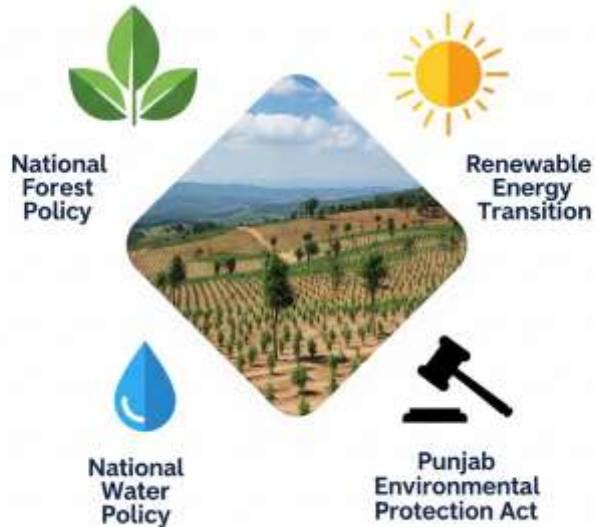
Sustainable farming practices can improve productivity safely.

Conservation of soil and water is essential for long-term agriculture.



# Role of Government and Policies:

## Governmental Environmental Initiatives in Pakistan



- Government policies play a key role in conservation efforts.
- Institutions like Punjab Environmental Protection Agency regulate environmental laws.
- Weak implementation reduces effectiveness of these policies.
- Strict enforcement can control pollution and resource misuse.
- Government action is necessary for sustainable development.

# Role of Society and Individuals:

Conservation is not only the government's responsibility.

Individuals must adopt eco-friendly habits like reducing waste.

Communities can participate in tree plantation and clean-up drives.

Public awareness improves environmental behavior.

Collective efforts can bring significant positive change.

## Role of Society and Individuals



# **Climate Change and Future Risks:**

Pakistan is highly vulnerable to climate change.

The 2022 Pakistan floods showed the impact of extreme weather.

Rising temperatures and water scarcity are major threats.

Human societies must adapt to these changes.

Climate action is necessary to reduce future risks.

# Case Study (Punjab Smog Crisis)

Punjab, especially Lahore, faces severe smog every winter (October–February).

Main causes include vehicle emissions, industrial pollution, and crop burning.

PM2.5 levels often exceed safe limits by **10–50 times**.

In extreme cases, AQI levels reach **400+ (hazardous category)**.

Smog causes serious health issues like asthma, lung diseases, and eye irritation.

Government introduced policies like Smog Action Plans, but challenges remain.

Public awareness is increasing, but stronger enforcement is still needed.



## Conclusion:

Conservation is essential for human survival.

Human activities must be controlled responsibly.

Pakistan and Punjab face urgent environmental challenges.

Sustainable solutions can improve the future.

Collective efforts are needed for long-term success.