

DATE: ___/___/___

DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN

PAKISTAN : CHALLENGES AND

Way Forward.

OUTLINE:-

I. Introduction

1. Hook
2. Background Informations
3. Thesis Statement

II. What is the Disaster Management in Pakistan

III. Challenges of Disaster Management in Pakistan

1. Political challenges of Disaster Management in Pak.

- A. frequent changes in government
- B. Rivalry among political parties

2. Economic challenges of Disaster Management in Pak.

- A. Unclear Economic policies
- B. Economically weak country

3. Technological challenges of Disaster Management in Pakistan

A. Technologically backwardness and illiterate.

B. Inaccessibility of Advance Technology

4. Legal Challenges of Disaster Management in Pakistan

A. Ineffective Laws

B. low penalties, fines and punishments.

IV Way forwards of Disaster Management in Pakistan

1. Political way forwards of disaster management in Pakistan

A. Stabilizing government

B. Prioritising public Interest

2. Economic way forwards of disaster management in Pakistan

A. Implementing and stabilizing economic policies

B. Protecting people living in highly affected regions.

3. Technological way forwards of disaster management in Pakistan

A. Focusing on technological education and skills

B. Collaborating with international bodies and countries.

4. legal way forwards of disaster management in Pakistan

- A. Implementing effective laws
- B. Ensuring strict fines, penalties and punishments.

II. Conclusion

————— x x x —————

Pakistan is one of those countries that has been facing serious severe implications in the realm of disaster management. After the industrial revolution in the late 17th and start of 18th Century, human interference in the natural setting of environment increased. Owing to that, the process of urbanisation, and deforestation further increased. It was the incident of the Great London Smog in 1872, that caused thousands of deaths and city was covered with smog. At that time, people started questioning on the preparedness of the state on the disaster management. Same was the case with Pakistan, there was rapid development in the late 1980s and early 2000s. When Earthquake occurred in the northern area, hundreds of deaths were reported. 2010 floods almost covered half of the Pakistan causing

millions of loss. Yet, government did not learn any lesson from past catastrophic. 2022 and 2021 floods currently creates quarter mark on the government institutions towards their preparedness to tackle disasters. The challenges flawlessness by the state to grapple any disaster is neither a new problem nor a old one, but its intensity in the recent time is aggravated. Therefore, this essay will underscore what is the disaster management mechanism in Pakistan. Moving on, it will highlight challenges of disaster management and lastly, it will shed some light on way forward and pragmatic controlling measures of disaster management in Pakistan.

Disaster management in Pakistan means, a country's ability to control any kind of disasters. Pakistan is a country that has faced multiple disaster including floods, earthquakes, droughts, avalanches^{and} and cloudburst and hailstorm. Unfortunately, there was no any state's preparedness to even mitigate the disaster risks so that less loss of lives could have occurred. There are multiple reason ~~there~~ why state institutions are faced to control the disaster management.

DATE: ___/___/___

Some of them are political unwillingness, and government's inability to forecast unforeseen challenges.

To begin with, frequent changes in government is one of the most cogent and convincing factor of political challenges of disaster management in Pakistan. Only 40 countable governments have completed their tenure from the inception of Pakistan in 1947. The musical chair game between Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto, where within eight (8) years four government changed in 1990s. Moreover, passing no vote of confidence against Imran Khan also led to half completion of his tenure. After each successive government, new government nullified all policies and procedures. Owing to that disaster management in Pakistan was never implemented in true spirit.

With that being said, rivalry among political parties is another reason for ineffective disaster management in Pakistan. When government one political party comes in the power it tries to pressurized the opposition by filing fabricated cases against each other. For example from

2018 to 2021, Imran Khan's parties imposed cases against PPP's and PML-N's leaders and workers. In one of those cases, PML-N's leader Nawaz Sharif was verdicted an incompetent leader due to corruption allegations. However, after Imran Khan ousted, a series of cases were filed against him, due to which he is still behind the bars. Such rivalry among political parties to ~~eliminate~~ eliminate one another from political arena is the reason due to which Pakistan faces challenges in disaster management.

Economic challenges also play a significant role in disaster management. Unclear and vague economic policies widen the trust gap among people, investors and government. When a country's economic is weak, invest reluctant to invest in the country. When there is no investment, there would be no tax revenue collection by the state. Thus at the end, government would not have enough amount that can be spend on disaster management. In 2023, interest rate was around (22%) twenty-two percent. It was highest rate in the South Asia. It is because of investor did not take loan

DATE: ___/___/___

from banks and the cycle of investment got break. leading to no tax and no spending on disaster management initiatives.

Pakistan being a economically weak country is also responsible towards paying less focus on disaster management. Pakistan's exports, remittance and foreign direct investment remains lowest in the South Asia. Carry on the top is International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan that is ~~ext~~ increasing rapidly every passing year. When half of country's revenue is spend on interest ~~payment~~ ~~payment of loans~~. Then how a country could spend on disaster management. In comparison to that, India and Bangladesh are economically strong countries, they do not have such ~~interest~~ loan repayment liability due to which they have spend millions in disaster management. Such as India has constructed dams called Krishnaganga to stop floods. So are the reason why ~~there~~ Pakistan is encountering challenges in disaster management.

Technological challenges of disaster management in Pakistan is ~~the~~ to some extent is also responsible due to which a country has not paid any heed towards ~~disaster~~ ~~hed~~

DATE — / — / —
management. Pakistan is ~~the~~ technological
backward country. Technological is essential
of the current times to ~~reach~~ any upcoming
disaster properly. For instance, if Pakistan had
used technological to predict the ~~severe~~
severity of cloudburst, then the losses
would have been minimised in the Swat
Buner cloudburst, where ~~millions~~ ^{hundreds} of people
lost their lives and millions of hectares
lost occurred. With the help of technology,
those people could ~~have~~ ^{be} ~~evacuated~~.

In addition to this, there is
inaccessibility of Advanced technology to
predict and mitigate disaster management.
Pakistan does not have cutting-edge technology
that could forecast cloudburst, floods,
hailstorm, and droughts and famine. If Pakistan
had ~~advanced~~ AI-models, then the risk
of hailstorm that occurred last year could
be reduced. In comparison to that, Bangladesh
has advanced-technology and that country
navigate their people accordingly, this
way loss is minimised.

do not pass comments yor essay in excess please

Previous paragraphs shed light on
the challenges, now proceeding paragraphs
would highlight the pragmatic way outs for

DATE ___/___/___

disaster management in Pakistan.

Firstly, Pakistan needs to have stable government that can manage disaster effectively. A stable government will ensure that policies are effectively and timely implemented. Political way forwards of disaster management in Pakistan can be ~~not~~ stable government. It was China, ~~that was~~ below Pakistan in 1970s. ~~Chinese~~ Chinese delegation visit Pakistan to evaluate Pakistani plan as at that ~~at~~ time Pakistan ^{was} performing exceptionally well. Now, Pakistan needs to visit China to discuss stable policies with China as currently China is contributing ~~big~~ more in the global market share. ~~If~~ ~~the~~ government is stable, so its policies will be stable, then surely Pakistan would manage disasters effectively.

Furthermore, Political parties must prioritize public interest over personal interest. ~~If~~ ~~the~~ government institutions use government assets like helicopter to rescue the people, then it would be much better to manage the disaster. Just like, if helicopter would have used to rescue the people in Sindh where people lost their lives standing on the flooded water would have ~~been~~ saved by helicopter.

political parties need to put their interest at a side, and use Boreaz's Incentive Support Program (BISP) to provide funds to the flood-affected peoples of 2025.

Economic way forwards of disaster management in Pakistan can be solved through implementing and stabilizing economic policies. State stabilize interest rates, reduce dependence on IMF loans and other foreign aid, introduce identify new ways to widen the tax base, including agriculture and real estate in so that economy can perform well and a higher tax is collected that could be spend on disaster management.

In addition to this, government to needs to protect the people residing in the vulnerable area and regions. It is because of their livestock, that cost millions, is also with them, the agricultural fertile land can be protected to ensure there is no disturbances in food supply chain. Thailand has created multiple canal system to divert flood waters and protected villagers and their fertile land. Same should be done by Pakistan.

DATE ___/___/___

Third way out of disaster management in Pakistan is technological. Pakistan's government needs to focus on technological education and skills. Advanced technological courses, AI model and Algorithm must be introduced in the syllabus. Learning of ~~any~~ soft skills must be compulsory in the educational institutions. When youth is educated, they can create models themselves to predict it and and track down ways to mitigate disaster management.

A part from this, Pakistan needs to collaborate with international bodies like United Nations and countries like United Kingdom (UK). Pakistan can sign Memorandum of Association (MOA) to guide and provide help to Pakistan at the times of disasters, Also just like Pakistan - Saudi Arabia Defence Pact. Moreover, guidelines must and data must be shared with friendly countries to guide Pakistan at the times of floods, glacier melting, famines and cyclones.

Lastly, legal way forwards of disaster management in Pakistan are various but Pakistan needs to implement effective

laws high fines, penalties and punishment must be imposed against the violators. Law such as Environmental and Protection department along with National Disaster group need to work together to reduce environment loss. By removing people who are living in the banks of rivers and canals. Hotels that are built in riverside must be abolished. If owners are not doing so then, high strict action might be taken towards them.

To cap it all, Pakistan is a country that has been affected badly from every natural disaster. It is high need of time to take strict actions to mitigate such disasters. If pragmatic approaches and controlling measures are not taken on the time, then such disaster will continue to prevail, and as Pakistan's economy will further deteriorate, more lives will be lost and there is possibility of losing hundred of millions of amount. Country is already grappled with countless problems but natural disaster management must be addressed at first. It is because, forty percent (40%)

DATE ___/___/___

of ~~poor~~ population in Pakistan region
live under poverty line. If stringent actions
are not taken, then this ~~poor~~ number will
increase ~~that~~ will ultimately make
national progress slow. Pakistan needs to
have faith for the better prosperity of
a country. There is a silver lining in
every cloud.