

Good

Enough length

Enough headings

Add more references

Paper presentation is fine

Attempt all 4 questions

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Mock-EXAM-1

Pakistan affairs

Subjective Part-II

Qno5.

Global warming poses a significant threat to agriculture and food security world wide. Pakistan is Explore its causes, Examine its far-reaching impacts and suggest ways to counter it.

Global warming downries an existential threat to agriculture and food security in Pakistan. Let's delve into its causes, impacts and potential solutions.

CAUSES OF GLOBAL WARMING:

1. Greenhouse emissions:

The primary cause of global warming is the release of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4), and Nitrous oxide (N_2O)

2. Deforestation:

Cutting down trees decreases the tendency of trees of absorbing CO_2 from atmosphere, thus increase greenhouse effect, which ultimately exacerbates global warming.

3. Deforestation

Industrial activities like burning of fossil fuels and other manufacturing processes release green house gases, which intensify global warming.

4. Agricultural practices

Certain agricultural practices like livestock farming and cultivation of rice produce methane and nitrous oxide in atmosphere, exacerbating green house effect.

IMPACTS OF GLOBAL WARMING ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

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1. Erratic water Problem:

Global warming leads to unpredictable

weather practices, including more frequent and intense heat waves, droughts, floods and storms, which can damage crops and disrupt food production.

2. Water Scarcity:

Changing precipitation patterns and melting glaciers can affect water availability for irrigation, crucial for agriculture in Pakistan.

3. Crop Yield reduction:

Rising temperature and changing weather conditions can reduce crop yields affecting food production and rising food prices.

4. Spread of pests and diseases:

Warmer temperatures creates favourable conditions for pests and diseases, leading to increased crop damage and losses.

5. Impacts on livelihoods

Many people in Pakistan depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Any disruption in agricultural activities due to global warming can have severe

Socio-economic Consequences.

WAYS TO COUNTER GLOBAL WARMING AND ITS IMPACTS

1. Mitigating Greenhouse gas emission:

Implementing policies to reduce emission from industries, transportation, and energy production can help to reduce global warming.

Case Study of Bhutan's

Bhutan is among carbon negative countries by making policies such as ban on transportation of woods. In this way, it has not only controlled transportation but also deforestation.

2. Promoting Renewable Energy:

Investing to renewable sources like solar, wind and hydropower can reduce reliance on fossil fuels and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

§ Case study of Suriname

Free hydroelectric power generated by Suriname; Rivers are used instead of less environment friendly fossil fuels.

3. Afforestation and Reforestation

Planting trees and preserving forests can increase carbon sequestration and mitigate the impacts of global warming.

Bhutan's policies regarding forests

Constitution of Bhutan states that 60% of country will remain under forest cover for all time.

4. Climate Smart: Agriculture

Adopting climate smart agricultural practices, such as conservation agriculture, drip irrigation and crop diversification, can help increase resilience to climate change.

5. Water Management:

Improving water management practices, including rain-water harvesting, efficient irrigation techniques

and watershed management, can enhance water availability and mitigate the impacts of water scarcity.

6. Amnesty International and loss and damage fund should be operational

Amnesty International has highlighted the need to make the loss and damage fund operational for Pakistan.

Pakistan should ensure her share from loss and damage fund to ensure well management of consequences of global warming.

CONCLUSION:

Addressing global warming requires coordinat effects at local, national and international level. Pakistan should follow footsteps and similar policies as Bhutan adopted in maintaining itself carbon negative country. Pakistan, initiatives focusing on sustainable developments and climate adaptations are crucial for ensuring food security and agricultural sustainability in the face of climate change.