

Floods in Pakistan and
ill preparedness of government.
- importance of disaster manage-
ment :

Introduction:

Pakistan is embracing a new flood season during monsoon spells. This flood hit a large swath of Pakistan. A great destruction level reveals the ill preparedness of government at various levels. Deaths of people, livestock, destruction of infrastructure, lack of food amid crisis are common during the ongoing flood season. Lack of early preparedness make this disaster more worst.

Disaster management policies and their implementations are inevitable now to manage disasters with limited resources.

Challenges in Pakistan during Floods - 2025

→ Major Causes:-

A number of seasons are there behind this extreme, destructive, and uncontrolled floods in 2025 in Pakistan.

Climate vulnerabilities:

Pakistan is vulnerable to climatic changes such as changing weather pattern, prolonged summer seasons, frequent cloud bursts, severe monsoon spells, and also extreme heat waves during length summers that are replacing the spring season.

Geographic location:

Pakistan is located at a strategic location of South Asia as a lower riparian country. Flow of rivers are from East to West direction.

India, that's why, enable to decide the control of flow of waters.

Similarly, in 2025 ongoing floods, water leave from Indian side causes Pakistan's rivers swelling and flooding.

Lack of Early preparedness:

Although NDMA alert the government

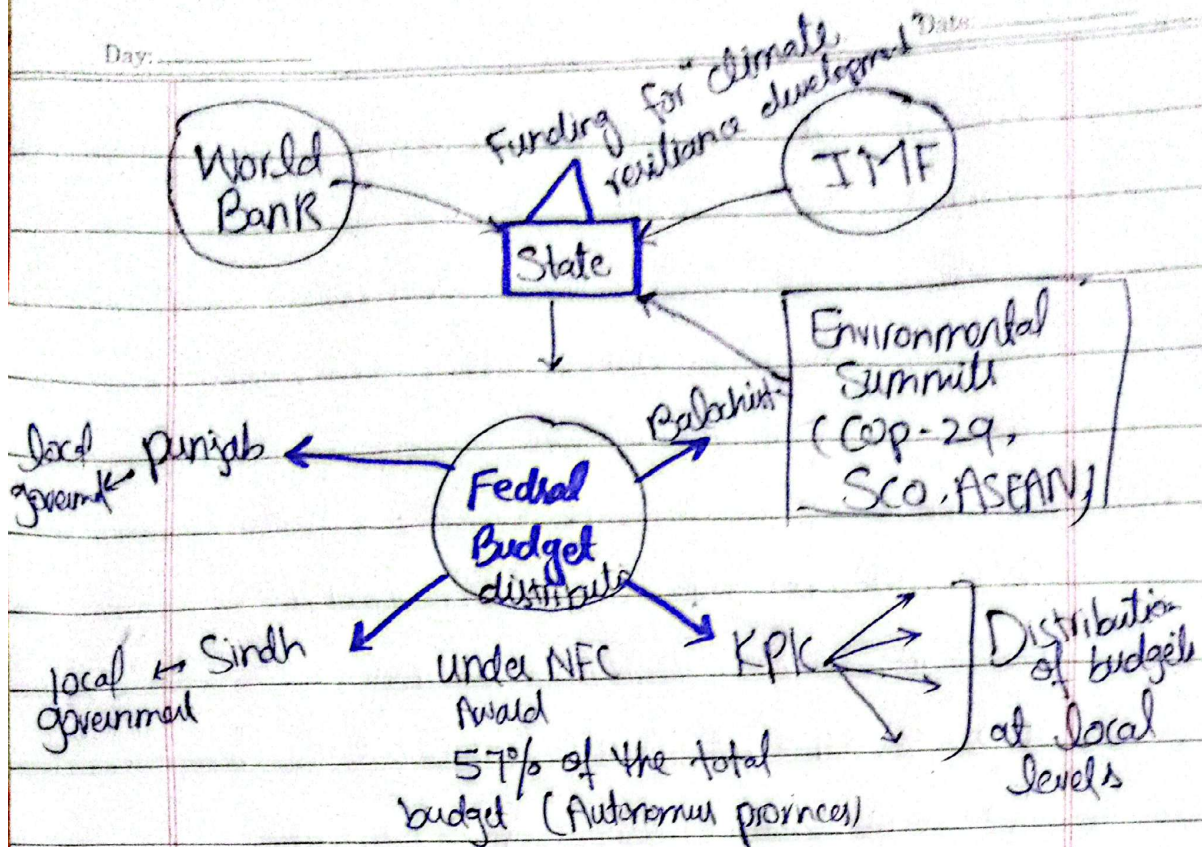
already for monsoon: Severity and warning from India to release high level water. But the government of Pakistan did not take an early steps: such as early preparedness to manage the disaster. Weak infrastructure, lack of early warning system, less awareness among people, no alternative routes as best path to evacuate during floods, supply of food not only for people but also for livestock, medicines shortage, camps to manage large population as temporary settlements are all challenges that need to address before monsoon season.

Lack of Resources:

Besides the government negligence, the government ^{also} should not take immediate steps to counter the effects by responding floods efficiently. This is because of lack of resources or inefficiently managing the available resources.

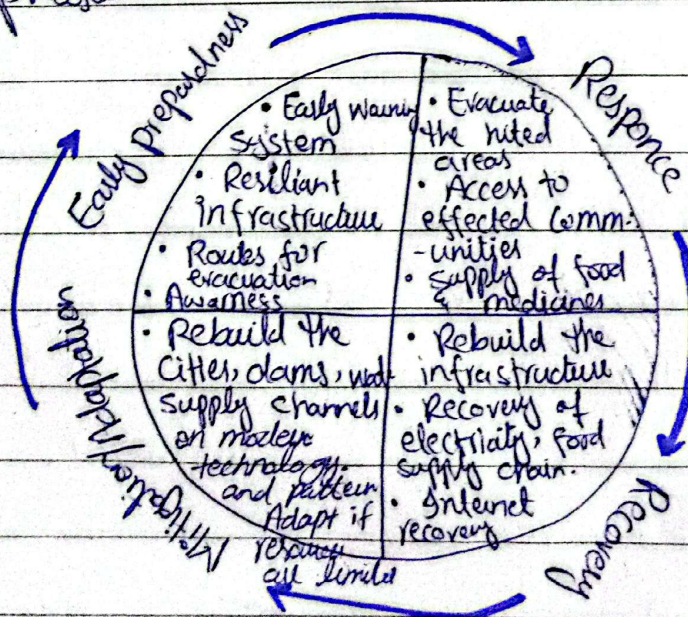
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Importance of Disaster management:

"Disaster management plan" is a Comprehensive strategy to manage any kind of disaster within different phases.



There are 4 phases of disaster management that are explained here with their respective importance.

①

Preparedness:

Early preparedness reduces the impact of disaster such as floods. Lack of pre-readiness reveals the negligence of any state. In this 1st phase, install early warning system especially in highly vulnerable areas.

Importance:

These warning systems having precise accurate information collected from the weather satellites systems. But there is need to train the people before how to respond when alarming systems give some signals. It will help to reduce life losses and livestock death rates. Pre-define the safest evacuation routes for people prior to floods destruction.

Resilient Infrastructure:

Resilient buildings having capacity

local
preventionlocal
government

to stand even at high flow rate of water in Pakistan. The most common regions that are hit by heavy floods are mostly rural areas. Their building infrastructures are weak and easily collapse. That's why, in 1st phase of disaster management, resilient infrastructure: houses, dams, water ways, electricity grid stations, interconnected roads between different major cities etc.

(2)

Response:

During disastrous situation, immediately evacuate the ^{affected} areas, shift the people in evacuation camps, supply food, fodder to animals, medicines, first aid to injured people etc. Collect data of destruction. Remote

Sensing monitoring will help to estimate the affected areas, and to start the 3rd recovery phase.

(3)

Mitigation:

Rebuild the cities, dams that are damaged, functions of water channels recover soon. This phase will help to mitigate the losses during floods. Utilize modern technology during rebuilding.

Population explosion, food insecurity, Climate atrocities
— New national Security Challenges:

Introduction:

At the time of independence the population of Pakistan was 32 millions. Now in 2025 it is 242.7 million and expected to 380-403 million until 2050.

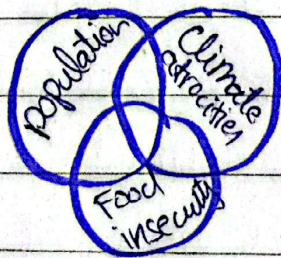
But the Carrying Capacity of land abruptly due to climate atrocities.

108 million people are living below the poverty line according to World Bank and this number will increase from 190-200 million till 2050.

National Security Challenge:

"Any challenge that threaten the national sovereignty with in the country are Consider as National Security challenge."

Pakistan is facing 3 major national security challenge that can never be resolved by force or kinetic measures. To address these challenges, there is need a visionary mindset efficient utilization of available resources, rising awareness among people, learn lesson from global examples who cope these challenges such as China, Iran, Japan, Russia etc.



These 3 Challenges are interlinked and highly depend on each other.

Explosion of population bomb:

Prosperity of any nation depends

on the balance of **demand and supply**. When resources remain limited but population increases, then the balance get disturbed and push the nation towards poverty and food insecurity.

A shift from **32** million to **242.7** million within almost **10** decades are alarming.

Challenge for Government

Here are some challenges due to increasing population for government are:

- i) Elevate the living standards of people.
- ii) Accelerating the poverty level and making available of basic needs resources to every citizen.
- iii) Maintain law and order and reduce crime rates.
- iv) Reducing un-employment rates.
- v) Provide clean-water, food, medicines, and Education within their monthly income.

Food Insecurity & Climate atrocities.

These two national security challenges
are closely linked with each other.

Pakistan - an Agrarian nation.

Agriculture is the backbone of
Pakistan's economy. Almost 70%
people are associated with this
profession. But due to climate
vulnerabilities, the production rate
decreasing with time. Wheat, rice,
maize, cotton, sugar cane crops
are effected mostly.

Out-dated practices:

Using out-dated technologies, using
old methods for cultivation, growing
similar crops repeatedly on same
piece of land reduce the productivity
of land. people prefer to grow
Cash Crops as these are their
source of income but this is
ultimately disturb the mineral
balance on land and reduce
its fertility. This thing make

Day: _____

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Pakistan now a food importing
Country such as Wheat from
Wheat exporting Country.