

General instructions to be followed to pass essay

- 1- Spend time on rightly comprehension of the topic, you won't pass the essay unless and until you addressed the asked part
- 2- Try to make your main heading in the outline from the words in the question statement
- 3- Try to add hook in the introduction. The length of introduction must be of 2 sides
- 4- your topic sentence in your argument must be aligned with the ending sentence
- 5- Avoid firstly, secondly, thirdly etc. in outline
- 6- add references in your arguments with proper source. Go for diversification of references
- 7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion
- 8- You won't pass the essay if make more than 4-5 grammatical mistakes
- 9- outlines that are not self explanatory or does not aligned to with the essay statement are liable to mark 0 and the essay would become null and void
- 10- always try to be relevant to the topic, if even your 1 or 2 arguments are irrelevant, the examiner would not pass your essay.

I. Brainstorming

II. Outline

A. Introduction

B. Disaster Management challenges

1. Need of proper infrastructure: Is it a challenge or suggestion?

1.1. Inadequate Road and Transport Infrastructure

1.2. Weak Urban and Drainage Infrastructure

1.3. Lack of water conservation system and irrigation infrastructure.

2. Lack of resources:

2.1. Insufficient Financial resources

2.2. Lack of Technological Resources

2.3. Shortage of Trained Personnel

3. Relevant institutions responsibilities:-

3.1. Weak implementation of policies

3.2. Poor coordination among institution

3.3. Lack of accountability

4. Lack of trained personnel:

4.1. Insufficient Professional Workforce

4.2. Inadequate training program

4.3. Absence of community-based training

C.

Disaster Management: Way forward.

- 1- Building and maintaining proper infrastructure.
 - 1.1- Rebuilding proper networks of roads
 - 1.2- Building Drainage infrastructure.
 - 1.3- Building dams and water reservoirs.
 - 1.4- Rebuilding irrigation infrastructure.

2- Resources and management

- 2.1 Allocate more budget to Disaster management.
- 2.2- Buy more technology and machinery.
- 2.3- More construction project: Project funding.

3- Accountability of relevant institution

- 3.1 Need to bring transparency in working of institutions.
- 3.2 Management should held responsible to government and public.
- 3.3 Implement the policies.

4. Involving public and community in the process

- 4.1 Capacity-building progress.
- 4.2 Creating awareness among public
- 4.3 Civil society role.

You haven't understood the topic.

D. Conclusion.

Most of your arguments are either causes of disasters management manifestation. You

Calamities are inevitable. They are natural. They pose threat to the life and property of individuals.

They weaken human. However, Governments departments and people can build the capacity to minimize the damage cause by the natural disaster.

Grammar mistake

Also, saving the life of people and animals should

be the first priority. Responding to the disaster in way to save life, providing food, giving shelter to individual and bringing back the life of community to normal routine is disaster management.

Not a proper introduction.

These are many challenges of disaster management

in Pakistan. For example, lack of proper infrastructure, resources, trained personnel and irresponsible attitude of institution. Although, these are certain steps that we can take to make the disaster management effective. For example, building and maintaining proper infrastructure, managing the resources, holding relevant institutions accountable, and involving public and community in the process.

**Avoid 1st
2nd person**

Sentence structure mistake

**pronouns in
your writing**

First, the challenges of disaster management in Pakistan is discussed and then way forward to disaster management.

What is it?

The coming paragraphs discusses the challenges of disaster management in Pakistan.

The first major challenge in disaster management is lack of infrastructure. Firstly, the absence of proper road network

and bridges to the areas made the delivery of food and medicine delayed. Also, this lack

make the rescue operations in such areas

inefficient. This delays the life-saving operations because in such operations time is of most

importance. For example, during the floods of

2025, the rural areas suffer. They received the aid delayed in time. Secondly, the weak urban infrastructure and drainage infrastructure

compound the problem. The rains in urban areas cause the sewerage water to flow and mix

in the clean water. It is due to weak

sewerage system in the areas. Also, there is

no proper drainage system that drain the

flood and rainwater. It causes disaster

management to get delayed and ineffective.

Thirdly, another important point is lack of water conservation bodies like dams. The

dams can store the excess water and save

many areas from flooding. In Pakistan, irrigation system/infrastructure face severe crisis. It causes either the flooding of agriculture lands or the shortage of water to agriculture land. It is because Pakistan does not have proper irrigation infrastructure and water conservation resources. Infrastructure is a major challenge to disaster management.

The second challenge to disaster management is the lack of resources.

Firstly, the absence of adequate financial means make disaster management a challenge.

Without financial means, building and maintaining infrastructure, running institutions and giving salaries all big a challenge. It compounds the problem. Secondly, machinery, tools and technology is not in sufficient quantity and quality.

Persistent grammar mistake
Pakistan needs to improve the quality of technology and also raise the quantity of machinery and tools. It is thus important to manage to increase the financial resources and manage them. Thirdly, the personnel in the disaster management institution are

One paragraph contains one idea.

You are incorporating 3/4 ideas in

a single paragraph.

not well-trained to carry rescue operations.

It is because the personnel hired is the employees

of other institution that are employed here

shortly to fill the gap. Hence, these are not
properly trained and pose a challenge to

the management of disaster. Lack of

insufficient resources like money, machinery

, technology, tool and personnel all complex
the problem.

The third challenge lies in the relevant

institutions. Firstly, every institution in Pakistan

especially government institution make policies.

According to the policies, they create framework

and then carry out actions to achieve objectives

through strategic planning. Unfortunately,

institutions make policies, framework's and

plan strategically but actions are not

according to those policies and planning.

The actions and procedures may be following the

old policies due to the lack of proper

training, resources or unrealistic new policies

Hence, the implementation of policies is a

major challenge because in this way no newer

framework can't get implemented that can

possibly relief people and their sufferings. There is not one such institution that work for disaster management. There are many institutions at national, provincial, and local level that must work in coordination.

There is visible lack of unity among these institutions that become a challenge for the government of Pakistan. Poor coordination can hinder the progress of the process. Thirdly, the employee in the government institution responsible for disaster management are not held accountable and answerable to the higher authorities. Due to this, there is delay in the delivery of the services. The employees and upper administration get away with minimum scolding or transfer to another place. Hence, weak implementation of policies, irresponsible behaviour of employees of relevant institutions, and poor coordination among institution is major challenge.

The fourth challenge is lack of trained personnel. Firstly, the professional workforce of institutions giving services for disaster management is not adequate. Therefore,

in time of national emergency, the workforce of other institutions are hired in these institutions to fill the gap. The employees hired for time-being are not trained enough to deliver the services. Secondly, there is absence in-service training programs for the employees. This shortcoming does not let the employee upgrade their skills. Thirdly, community-based training is also scarce. The people and community are not trained for the time of emergency. They only rely on the help of professional workforce, institutions and departments. Hence, insufficient professional workforce, lack of in-service training programs and absence of community-based training are another challenges for disaster management in Pakistan.

The coming paragraph discusses the way forward for disaster management in Pakistan.

Firstly, building and maintaining proper infrastructure is of utmost importance in managing the disasters. A proper

network of roads to urban and rural areas make delivery of disaster management faster. The quality material must be used in construction and proper audit of construction project need to be carried. In addition to roads, bridges, and highway, building of quality sewerage and drainage system is ensured. Drainage system take the excess water within itself and let the road free. Furthermore, conservation of water is important to save the cities from flooding and using water in water emergency. Building dams and water reservoirs is a great way forward to the management of disaster. It saves the excess water of flood for use in time of water scarcity emergency. Moreover, irrigation infrastructure can regulate the flow of water to agricultural fields. The dams and agricultural infrastructure regulate the flow of water to fields as needed. Hence, Building proper networks of roads, bridges, sewerage and drainage system, dams, water reservoirs, and irrigation infrastructure is a way forward for disaster management challenge.

Secondly, raising resources and their management is another way forward to the challenge of disaster management. The calamities and disasters are more frequent and devastating now than in the past. The disaster management is not effective with the meagre resources. The government need to allocate more budget to disaster management. Also, there is more quantity of quality tools, machinery and technology. Disaster management is not possible without appropriate tools and technology and if possible it is not effective with less quantity of technology and low quality of tools and machinery. Furthermore, there is more construction project. The project should target the areas with less or no infrastructure and also far-flung areas. These project must be funded properly. The quality infrastructure of roads, sewerage, and drainage through the projects and their must be ensured. Hence, raising the resources, allocating budget, buying technology, tool and machinery and developing construction project is another way forward.

The third way forward to disaster management is the transparency in institutions and accountability of employees in these institutions. The government institutions and their working is not transparent and management and employees are not held accountable for irresponsible behavior. Hence the upper-level management should be held responsible to the government and public for their responsibilities. Mostly, the government institutions lack behind private institutions because the former are not accountable and are not asked; whereas latter have transparency in the institutions. Also, there is need for the institutions to implement the policies in the letter and spirit. Therefore, bringing transparency in the institutions, holding employees accountable, and implementing the policies in the letter and spirit is another way forward.

The fourth way forward is involving public and community in the process. The government, institutions, and

(12)

their professional workforce need time to response to disaster. It is people and community present there who can make disaster management most effective. It is therefore against this backdrop, capacity building programs are need to be carried out locally. The locals are need to be trained in disaster management techniques. They can help themselves immediately and also can aid professional workforce in service delivery. Moreover, creating awareness regarding disaster and their management through newspaper, news channels, social media and in-person is important. Educating public is the first step toward disaster management. Civil society should also play their role in creating awareness among the public about disaster management techniques, tricks, and tips.

Hence, involving public and community in the process through educating, training programs and capacity building programs is important.

Effective Disaster management is essential

in order to restore the life of people and community back to normal routine. Unluckily, Pakistan face challenges in disaster management because of lack of financial resources, technological resources, infrastructure, dams, trained personnel and irresponsible behavior of institution. However, fortunately, there is a way forward by building roads, bridges, drainage and sewage system.

In addition to this, increasing budget allocation for disaster management, buying more technology and tools, bringing transparency and accountability in institution like WAPDA, NDMA, and PDMA, implementing the policies, capacity-building programs are way forward to disaster management challenges in Pakistan.