

Essay (Mock)

Disaster management in Pakistan: Challenges and way forward

Outlines:

1. Introduction; ✓
2. Challenges of disaster management in Pakistan;
 - 2.1. The country ~~has~~ weak planning to deal with disasters before they ~~happen~~ among. ✓
 - 2.2. There is poor coordination between national, provincial, and district government. ✓
 - 2.3. Many people are not aware of what to do in case of floods or earthquakes. ✓
 - 2.4. The early warning systems do not work properly in many areas. ✓
 - 2.5. Weather forecasts are not shared quickly with the public. ✓
 - 2.6. Infrastructure is weak and easily damaged by flood or quakes. ✓
 - 2.7. Political changes slow down long-term disaster management plans. ✓
 - 2.8. Rural areas do not have proper rescue centers or emergency hospitals. ✓
 - 2.9. Relief goods are often not distributed fastly or quickly to affected people. ✓
 - 2.10. The disaster management authorities do not have enough enough trained staff. ✓

2.11. Rescue teams often reach late because of lack of equipment and vehicles.

2.12. There is not enough money in the government budget for disaster preparedness.

2.13. Many people.

2.13. There is no strong law to punish those who ignore safety rules.

2.14. Many people live in unsafe areas like river banks and landslide zones.

2.15. Corruption and misuse of relief funds make the situation worse.

2.16. Media mostly reports disasters but does not teach people how to stay

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2.17. Education about disaster safety is not taught in schools.

2.18. Many villages are hard to reach, which delays rescue work.

2.19. Deforestation and cutting of trees increase floods and landslides.

2.20. Climate change is making rainfalls and heatwaves more dangerous.

2.21. People do not trust government warnings, so that do not move to safe place.

2.22. Urban planning is poor, and cities get flooded because of blocked drains.

2.23. There is little cooperation between Pakistan and international agencies for training and technology.

3. Way forward of disaster management in Pakistan

3.1 - Pakistan should make a strong national plan for disaster management.

3.2 - The government should focus on prevention, not only on steps after disaster.

3.3 - NDMA and PDMA should work together with clear roles and powers.

3.4 - Rescue 1122 and other teams should get modern tools, trucks, and

3.5 - Regular training should be given to rescue workers and volunteers.

3.6 - Schools should teach children how to stay safe during floods and earthquakes.

3.7 - More money should be spent in the budget for disaster preparedness.

3.8 - Public awareness campaigns should be run through media.

3.9 - Weather stations and monitoring centers should be built in all provinces.

- 3.10 - Building laws should be made stronger to stop unsafe construction.
- 3.11 - Disaster drills should be held in schools, offices, and public areas every year.
- 3.12 - Local communities should be trained to act quickly before help arrives.
- 3.13 - Women and youth should be trained and include in community disaster teams.
- 3.14 - Scientists and universities should research new methods to predict disasters early.
- 3.15 - Use of drones and GIS maps should help find danger zones.
- 3.16 - The government should make quick systems for fair distribution of relief goods.
- 3.17 - Corruption in disaster funds should be stopped through strict checking.
- 3.18 - Climate change policy should be fully followed to reduce future risks.
- 3.19 - Emergency hospitals and health centers should be built in disaster-prone areas.

4. Conclusion: