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Topic: Floods in Pakistan
Wrath of Nature
or Mismanagement
of the Government

Outline:

A. Introduction

1. General statement:
Tourists lost lives
in Swat river due
to government's
mismanagement
2. What does it mean
by floods?
3. Thesis statement:
The floods have
reached ~~at~~ their apex
due to mismanagement
of the government

B. History of Floods in Pakistan

1. Pakistan has witnessed
numerous floods since
its inception
2. The detrimental floods
of 2010, 2022 and
2025 depict Pakistan
vulnerability to floods

C. How Government's Mismanagement Results in Recurring Floods

1. Escalating deforestation;
a. Forests area has
reduced to 3 to 4
percent from 40
percent

1. Government has failed to penalize timber mafia

2. Failure to construct dams;

a. Pakistan has capacity to build 750 small dams

b. Persistence of Kalabagh dam dispute

3. Politicization of flood relief;

a. Government's greed to maintain its popularity

b. Government is little interested in making robust disaster management

4. Ineptitude of resolving water dispute;

a. India violates the provision of Indus Water Treaty

b. Pakistan's failure to apprise international organizations

5. Reactive response;

a. Lack of early warning system

b. No training to equip individuals for upcoming disasters

6. Unable to prevent construction on floodplains;

a. There appears maximum construction in Sindh and Punjab

b. Government acts in collusion with landgrabbers in this regard

7. Floods least prioritized;

a. Disasters find little grant in budgets

b. Floods kept away from main development agenda

8. Fragile institutional integration;

a. No focus on human development for combating disasters

b. Concerned departments work in isolation from each other

D. Counterperspective: Floods occur due to rampant glacier meltings and monsoon rains.

Rebuttal: Developed and robust governments have regulated natural drivers of floods.

E. Conclusion

Proves government mismanagement as the chief culprit in this regard.

ESSAY

A man and multiple members of his family were stranded in Sawat river. They were occupied by the water of flood. Despite their constant demand for assistance, there did not appear any timely rescue. Unfortunately, they were washed away by the flood. This unfortunate event categorically depicts that floods prevail more due to the negligence of the government. Floods mean the additional flow of water beyond its normal limit. There exists numerous factors behind floods. However, the mismanagement of the government is undeniable. This phenomenon has reached an unprecedented level after getting coupled with the government's mismanagement. Government remains reactive in its approach to combat floods. It has failed to

equip the country with
countless dams which act
as irritants to flood.
Similarly, it manipulates
floods for political
gains. However, some people
blame the wrath of
nature for recurring
floods. They argue that
floods occur in every
country due to the
wrath of the nature.
They liberate the government
from guilt by citing
melting glaciers and
monsoon rainfalls as the
drivers of flood. Nonetheless,
their assertions are
distant from reality.
There are harmful
countries which witness
floods. Floods occur solely
in one-third countries
of the world. Developed
nations and robust
governments are unaware
about floods. Hence, this
essay will emphasize on
how mismanagements of
the government contribute
in recurring floods.

Pakistan has been
facing floods since
its inception. It has
confronted dozens of

floods during these years. The number revolves around 26 flood events. However, the floods of 2010, 2022 and 2025 were perilous. It brought huge loss in multiple domains. Agriculture, livelihoods, livestock and economy witnessed their worse time owing to these floods.

The major cause of recurring floods is inordinate deforestation along rivers. Deforestation means the erosion of trees. Human's greed and needs have provided impetus to this menace. The root of the trees assists in absorbing excessive water by preventing soil erosion. When these roots are removed from its base, there occurs little absorption of additional water. Ultimately, the absence of roots leads to flooding. Thus, the government has failed to caught the longgraben involved in eroding trees for their profit.

Besides deforestation control, the government has failed to construct dams. Dams are the water storage bodies. Dams play vital role in minimizing floods. Ironically, there exists minimum dams in Pakistan. Likewise, the government does not have the sincere will to equip the country with dams. Pakistan have the capacity to build 750 small dams. The existing dams are very scarce in number. The absence of dams makes the floods a worrisome factor. Therefore, the government's failure to make dams has resulted in floods.

In addition, the government manipulates the floods for its political scoring. Political scoring means to win the credit on the name of the relief. Floods assist the governments to play with the

sentiments of people on the justification of relief. It shifts the attention of the people from government's performance. Similarly, governments try their best to politicize the matter. In this pursuance of earning credit, governments are reluctant to revamp disaster management authorities. Robust disaster management would obstruct their way of exploiting and earning praise. Therefore, the greed of obtaining appreciation on the name of relief has weakened the will of the government to eradicate floods.

Moreover, the government has failed to stop the weaponization of water. Weaponization of water means using water as a tool of war. This menace exists between Pakistan and India. India hails Pakistan's water as a upper riparian. Similarly, it unleashes the water during monsoons to cause floods in Pakistan.

Pakistan has suffered many times due to India's violation of Indus Water Treaty (IWT). Although at constant violation from India's hand, Pakistan has failed to raise this matter on international forums. These forums have the potential and authority to stick India with the provisions of Indus Water Treaty. However, Pakistan's negligence in highlighting this matter internationally has brought ample floods in country.

Furthermore, there is always existence of reactive response from government's side. Reactive response means measures after the disaster rather than pre measures. These reactive responses have added fuel to the fire. Government gets alert when the floods cause maximum damage. It comes into action after the disaster. There is no benefit of rescuing people after bearing costs.

any integrated mechanism
at their hands to
handle the floods.
Similarly, they have
failed to train
the people for confronting
disasters. This lack
of collaboration has
confronted Pakistan with
recurring floods. Hence,
the government's failure
in building integration
among its institutions has
attracted floods.

Likewise, the government
has failed to prevent
construction of floodplains.
Floodplains mean the
course or passage
of water. There appears
maximum construction on
these plains now. The
construction has reached
its apex. Landgrabbers have
~~and~~ ~~the~~ turned the
forests into housing
schemes with the
patronage of the government.
The unprecedented construction
in Sind and Punjab
testify this fact.
Similarly, this infrastructure
prevents the natural
and normal flow
of water. When water

confronts any obstacle in its passage, it converts and turns into floods exceeding its normal limit. Hence, the government's collusion with the land mafias increases floods in the country.

Last but not least, disasters do not seem to be the priority of the government. Priority of government means anything included in its developmental list. Government keeps little fund for disasters in budget. Similarly, it does not incorporate disaster to its priority list. These lack of funds and mandatory tools from government's hand have escalated floods in Pakistan. Disaster management authorities always remain complaining on the presence of scarce resources. They are not genuinely empowered to meet their needs. Hence, lack of government's focus has strengthened floods in Pakistan.

People loss their livelihoods and livestock. These losses cannot be compensated by reactive efforts. The absence of proactive endeavours has ended in recurring disaster events. The government has failed to facilitate and prioritise the experts associated with the disaster management. These experts have abandoned the country to secure or attain the fruit of their potential in foreign world. Therefore, it would not be wrong to blame the government for reactive response pertaining disasters.

Additionally, the government has failed to create an appropriate local administration for combating floods. Local administration means bodies entrusted with the task of handling affairs of the cities. Fragile local governments are unable to remove the blockage of drains. These blocked drains result in flooding.

in cities. Cities reflect the picture of ponds due to blocked drains. Recently, this unfortunate scenario was witnessed in the cities of Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar. The ~~case~~ plight of Lyari is case in point. Entire Lyari was inundated by water due to the blockage of a major drain in area. Therefore, the government has failed to equip the local governments for controlling floods.

In addition, there exists no centralization and unanimity among the institutions of the government. Government's institutions mean the authorities empowered to manage the affairs of the state. Their lack of integrity has granted impetus to disaster like flood. The human development institution and disaster management institution are working in isolation. There does not exist

On the other hand, some people liberate government from this blame. They blame nature for recurring floods and disasters. They associate floods with rising heat and melting glaciers. Indeed, these factors have huge contribution in the occurrence of floods. However, there comes the mismanagement of the government to combat their aftermaths. The government has not constructed substantial dams for the storage of water resulting from melting glaciers. Every country of the world faces the hurdle of melting glacier. However, those countries have also taken appropriate and enough measures to confront its repercussions. Therefore, their assertions are outrightly distant from reality. The failure of the government remains the main culprit.

To sum up, it would be appropriate to blame the government for the massive floods instead of blaming the nature merely. Unlike, some people treat nature as a culprit in this regard. However, their stance do not hold ground in genuine context. The floods have assumed detrimental turn in Pakistan due to the mismanagements of the government. Government manipulates flood for the purpose of gaining credit and appreciation. Their seem minimum measures prior to disasters. The institutions of the government also lack coordination in managing and combating floods. Therefore, government stands to be the chief offender in this regard. However, anything can be fixed with persistent endeavours and grit. The floods are no different phenomena. Therefore, the government should contemplate on fixing this by realizing people's vulnerability.