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Mock - Exams 2025

English Essay

40645 - Sumbal bibi - 073

1) Introduction

Hook

Background

Thesis Statement:

2) Overview of Disaster Management

~~Role of NDMA (National Disaster~~

~~Management Authority) and PDMA's~~

~~• National Disaster Management~~

~~Act 2010.~~

~~• Existing institutional structure but
weak implementation.~~

3) Major challenges in Disaster Management

3.1 Poor coordination among institutions

• Overlapping roles of federal, provincial and local bodies.

• Existing institutional structure but weak implementation

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3.2 Inadequate Early Warning Systems

- limited forecasting tools and weak communication channels

3.3 Insufficient funding and Resources

- Dependency on foreign aid and lack of budget allocation

3.4 Weak infrastructure and Urban Planning.

- Construction in flood-prone and earthquake-prone zone

3.5 Lack of trained Manpower

- Limited technical skills and emergency response training

3.6 Public unawareness and Negligence

- Communities unaware of safety measure and evacuation plans.

3.7 Way forward

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4.1 Strengthen Institutional framework and Develop Early Warning System.

- Improve coordination among
- NDMA, PDMA's, and local governments.
- Use of modern technology, Satellite data and communication networks.

4.2 Use of Modern technology and Environmental protection Measures

- GIS mapping drones and AI-based forecasting
- Reforestation, Water management and control of urban encroachments.

4.3 Integrate Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Planning

- Safe housing, resilient infrastructure and sustainable urban development.

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Conclusion

The Essay

In 2022, Pakistan faced one of the worst floods in the history submerging one-third of the country, displacing over 33 million people, and causing damage worth over \$30 billion. Such a catastrophic events expose Pakistan's weak disaster Management system.

This tragic event was not the first in the history: Pakistan has repeatedly suffered from floods, earthquakes, droughts and landslides. These recurring disaster reveal a Pakistan deep rooted weakness in disaster management.

Despite the ~~new~~ establishment of institutions like NDMA's and PDMA's, the system

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still struggle. Major challenges in disaster management include Poor coordination among institutions, Inadequate early warning systems, Insufficient funding and resources, Weak infrastructure and Urban planning, Public awareness and lack of trained manpower. To counter these challenges ~~ways to~~ some way forward ~~are~~ includes Strengthening Institutional framework and ~~early~~ develop early warning system, Use of modern technology, Integrate Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Planning.

The first major challenge in Disaster management is Poor coordination among institution which is due to ~~for~~ ~~coordination~~ among institutions Overlapping roles of federal

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• Provincial and local bodies.

In Pakistan, there are several bodies like the National Disaster Management Authorities (NDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) and local government institutions.

However their roles are often overlap and there is no proper communication or cooperation during emergencies. For example

In 2022 floods, when large areas of Sindh and Balochistan were submerged. Relief operations were delayed because federal and provincial authorities could not coordinate timely distribution of food, shelter and medical aid. In many districts help arrived late due to confusion over responsibilities and lack of sharing data. Such institutional inmanagement

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highlighted the urgent need for better coordination among institutions. By improving the coordination among institutions we manage disaster destruction.

~~Specimen~~ The second critical challenges in Pakistan's disaster Management is lack of early warning system. Although institutions like the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) are responsible for forecasting and disseminating warnings, the mechanisms remains technologically outdated. Early warnings often fail to reach vulnerable populations especially in remote and rural areas. The 2022 flood serves as a tragic example: despite forecasts of heavy monsoon rains,

communication gaps between federal, provincial and local authorities delayed timely evacuations. Millions of people in Sindh & Balochistan were caught unprepared, resulting in severe loss of life and property. Moreover the absence of community based alert systems, lack of public awareness and limited use of digital platforms further weaken Pakistan's preparedness. An effective early warning system should include modern weather monitoring tools, mobile alert networks, community education and inter-agency coordination. By investing in advanced forecasting technology and timely communication, Pakistan can significantly reduce the human and economic impact

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of future disasters.

The third challenge of Disaster Management is insufficient funding and resources.

Although the institutions like NDMAs and PMAs are

established > they often function with limited financial and technological capacity.

Budget allocations for disaster preparedness > training and ~~infrastructure~~ infrastructure development remain insufficient, forcing

authorities to depend heavily on foreign aid and donor assistance after every major calamity.

During the 2022 floods, the scale of destruction revealed severe financial constraints. The

government struggle to provide food, shelter and medical aid to millions of displaced

people • Moreover the shortage of rescue equipment, trained personnel and emergency shelters further worsened the situation. Due to insufficient funding and resources dependency on foreign aid increases.

In 2022 the Pakistan government's Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) estimated a total damage at about US 30\$ billion. The government reported that only around US \$ 600 billion in foreign aid was received, with many of the rest of the commitments being loans or repurposed facilities.

The four challenges of Disaster management is weak infrastructure and urban