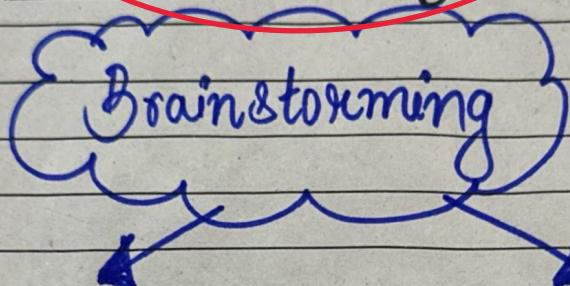Mock Exams (October 2025)
Name: Sadia Malik.
Batch: 84.

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TOPIC:
" Disaster Management in
Pakistan: Challenges and Way forward "

Brainstorming

Challenges	Way forward.
1. Ineffective institutions	1. Strengthening institutional capacity
2. Feeble Infrastructure	2. Investing in Early warning systems
3. Absence of training	3. Policy reforms
4. Bad Governance	
5. Lack of technology and machinery.	4. Grassroot awareness.

Outline

1- Introduction.

    1·1 Attention Grabber.
    1·2 Building Sentences.
    1·3 Thesis Statement.

" Pakistan faces a plethora of natural disasters and man-made disasters that threaten lives of civilians. Unfortunately, Pakistan is not fully prepared to counter it, and faces challenges like institutional failures, feeble infrastructure, lack of training and absence of technology. However, it can be significantly improved by improving governance, investing in early warning systems, strengthening institutional capacity, and legal and policy reforms. "

2- Disaster Management in Pakistan.

    2·1 Disaster Management function (1958 - 2005)
    2·2 NDMA (2010) and 18ᵗʰ Amendment.
    2·3 Current framework and mechanism. — NDRP and NDRRP

Lengthy thesis statement it... it must be 3 to 4 lines max

Huzaifa Paper Mart

(National Disaster Response Plan, and National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy).

3- Challenges faced by Pakistan.

     3.1   Ineffective Institutions
     3.2   Feeble Infrastructure
     3.3   Absence of Training
     3.4   Lack of Technology and Machinery.

4- Way forward.

     4.1   Strengthening institutional Capacity.
     4.2   Improving Governance.
club together { 4.3   Investing in Early Warning Systems.
     4.4   Legal and Policy Reforms.

5- Conclusion.

     5.1   Thesis restated
     5.2   Concluding thought.

The Essay:-

Connect this hook with disaster management in Pakistan

" We cannot stop disasters, but we can arm ourselves with knowlege : so many lives would not have to be lost if there was enough disaster preparedness "
— **Petra Nemcova**. Pakistan straddles both Indian and Erusian tectonic plates and is one of the most disaster prone countries. A disaster is sudden adverse and unfortunate event that exceeds tolerable magnitude within and beyond certain time limits. Disasters are large scale geological and meteorologic event that have potential to cause loss of lives and properties. The types of disasters include floods, tornadoes, earthquakes, wildfires, hurricanes and droughts. Pakistan faces a plethora of natural and man-made disasters year after year that threaten lives of citizens. Unfortunatelly, Pakistan is not fully prepared to counter it, and faces challenges

like institutional failures, feeble infrastructure, lack of training and absence of technology. However, it can be significantly improved by improving governance, investing in early warning systems, strengthening institutional capacity, and legal and policy reforms by bringing.

In many ways, Pakistan's capacity to deal with disasters has significantly improved. Pakistan has taken the following steps in the past; The latest Pakistan National Calamities Act and Civil Defense Act were passed in 1958. Since 1958, till 2005 earthquake, the disaster management function was not located at one place; Emergency Relief Cell in Federal Cabinet Secretariat led coordination efforts but districts independently sourced disaster relief equipment. The 2005 earthquake worked as catalyst to the creation of Emergency Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority. However, it was only in 2010, when the country was struck by 2010 floods.

the government took action and passed
National Disaster Management Act.
In the same year 18th Amendment
also established district-level
government. However, the
question arises; why these
steps failed? what challenges
did Pakistan face? and how
can we prepare today?

Firstly, Pakistan's institutional
failure is the biggest failure
in disaster management. A
Pakistani Professor named
Farakh A. khan issued a
dire warning about the state
Pakistan's institutional failure,
y Pakistan suffers from institutional
failure. Failed institutions are
unable to correct the problems
of society, which eventually
leads to economic failure".
Today the state of institutional
failure in Pakistan remains same.
As, starkly reflected in recent **Swat
incident**, where an innocent
family lost lives despite of
seeking help from local
administration. Another
incident of **five men**, who

waited for three hours on a big rock in the middle of gushing waves in Dubair stream, lower Kohistan. Four out of five drown away despite of hundreds of calls to local administration for rescue. These are evidences of ineffective institutions in Pakistan.

Secondly, the infrastructure of Pakistan is not according to International standards, threatening lives of citizens. This is why everyone in Pakistan suffers from electricity shortages and water and sanitation provision. Infrasture has important effect on lives of every Pakistani. As evident in 2022 deluge, where 33 million people, displaced and one third population was submerged in water. So, Pakistan's vulnerability to natural disaster is a reality and must be managed accordingly. According to World Bank and Asian Bank reports, Pakistan faces highest disaster risk levels, ranked 18 out of 191 countries, due to poor infrastructure.

The world has seen **floods** in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, houses and building collapsed in late June monsoon rainfalls and **GLOFs**, glacial lake outburts of floods in Northern Areas, displacing millions and flash floods and **cloudbursts** in Punjab, damaging the infrastructure. Hence the cause of failure to prevent disasters is a feeble Infrastructure.

Thirdly, lack of training and awareness is basic reason of failure to prevent disasters. Human Resource are fundamental to strategic and coherent approaches in organizational management. To be a valued asset, human resource management design assign skilled people to work collectively towards a goal. Disaster management training is meant to build the competencies of disaster relief workers in improving preparedness and response time at all levels before and after disaster. The National

Development Management is designed for post-disaster function, not pre-disaster management skills, which is a big warning alert in our preparedness. Training must be provided to the relief workers on improving the pre-disaster management skills to prevent the damage.

A disaster can happen at any time. It could be a small fire or a huge earthquake. It destroys one's house and everything one's love. A timely response by using effective advanced technology could help prevent such loss. Technology can go where humans can not. Technology is an important tool in minimizing the damage. A evident from miraculous example of China, where people evacuated area in 61 seconds warning before siesmic waves in Sinchuan Province in 2019. Early Warning systems, over the years, in advanced technology

becoming more accessible to agencies and rescue teams for fast-track locations and conduct rescue operations worldwide. Pakistan's meteorological department is from this advancement and runs on aboriginal methods. Without meeting international standards and advanced technology, how can Pakistan prevent disaster's devastating effects?

Though we can not stop the inevitable disaster but we can prevent the devastating effects of it. **Federal Flood Commission** reported **30 major floods since Pakistan's inception in 1947.** Moreover, Pakistan is facing climate change knocking on its door. So, it is a high time to manage it accordingly. As floods are not new, to us, yet our preparedness is. So, by strengthening institutional capacity we can curb the devastating effects of disasters. For example, by shifting the design of National Disaster Management Authority from

post-disaster management to pre-disaster management. Why to wait when the evil could be nip in bud? Hence, by strengthening NDMA and other such institution, Pakistan can improve its disaster management.

In addition to this, Pakistan can also improve its disaster management by improving its Governance. As Manzoor Raza said, "Hazards are natural, disasters are not". We see much corruption in the authorities. As starkly evident from 2005 earthquake in Northern Areas, the billions of dollars were mishandled by the reconstruction authority meant for rebuilding schools. Likewise, In 2010 Natural Disaster Response Authority mishandled funds. By eradicating this evil by improving our accountability. Pakistan can indeed improve its governance and help prevent disaster. As Joe biden said, "Corruption is a cancer, cancer that eats

away citizen's faith in democracy and diminishes the instinct for innovation and creativity".

Furthermore, investing in Early Warning System and bringing reforms in law and policy, Pakistan can significantly improve its disaster management. Timely warning system can effectively help in evacuating areas are building before seismic waves approaches and takes lives of hundreds of people. Advanced technology is used worldwide for improve response-time in disaster. By investing in such technology, for instance **robots** and **drones**, Pakistan can manage more effectively. Moreover, by bringing legal and policy reforms, that is, climate adaptive policies and aligning legal framework with international standard of **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction** (2015-2030). Pakistan can effectively manage response and preparedness to disasters.

To conclude, Like other Asian countries, Pakistan faces huge amount of natural and man-made disasters including inundations, tornadoes, floods and droughts. Unfortunately, Pakistan is not fully prepared to counter it, but there is ~~Bulb~~ always a silver lining in every cloud and by improving governance, strengthening infrastructure, investing in funds and advanced technology Pakistan can become efficient in Disaster Management.

Hope is the thing with feathers —
That perches in the soul —
And sings the tune without words —
And never stops, at all.

— Emily Dickinson.

Overall your points o the topic are okay but not enough for 100 marks essay atleast give 5 challenges and 5 way forwards b/c they are required

In your writing adopt demonstrative and explanatory narration not to raise questions

Substantiate your argument with evidences in every para