

# DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN PAKISTAN: BRIDGING OR WIDENING THE URBAN RURAL DIVIDE:

## Outline

A. Introduction

B. A Brief Overview of Digital Transformation in Pakistan

C. Digital Transformation is Bridging the Urban - Rural Divide in Pakistan:  
Manifestation

i. Virtual <sup>on large scale</sup> political participation of people from rural areas in terms of candidacy and voting.

(Gallup Pakistan Report)

ii. Discussion and reviews of rural citizens on policy-making to highlight their problems through online resources.

(e-governance initiatives by Local Government)

iii. Economic uplift of people from rural areas pertaining to the online income resources.

(Freelancing Boom in Pakistan)  
<sup>of village population</sup>

iv. Enhanced access to healthcare facilities and information owing to the availability of digital

health services.

**(e-schat, awaaz-e-Schat)**

- v. Bridging of urban-rural educational disparity by the access of rural population to e-education platforms.

**(Tele-school and other programs)**

- vi. System of online court hearings as pivotal to reduce the hassles of rural population in the acquisition of justice.

**(E-courts in judicial proceedings)**

- vii. Democratisation of information through digital transformation as a vehicle to boost the reach <sup>of rural population</sup> to jobs, government services and other life opportunities.

**(Facebook and Whatsapp groups)**

- viii. Digital transformation and ~~the~~ empowerment of rural women.

**(UNDP Report)**

- ix. Online shopping and delivery services as means to reduce the urban-rural infrastructural divide and <sup>the problem of</sup> inavailability of daily items.

**(Daroz and Amazon services)**

- x. Increased agricultural yield of farmers from villages <sup>is</sup> inducing prosperity in their lives according to the mobile applications on agricultural techniques.

**(Kisan App)**

xi. Enhanced awareness <sup>of rural dwellers</sup> on human rights prompting equitable allocation of resources and rural development by the efficient utilisation of electronic equipments.

(Peaceful Protests for the ~~sources~~ of Gunday)

D. Although the Urban-Rural Divide is Bridging by Digital Transformation yet the prevalence of Urban-Rural Digital Disparity cannot be Overlooked in the Country

a. Digital infrastructural lapses in the remote areas

b. Connectivity issues

c. Frequent <sup>internet</sup> shut downs

d. Digital illiteracy

(Slow shift to 4G and 5G)

E. Way Forward to Reduce Urban-Rural Digital Disparity to End the Urban-Rural Divide

a. International partnership to invest in digital development in the rural areas.

b. Public-private partnership for efficacious connectivity networks.

c. Implementation of digital policies and plans in letter and spirit.

(Broadband China Policy)

F. Conclusion

Digital transformation is a global phenomenon which impacted

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every aspect of human life. The inclusion of digital technology advanced, upgraded and developed social, economic and political landscape of the countries. Pakistan has also been influenced by global digital transition as the society is undergoing a rapid digital transformation. Digital transformation has a plethora of positive outcomes in Pakistan. Among them, urban-rural disparities are reducing as a result of digitalisation. First of all, rural population has been empowered by digital technology to participate in political process, voting and candidacy. Moreover, people can record their complaints and analyse the performance of policy-making initiatives by using digital platforms. Additionally, online income resources have played a central role in the economic uplift of rural dwellers. Furthermore healthcare and educational opportunities are available to the people of villages through digital resources. In the similar fashion, people have been capacitated by e-courts and e-hearings. Alongside, empowerment of rural women by multifarious online opportunities has improved their lives. In short, digital transformation is central to reduce urban-rural disparities in Pakistan pertaining to its <sup>positive</sup> political, social and economic effects on the lives of rural public.

Digital transformation has revolutionised the lives of people in Pakistan. Digitalisation of governance, economy, administration and society is an ongoing process - but its results are quick to analyse. Information technology is the biggest industry of Pakistan, providing services, jobs and opportunities to millions of people. Similarly, registration of citizens via online <sup>system of</sup> ~~Nadha~~, e-passports, e-FIRS, e-records, e-domicles, e-licenses and e-banking are the promising achievements of digitalisation. Moreover, the number of internet users has significantly increased in Pakistan. As per **Global Digital Insights**, **45.7 percent** of population uses internet in Pakistan and the penetration rate is increasing day-by-day. The statistics of online citizens is comprised of both urban and rural population.

Digital transformation in Pakistan is playing a central role in bridging urban-rural disparity. Political participation of people from rural centres has enhanced remarkably. People are not only becoming politically informed but also effectively exercising their ~~their~~ right to vote, select candidates and become candidates themselves. Moreover, digital tools have

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empowered citizens to evaluate, critique and dissect the performance of their political representatives. Gallup Report, 2024 illustrated a significant increase in number of <sup>rural</sup> voters in Pakistan during the general election. Similarly, they were politically well-informed as a result of online campaigns and pages.

In addition to its an efficacious governance system has been planned by government to dispatch the services to rural citizens. Various apps and online resources provide an easy access to information on local government initiatives and reforms. They facilitate the rural dwellers to file their complaints and discuss suggestions on their problems. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government has introduced online Kaichhri system as part of improving the local government. Resultantly, local administration is better able to resolve the problems of people with a tickle-down approach.

Moreover, online income resources have played a crucial part in the economic uplift of people from rural backgrounds. Freelancing, Youtube vlogging, blogging and videography have opened new

avenues of income resources for people. Digital accounts and e-banking have <sup>also</sup> reduced the red-tapism of physical banks. Consequently, people have personalised accounts for online transactions and receiving ~~(their)~~ salaries for <sup>their</sup> online-services <sup>of various</sup>. Women, children and minority sections have improved their economic standing considerably by leveraging technology.

Case in view is **Freelancing Boom** in Pakistan with 70% increase in freelance workforce since 2016. Whereas, the rural population also shares a significant number in it, being the contributor and beneficiary of digital-economy in Pakistan.

Similarly, online healthcare facilities are playing a central role in diagnosis, prescription, treatment and awareness in rural areas. Earlier, <sup>the</sup> people of villages had to travel to urban centres for medication. In the contemporary era, government has trained multiple apps and deployed them free of cost to guide people on viruses, preventive strategies and diagnostic means.

Rural citizens of Pakistan are well-informed on healthcare owing to online doctors <sup>and trainers</sup>. They can book online appointments <sup>swiftly</sup> by materialising electronic resources.

**E-Sahat, e-Sahat sahat card and awaz-e-Sahat** are revolutionizing <sup>the</sup> healthcare <sup>system</sup> in rural centres.

Furthermore, urban-rural educational disparities are bridging pertaining to online educational opportunities. ~~Students~~ from villages can access online classes designed by government. Moreover, google-classroom, youtube classes and zoom meetings are great ways to eliminate the educational and skills gaps of rural students. English language courses are also central to erode the urban-rural language gaps. **TeleSchool is an initiative by Ministry of Federal Education to digitalise the education of Pakistan, offering free educational resources for students.** Special measures have been devised to enroll <sup>greater number of</sup> students from remote areas of the country to end rural illiteracy.

Likewise, online-hearings and court-proceedings are integral for the administration of justice in Pakistan on equal basis. Rural population faces gruesome issues in accessing courts which are located in the cities. Online-courts are alleviating the problems and impediments of people of rural areas. Magistrates and lawyers inform and discuss court proceedings with their clients using whatsapp and other electronic means. Additionally, free legal advisors are available online to

guide people on legal matters of saving their time, energy and money. Lahore High Court has unveiled <sup>many</sup> strategies for speedy trials through e-courts.

Although the programme is nascent, it still looks promising in terms of facilitating rural affectees. Therefore, <sup>digital</sup> transformation is bridging urban-rural disparities in legal domain.

Alongside, rural people can avail job opportunities by consulting an job portals available online. It involves easy access to <sup>online</sup> advertisements, applications and computer-based tests <sup>(CBTS)</sup>. Village people from remote areas of Pakistan keep a close look on the seats, quotas and cadres of their respective tehsils and districts by using online resources. Moreover, they are better equipped by digital technology to prepare and compete for government exams.

Multiple online pages and groups keep the people informed about the advertisement of newly announced job opportunities. As a result, the services of government are reaching into villages and small towns in an efficient manner.

Moreover, empowerment of rural women is another important aspect of digital transformation, assisting in bridging urban-rural disparities. Rural women of Pakistan have long been neglected

and oppressed by societal and structural failures. However, digital transformation is critical to inform rural women about their fundamental and constitutional rights. Additionally, online-FIR and apps are providing access to rural women to report crimes <sup>against them</sup>, including cases of violence and harassment. Another note-worthy element of empowerment of rural women <sup>the availability</sup> is of economic opportunities and online income resources.

**The United Nations Development Report, 2023** underscores the value of digital technology in the life of rural women from Punjab, Sindh and KPK. Hence, digital transformation is evolving the daily life of women from rural areas.

Furthermore, online shopping and delivery services are filling the lacunas of road connectivity between urban and rural areas of Pakistan. Digital platforms have made the availability of daily items at the doorsteps of village population. Books, food-items, cosmetics, medicines, stationary, furniture and other necessities are delivered safe and sound to the villages. As a result, people are saved from the hassles of transportation. **Case in view are Daraz.pk, and Amazon,**

expanding their services to rural mountains, deserts and hills of Pakistan. Their markets are key resources to bridge infrastructural disparities present in urban and rural areas of the country.

Similarly, online mobile applications and electronic gadgets are transforming the lives of rural farmers in Pakistan. The government has devised praise-worthy applications with the help of experts to provide instructions on crop rotations, seed-management, irrigation techniques, rainfall prediction and pest-control methods. The advanced farming techniques are not only increasing yearly-yield but also providing wide markets to rural farmers. Subsequently, their income levels are also surging.

**Kushaal Kisaan and Kisaan Apps** are upgrading the farming and <sup>economic</sup> lives of farmers side by side.

Lastly, equitable allocation of resources and rural development programs are other significant impacts of digital transformation in Pakistan. Rural areas have <sup>long been</sup> subjected to the marginalisation and negligence by government. To bridge this gap, people of rural areas are speaking out and

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demanding their rights over resources. They organise <sup>through</sup> online groups to highlight the inequitable distribution of resources and developmental regressions in their respective rural centres. Consequently, attention of government is drawn towards rural development and rural progress. People of Balochistan are leveraging digital tools to demand <sup>due</sup> share in Gwadar's resources including energy, jobs, fisheries and power. It is undeniable that digital transformation is dismantling urban-rural developmental disparities in Pakistan.

Aforementioned factors illustrate the exceptional outcomes of digital transformation in narrowing the differences between urban and rural areas in Pakistan. However, it is also imperative to shed light on the urban-rural digital disparity and infrastructural loopholes.

Rural areas face connectivity issues owing to the paucity of fibre-cable networks and towers. Additionally, internet shut-downs and black-outs are other critical issues faced by people. Moreover, digital illiteracy in rural areas hinders the full-fledged benefits of digital technology. Furthermore, rural poverty prevents the

access of people to electronic technology. Japan, South-Korea, Malaysia and China have shifted to 5G networks but Pakistan lags behind considerably. Many rural areas are not connected on 4G, underpinning slower connectivity and speed.

In order to bridge the urban-rural digital divide, pragmatic measures can be taken by government. They encompass international partnership and investment by tech-companies in Pakistan to tap the <sup>full</sup> potential of digital technology. In the similar fashion, public-private partnership can be a game-changer. Alongside, the implementation of new digital policies and programmes should be carried out in letter and spirit to eradicate digital illiteracy and poverty from rural areas. **Broadband China Policy** is instrument to learn from <sup>its</sup> steps and **success strategies** in mainstreaming and connecting rural population through online means. Therefore they must be taken into consideration.

In a nutshell, digital transformation has played an outstanding role in bridging urban-rural disparity in Pakistan by revolutionising

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the lives of rural dwellers in Pakistan. Politically, people are actively participating in political process and policy-making. Economically, rural people are not generating income through online resources. Moreover, rural developments, agricultural enhancement and equitable allocation of resources are other significant aspects of digital transformation. Socially, the advantages of digitalisation extended to rural areas include education, healthcare and online shopping facilities. Women empowerment of rural women also ascribes to the promises of digital transformation. Legally, e-courts and e-hearings are ensuring the administration of speedy justice. However, urban-rural digital divide cannot be overlooked in Pakistan.

Therefore, government and other stakeholders need to participate in reducing barriers to dispatch digital opportunities to every section of society. As digital technology is not about technology, it is about people, so rural population should be capacitated to reap the fruits of digital technology.

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# GLOBAL WARMING: FACT OR FICTION

## Outline

- A. Introduction
- B. An Overview of the Global Warming
- C. Global Warming is a Fact, not Fiction: Manifestation

- i. Global warming is leading to climate catastrophes in the form of flash-floods, urban-flooding and cloudbursts.  
(Floods in Pakistan, 2022, 2025)
- ii. Global warming, enhanced greenhouse effect and heat waves.  
(Suffocating Heatwaves in Europe)
- iii. Melting of glaciers by global-warming and loss of water reserves.  
(IPCC Report on Himalayan glaciers)
- iv. Disappearance of <sup>entire</sup> capitals and islands owing to the implications of global-warming.  
(Sinking of Tuvalu, Kiribati and Jakarta)
- v. Setback to agricultural sector resulting in food crisis, droughts and famine as the deleterious outcomes of global warming.  
(Food Insecurity and Water Scarcity in Iran)

vi. Serious damage to infrastructure and historical sites pertaining to the devastation of global warming.

**(Acqua Alta in Venice and threats to Cultural Heritage)**

vii. Global warming is bringing about intense forest fires and death of plants, animals, birds and humans.

**(Greece fires, California wild fires, 2024)**

viii. Severe forms of pollution and their implications on atmosphere owing to global warming.

**(Smog Crisis in India and Pakistan)**

ix. Closure of schools and loss of productivity by the devastating effects of global warming on human life.

**(Case study of Philippines)**

x. Global warming is inducing the climate change to heighten the structural gender gap and violence against women.

**(Pani Bai in Maharashtra)**

xi. Rampant diseases, infections and endemics caused by the alteration in the atmosphere as an aftermath of global warming.

**(WHO Report on Additional Deaths)**

xii. Emergence of water-crisis, water-shortages and water-

disputes among the countries,  
stemming from global-warming  
(Indo-Pak Dispute, Nile-River Conflict)

Xiii. Large-scale internal and  
external migrations and  
demographic changes, stressing  
the resources as a result of  
climate change and global warming.

(UN Report → "No Escape")

D. Global Warming is an Undeniable  
Fact therefore, Pragmatic Actions  
to Mitigate it are the Need  
of an Hour:

- Implementation of treaties  
on the alleviation of  
global warming in letter and  
spirit.
- Global and regional  
cooperation to devise effective  
remedies against the damages  
of global warming.
- Awareness in the common  
public on how every  
individual can prevent the  
earth and atmosphere.

(UNFCCC, Paris Agreement)

## E. Conclusion

The ministers  
of Palau and Tuvalu addressed the  
Conference of Parties COP-29 knee-deep  
in water, highlighting the emergency

faced by their nations by global-warming. Their plea to the world community was simple: **"We are sinking; do something"**. Global warming which is the rising temperature of earth surface, is wreaking havoc all across the globe. It is not only sinking the Pacific nations i.e. ~~Tavala~~ <sup>Tuvalu</sup> and Palau but also damaging other countries in multifarious ways. First of all, climate change is unfolding in severe forms like flash floods and cloudbursts. Similarly, frequent and intense heat-waves are making summers unbearable. Loss of fresh water resources by rapid melting of glaciers is another worrisome impact of global-warming. Moreover, entire cities and capitals are at risk of disappearance and relocation pertaining to the horrors of global warming. Furthermore, droughts and food insecurity signify the repercussions of global warming on agriculture. Likewise, infrastructural damages, forest fires, hazardous pollutions and loss of productivity represent the extent and scale of damage caused by global-warming. Therefore, global-warming is an undeniable fact as its deleterious impacts on political, territorial, economic and social landscape of human society have been experienced in the form of an unimaginable devastation.

Global-warming is the heating up of earth's surface pertaining to the enhanced green-house gas effect. It has been caused by the excessive release of green-house gases ( $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ) by industries, vehicles, appliances and other man-made sources. These gases get trapped in the lower-atmosphere and are unable to be screened out. As a result, they elevate the average temperature on earth, turning it more intense and scorching. The phenomenon unfolds in the form of climate change which yields unpredictable weather and climatic conditions across the world. In some countries, shortage of rainfall and droughts become prevalent while in other countries storms, torrents, cyclones and floods wash away the entire human settlements. Case in view is Texas flood, USA, killing 138 people in 4 weeks and marking the largest death toll by floods in 49 years in the United States of America. Hence, global-warming is a real and serious threat in many ways.

Firstly, cloudbursts, urban-flooding, glacier-lake outburst floods (GLOF) and flash-floods have become rampant, accruing to the global warming. The weather patterns have become unpredictable, leaving little space for early warnings and disaster management.

Consequently, destructive weather phenomena like cloudbursts and flash floods develop in a matter of time and ravage across the area. Moreover, Monsoon rains and Western winds increase their duration, frequency and scale of damage. As a result, entire cities, villages, towns and other human centres get submerged. **Casc** in view is the **flash-floods of 2022** and **2025** in **Pakistan** which killed more than two-thousand people and damaged the infrastructure worth of billion-dollars. Every year, the threat of global-warming entangled with disturbed climate conditions threaten the lives of millions of people.

Moreover, heat-waves and scorching summers are other harmful impacts of global warming. Heat-waves, blazing winds in the months of June and July, impede the out-door activities and daily labour. As a result, economic activity and productivity falls. Alongside, hospitals and healthcare centres get burdened by the implications of heat-waves on human health. Heat stroke, dizziness, heat exhaustion, heat cramps and cardiovascular diseases stifle the normal functioning of human life. In **2025**, **Europe** experienced suffocating heatwaves.

depleting the efficiency of people in summers. Therefore, global warming is an irrefutable fact.

Similarly, glacier-meltdown is another warning sign of global warming. Glaciers constitute the reserves of fresh water for humans. Alongside, they are home to unique features of nature. However, global warming is posing threats to the centuries old and sustaining glaciers as the prolonged and intense sunlight is rapidly melting them. The problem manifests in the poly crisis of depletion of water-resources, extermination of species, glacier-lake outburst floods, changing typology of mountains and alterations in cryosphere. As per the report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Himalayan glaciers are the rapidly melting glaciers in the world along with Arctic and other snow-covered areas. From seas to high-peaks, climate change and global warming are making the life on planet earth difficult and dangerous.

Alongside, territorial shift in the form of disappearance of entire capitals and cities is another repercussion of global warming. Coastal areas are prone to floods.

and slow-sinking in the ocean bed. Moreover, cyclones, typhoons and sea storms are becoming more catastrophic and irresistible. As a result, human settlements are completely swept away by them. Some countries are shifting their major cities while others are desperately looking up to climate justice by rich countries. **Jakarta, Indonesia; Venice, Italy; Dhaka, Bangladesh; Houston, Texas; Alexandria, Egypt and Rotterdam, Netherlands** have been listed down by the World Economic Forum as the speedily sinking cities in the world. Similarly, nine Pacific-islands including **Tuvalu, Kiribati and Palau** are susceptible to be descended into the earth sooner or later pertaining to the global-warming.

Alongside, agricultural sector is the most affected sectors by global-warming. Extreme weather-conditions prompt shortage of rain-fall and droughts. ~~Severe~~ <sup>prolonged</sup> dryness for a long period culminates in food insecurity and famine. As a result, malnutrition, inflation, high-crime rate and economic downturn follow. **Iran and Spain** are the leading examples of dryness and food insecurity. **Iran** is facing the

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paucity of water to irrigate its lands and Spain is witnessing the erosion of green land by the dryness of wells and water-bodies. Subsequently, their population are vulnerable to food insecurity and famine.

Furthermore, historical sites and <sup>the surviving</sup> treasures of antiquity are losing the war with global warming. Historical places, which have come down to us from millenniums, are not even spared by the tolls of global warming. Acid-rain, smog-crisis, flooding and other effects of global warming are tarnishing the archaeological wonders. It not only foretells the disappearance of unique sites but also impedes the pathway to unravel the mysteries of human ancestors. Acqua Alta in Venice is a leading case study of the disastrous outcomes of global-warming on cultural heritage. Similarly, Taj Mahal in India is another sorrow picture of the devastation of global warming on historical legacies and precious materials.

Likewise, global-warming is primarily responsible for forest fires and loss of flora and fauna. Forest fires have become more repetitive in the last five years. The

prolonged wild-fires, as a result of extreme dryness, give little time and room to safeguard possessions, lives and innocent animals. Moreover, the scale of blazing fires make it nearly impossible to implement mitigation strategies. As a result, millions of acre of green-land become arid every year, displacing birds, animals and other creatures and disrupting their natural habitat.

Case in view includes Greece wildfires and California wild-fires, 2024

which not only destroyed the infrastructure worth of billions but also left humans and other species homeless. Hence, global warming is a notable causal agent of wildfires.

Moreover, global warming is developing <sup>the</sup> new crisis of pollutions. As global-warming and pollutions are inter related by their underlying factors, global warming intensifies the implications of air-pollution and water-pollution. Air-pollution involves smog-crisis but it is the extreme heat and particulate matter which drops the Air quality. As a result, asthma, lungs-cancer, pre-mature baby deaths, bronchitis and heart attacks

reach at a record high levels within a population. In both India and Pakistan, smog-crisis make the air-quality extremely hazardous for breathing. Delhi and Lahore have been warned as the most polluted and dangerous cities in the world. Hence, global warming impairs human ability to live a normal and healthy life.

Additionally, human efficiency and productivity are affected by global warming. Climatic conditions have a direct impact on human life, industry, culture and human nature. Disturbed climate, stemming from global warmings give rise to extreme weathers. As a result, educational institutes, offices, and other human sectors fail to carry out their normal functions. Long vacations and unsteady working costs <sup>heavily</sup> in the form of economic and productivity losses. Case in view is Philippines, where schools are experiencing long vacations and closures owing to floods and heat-waves. Clearly, global warming impedes the normal working of human societies.

In the similar manner, global warming is worsening

the prevailing gender-gap and women oppression. In fact, women and <sup>other</sup> vulnerable sections are at forefront of global-warming. Unbearable environmental conditions make women predisposed to be exploited and misused as a commodity. In case of marginalised communities, the displacement period makes the lives of women unsafe, miserable and horrible. In Pakistan, the mechanisms of blood-wives and in India Pami-bai or water-wives are pervasive due to climate-induced catastrophes. They are normalising polygamy and minor-girl marriages as a response to alleviate the crisis of global-warming.

Likewise, the spread of communicable diseases and vector-borne diseases are aggravated by global-warming and climate change. The ecological disruption and ecosystem perturbation alter the habitat and biological composition of pathogens, making them vaccine and anti-biotic resistant. Moreover, the demographic shift of humans occurring to climate change act as a vehicle for the transmission of diseases to an unprecedented level.

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WHO reports the additional 50,000 deaths by the new forms of pathogens, produced as a result of disrupted ecosystem. Hence, human species are at the receiving end of global-warming in a plethora of ways.

Similarly, water disputes and water crisis mark a new warfront in the domain of oceans. Glacier meltdowns, water-shortages and droughts are imbalancing the current distribution of water resources among the countries. To cope with them, construction of dams and canals by one country becomes a bone of contention for the neighbouring ones. Subsequently, diplomatic stand-offs, legal battles, military combat and aerial bombardments follow suit. For instance, Nile River conflict is at the heart of a protracted conflict pitting Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan against one another. Another example is Indo-Pak water dispute which has been exacerbated by the global-warming. Millions of people are at risk of water deficiency and migrations.

Lastly, interregional and interregional migrations are adverse

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consequences of global warming. Climate catastrophes erode the resources of a specific area, making the life of its inhabitants impossible. Having no choice left, they are forced to migrate as a mean of survival. However, the targetted area cannot host people more than its capacity. As a result, stress on resources and social disorder become a new normal. Many areas are in chaos accuing the societal and cultural clashes entangled with meagre resources. A recent UN report, "No Escape: Frontlines of Climate Change, Conflict and Forced Displacement", highlights 220 million internal displacements in the past decades, with <sup>from climate change</sup> figures with 26.4 million new internal displacements in 2023. Therefore, the interconnectedness of climate change, global-warming and demographic shift can no longer be overlooked.

Aforementioned repercussions of global-warming are indicative of its urgency to address it in a multidimensional way. Firstly, implementation of international treaties like <sup>UNFCCC, Paris Agreement</sup> to filter out the hazardous greenhouse gases is paramount. Secondly, global and regional cooperation for data-sharing, technological exchange

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and economic support are the much needed strategies to prevent the future of earth and human generations. Lastly, the dissemination of information in the population on the imperils of global warming by means of seminars, webinars, media talks and curriculum reforms can invoke the <sup>individual</sup> responsibility and compell to action. As a result, the contribution of international and individual efforts can <sup>together</sup> resolve the problem of global warming and diffuse the impending calamity. As Barack Obama demonstrated, "We are the first generation to feel the impact of climate change and the last generation that can do something about it". Therefore, collective action of every person with sincerity can tackle the challenge of global warming.

In a nutshell, global warming is no longer is a fiction of future but a shaking reality of present as its colossal implications on every walk of life cannot be ignored. Flash floods and rapid cloudbursts have engulfed the lives of millions of people in many countries. Similarly, glacier-meltdowns

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Sinking of capitals and food insecurity have generated the insufferable conditions. Additionally, infrastructural damages, loss of habitat and smog-crisis reflect the catastrophic impacts of global warming. Moreover, widening structural inequalities and productivity dip are significant harms of global-warming. Furthermore, it has afflicted the lives of population with pandemics, water-disputes and demographic transitions. Lastly, fight over resources is becoming rampant as a result of global warming. Therefore, pragmatic actions must be taken by all stakeholders to mitigate the crisis **because "there is no planet B"**, as propounded by Ban. Ki-Moon, UN Secretary General.

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