

WHY PAKISTAN IS VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER CRISIS,

OUTLINE:

1. Introduction:

Thesis statement:

Climate change and water scarcity push Pakistan to vulnerable conditions. The country faces recurrent climate crisis due to its geostrategic location, unregulated urbanization, poor management and inefficient transition to renewable resources. However, improper water storage capacity, population explosion, irregular cycles of floods and poor water sanitation results in water crisis in Pakistan. The menace can be hampered by pre-disaster management, fostering water storage policies and international cooperation.

2. Pakistan is vulnerable to climate change and water crisis.

3. Causes for vulnerability of Pakistan to climate change.

- a, The geostrategic location of Pakistan makes the country vulnerable to recurrent climate disasters.
- b, Irregular developmental projects at riverbanks proves havoc for country during floods.
- c, lack of pre-disaster management intensify the damage due to climate change.
- d, Insufficient funds to counter climate disasters.
- e, lack of transparency in monetary funds allocated in response to climate change.

f, Poor performance in transition from hydrocarbons to renewable energy.

g, Climate catastrophes further damage effete human development capacity of the country.

4. Causes for vulnerability of Pakistan to Water Crisis:

a, Poor water storage capacity in the country.

b, Unresolved water dispute with eastern neighbour.

c, Climate change promote irregular cycles of floods and droughts, increasing water crisis.

d, Increase of water wastage and dumping across the country.

e, Population of Pakistan increases disproportionately to available water resources.

f, lack of efficient water sanitation policies promote water crisis in Pakistan.

5. Vulnerability of Pakistan due to climate change and water crisis can be countered by:

a, Administration and implementation of efficient pre-disaster management policies.

b, Fostering water storage capacity in Pakistan.

c, Resolution of water dispute with India.

d, International cooperation in transition to green policies.

6. Conclusion.

MANKIND FACES CHALLENGE OF USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE RESPONSIBLY.

OUTLINE.

1. Introduction:

Thesis Statement:

The debate for the responsible use of Artificial Intelligence has been evoked recently, which is a novice field, which is struggling to burnish its credentials. Humans are still unaware of its serious consequences, moral and ethical concerns, lack of regulatory body and unauthorized decisions further intensify this issue. However, responsible use of Artificial intelligence can effect in improving time-space consumption and efficient political and economic progress globally.

2. Why humans face challenge of using artificial intelligence responsibly.

3. Challenges of using artificial intelligence responsibly

a. Artificial intelligence is still a naive technological domain

b. Humans are unaware of Artificial Intelligence mediated global threats.

c. International system lacks any regulatory legislative body, which can overlook its functions.

d. Artificial Intelligence mediated decisions prove impractical due to lack of social, cultural and historical factors.

e, Excessive reliability on Artificial intelligence can halt human jobs and social structure.

f, Irresponsible use of Artificial intelligence in fields which need immediate rational decisions based on situations can create chaos and hostility.

g, Cyber attacks and data breaching can induce moral and ethical concerns.

4. Effects of using artificial intelligence responsibly.

a, Efficient progress in every field by decreasing time and space consumption.

b, Many global dangers can be averted.

c, Increase capacity building of humans by fostering key skills and trainings.

d, Human could know more about conundrums of the universe through Artificial intelligence mediated space exploration techniques.

e, Artificial Intelligence can give easy way-out for modern-day problems.

f, Many diplomatic and economic conflicts can be resolved.

5. Challenge of using artificial intelligence responsibly can be overcome by:

a, Deep thorough analysis of artificial intelligence functions.

b, Regulation of legislative body for artificial intelligence.

- c. Avoidance of total reliance on artificial intelligence in daily life.
 - d. Self-accountability for responsible use of artificial intelligence.
6. Conclusion.

MORAL DECLINE IN POLITICS : CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

OUTLINE.

1. Introduction:

Thesis Statement:

Politics shows a recent surge in moral decline. The causes for this moral decline are lack of ethical education, a tactic to cover inefficient progress and a way to gain cheap popularity. This results in deep political polarization, diversion from core issues and establishment of unabated cycle of political victimization.

2. Causes and consequences of moral decline in Politics.

3. Causes of moral decline in Politics.

- a, lack of ethical education leads to moral decline in Politics.
- b, Politicians try to cover their inefficient progress by demoralizing others.
- c, A popularity stunt to be in headlines.
- d, Moral subjects are easy to malign and difficult to be verified.
- e, lack of tolerant behaviour for opponent ideas makes politicians ridicule their opponents.
- f, lack of strong legislation and accountability against accusers.

- f, Politicians witch-hunt and demoralize opponents to create a space for incompetent and prevent white-collar respected man away from politics.

4. Consequences of moral decline in Politics.

- a, Moral decline in politics leads to deep political polarization.
- b, Core social issues are pushed to the walls.
- c, Destroys national integration and social structure.
- d, It results in never-ending cycle of political victimization.
- e, Moral decline in ~~any~~ political system of any country has ripple effect in international politics.
- f, Persecution of good politicians hinders their political efficiency and progress.
- g, People lose hope from politicians for better change.

5. Moral decline in Politics can be countered by:

- a, Prevalence of ethical education.
- b, Uprooting corruption from Politics.
- c, Strong legislation and accountability of accusers.
- d, Prioritization of issue based politics rather than personal victimization.

6. Conclusion.