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Topic:

Periodic floods in Pakistan
hinders its development

Outline

A. Introduction

1. A nation must be capable of grappling with all sorts of catastrophes
2. Defining periodic floods
3. Thesis statement

B. Periodic Floods in Pakistan Hinders its Development

1. Increasing agricultural damage;
 - a. Flood of 2022
2. Decreasing trade and exports of the country;
 - a. In 2022, industrial production dropped by

22 %

3. Increasing poverty and unemployment;

a. In 2022, 9 million people were pushed into poverty.

4. Declining investor's confidence;

a. Milat Tractors Limited.

5. Perpetuating education crisis;

a. In 2010, 2700 schools were destroyed.

6. Hindering health sector's progress;

a. Hospitals and clinics are destroyed.

7. Diminishing tourism sector in Pakistan;

a. Sharp decline in the number of tourists in 2010 in Pakistan.

C. Approaches for Mitigating Flood Damage in Pakistan

1. Construction of dams and water reservoirs;

a. Diamer and Bhasha dams.

2. Upgrading Pakistan's meteorological department;

a. Modern technology.

3. Flood resilient infrastructure.

D. Conclusion

Essay

A nation must be capable of grappling with all sorts of catastrophes. In today's modern world only climate resilient nations and societies are progressing and achieving their goals. Periodic floods are refer to those floods which occur again and again after a certain time. Periodic flood in Pakistan is a severe issue. Periodic floods in Pakistan increase agricultural damage which hinders Pakistan's development. In addition, trade and exports are also decreased by the periodic floods in the country. Similarly, extreme poverty and unemployment are further elevated which hampered the development of Pakistan. Declining investors' confidence is another repercussion of flood in Pakistan. Furthermore, perpetuation of education crisis is another aftermath of flood which hinders

Pakistan's progress. Periodic floods hinder progress of health sector in Pakistan. Moreover, floods in Pakistan diminish tourism sector as well. However, there are various lucrative approaches to mitigate floods damage in Pakistan. Construction of dams and water reservoirs is one of the consequential approach to mitigate floods damage in Pakistan. Additionally, upgrading Pakistan's meteorological department is another pathway to abate the damage of floods. Furthermore, flood resilient infrastructure is also a fruitful solution to confront flood damage in Pakistan. **This essay discusses that periodic floods in Pakistan hinder its development along with lucrative solutions to mitigate flood damage in the upcoming paragraphs.**

To start with, it is the increasing agricultural damage caused by floods which hinders Pakistan's

development. Increasing agricultural damage refers to the reduction of production in the agricultural sector.

Floods destroy ready-to-be harvested crops and make the land unfertile.

For instance, in 2022, floods destroyed over 9 million acres of crops which led to food shortage. So, if there is periodic flood, there will be an increase in agricultural damage. Hence, it is an increase in agricultural damage by floods which hinders Pakistan's development.

Similarly, decrease in trade and exports of Pakistan due to periodic floods hinder Pakistan's development.

Decline in trade and export means that a country's business with other countries goes down, it sells less and earn less. Floods affects the production of industrial goods which is directly proportional to export. For example, in 2022, World Bank reports depicted that industrial production dropped by

33% percent. So, if there is periodic floods there will be a sharp decline in trade and export. To sum up, it is the decrease in trade and export by floods which hampers Pakistan's progress.

In addition, it is the increase in poverty and unemployment caused by periodic flood that obstructs Pakistan's development. Poverty and unemployment mean not having enough money and job to fulfil basic needs. Periodic floods destroy farms, livestock, shops and all small businesses which exacerbates the economic condition of the society and leads to poverty and unemployment. To illustrate, in 2022, 9 million people were pushed into poverty due to floods. If there is flood there will be poverty and unemployment. In conclusion, it is poverty and unemployment caused by flood which slow down Pakistan's development.

Furthermore, the decline in

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investors' confidence due to periodic flood is another hindrance in the way of Pakistan's development. Decline in investors' confidence means that individuals prefer some other countries to invest rather than Pakistan. Investors' confidence fall due to unpredictable environment. Periodic floods make Pakistan a high-risk investment destination. As an illustration, after 2010 floods Pakistan faced a huge decline in international investment. So, if there is decline in investors' confidence to invest in Pakistan there will be no progress. To conclude, it is the fall in investors' confidence caused by flood which stops Pakistan's development.

Moreover, perpetuation of education crisis by periodic flood is another obstacle which impede Pakistan's development. Education crisis means individuals deprived of basic human right. Floods destroy and damage schools specially in rural areas. Some schools are also converted into shelters.

in flood time which disrupts education of students. For instance, 27000 schools were damaged by flood in 2022. So, if there is flood there will be education crisis. Hence, periodic floods cause perpetuation of education crisis which is the main obstacle in the way of Pakistan's development.

Along with education crisis, health crisis is another repercussion of floods which hinders Pakistan's development. Health crisis refers to lack of health facilities which encompasses hospitals, medicines and medical equipments. Floods destroy hospitals and clinics and spread various diseases. Poor health slows down human development and reducing future economic prosperity.

So, if there is periodic flood there will be health crisis. In conclusion, it is the health crisis caused by floods which hampers Pakistan's development.

Moving forward, It is the

diminution in the tourism sector caused by periodic floods that hinders Pakistan's progress. Diminution in the tourism sector means a rapid and sharp decline in the number of tourist. Floods destroy roads, railways and bridges making it difficult for tourist to visit a tourist spot. For example, after 2010 floods a huge decline was seen in the number of tourists in northern areas of Pakistan. If there is periodic floods there will be decline in the number of tourists. To sum up, it decrease in tourism sector due to flood which stops Pakistan's progress.

However, construction of dams and water reservoirs is one of the lucrative approaches to mitigate the damage caused by floods in Pakistan. Construction dams and reservoir means huge water storage should be constructed to store water. Dams help to store excess rain water and snowmelt reducing the volume of flood

water flowing into rivers. For example, Diamer and Basha dams which can store the excess rain water and prevent floods. So, if there is dams there will be no damage. Hence, it is the construction of dams that can ~~be~~ annihilate the damage of floods which is the main hindrance in the development of Pakistan.

Similarly, upgrading Pakistan's meteorological department is another solution to prevent the damage of floods. Upgrading meteorological department means modern equipments and weather forecasting satellite should be provided to the meteorological department.

For instance, American technology, which predicts accurate weather.

So, if there is an upgrade meteorological department there will be no serious and huge damage caused by flood. To conclude, it is the upgradation of meteorological department

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that can prevent the damage of periodic floods which is the main hindrance in the development of Pakistan.

Lastly, resilient infrastructure is also an important solution to abate the damage caused by periodic floods. Resilient infrastructure means strong and climate friendly infrastructure which can bear floods. Climate resilient buildings abate the damage caused by floods. For example, houses in Ziarat district are built in accordance with climate, these houses are resilient and strong. So, if there is resilient infrastructure there will be no damage due to flood. To sum up, it is the resilient infrastructure that can decrease the damage due to floods which hinders Pakistan's progress and development.

To sum up, this essay has discussed periodic floods in

Pakistan hinders its development along with some solutions. Periodic floods is a serious issue which has made it difficult for Pakistan to progress. Perpetuation of education crisis is the main hindrance in the development of Pakistan caused by periodic flood. Similarly, health sector crisis is another obstacle in the development of Pakistan which is the repercussion of floods. Furthermore, Decline in tourism sector is another obstacle which prevent Pakistan's progress. Moreover, Pakistan can address this problem by the construction of dams and upgrading Pakistan's meteorological department.