

# CAUSES AND IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON PAKISTAN

## OUTLINE

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Hook
- 1.2. General statement
- 1.3. Thesis statement

### 2. Causes of Climate Change

- 2.1. Air Pollution
  - 2.1.1. Industrialization
  - 2.1.2. Greenhouse gases
  - 2.1.3. Fossil fuels.
- 2.2. Land Degradation
  - 2.2.1. Wastage
  - 2.2.2. Population
  - 2.2.3. Mining
  - 2.2.4. Pesticides and fertilizers
- 2.3. Water Pollution
  - 2.3.1. Acid and chemical dumping
  - 2.3.2. Garbage dumping
  - 2.3.3. Deep-sea operations.

### 3. Impacts on Pakistan

- 3.1. Impacts on Economy
  - 3.1.1. Food insecurity
  - 3.1.2. Over fishing; threat to marine life
  - 3.1.3. Decline in productivity
- 3.2. Impacts on Society
  - 3.2.1. Natural disasters
  - 3.2.2. Extreme weather conditions
  - 3.2.3. Mental disturbance.
- 3.3. Impacts on Human Health
  - 3.3.1. Increase in viral diseases
  - 3.3.2. Weak immune system
  - 3.3.3. Increase infant mortality.

### 4. Conclusion

## CAUSES AND IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON PAKISTAN

We are the first generation to feel the impact of climate change and the last generation that can do something about it, Barack Obama. Nowadays, changing climate conditions are global concern as climate change doesn't discriminate based on the country's size, wealth, or power. Regardless of their development level, all countries are vulnerable to its impacts. However, the capacity to cope with and adapt to these impacts varies significantly between countries. The core and semi-periphery countries still have contingency plans to cope with the implications or to reduce the after-effects of climate change. But the periphery countries are in a vulnerable situation. Neither do they have any plan, nor they are economically strong enough to bear the consequences. Although the periphery countries have the least contribution to climate change, they are the most vulnerable to the consequences of climate change. It is astonishing when one looks at the past and learns that the first vehicle was run on almond oil, an effective biofuel, but the global powers still asserted the exploitation of fossil fuels to meet demand, undermining the dire consequences of it. Humans have taken many such steps that were not sustainable for the longer run and have huge negative impacts, resulting in extreme

climate conditions. Pakistan is among those periphery countries that are facing climate change due to air pollution, land degradation, and water pollution which have negative impacts on society, economy, and health. Necessary actions are required to curb the devastating impacts of climate change.

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## Why I want to be a CSP Officer?

I want to become a CSP officer because it is the best job in Pakistan. The most important factor for an employee is job security and Pakistan's bureaucracy ensures that no one will pull you out from the system ~~unless~~ unless and until it is your decision to give up from services. Another instance <sup>is</sup> Covid-19, over half of the Pakistanis faced pay cuts and layoffs during pandemic but bureaucracy got stronger due to its increasing role in managing the Covid-19 crisis. Along with job security, respect and prestige is also guaranteed by bureaucracy. You have a special status among friends and family and your parents are proud on your achievements. Though, that is a rare case scenario in brown families. Additionally, it provides one power. Power is mandatory for a person who wants to bring a systemic change for the sake of country's improvement.

Public demonstrations only display demand, it is a bureaucrat who has power to make the fulfillment of demand visible. Another important factor is that being a CSP officer

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provides one an opportunity to get national and international exposure. For instance, CSPs from all occupational groups get opportunity to visit foreign countries to learn about how an effective administration works with respect to its domain. Similarly, posting in different areas provides you national exposure. The last and most important factor is serving the nation. Being a CSP officer one can address the public discontent. As most of the CSPs come from the middle class, they have better understanding of where the roots of problem lie. In conclusion, a CSP officer enjoys all factors cumulatively as one wants in his life and this is the main reason for me or for most of Pakistani students to become a CSP officer.

## Lack of Efficient Human Resource

2.3.1. Appointment of Visiting Faculty

2.3.2. Absence of Teachers Training Programme

2.3.3. **Overburdened Faculty**

2.3.4. **Irresponsible Attitude of Permanent Faculty**

Finally, there is a lack of efficient human resources not only in higher education institutes in Pakistan but also in the Higher Education Commission (HEC). On one hand, universities are still interested in hiring more and more visiting faculty to cut their expenses. They are paid minimum wages for each lecture and their duration of teaching cannot be claimed as experience anywhere. It is being reported by HEC that 82 scholars that sent abroad for PhD have not returned to Pakistan after completing their respective programs. During the recent economic crisis, more than one hundred thousand Pakistani-educated youth left the country. This sparked the brain drain debate in the country although, the brain drain issue is not new. It is old and has been active since the 1960s and 1970s. The United Nations Report on Human Development claims that Pakistan so far has sent 12.7 million people to over 50 countries across the world since the 1970s. The reason behind this mass shift of people, including scholars, to abroad is future uncertainty and the unsatisfactory salary bracket of organizations. This is the worst discrimination against the educated youth. The absence of the Teacher's Training Programme is another factor behind the lack of efficient elements in human resources. The truth is that education institutes still undermine the useful impacts of teachers' training programmes which is why they are less concerned about this. Although Pakistan has organizations like ERDC which provide efficient training programmes, but non-seriousness of education institutes does not utilize the benefits of such organizations. Moreover, universities are short of staff. Since the salaries are so meagre, mid-level workers often leave for better opportunities. This disturbs the smooth working of the university and negatively affects its efficiency. The condition is even worse in some small-scale universities. Due to a shortage of revenue and greed for profit maximization, these organizations overburdened the faculties with an excess amount of courses and other responsibilities. This overburdened impacts their ability to deliver lectures efficiently hence affecting all students' progress. Lastly, the irresponsible behaviour of permanent faculty, which stems from the feeling of superiority over the visiting faculty, affects the overall performance of students. This irresponsible behaviour includes late lectures, an increased number of absences and an increase in pending assignments. The education institutes must address these issues to fully utilize efficient human resources.