

Relationship between Climate Change and Conflict

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This paper aims to apprehend the phenomenon of climate change as a threat multiplier in Pakistan and conceptualizes the issue through the lenses of vulnerability, risk, and adaptive capacity. Furthermore, it considers Homer Dixon theory to analyze the relationship between environmental scarcity and threat climate induced conflict in Pakistan. In particular, the concept of vulnerability helped to recognize social and physical vulnerabilities and generate understanding of possible climatic risks, which Pakistan is already facing. Since last decade, repeated incidence of natural disasters especially floods; expose the country highly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change. In addition to country's geographical location and socioeconomic conditions, making it vulnerable to climate induced natural disasters. In comparison to above-mentioned inkling of environmental insecurity, four key links of climate change have been identified as a threat multiplier: political instability, economic weakness, resource scarcity, and mass migration. This research argues that, climate change may increase the risk of conflict only under certain conditions and as an interactive outcome with certain socio-political factors.

This theme encapsulates the concept of climate change induced vulnerability and risk in Pakistan. Respondent responses helped in constructing an analysis under this theme.

Environment and climate exchange are inextricably connected to sustainable improvement. Pakistan calls for extra progress in environmental safety. During an interview with a respondent it was acknowledged that ... "water scarcity will grow, for now Pakistan have too much or too less water but at the same time Pakistan's land productiveness is decreasing, and weather changes are worsening those threats. It can be analyzed that the chance of water scarcity, exacerbated by way of weather change in addition to economic shocks, is including to existing vulnerabilities. It was asked during an interview with Prime minister of Pakistan climate change council that, "Weather change is inevitable and is a potential 'risk Multiplier' for Pakistan's national safety as Pakistan is positioned very excessive in weather risk and Vulnerability". Few Respondents during interviews also indicated that Pakistan's third major weather demanding situations are related to floods, drought and sea intrusion. Most of the respondents agreed that Pakistan's vulnerability will increase not alone because of climate change but because of mismanagement of authorities. The consequences are water and Food shortage, health troubles and

populace displacement. Pakistan is ranked on seventh most vulnerable country, with a dying toll of 523.1 lives consistent with year i.e. 10,462 lives lost in two decades and monetary losses really worth Eight Billion.

Developing countries are considerably susceptible due to the fact of their speedy populace boom, unsustainable useful resource use, infrastructure constraints, quite excessive exposure and low adaptive potential. For example, approximately 95% of all disaster associated deaths occur in developing countries and other losses due to natural failures are twenty times extra in the growing global than as compared to advanced countries. Agriculture sector of Pakistan under climatic threat was discussed during an interview with environmental sciences professor, he mentioned when asked how Pakistan's agriculture sector is vulnerable to climate change. Agriculture in the entire of the Indus Valley is beneath hazard, ensuing in direct and oblique influences on agriculture that would cost billions of bucks. This hazard interprets into direct influences on over a hundred million people and oblique affects to the whole burgeoning populace of a hundred and eighty million, which is projected to growth to millions by few years. One respondent mentioned that ... "Producing high delta water-ingesting vegetation like sugarcane under a climate change situation may additionally not be viable". During an interview with one Pakistan's Professor of agronomy, he also mentioned that Sugar costs have greater than doubled over the last 12 months, creating social unrest and political shame.

Respondents enlightened when asked about how Pakistan is vulnerable to climate change? Academicians focused more on natural hazards that will create more chaos to already existing situations. Forty percent of the humans are relatively susceptible and are frequently exposed to a couple of catastrophes. This exposure is predicted to be exacerbated with imminent impact of weather change. There was escalation inside the incidence, intensity and frequency in the climatic occasions in Pakistan which can be extra extreme and heavier precipitation that happened as in 2010. Each respondent mentioned about floods and consequences of floods in Pakistan. The deluge of 2010 has damaged all beyond information of volume and force. It affected more than 20 million populations, which is more than the ones hit by way of Tsunami in 2004. The livelihood of farm groups will be affected, and marginalized businesses like women, kids and the elderly could be negatively impacted thru full-size malnutrition.

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