

Q: Make outline of following topics with thesis statement and introductory paragraph.

1): Reward and punishment are the only effective regulators of human conduct.

Outline:

1- Introduction:

"Human behaviour or conduct can be regulated by the reaction to their activities either by rewarding it to encourage or prohibiting it through punishment."

2- Understanding the concept of reward and punishment.

(i): Social learning theory.

3. Need for regulation of human conduct.

- (i) - Moral parameters; difference between right and wrong.
- (ii) - Societal norms; guiding principles
- (iii) - Cultural compliance.

4- Theories to support the argument .

- (i) Maslow's hierarchy of needs
- (ii) - Positive and negative reinforcement theory -

5- Legal prospective of reward and punishment.

- (i) - Progressive society (social rewards)
- (ii) - Decreased crime rate (prison etc)

6- Reward and punishment in Islam .

- (i) - Concept of personal freedom.
- (ii) - Driving force behind virtue and sin ; Day of Judgement .

7- Case study :

- (i) Regulation of human behavior at a personal level ; Paychecks vs. salayuti.
- (ii) Regulation of human conduct at societal level example ; Japan vs. Kenya
- (iii) Reward and punishment as driving force at organizational level ; Multinational organizations like Google -

8. Conclusion -

The paradigms of human conduct has been settled through effective use of reward and punishment. A positive behaviour or good conduct can be rewarded through intrinsic or extrinsic factors to encourage it. Whilst the bad conduct is diminished through punishing it in the form of scolding, demoralization or even prison in extreme forms.

The social learning theory introduces reward and punishment as the only reactionary forces to control the human conduct in a society. A person learns good behaviour through reward i.e. giving candy to a child and let go of the undesired behaviour through punishment i.e. warning letter to an employee.

Reward and punishment has been a very old regulatory method used by society to shape the moral premises. The Ancient people used to publically acknowledge a

man's contributions as a reward
or flog him to punish for his
act - This acted as a reminder
for society to clear the difference
between right and wrong -

2) Implications of Climate change for children in developing countries.

Outline:

1. Introduction:

"Climate change is a disruptive phenomenon and children, being the most vulnerable population segment are most prone to it especially in developing countries."

2. What is climate change?

(i) - Basic concept

(ii) - Impact of Climate change in developing countries.

a - Addition to the multiple crisis faced.

b - limited resources (Financial and human capital)

c - lack of mechanism to deal with climate change.

3. Impact of climate change on children in developing countries:

i) Health concerns

- a - Malnutrition / stunted growth
- b - Pollution (spread of diseases)
- c - extreme weather conditions
(cause of death for early age group)

ii) - Water scarcity challenge.

iii) - Disrupted education

iv) - Displaced children

v) - Psychological impact and mental health concerns in children.

4. Unicef Report 2021 "Climate changed child" and the case study of Pakistan.

- i) - Children Climate Change Index
- ii) - Pakistan 2022 Major flood.

5. Way forward :

- i) - Climate finance on child focus activities
- ii) - Recovery and Rehabilitation center for displaced children.
- iii) - Child-focus healthcare programs under WHO / UNICEF etc.

6. Conclusion -

Climate change is an irreversible and long term change in temperature and weather patterns of the Earth. It can be the result of natural phenomenon or man-made disasters. Climate change is one of the biggest threat faced by humanity in modern time because it not only threatens extinction of food and water resources on Earth but also has the potential to make life impossible.

Despite developed countries contributing more towards climate change and global warming, it is the developing nations who are bearing the brunt of the crisis. Especially the youngest segment i.e. children are most vulnerable to this global phenomenon. Children are weak, powerless and dependent on others for their essentials therefore climate change aggravate their situation. According to 2021, Unicef report, more than 1 billion children are at risk of climate change.