**IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE AND ARID LANDS OF PAKISTAN WITH SPECIAL EMPHESIS ON SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES.**

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**ABSTRACT**

The water scarcity in Pakistan is seriously affecting the climate and environmental changes in all four provinces along with Kashmir area and other parts like Gilgit Baltistan etc.Recently the government of Pakistan has taken a serious notice of water shortage and has announced the construction of DIAMIR –BHASHA DAM .Because low rainfall for last 3-5 years the agriculture is badly affected the stability of economy, agriculture is the backbone of Pakistani economics.

The desert area receives rain which supports the survival of the people living there in different areasof all four provinces, the water shortage has very rigorous impact on the climate of whole country, the temperature is raised, plantation is diminishing day by day and hundreds of newly born children are dying in local hospitals / maternity homes.

Recent tension created on western (Afghanistan) and eastern (India) borders has resulted a demographic resettlement by Afghani people at one side and the construction of KISHAN-GANGA DAM on Indian side has stopped the Himmaliyan waters to come to Pakistan.

The crop production is badly affected and has been late at leat for three months instead of March-April, now the water is provided in late June-July, because rice and wheet crops are coming late in local and international market, Pakistan bears about a US $100 billion loss every year according to undocumented estimates.

The land degradation is increasing because of low or no rainfall, water logging & salinity, deforestation and increasing demographic pressures to urban areas the environment has is also greatly affected. The Lahore, the capital city of Punjab province Pakistan has become the pollution capital of the country, in winter seasons there remains a light to heavy fog from December-January every year it seems that this has become permanent climate feature, the situation is neglected to take environmental measures. On the other side largest populated city of Pakistan (KARACHI) has become stagnant fan of municipal waste billions of tons of solid waste has been deposited in the corner sides of draining channels, it is considered the political tension between city government and provincial government also federal government is blamed for not paying attention and granting a due package for environmental protection of the mega cities and rest of Pakistan. Very few amount is allocated for environmental protection of the country which is a major cause of deteriorating climate changes. Thar desert of Sindh province Pakistan is rapidly affected by the low rain or no rain activity, scarcity of ground water resources and low vegetation in around 600-700 sq km of the region cause mass level migration of people to adjoining barrage areas and killing of animals and inhabitants of the desert area and mighty NAGAR PARKAR igneous complex the worlds oldest igneous rocks divided between Pakistan and India.

Key words: Climate change, Water resources, Social / Environmental issues, Arid & Agriculture lands.

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