

# Misfortune Tragedy Findings in Pakistan: A Public Learning Perspective on Virtue of Economic Recovery Mindset

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## **Abstract**

Disasters are related to misfortune and obliteration regarding life, property, social, financial, and natural viewpoints. The recurrence of Disasters has consistently expanded lately, particularly in Asian nations. Pakistan is one of the nation's defenseless against normal and manufactured Disasters yet needs sufficient common assurance measures. The report centers around a portion of the key advantages that can be accomplished with a proper calamity in the executive's structure or strategies and starts with a straightforward strategy. Pakistan's developing troubles are not exclusively because of the idea of the issues it faces; They were likewise, and maybe undeniably, because of how these issues were settled. Take the instance of the vast number of individuals driven from their homes by downpours and flooding (many, as in Karachi, by dangerous breezes). To say that everybody was a casualty of the savagery and impulses of nature will add an affront to the infringement. The calamity that has happened to them is man-made, credited to wild components. They have paid, and keep on paying, to find some peace with a framework that has placed human existence at the greatest cost ever, that has mistreated the ruler and the managed, that has taken all power and assets under the control of a couple of in Headquarters, and that has diminished common and nearby authorities to the impact of kids. who need to request little kindness like helicopters to drop nourishment for themselves. The charming skeletons.

**Keywords:** Financial Virtue, Economic Growth Rate, Disaster, Disaster Management, Prevention, Emergencies

## **Introduction**

Of the six most significant regular risks, for example, h. Floods, twisters, dry seasons, avalanches, tremors, and volcanoes, Pakistan, has encountered everything except volcanoes with various power and at various times. The investigation of the anticipation of these Disasters likewise changes concerning the recurrence, scale, and human and financial

*Misfortune Tragedy Findings in Pakistan: A Public Learning Perspective on Virtue ...*

expenses. Situated in the rainstorm locale and home to one of the biggest water system networks on the planet, the nation is defenseless against flooding and accordingly to some degree arranged for this calamity. in the northern areas, on 8 October 2005. The extent of this disastrous misfortune featured the requirement for a far-reaching way to deal with Disaster counteraction and the board. Before this speculation could solidify into a utilitarian technique and institutional construction, the nation's line territory and seaside districts were impacted by flooding. A huge street span in the biggest city of Karachi fell on September 1, 2007, under a month after its opening.

As of not long ago, Disaster have been treated as unanticipated crises that happen occasionally. A few monetary and substantial resources should be saved to meet them. This is an endless salvage approach. Indeed, even on account of floods, a known debacle because of repeat over the long run, incomplete restoration is the main extra component. Studies are overwhelmed by true reports, designing, and other specialized research, yet friendly researchers have accomplished next to no work. This is not \*expected, since the advancement of the sociologies overall isn't good even in the frame of mind of standard macrosocial research (Inayat Ullah, Saigon, and Tahir 2005). Perils and Disaster are the subjects of significant masterpieces, as well as a few real pictures of the post-Disaster human condition (Bhutto 2006), however, these micro-social issues are not deliberately tended to from a sociology point of view.

The sociology viewpoint is crucial for grasping the boundaries of supportable turn of events. A solid connection between Disaster the executives and improvement are "the advancement of economical livelihoods and their security and recreation in case of Disaster and crises. Where this objective has been accomplished, individuals are more ready to adapt to Disasters, and their recuperation is quicker and stronger" (Seth 2006, 18). Divided examinations of the sociologies assist with uncovering the genuine components of weakness.

### **The objective of the Paper**

The general objective of the drive is to give preparing and foster the abilities required for regional authorities to plan, answer, and moderate Disasters to save individuals' lives and property from regular and manufactured Disasters.

### **Review of the Literature**

Need for a Disaster the executive's program

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is Pakistan's government organization and manages the full range of Disaster board exercises in the country. The office is working, however, tragically there are no actions on the ground. This organization should be more compelling in accomplishing vital goals. Here we examine a portion of the principal help that has been accomplished to work on the nation and its comrades.

### **Disaster Counteraction**

Appropriate Disaster the executive's approach can assist with forestalling future Disasters

*Misfortune Tragedy Findings in Pakistan: A Public Learning Perspective on Virtue ...*

that happen. Presently we can contend that Disaster cannot be enlightened, yet indeed, the effect can be limited. The strategy will concentrate on this path to limit influence. Strategies might think about current choices for every shortcoming or weakness, and proper measures can be taken ahead of time to moderate misfortunes (Aziz et al. 2014).

### **Leading Salvage Activities**

Disaster the board is a bunch of dynamic exercises that rely upon exceptional data from the Disaster site (Pour Ezzat et al., 2010). Calamity supervisory crews can work more proficiently in salvage activities given data given by the debacle of the board cell. Individuals know their obligation and whom to go to when everything goes south. Taught individuals are more proficient, coordinated, and useful, and at times make less frenzy.

### **Outline of Difficulties**

Pakistan is seriously helpless against regular and man-made Disasters. Significant cataclysmic events like seismic tremors, tidal waves, and tropical storms can't be stayed away from or modified, yet deliberately arranged risk the executives can limit the subsequent harm to life and property. Mishaps at work can be forestalled through bombed methods and better development. Disasters like floods, typhoons, dry spells, and plagues can be anticipated well before the occasion happens, taking into consideration arranging and assembly. KPK, the northern locales, AJK, Karachi, and Baluchistan are incredibly defenseless against quakes. Gua and other significant urban communities are likewise in danger. A significant tremor has happened like clockwork recently. Floods in Pakistan are regular peculiarities and cause extraordinary harm. Like clockwork, Pakistan is hit by significant floods. The dry season is likewise a serious calamity in Pakistan. Whenever left ignored, causing colossal human, monetary and social misfortunes in the future is possible. Disasters like quakes, auto collisions, modern/fire dangers, and so forth can happen whenever and abruptly.

### **Analysis of Disaster Management Mode**

Pakistan's DM strategy was restricted to flooding, with an accentuation on endlessly salvage tasks. Asset shortage and disregard of divisions and associations intended to adapt to Disasters have prompted incapable DM arrangements. Disasters require gigantic funds, yet there is no help/Disaster the board reserves utilized for government arranging. Furthermore, reaction measures are not enough organized to guarantee a comprehensive and intelligent reaction, for instance, Cell Crisis Reaction (ERC) is just liable for managing post-calamity circumstances. Customary public crisis administrations, for example, the police, the ERC, the emergency executives' zone, the fire unit, the common assurance authority, the Government Flood Commission, and the Service of Meteorology, were the principal specialists of DM in Pakistan. The military is perpetually allocated the job of dm in significant crises.

### **Flood Information**

Pakistan is situated in the calm zone and the Indus bowl. Of the six waterways, Pakistan controls the three western streams, while India has the option to be redirected upstream of the three eastern streams. This understanding concurred in 1960 in the Indus Bowl

*Misfortune Tragedy Findings in Pakistan: A Public Learning Perspective on Virtue ...*

Arrangement. The nation has been helpless against flooding because of precipitation packed in bowls during rainstorms and snow marches. In any case, different sorts of natural mediations have made them more successive and tough. The Pakistan Meteorological Division, the Bureau Office, Common Safeguard, and the Military are the primary organizations engaged with salvage and help. The readiness can be portrayed as actually supportable. The reaction to crisis help is likewise organized, albeit institutional quality has decayed after some time. Yet, the will for better jobs is lacking. Focusing on who is impacted and how to get and convey food is thought of as dangerous, and the quote is not exceptionally logical. Data is accessible to further develop crisis readiness, reaction, and help, however, has not been broken down with the end goal of fostering a reasonable model.

Fig: 2.1 Flooding in the Indus Basin



A contextual analysis of asset exhaustion and weakness to flooding in the Hazara region in the lower Indus bowl shows that flood harm because of deforestation over the long haul is a lot more prominent than previously. The subsequent soil disintegration causes avalanches, and weighty logs stopped on the banks of the waterway move at the speed of the flooding, annihilating whatever upsets them. The poor are more impacted than the best, as they lose their vocation. For her purposes, cataclysmic events end up being "social Disasters." One calamity makes them more powerless against the following and transforms a debacle into a Disaster. One more review demonstrates the way that mediations in an undeveloped area

*Misfortune Tragedy Findings in Pakistan: A Public Learning Perspective on Virtue ...*

framework can increment as opposed to lessen weakness to flooding. In the semi-external areas of Kahu, in the southern region of Sindh, a substantial wall worked to safeguard against streak floods that imploded during extreme flooding in 1995. The work does not begin for a long time and the populace is approached to move. For instance, public area foundation mediations made individuals more powerless (Samee 1996).

### **Storm Realities**

Recently in June 2007, Pakistan's waterfront locales in Baluchistan and Sind areas were impacted by tornado Yemen. This is additionally the primary risk since the development of the Mirani Dam on the Scramble Stream in Baluchistan. Baloch government officials and nearby networks have stood in opposition to it. Streak flooding at the dam because of The Emicin and remarkable downpours can't be normal because of the design of the Mirani dam and the converse stream, annihilating practically every one of the houses in 3 associated chambers. that a degree of 244 gets an opportunity in 200 years. During development, regions contended fruitlessly to draw this line at 264 and draw up proper resettlement plans. Under the Ecological Insurance Act 1997, no EIAs were completed. The authority position is one of fulfillment that the dam can endure such extreme flooding, not the annihilation brought about by this flood (Memon 2007). Yet, "the vast majority have specialized defects in the plan of the Mirani dam that is answerable for the pulverization of the area" (Haider 2007). Another significant venture, the Macrae beachfront roadway, was additionally finished with also ridiculous environmental suppositions. Not long after getting down to business in 2004. seriously harmed by the 2005 floods.

It has recently been brought up that there is a political mile that should be mitigated. As per a paper report, even on account of an unfortunate territory like Baluchistan, this was not the situation. Tropical storms are unsurprising; however, counteraction doesn't bring political miles. Notwithstanding, individuals sat tight for quite a while for help and the German government was reluctant from here onward, indefinitely quite a while to request worldwide assistance (Unique Report 2007). Release itself can be stayed away from through a mix of political and vital contemplations. It is fascinating to take note that a free release review thusly shows that a warning body was given with an exceptionally short reaction time for the present, yet this was not followed up by the specialists (Bhatti and Soomro 2007). As one pundit noted, "While the downpours in a real sense decreased the rockets and rockets so generally utilized in Baluchistan..., the temperamental waters likewise incited a more profound feeling of disdain" (Hyatt 2007).

### **Realities about Droughts**

Among the different catastrophic events, the dry season is the most terrible wrongdoer concerning its effect on individuals' vocations. This is especially stressful given the extent of a portion of these Disasters and their overwhelming effect on lives and vocations. The Worldwide Report (IFRC and RCS 2002) gauges that up to 2% of the populace was impacted by the Disaster in 1999-2001. Dry spells are because of the climatic dangers of the absence of precipitation/snowfall and the social weakness of the impacted populace. As indicated by a review charged by the World Bank (Barlow, et. al. 2006), "WASP's year environment dry spell

*Misfortune Tragedy Findings in Pakistan: A Public Learning Perspective on Virtue ...*

evaluation distinguished all detailed dry season Disaster for Israel, Afghanistan, Syria, Pakistan, Armenia, and Malaysia (seven games altogether) and produced 10 disparities (environment dry spell recognized without the Disaster impacted). Report)." WASP alludes to the weighted abnormality of normalized precipitation.

Fig: 2.2 Classification method for risk prioritization



Pakistan experienced a drawn-out dry season somewhere in the range of 1998 and 2001. Renew farming and advance more reasonable utilization of water assets, work on the usage limit, livelihoods, and earnings of the impacted populace, and make occupations. 230 million US dollars are given by the World Bank and ADB and the accounting report by the Pakistani government.

As would be natural for Saint, "tears fall (third culture) is flourishing. Project workers providing rigs, street development, and water system work are additionally flourishing.

Everybody enjoyed the dry spell a lot that the errand of forming DERA II was viewed seriously. With a financial plan multiple times bigger than that of DERA I, these are demonstrated to be the extra areas of DERA I and need to incorporate, in addition to other things, creature farming and the advancement of dairy items and advancements reasonable for horticulture. impacted by Typhoon Yemen and flooding. There is currently discuss transforming DERA II into a flood help project. So, the dry season has additionally spread the adoration for flooding!

*Misfortune Tragedy Findings in Pakistan: A Public Learning Perspective on Virtue ...*

### **Avalanche Information**

8,000 hectares of woodland vanish consistently. Delicate mountains and somewhat youthful topography and quick deforestation have expanded the recurrence of disengaged avalanches, various in Azad Kashmir, the northern areas, and the Northwest Wilderness Region territory. Weak regions have for some time been cut off from the mainland, making it difficult for a populace previously experiencing outrageous destitution, craving, and lack of healthy sustenance.

### **Seismic Tremor Realities**

On October 8, 2005, northern Pakistan was shaken by a seismic tremor estimating 7.6 on the Richter scale. It has caused 80,000 passings and left 4 million individuals destitute. The nation encountered areas of strength during the 1930s that obliterated Keta, the capital of the southwestern region of Baluchistan. Another size quake struck Bisham in the Hazara region of the northwestern line territory during the 1970s.

Khan (2005) found no solid proof that the seismic tremor itself was brought about by an ecological blunder. In any case, natural elements assume an unmistakable part in the degree of harm. Very much forested slants offer preferable assurance against avalanches over uncovered inclines. The creator likewise mentions the issue of whether atomic tests cause tremors.

Not much has been gained from the experience of two significant quakes previously. With a complete debacle, the executive's technique was not set up, and the nation was not ready for crisis caution and salvage and help frameworks. Government structures have likewise been obliterated, as well as army bases in the impacted regions, which are ordinarily expected to endeavor to act in a crisis. It required them an investment to understand the extent of the misfortune. Nevertheless, they did not have a guide to follow. The "horrible picture" of the absence of readiness has been contrasted with the experience of Storm Katrina in the US (Mustafa 2005). One creator saw the arrival of the state and the neoliberal monetary approaches that added to it. A country "that steadily leaves its liabilities in every aspect of public life can't shield individuals from little financial emergencies, not to mention enormous ones" (Munir 2005). Annihilation. Utilizing Oxfam's gamble recipe equivalent to the extent increased by weakness, he contends that thoughtfulness regarding weakness, readiness, and modest development activities will augment hazard avoidance.

The job of the recently introduced nearby government when the quake was the subject of an exchange with the local area and local area delegates recorded by Nazeer and Masood (2006). There was no coordination between the three degrees of government - administrative, commonplace, and nearby - there was resistance among common and neighborhood specialists. The board framework. Albeit the expectation may not be imaginable, it's undeniably true that the structural float of the Himalayas toward the north has been examined by nearby and unfamiliar specialists, and information was accessible in the nation, however, no amount of government considered speculations to lessen weakness. The

*Misfortune Tragedy Findings in Pakistan: A Public Learning Perspective on Virtue ...*

appraisal of pay was not exceptionally purposeful. It was made by a group comprising an association specialist, a town finance official, and a military official. "Ordinarily, the military triumphed when it's all said and done the final word." Accordingly, the ascent of the military in the financial and political existence of the nation can likewise be felt here.

Nazeer and Masood (2006) likewise featured ladies' interests and responses. Even though ladies address 33% of nearby states, they have not been engaged with help and restoration. Widows and unmarried ladies cannot guarantee pay on social grounds. Haque (2005) examines the public talk around female kind gestures. The idea of this talk changes the female body into a space that builds up compliance with orientation.

### **Facts About Disaster Management**

The disaster of the executives is a late peculiarity in Pakistan. After the tremor of October 2000. There was a general understanding that the debacle of the executives is significantly more than flood control in the specialized sense and giving salvage and help through the impromptu assembly of regular citizen and military divisions and their resources. A benefactor before went this drove the interview and a few recommendations were made (UN Outlined 2003). The authority paper on neediness decrease expresses that "the poor are especially powerless against ecological issues," which are recognized as "the rising recurrence of natural shocks like floods and dry spells." However, even this restricted idea was not sufficiently financed.

The effect of the October 8 quake made an enormous difference. A Tremor Help and Recovery Organization (ERRA) was immediately settled, and work started on the foundation of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Over the most recent 5 years, the economy has encountered supported high development. The progress from a country to a metropolitan economy, with assembling and administrations expanding their portion of Gross domestic product. It is perceived that cataclysmic events represent a serious test of this cycle. The October 2005 tremor caused a deficit of \$5.2 billion, which is more than the aggregate sum the nation spends on friendly area improvement. reasonable advancement in the least fortunate locales, like the entire Baluchistan region, Tharparkar in Sindh, Dinah in the Northwest Boondocks Territory, and the southern areas of Punjab (GOP 2007).

NDMA's weakness investigation targets development rehearses, unfortunate domesticated animals and rural administration, delicate regular habitat, frail early admonition frameworks, and absence of mindfulness, education, and neediness. Unfortunate interchanges framework and absence of basic offices worsen the weakness of networks. In hilly regions, the absence of more secure structure land, dissipated settlement designs, and brutal climatic circumstances further fuel weakness. The size and development of human and creature populaces, natural debasement because of inadequately overseen metropolitan and modern improvement processes, environmental change, and inconstancy are significant unique tensions that increment the weakness of Pakistani society.

The NDMA predicts that in the next few decades, the recurrence, seriousness, and effect of



*Misfortune Tragedy Findings in Pakistan: A Public Learning Perspective on Virtue ...*

specific dangers could build, prompting more prominent social, monetary, and natural misfortunes.

Before, the crisis reaction approach has stayed the prevailing strategy for managing Disasters in Pakistan. The Calamite Demonstration of 1958. Most importantly, it is tied in with putting together a crisis reaction. An arrangement of commonplace help officials has been laid out. A crisis help cell (ERC) in the Bureau Secretariat is liable for arranging Disaster alleviation by the Central Government. furthermore, different partners keep on having unfortunate calamity risk the board. The circumstance is better for flood and dry season assurance. Notwithstanding, a few government organizations and NGOs are doing whatever it may take to moderate these risks. As of not long ago, the nation did not have a methodical way to deal with Disaster risk the board.

Mindful of the significance of calamity risk decrease for the maintainable social, monetary, and ecological turn of events, the PP has started to take fitting political, lawful, and institutional measures and execute procedures and projects to limit dangers and weaknesses.

A Public Disaster Hazard the Board Structure (GOP 2007) has been laid out direct crafted by the whole Disaster risk the executive's framework. It has been created through broad meetings with partners at the neighborhood, commonplace, and public levels. "To accomplish maintainable social, monetary and ecological advancement in Pakistan by decreasing dangers and weaknesses, particularly of poor and minimized gatherings, and by answering actually to and recuperating from the effects of Disaster."

Inside this structure, nine need regions have been distinguished to recognize and reinforce approaches, organizations, and limits over the course of the following five years: (I) institutional and lawful game plans for Disaster risk the board; (ii) peril and chance appraisal; (iii) preparing, training and mindfulness raising; (iv) calamity risk the executives arranging; • programming at the local area and nearby levels; (vi) an early admonition framework for different dangers; (vii) coordinating debacle risk decrease into advancement; (viii) a crisis reaction framework; and (ix) improvement of Disaster recuperation limit.

The standards set out in the system are: (I) advancing multilateral, multisectoral, and multidisciplinary approaches; (ii) lessening the weakness of the weakest gatherings; (iii) reinforcing civil and nearby gamble decrease limits; (iv) gathering logical and human information; (v) advancement of social, social, financial, and ecological advancements; (vi) fortifying feasible business rehearses; (vii) obtain explicit limits, considering the gamble profile of the locale and the country.

### **Outline of the Investigation**

DM in Pakistan is halfway controlled, and the public DM authority works under the central government. Commonplace government is led under the heading of the commonplace government and the chair of the commonplace boss pastor. Locale DM associations (DDMOs)

*Misfortune Tragedy Findings in Pakistan: A Public Learning Perspective on Virtue ...*

were made at the area level under the provincial government. Regardless, the military might be called by the Central Government. No particular/commonsense plans are created at public and commonplace/tried levels in the DM region. There is no helpful DM team at the public/commonplace level, aside from the military for post-calamity endeavors. There is no arrangement of local area groups working at the grass level. Also, sadly, no early admonition and readiness associations/foundations were laid out in Pakistan preceding the debacle. Pakistan has been figuring out problems since the calamity and salvage endeavors. Most causal connections are because of an absence of information and mindfulness in conventional individuals that have not been tended to previously. The Pakistan Clinical Affiliation (PMA) does not enter the Pakistani DM framework, which is a serious imperfection in the framework. The absence of arranging in urbanization is noticeable in Pakistan, which can fuel the impacts of a debacle in Pakistan. There is no media crusade in the Pakistani DRM framework. Because of the absence of assets, associations, for example, the Common Assurance and Help Chiefs, which are significant parts of the DM, are enacted when important. Because of a calamity, a substantial portion of the obligation lies with the military. In the decentralization plan, local legislatures were engaged to manage the Disaster, however trying to move power, the calamity reaction plan was debilitated. Having carried the weight in 2005, Pakistan has made considerable progress to regulate the DRM system by taking on the Public DM Demonstration of 2010 and the Public DM Expert in 2007. The surges of 2010 and 2011 prompted a disturbing expansion in passings.

### **Recommendations**

Significant regions requiring exceptional consideration incorporate sound approaches and authoritative plans, limited working of various organizations, correspondence of responsiveness through a compelling connection point between various levels, and the successful utilization of different components of public power. The accompanying passages contain a few moves toward carrying our early DM framework to more noteworthy development.

The plan of a system at the public level ought to be directed by political and common society pioneers and upheld by the lawmaker. It ought to give common state-run administrations at the government, common and local levels with complete direction and various parts that will be made apparent for support in DM. It should zero in on sturdy, comprehensive, and sound institutional plans to manage Disaster with a drawn-out vision. Pakistan needs solid government foundations to manage serious Disasters. Clear regulation should be presented as an issue of the need to keep up with areas of strength for the idea of the DM framework. DM foundations can't come into force without ensured spending plans. Satisfactory regulation is required. A level of the spending plan to be concluded by a gathering of specialists ought to be dispensed to dm mode. Local area groups, whenever drawn in, will fill the hole in our reaction system.

### **Conclusion**

Disaster occurs in the public eye. This makes their examination more overwhelming than the functionalist investigation of their actual viewpoints. In this manner, past Disasters are not

*Misfortune Tragedy Findings in Pakistan: A Public Learning Perspective on Virtue ...*

only a course of distinguishing, surveying and overseeing Disaster chances. It is likewise about understanding individuals, how they treat one another, power designs and clashes, as well as any open doors for collaboration. Avoidance and relief ought to be perceived as friendly peculiarities. Disasters are not just assets for the executives, clearing, sanctuary, and well-being mediations, yet additionally human ways of behaving, stress, and weakness. After a calamity isn't simply a megaproject of remaking and restoration. The entire exertion could be heartbreaking if networks are not qualified. Institutional advancement becomes significant. Manageability in development is a financial class. It has its aspects of destitution and orientation. It has its own provincial and ethnic setting. Political strength, strict circumcision, and minimization are progressively significant during and after the Disaster.

Disasters are unexpected, antagonistic, and outrageous occasions that hurt incredible people, as well as plants and creatures. Disasters happen rapidly, right away, and aimlessly. They have consistently existed according to civic establishments. Individuals have figured out how to live with these Disasters and endeavors have forever been made to alleviate the impacts of Disaster with the means accessible at some random time. DM has turned into a part of precise and helpful information. A short notice of a late serious Disaster shows the developing job of mechanical power in decreasing gamble, as well as the developing weight of catastrophic events. The rising recurrence of floods, tropical storms, tidal waves, malignancies, and modern Disasters mirrors the impacts of a changing worldwide climate, to some extent because of human action. Modern Disasters are especially agonizing because more noteworthy prescience and procedural productivity can transform large numbers of them into avoidable Disasters.

This paper shows that Pakistan is gradually moving from a salvage system to a far-reaching Disaster through the executive's technique. Such a significant improvement could not have held on until the effect of the October 8 tremor on the off chance that there had been extraordinary interest from social researchers in the subject of calamity, bringing about a rich custom of exploration and a large part of the writing. In any case, the restricted writing analyzed in this article shows that the talk on Disasters and improvement is developing. The talk treats ecological change not just as a logical and innovative issue. It is contextualized in a practical turn of events.

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*Misfortune Tragedy Findings in Pakistan: A Public Learning Perspective on Virtue ...*

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