

General instructions to be followed to pass essay

"Disaster Management In Pakistan : Challenges & Way Forward"

Outline

1. Introduction :

2- Try to make your main heading in the outline from the words in the question statement

(a) Hook

(b) Background

(c) Thesis Statement : Although Pakistan

3- Try to add hook in the introduction. ~~Take~~ ^{Sentence structure} length of introduction must be of 2 sides

has disaster management framework

institutional gaps, weak preparedness, and

resource constraints continue to cause

4- your topic sentence in your argument must be aligned with the ending sentence

severe losses; therefore, effective disaster

management demands strong governance,

modern early system warnings, sustainable

funding, and community resilience

5- Avoid firstly, secondly, thirdly etc. in outline

2. Challenges of Disaster Management in Pakistan :

6- add references in your arguments with proper source. Go for diversification of references

1. Coordination and Governance Gap:

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

(a) Post-18 Amendment devolution caused blurred

responsibilities

8- You won't pass the essay if make more than 4-5 grammatical mistakes

(b) Poor inter-agency coordination between NDMA,

PDMA's and DDMA's.

9- outlines that are not self explanatory or does not aligned with the essay statement are liable to mark 0 and the essay would become null and void

(c) Public distrust due to the ^{mis}management and

inconsistent responses

2. Ineffective Early Warning Systems

(a) Warning fail to reach vulnerable and remote

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.

Must work on your phrasing
Improve your expressions and words selection

Must work on your argumentation

Must work on your punctuation

Improve your paper presentation

Must attend the tutorial session

for further suggestions and

mistakes

3. Inadequate Funding & Resources

- (a) Limited budget and delayed funding releases
- (b) Storage of critical equipment (boats, helicopters)
- (c) District authorities understaffed and poorly trained.

4. Fragile Infrastructure and Logistics

- (a) Disaster damage cuts off the bridges, roads and power lines
- (b) Physical inaccessibility in mountainous areas
- (c) Relief operation hindered by broken supply chains.

5. Social Inequality and Marginalization

- (a) Rural and marginalized communities suffer most
- (b) Unequal aid distribution leads to mistrust and social tension.

3. Way Forward

1. Strengthen Disaster Governance

- (a) Clearly defined the roles of institutions for better coordination.
- (b) Regular training, drills and coordination protocols.

2. Modernize the Early Warning & Communication

3. Secure the Sustainable and Equitable Financing

4. Invest in Community Resilience and Human Capital
5. Enhance Regional Cooperation and Community Engagement.

Your arguments may be right.
But the way you have phrased
them makes them vague

4. Conclusion

"The Essay"

In 2005, when the earthquake shook northern Pakistan and buried the villages within minutes, it was not the tremors alone that caused the tragedy, it was the absence of preparedness and coordination that turned a natural calamity into a national catastrophe. Pakistan has long been vulnerable to the disasters such as floods, earthquakes, droughts and glacial lake outbursts, making disaster management a critical national concern. Disaster management refers to the organized process of preparation, response, recovery and mitigation to reduce the impact of such crisis. Despite having the institutions like NDMA recurring emergencies reveals systemic gaps, highlighting the urgent need for effective disaster governance to protect lives, ensure development and strengthen national resilience.

Several key challenges continue to limit the country's ability to respond effectively when the disasters strike.

Firstly, coordination and governance gaps creates confusion instead of clarity. With nearly 27 stakeholders and 39 ministries involved, responsibilities often overlap, causing delay in action. National policies are rarely translated into the local practices, and collaboration with communities at grassroots level, remains weak and resulting in fragmented and ineffective responses.

Secondly, early warning systems fail to reach vulnerable population. After the 2022 floods, 58% of affected people reported receiving no warnings at all. Digital alerts are further limited by a gender divide, as many women lack access to mobile phones and the internet. This forces authorities to rely on the outdated and slow methods that cannot keep up the fast moving disasters.

Thirdly, inadequate funding and resources keep the country stuck in a reactive mode. Instead of investing in preparedness, the system scrambles to act after a disaster has already struck. Due to limited budgets, many district authorities lack trained staff, rescue equipment (boats, helicopters, drones) and basic facilities.

Fourthly, fragile infrastructure and logistics severely hamper relief efforts. When disasters damage roads, bridges and power lines, entire communities become isolated. In regions like Rahim Yar Khan, such physical breakdowns create pressure on nearby areas that absorb displaced populations, stretching already limited resources.

Lastly, social inequality deepens the impacts of disasters. Marginalized groups, especially women, children and migrant families suffer more severely. When aid distribution is perceived as unfair or neglects social needs, trust breaks down and tension rise, weakening community resilience. After understanding the challenges, it becomes clear that Pakistan cannot manage disasters effectively without deep structural reforms. To move from a reactive approach to proactive one

The following steps are essential: Firstly, disaster governance must be strengthened. Pakistan's current system involves too many institutions, which leads to confusion and slow responses. After the 18th Amendment, responsibilities between federal, provincial and district levels became unclear, worsening coordination gap. Defining clear roles for each level of government is crucial to avoid overlap and delays. Appointing dedicated Disaster Management Officers would improve the ground-level coordination. Regular training sessions and simulation drills are necessary to prepare the officials for emergency response.

Secondly, modernizing early warning and communication systems is urgently needed. The 2022 floods showed that over half of the population received no warning at all. So, Pakistan must adopt multi channel warning ~~system~~ systems such as SMS, ~~alerts~~ alerts, radio broadcasts, mosques announcement and local volunteer networks to ensure warnings reach the "last mile". Furthermore, real-time data sharing among agencies also help shift from delayed response to timely action.

Thirdly, sustainable and fair financing is essential for preparedness. Pakistan often responds to disasters with emergency funds, but rarely invests in prevention. Despite rising climate risks the national budget prioritize defense spending over disaster prevention. Increasing financial support for local authorities will allow them to hire staff and purchase rescue equipment. In addition, transparency in the release of the funds is also important to restore public trust, as mismanagement and favoritism have damaged credibility in the past relief operations. Fourthly, investing in community resilience and human capital is a key to reducing vulnerability. Disasters disrupt schools, hospitals and livelihoods, pushing communities towards the poverty. Therefore the disaster management

must be linked with development sectors such as education, health and housing. Building climate resilient infrastructure enforcing safer building codes and preventing the construction on river beds or high-risk zones can greatly reduce future losses.

Lastly, regional cooperation and public engagement must be enhanced. Although political tensions exist, cooperation on river management, especially within the Indus Basin, is practical and humanitarian necessity. Establishing the shared early warning systems with neighboring countries can save lives during floods. At the same time, involving local community in evacuation plans and awareness ~~plan~~ programs will ensure the national policies are effectively implemented at the grassroot level.

As Allama Iqbal wisely said:

افراد کے ہاتھوں میں ہے اقوام کی تقدیر
ہر فرد ہے ملت کے مقدر کا ستارہ