

Make a comprehensive outline

Bring diversity in your points

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Improve your argumentation

Properly follow the structure of

OUTLINE  
outline

TITLE: Natural Disasters and Preparedness

Give pertinent recommendations

#### 1- INTRODUCTION:-

- Definition of natural disasters.
- rising intensity due to climate change and weak planning.
- importance of preparedness.

#### 2- THE THREAT'S OF NATURAL DISASTERS:-

- Examples; 2005 earthquakes, 2010 floods, global events.
- human, social and economic losses.
- Developing countries more vulnerable.

#### 3. GAP'S OF PREPAREDNESS:-

- weak disaster management systems.
- Lack of infrastructure, Awareness and early warning
- community negligence and poor governance.

#### 4- THE WAY FORWARD

- stronger infrastructure and technology
- Education, training and awareness campaign
- International cooperation and resource sharing

### 3. CONCLUSION:-

- Disasters are natural, but damage can be controlled.
- Preparedness is key to survival and resilience.

### THESIS STATEMENT:-

Natural disasters cannot be avoided, but with planning, technology and awareness, societies can reduce their damage and recover with resilience.

## Follow proper structure of INTRODUCTION

Natural disasters are sudden and powerful events such as earthquakes, floods and cyclones. They strike without warning and cause great destruction to lives, property and economies, in totality world, their frequency has increased due to climate change and unplanned urbanization. Since disasters cannot be stopped, preparedness becomes the key to survival and safety.

## THREAT'S OF NATURAL DISASTER:-

The impact of natural disaster is severe and long-lasting. The 2005 earthquake in Pakistan killed thousands, while the 2010 floods displaced millions. Globally, the Asian tsunami of 2004 and Hurricane Katrina in the U.S. showed how devastating these events can be.

such disasters being human tragedy, destroy infrastructure and slow down national development.

### GAP'S IN PREPAREDNESS:-

Preparedness however remains weak in many countries. Disaster management authorities exist, but they lack resources and efficiency. Poor buildings structure, weak early warning systems and low public awareness increases the damage. In many cases people do not know how to respond when disaster strikes, which worsens the crisis.

### THE WAY FORWARD

To face disasters better, societies must adopt long-term measures. Invest in disaster-resistant infrastructure and modern technology for forecasting can save lives. Public awareness through campaigns, school drills, and community training is also important. International cooperation and resource sharing can further strengthen preparedness.