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Climate Change in Pak. (Cause and Consequences)

(Amended)

Outline:

1. Introduction

1.1 Hook

1.2 General Statements

1.3 Thesis Statement: In Pakistan, the factors contributing to climate change include; green house gas emission, deforestation, urbanization and industrialisation along with certain agricultural practices. These crucial factors have led to severe consequences that are regarding agriculture and food security, water scarcity, glacial melting, health impacts and natural disasters.

2. Causes of Climate change in Pakistan

2.1 Green house gas emission

2.2 Deforestation

2.3 Urbanization and Industrialization

2.4 Agricultural practices.

3. Consequences of Climate change in Pakistan

3.1 Agriculture and food security.

3.2 Water Scarcity

3.3 Glacial Melting

3.4 Health Impacts

3.5 Natural Disasters.

4. Possible Solutions To cater climate change

4.1 Renewable Energy (China)

4.2 Reforestation and Afforestation

4.3 Sustainable Water Management

4.4 Disaster preparedness (Drainage and more).

5. Conclusion.

The Essay:

According to Global Climate ^{Risk} Index 2021, Pakistan ranked 8th among countries most affected by climate change-related disasters. Pakistan contributes nearly 1.0%.

green house gas emission, but still has to pay steep environmental and economic price.

(World Bank 2022). Pakistan is under a staunch spell of disproportionate burden resulting from climate change. KP, Azad Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan along with Karachi megapolis have experienced severe floods due to unprecedented rainfall and cloudburst in recent times.

In respective regions in Pakistan, the factors that contribute to climate change include; emission of green house gases, deforestation, urbanization and industrialization, along with certain dubious agricultural practices. These crucial factors have led to severe consequences that are regarding agriculture and food security, water scarcity, glacial melting, health impacts and natural disasters.

Assignment: Higher Education in Pak: Ills and Remedies:

Secondly, poor infrastructure of institutions is also an ill. Most universities lack purpose built campuses. There is no facility for disabled students. No elevators and ramps were seen for such students, making academic life further challenging.

The medical centers of the universities are not well-equipped, as in the case of COMSATS university. The death of a student was the reason they paid more heed towards it, but that too only partially. Moreover, the laboratories are limited and lack modern facilities. The smaller covered area, makes it difficult for students to take classes and lack of lab apparatus make hands on learning difficult. Apart from this, universities also have unhygienic environment. The washrooms are never clean and are a home to stench smell. Making them a hub of diseases and difficult to use. Thus, lack of infrastructure creates hurdle in the way of higher education.

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The third ill inflicting the higher education in Pakistan is the question of affordability. Priorly, in universities were supported by the governments making it easier to opt self-financing, if not on merit. However, in the immediate present, the government is underburden of fiscal deficit, making it impossible to support public colleges or universities. Resultantly, students have to bear high fees, which are a burden to their guardian's pocket. Not only that the good institutes have high fee ranging from 1 lac to 4 lac or even more. The parents have to arrange transport ^{facility} for travel. Thus, these transport expenses are an additional cost to the academic fee. Unfortunately, unlike developed countries, Pakistan has very limited options of student support systems. Stipend, scholarships (merit-based) as well as student loans are very rare. Furthermore, to ease the students, no travel discounts are available. Students from ~~farther~~ farther cities have to bear comparatively higher expenses. If a student is accomodating in a ~~respe~~ hostel, they have to pay a bribe of massive amount, that too for a moderate room. All these reasons make education expensive for common residents of Pakistan.

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Yet another ill of higher education in Pakistan is lack of human resource. Majority universities higher visiting faculty for their programs, to cut their expenses. This faculty takes minimal wage and is not available on campus to ~~keep~~ guide students after class. Moreover, as an evolving society, the teaching styles and patterns must evolve, by teachers training programs. Such programs are a rare sight in today's time, due to which our educational institutes are not moving towards betterment. This is the worst discrimination against the educated youth. The hired faculty is also overburden with workload. They rush from department to department to take classes, which leads to less one-on-one interaction and in free time. Lastly, as the pay packages are not sufficient in the institutes of Pakistan, highly skilled and literate individuals aim to go abroad as more suitable and favorable opportunities exist there. They are more valued there. Lack of efficient human resource also contributes many folds to the ills of higher educational institutes in Pakistan.