

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON FOREIGN POLICY OF SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract

The influence of climate change is physical through every place of the globe, particularly in South Asia. Life-threatening weather happenings and rising sea levels clearly highpoint the serious need to statement this demanding issue, as it attitudes a significant threat to humankind's survival on Earth. South Asian nations, for the most part Pakistan, find themselves at the front of this conflict against climate change, with sweeping implications on many fronts. Climate change upsets not only the surroundings but also foreign policy dynamic forces, as poor states fight to navigate its complex challenges. The harmful gases, pollution in air, and the glaciers melting of are all contributing to global high temperature disparities, mostly driven by human activity. In Pakistan, the influence of climate change is baldly evident. Growing temperatures, melting glaciers, rough rain patterns, air effluence, and punishing weather events are reformatting the nation's land. These changes are troublemaking farming, water dearth, trade, health, and international coalitions, thus influencing the country's foreign policy decisions. the economic aftermaths are severe, predominantly in Pakistan, where agriculture forms the backbone of the expensive, engaging a important portion of the workforce. The melting of glaciers, a decisive water source, has led to land dreadful conditions and flooding, impairing the situation. South Asian countries, comprising Pakistan, are on the front lines of climate change, lacking fast action to mitigate its impact. Worldwide cooperation, political efforts, and engagement in regional promises are crucial in addressing this global challenge. Through cooperative creativities, policy development, and public awareness campaigns, South Asian countries can work towards a supportable forthcoming amidst the complications of environment change. To hold climate change efficiently, it is authoritative to include climate aspects into foreign policy development, spend in climate international relations capacity building, and raise regional cooperation. By placing climate rigidity and sustainability, Asian nations can navigate the difficult affiliation between environmental challenges and insightful responses, stonework the way for a more secure and wealthy future for generations to come.

Keywords: Climate change, south Asian countries, foreign policy, comparative analysis, implications.

INTRODUCTION

The climate change and its implications can now be felt on every sub-continent on earth surface. due to extreme weather events and rising sea levels there is no doubt that the climate change is a harmful issue that needs to be addressed. The survival of humanity on Earth planet is in danger due to climate change. Climate change most

valuable issues and facing worldwide today, mostly for South Asian nations. Climate change is the most harmful and dangerous issue facing Pakistan and South Asian nation states. Climate change has an impact on poor countries' foreign policy as well. Climate change is a huge threat to the entire planet and all human being life. It has already had farreaching and unavoidable global consequences. climate change refers to long-time period changes in temperature and weather patterns. And if weather and temperature variations occur naturally, human activity has been the dominant cause of climate change. The burning of multiple dangerous gases, air pollution, harsh weather, floods, and glacier melting are all contributing to global temperature variations. Climate changes comes mostly by man-made and sometimes natural in south Asian countries. Pakistan is located in an area that is becoming growing dependent on climate change. Rising temperatures, melting glaciers, irregular rain patterns, harsh weather, air pollution, locust outbreaks, violent heatwaves, and flooding are all results of Pakistan's changing climate. Many governmental policies, agriculture, water scarcity, trade and commercial links, health issues, and international adaption alliances are being disrupted by climate change, which is having a huge influence on the nation.

Climate change is having a global impact on biodiversity, health issue, soft water, the economy, and agriculture. The increase in ratio of global air, high and low temperatures of ocean has resulted in widespread melting in snow, ice cover and rising sea levels are the factors which have mostly impacting the earth planet. South Asian emerging countries, especially Pakistan, are particularly vulnerable. Pakistan's economic system is suffering, mostly to the country's reliance on agriculture, which employs more than 65% of the workforce. The country's foreign policy is therefore impacted by climate change. Climate change provides a direct threat to the nation's common populous, affecting trade and economic ties, agriculture, water scarcity, medical issues, and worldwide adaption alliances. Furthermore, Pakistan is battling with concerns that are interconnected, such as heatwaves, melting glaciers, and rising sea levels. In Pakistan, seven to fourteen billion dollars are required each year to combat the detrimental effects of climate change. Glaciers, the country's principal supply of water, have a direct influence on river flow in Pakistan. As a result of rising temperatures, Pakistan's glaciers in the country's north are rapidly melting. The unusual break down has resulted in land degradation and flooding. If glaciers melt, in this context, the discussion focuses on the numerous ways that climate change affects the foreign policy processes of South Asian countries. It covers issues including managing transboundary waterways, the socioeconomic consequences of climate-related migration, the pursuit of sustainable energy sources, and group participation in international climate agreements. Temperature estimates for South Asia for the twenty-third century indicate a considerable acceleration of warming over recent years. The expected implications of climate change in several locations of South Asia are described. Planning for sustainable development in the area needs to incorporate effective strategies for climate change adaptation because the rural poor, particularly those living in marginal areas, have little ability to cope. This process could be aided by increased knowledge of the effects, weaknesses and and adaptive strategies for dealing with climate change. To navigate a future defined by environmental upheavals and cooperate to lessen the effects that cut across geopolitical lines, these countries must understand the complex relationship between climate change and foreign policy. We can gain a better understanding of the difficult connections between environmental and foreign policy sustainability responses by studying the responses of South Asian countries. Regional collaboration, international diplomatic involvement, and the issues that these countries confront as a result of climate change are all discussed South Asian countries are making alliances, implementing laws, and creating policies to fight climate change, keep their own interests, and promote global initiatives to create a sustainable future. This research aims to shed light on these initiatives.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The impact of climate change is one of the main issue facing humanity in the future prospect. Therefore, it takes time to investigate the particular topic. The researcher chose this topic for study because, despite being a climate change issue and its impact on foreign policies of south Asian countries is more severely affected. This may aid in understanding the nature of the climate changing issue. An attempt to define climate change and its implication is the focus of the present research project, Climate Change and Its Impact on foreign policy of south Asian countries. how it is impacting south Asian nations and what steps can we take to prevent this natural calamity? Most important topic of climate change has been considerable. However, comparison climate change, Pakistan with south Asian countries, there is a knowledge vacuum or dearth of research on the specific topic. The effects of climate change in Pakistan are described in the 2017 "Climate change profile of Pakistan" report, which was released by the Asian Development Bank. regarding the effects of climate change on Pakistan's various fields are provided in this paper. in this study, Pakistan has seen numerous natural disasters, such as floods, cyclones, droughts, and high temperatures. The Islamic public state of Pakistan is most impacted by climate change glob, through finding this research. This research paper describes the function of climate change events in south Asian countries and the likelihood of climate change in

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Pakistan, and policies of government about this hazard, but it doesn't go into enough detail about how important it is for the general public to responding toward this serious threat to mitigate the impact of climate change. In their journal article "impact of Climate change on foreign policy of south Asian countries: A threat to the Economic Growth of south Asian countries," Nadeem Karma and Abdul Hamid provide a thorough analysis of the effects of climate change on state of south Asian nation Pakistan's economy. Economic system of Pakistan is being affected by climate change. and the south Asian country's agricultural, industries are particularly hard hit. Many crops are producing less as a result of the average climate change temperature increase, and if climate change persists, Pakistan's economy may suffer significantly in the years to come.

The influence of climate change on human society and its causes were not addressed by the researchers, who focused exclusively on Pakistan's economics. *International Research Paper Journals: Humanities and Social Sciences*, content 01, Issue 02, July–Dec 2022 23 Changes in climate. In their article titled "The Impact of Climate Change on Major Agricultural Crops: Evidence from Pakistan discuss the effects of climate change on various Pakistani crops. Their efforts to determine how climate change is affecting crops are commendable. The paper claims that increased temperatures and precipitation are bad for crops. When temperatures are high and rainfall patterns are erratic, crop yield is lower than when weather conditions are typical. The production of crops is being impacted by climate change. Their main focus was Pakistan and they worked on only two indicators, temperature and precipitation. They neglected the others important aspect of climate change. But this study is aimed to fulfil this gap of knowledge. According to an PhD thesis "Climate change Awareness and Adoption by Local planning in Punjab, Pakistan", talked about climate change and argued that due to the rapid increase in the temperature, glaciers are melting down rapidly and causing severe floods. According to him if the increase in temperature continues, the Glaciers will melt rapidly and after some time it will result in a severe shortage of fresh water and floods flowing and make disasters in country. According to the report of the Pakistan Metrological Department, " climate change in Pakistan" published in 2012. Climate change is affecting everything around us, i.e., biodiversity, health, glacier melting, water issue, agriculture, economy and also foreign policy of Pakistan affected but these changes are very clear in Pakistan as compared to the rest of the south Asian countries. Pakistan is a weak economy, suffering more from climate change and its implication. Due to climate change, South Asian countries are more affected nations. Due to the rise in climate change and lack of welfare to avoid climate change.

In this research paper I trying to fulfil this gap. Climate change is the most dangerous natural problem that the World is facing today. And south Asian countries is also affected due to climate changes and implication of climate change on foreign policies of south Asian nation. The evidence of this change is in front of all in the form of rising in temperature, rise in sea level, glacier melting an unusual pattern of rainfall, migration of wildlife, melting of glaciers, droughts, floods, water scarcity, health issues, cyclones, storms etc. All this is happening just due to the emission of carbon dioxide CO₂ and many other harmful gases in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases cause Green House effect in the atmosphere and increase the average temperature of the globe. This increase in temperature due to the contribution of mankind is causing many difficulties, not for only humanity but a whole living creature living on planet Earth. (Climate change 2009). According to (Reilly,1995) an increase in temperature will affect the developing countries more than the developed countries because most climate change: its impacts on Pakistan 24 developing countries are dependent on agriculture and if the temperature increases it will directly affect the growth of crops, resulting in food shortage and low income. According to Climate change: impact on Pakistan and proposed solutions", concluded that despite neglect able contribution of Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere as compared to the other developed countries, Pakistan is facing many climates change challenges. The economy, agriculture and more importantly the health of citizens are at risk due to this climate change. But the research paper has not detailed the pattern of climate change. According to the Pakistan economic survey 2019-20 Pakistan is including in the top ten most affected countries in the world by climate change in the previous 20 years. Pakistan needs 7 to 14 billion US dollars annually to counter this threat. This survey tells about climate change that it is affecting the economy of Pakistan on larger extent. This survey gives full details of the country's need to counter or lessen the effects of climate change but it doesn't throw light on the causes and Future aspects of climate change and impact on foreign policies of south Asian Countries' The researcher is trying to fulfil this gap. Climate change is the most dangerous natural problem that the World is facing today. And implication of climate change on foreign policies of south Asian countries.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The way that South Asian nations view foreign policy has changed dramatically as a result of the growing

impact of climate change on the global scene. The region's geopolitical conditions are dramatically changing as a result of the substantial effects of environmental changes. The pressing environmental challenges these nations face rising sea levels, extreme weather, resource scarcity, substantial effects on trade and economic ties, agriculture, water scarcity, health issues, and international alliances for adaptation are causing a shift in these nations' strategic priorities. Given the fact that we are all vulnerable to climate change, this study aims to determine the complex ways that South Asian countries manage diplomatic ties, regional cooperation, and international discussions. Due to the interconnection of environmental and geopolitical problems, an in-depth evaluation of the policy formulations, cooperative initiatives, and adaptive techniques utilized by South Asian states to mitigate and address the numerous issues brought on by climate change is required. This research aims to provide light on how South Asia's foreign policy is developing in light of climate change by exploring the intricate relationship between ecological challenges and diplomatic responses.

RESEARCHER AIM

The aim of this research is to find the solution of impact of climate change on foreign policy and compare it to south Asian countries' and try to point out all the issues which are being faced by foreign policy of south Asian countries.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

- To investigate the specific ways in which climate change in south Asia.
- To analyze the role of climate change influenced the foreign policy of south Asian countries.
- To determine competitive analysis of climate changes and its impact on foreign policies of

Pakistan with south Asian countries.

RESEARCH QUESTION

1. How we explore particular ways in which climate change occur in south Asian countries?
2. How has climate change influenced the foreign policy priorities of South Asian countries in recent years?
3. How we did comparative analysis of Pakistan with south Asian countries on climate changes and its impact on foreign policy?

SOURCE OF METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this study is based on qualitative form of research to describe and critically evaluate the factors that led towards Impact of climate change on foreign policy of south Asian countries here analytical, descriptive and explanative research methods are applied as well. This research explains about climate change and its impact on foreign policy of south Asian countries and make comparative analysis with Pakistan as well. This research article is based upon secondary sources data. e.g. Files, newspaper, articles, journals etc. various data sources are used to collect the data for this research. Such as foreign office websites articles, newspapers etc. a part of information included in this analysis we gathered through the point of view of various scholars from south Asian countries.

SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN SOUTH ASIA

Climate change is having a Specific way that impacted on global biodiversity, soft water, health issue, floods economy, and agriculture. The increase in ratio of climate change with specific aspect of climate change in south Asia like global air, high and low temperatures of ocean has resulted in widespread melting in snow, ice cover, extreme weather events and rising sea levels are the factors which have mostly impacting the earth planet South Asian emerging countries, are vulnerable. South Asian countries economic system is suffering, mostly country's reliance on agriculture, which employs more than 65% of the workforce. The country's foreign policy is therefore impacted by climate change. Climate change provides a direct threat to the south Asian nation's common populous, affecting trade and economic ties, agriculture, water scarcity, medical issues, and worldwide adaption alliances. Furthermore, Pakistan is battling with concerns that are interconnected, such as heatwaves, melting glaciers, and rising sea levels.

Climate Change Policy is a landmark in the Climate Change response in south Asian states. The National Climate Change Policy comprehensively addresses all possible challenges of Climate Change adaptation and mitigation and sure to provide rock solid foundational framework for ensuing Climate Change Action Plans, Programs and Projects. In developing countries, in south Asian countries, climate change has a serious challenge to social, economic development, and environmental situation, and lead to migration within and across national borders. The effects of global climate change in Pakistan are already evident in the form of growing frequency of droughts, flooding, increasingly erratic high temperature weather behavior, and changes in agricultural patterns, reduction in fresh water supply and the loss of biodiversity. The more immediate and pressing task for the country is to prepare itself for adaptation to climate change.

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CLIMATE CHANGE AFFECTS THE FOREIGN POLICY OF SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES

The way that South Asian nations view foreign policy has changed dramatically as a result of the growing impact of climate change on the global scene. Climate change is the most dangerous natural problem that the World is facing today. And south Asian countries is also affected due to climate changes and implication of climate change on foreign policies of south Asian nation. The evidence of this change is in front of all in the form of rising in temperature, rise in sea level, glacier melting an unusual pattern of rainfall, migration of wildlife, melting of glaciers, droughts, floods, water scarcity, health issues, cyclones, storms etc. All this is happening just due to the emission of carbon dioxide and many other harmful gases in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases cause Green House effect in the atmosphere and increase the average temperature of the globe. This increase in temperature due to the contribution of mankind is causing many difficulties, not for only humanity but a whole living creature living on planet Earth. South Asian nations' foreign policy goals are intricately linked to climate change, which influences their interactions, agreements, and cooperative efforts on regional and international fora. In order to successfully navigate this challenging terrain, there needs to be a determined effort made to solve common environmental issues and promote climate resilience. Ratio of sea level, extreme weather, flood, melting snow, droughts ratio graph given below.

Year	Bangladesh	India	Pakistan	Nepal	Sri Lanka
2000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3
	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	
	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	
	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	
	Bangladesh	India	Pakistan	Nepal	
2005	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.5
	Bangladesh	India	Pakistan	Nepal	
	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	
	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	
	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	
2010	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7
	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	
2015					0.9
Year					Sri Lanka
2020					1.1
Year					Sri Lanka
2000					0.1

2005	0.2 0.3
2010	
2015	0.4
2020	0.5

South Asian countries Investing in Climate Adaptation (in million USD) Data

Year	Sri Lanka				
2000	120				
2005	130				
2010	Bangladesh	India	Pakistan	Nepal	140
	100	200	150	50	
	110	220	160	60	
2015	120	240	170	70	150
	130	260	180	80	

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN WITH SELECTIVE SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES ON CLIMATE CHANGES

Analyzing the impact of climate change on the foreign policies of Pakistan and other selective South Asian countries involves considering both the domestic and international dimensions of climate-related challenges.

PAKISTAN

Pakistan faced life-threatening climate challenges due to changing precipitation patterns, economic sector and extreme water weather ,scarcity, affecting agriculture such as floods, droughts and heatwaves in summer, can impact on foreign policy through socio economic stability. This global issue can impact Pakistan's foreign policy, as water disputes with neighboring countries may arise. foreign policy of Pakistan might be influenced by the need for global support in handling and modifying the impacts of such events. Pakistan's efforts in climate change adaptation and modification could influence its stand-up in worldwide climate negotiations and partnerships. The complex connection between national climate challenges and foreign policy becomes apparent in Pakistan's context. This presents a diplomatic dimension to Pakistan's foreign policy, as discussions and contracts become vital for regional stability.

INDIA

An noticeable South Asian nation india threatens multifaceted due to climate change in Asian nation. in rainy season forms affect agriculture, a vital sector for India's economy. State of India promised with the global cooperation to address climate impacts on food security and food production. India and Pakistan faces linked to the harsh of glaciers which affecting river movements and water resources. Collaboration regarding mutual river sinks

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may shape India's regional tact. This situation of climate change impact on foreign policy of India. Additionally, akin to Pakistan, India faces with the values of melting glaciers in the Himalayas. Collaboration with neighboring south Asian countries on shared river sinks becomes essential, potentially influencing India's regional diplomacy. The organization of transboundary marine resources arises not only as a domestic concern but also as a crucial factor influencing national and diplomatic relations. response of India to climate change spreads beyond national borders, talk into its foreign policy approach.

BANGLADESH

Weakness of Bangladesh's due to sea-level rise and cyclones not only poses significant domestic challenges but also extremely influences its foreign policy. Bangladesh is actual week to sea-level upswing, foremost to concerns about supplanting. This domestic issue may prompt Bangladesh to pursue global support and collaboration on climate-induced relocation. The frequent occurrence of cyclones shapes Bangladesh's foreign policy agenda. The nation keenly seeks international businesses to boost its climate adaptation policies and improve its volume to respond effectively to these natural disasters.

MALDIVES

The Maldives, state containing of coastal coral islands, spot front of the impacts of climate change due to its weak spot to increasing sea levels. Maldives, faces existential threats from rising sea levels. Central aspect of Maldives' foreign policy is a Climate change. The Maldives challenges the straight penalties of changing climate shapes, established in the infringement of rising sea levels on its landmass. This recommendations ha profound for the Maldivian people, their cultural legacy, and the very existence of the nation itself. foreign policy is intricately woven with the urgent need to secure all countries cooperation and promise to justifying the impacts of climate, must focusing on the mitigation of rising sea levels. Maldives obliges as a collective act required to protection nations from the far-reaching penalties of climate change.

Nepal

Nepal's may entail requesting foreign assistance for measures related to sustainable water management and adaptation. Marine necessities are wedged by the sentimental of ice in the Himalayas, which has an effect on energy creation and gardening. is underlined the critical test of ice-cold melting in the Himalayas, significant threats to water properties, energy production and farming. The melting of Himalayas glaciers which is directly affects river flows, that can impact the reliability of water supply for agriculture, a cornerstone of Nepal's economy. This water scarcity not only puts at risk food security but also blocks energy production, as Nepal relies extensively on hydropower generation. Fluctuating river flows disrupt the consistent operation of hydropower plants, affecting energy output. in response to these challenges, Nepal's foreign policy is increasingly shaped by international cooperation on sustainable water management and adaptation measures.

SRI LANKA

In Sri Lanka Coastal weakness to sea-level rise and risky weather actions affects substructure and groups. Sri Lanka's foreign policy's cooperation for substructure growth and tragedy risk decline. with its extensive coastal areas, facades important challenges from the effects of climate change, In terms of sea-level rise and extreme weather events. The coastal regions directly affect critical infrastructure and communities, a strategic response embedded within the country's foreign policy. foreign policy of Sri Lanka's is same likely to place an increased focus on collaboration for catastrophe risk reduction and infrastructure development. Sri Lanka may vigorously seek collaboration with intercontinental partners to boost its efforts in building strong infrastructure and applying effective disaster risk reduction strategies. The diplomatic focus is in line with the nation's resolve the negative impacts of climate change on its citizens. Sri Lanka hopes to strengthen its own climate resilience as well as support larger regional and international efforts to address the complex issues brought on by climate change by giving collaboration in these areas top priority. political approach tourist attractions the meaning of global collaborations in tacking on the belongings of sea-level rise and climate changes proceedings on coastal communities and substructure, shiny the understanding that climate change is a public concern that requires collective response.

KEY CLIMATE CHANGE FACTORS AFFECTING SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES' FOREIGN POLICY

After comparison of south Asian countries, we identify Key Climate Change Factors which impact on foreign policy of south Asian Countries Climate change presents a shared challenge for South Asian countries, influencing both domestic vulnerabilities and foreign policy considerations. Pakistan, which grapples with water scarcity, impacting agriculture and potentially giving rise to disputes with respective neighboring nations states. The south Asian country's foreign policy is influenced by the need for international assistance in managing extreme

weather events which rezone climate change, such as heatwaves, droughts and floods. India, another prominent South Asian nation country, faces climate challenges in agriculture due to changing monsoon patterns. Like neighbor country Pakistan, India is affected by the melting of glaciers Himalayas, influencing river flows and water resources. This relation between climate change and foreign policy is noticeable as India engages in global cooperation to highlight the impacts on agriculture and food security. Bangladesh, highly vulnerable to sea-level rise, considers displacement and migration as significant domestic challenges with direct implications for foreign policy. Frequent cyclones shape the nation's diplomatic agenda, leading Bangladesh to seek international support for climate adaptation strategies and migration-related concerns. The being an island nation Maldives, faces threats from high rising sea levels, making climate change a central reason of its foreign policy.

The mostly need for global action to highlight sea-level rise emphasizes the Maldives' commitment to securing international cooperation. confronts the critical challenge of glacial retreat in the Himalayas of Nepal, impacting water resources, agriculture, and energy production. The country's foreign policy is increasingly shaped to seek international cooperation on sustainable water management. Sri Lanka, with extensive coastal areas, experiences challenges from sea-level rise and extreme weather events. The vulnerability of coastal regions influences Sri Lanka's foreign policy, prioritizing cooperation for infrastructure development and disaster risk reduction. Sri Lanka aims to contribute to broader global efforts in highlighted the challenges posed by climate change. the key similarities among South Asian countries lie in the intricate relation between domestic climate challenges and foreign policy considerations.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that climate change is the most serious and dangerous issue not only for Pakistan but for south Asian Countries Climate change poses a powerful threat to south Asian countries, with its impact. The area is especially exposed since it is experiencing severe weather and increasing sea levels, both of which have significant implications. Since climate change threatens human survival on Earth, it is definitely a serious and dangerous issue that needs to be tackled right away. Since South Asian countries Pakistan included are among those who are most impacted by climate change, it plays a crucial role when considering how they approach international relations. An under developing country like Pakistan, which is economy dependent on agriculture its is at more risk of climate change as compared to the developed countries. Climate change is disturbing agriculture which is affecting the economy of the country to a larger extent. Pakistan is in a region that is more sensitive to climate change. The increase in temperature, melting of glaciers, irregular behavior of rains, locust outbreak, severe heatwaves and flooding are the outcome of this climate change in Pakistan. As a result of climate change, flooding rise in temperature, rise in sea level, droughts, cyclones is hitting Pakistan back-to-back.

climate change are in dispute, affecting biodiversity, health, water resources, economy, and agriculture. South Asian countries, with their emerging economies, are especially vulnerable, and Pakistan, in particular, relies heavily on agriculture, employing over 65% of its workforce. climate change has impact on the economic system of country and its impact on foreign policy. climate change manifests through challenges like water scarcity, changing precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events, green house gasses. These domestic issues not only strain vital resources but also have diplomatic implications, potentially leading to water-related disputes with neighboring nations. foreign policy is influenced by the need for international assistance in managing the impacts of climate changing events. other South Asian countries share commonalities in facing climate-related challenges. Through Asian states collaboration, international diplomatic involvement, and addressing climate-related challenges, these countries can work towards mitigating the impacts of climate change and promoting a sustainable future.

Findings Climate changing threat's

This research work describe that climate change is now a universal threat felt on every mainland. It adressing the human survival on Earth is in risk due to climate change, which has far-reaching universal penalties. This finding highlights the resolution climate change as a risky issue that affects all south Asian countries.

VULNERABILITY OF SOUTH ASIAN

The work identifies South Asian nations, predominantly Pakistan, as being particularly weak due to the impacts of climate change. Features such as changing temperatures, melting snow, irregular patterns for rainfall, pollution in air, and these events pose substantial challenges to these countries, affecting multiple sectors including economy, agriculture, health, and water assets.

INFLUENCE ON FOREIGN POLICY

Climate change expressively influences the foreign policy urgencies of South Asian states. Issues such as marine scarcity, ever-changing rainfall patterns, and risky climate events not only pressure vital revenues

domestically but also have political implications, possibly leading to disputes with close nations. As a result, worldwide support and support are crucial elements in dealing climate-related challenges.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Concluded a comparative analysis with other Asian states like Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, it is plain that climate change affects various features of foreign policy across the state. Every Asian nation faces exclusive challenges, such as water managing, agriculture, sealevel rise, and exciting weather events, shaping their political engagements and main concern.

ESSENTIAL FOR NATIONAL COOPERATION

Highlighted in this research the position of regional collaboration in handling climate change and its implications on south Asian countries foreign policy. It mentions advancing collaboration among Asian countries to develop workable solutions, mixing climate aspects into foreign policy improvement, and capitalizing in climate preference capacity building. awareness and arrangement are also meaningful for fostering a mutual response to climate change challenges.

RECOMMENDATION

Boost regional cooperation.

Include Climate Aspects in the Development of Foreign Policy.

To improve diplomatic cooperation in the mitigation of climate change.

Invest in Climate Diplomacy Capacity Building.

Facilitate Public Awareness and Engagement.

Diplomacy Capacity Building.



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