

# 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 untill 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

## 1- INTRODUCTION

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

c- financial and resource

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.

ate: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Increase your number of arguments**

d- Weak early warning and communication systems

#### **4- WAY FORWARD FOR PAKISTAN IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

a- Need to implement stricter regulations

b- Leveraging technology **Too vague argument**

c- Climate-resilient infrastructure **Not clear**

d- Raise awareness among public

#### **5- CONCLUSION**

**Argumentation is fine**

Pakistan has been experiencing unprecedented disasters in the past few years causing huge loss. Despite all this, Pakistan has not learnt from past mistakes and failed to some extent in effective disaster management due to certain challenges. The challenges to disaster management in Pakistan are weak planning and policy implementation, and lack of coordination among disaster management bodies. Similarly, financial and resource restraints and weak early warnings and communication are hindering the effective disasters.

**Language is fine**

**Improve your phrasing**

**Words selection should be improved**

**Must attend the tutorial**

**session for further**

**suggestions and mistakes**

management in Pakistan. However, strategies such as stricter regulations and leveraging technology can help in disaster management. Moreover, there is also need to build climate-resilience infrastructure and raise awareness among public. There are multiple factors that are serving as challenges to disaster management in Pakistan. Some pragmatic measures are required to counter those challenges.

Disaster management involves four steps i.e., mitigation, preparedness, response and rehabilitation. In Pakistan, there are no strategies for the disaster management at the mitigation and preparedness stage. However, the government's ability to response and rehabilitation is also not satisfying. Due to this ineffective disaster management, Pakistan has been facing an unprecedented wave of disasters for past 3 years. The 2022 flood, and now in 2025 - floods & outbursts caused a huge loss of lives, infrastructure, livestock and economy; that is already crippling. Pakistan has not learnt from its past failures and mistakes.

One of the challenges to disaster management in Pakistan is weak planning and policy implementation. In Pakistan, the disaster officer is responsible for planning to strengthen disaster reduction. But unfortunately, such planning is not the part of policy making, or if it exists, there is weak implementation. policies only exists on paper, but governments i.e., particularly at the local level do not work for the enforcement of these policies to mitigate the disaster, which often results in disastrous outcomes, and these are seen in recent 2025 floods resulted into a humanitarian crises at large scale.

Beside weak planning and policy implementation, lack of coordination among disaster management bodies also exists as challenge. The coordination gap between district and provincial disaster management authorities hinder the effective disaster response. NDMA releases instructions through Pakistan Meteorological Department and then this information is carried out by PDMA to district level authorities. But, in remote areas, this information

Language is fine. Keep it up

do not effectively communicated due to lack of coordination and communication networks. The institutional framework sometimes suffers from lack of collaboration with each other, resulting into a challenge for effective management.

Moreover, financial and resource constraints is also a challenge to disaster management in Pakistan.

The disastrous outcomes of this recent flood can be attributed to lack of infrastructure due to insufficient allocation of budget for the disaster management. For instance, KP government has allocated only 0.6% of its total budget for relief, rehabilitation and settlements, in FY 2025-26. Because of financial and resource limitation, it becomes difficult to assess risk and to respond effectively. Recently, the helicopter crash in Mohmand resulting in casualties has further strained the disaster response and management system of Pakistan.

Additionally, weak early warning systems and communication are serving as a challenge to effective disaster management system in Pakistan when NDMA

releases warnings for disasters, PDMA communicates to district level authorities. But in the marginalized areas, there is difficulty to trickle down, due to lack of communication and local dissemination. This often results in ~~delayed~~ of early warnings for evacuation and timely response to local authorities, causing massive destruction in the area.

**No Argumentation in this paragraph**

To ensure effective disaster management in Pakistan, there is need to implement stricter regulations. Government should empower local disaster regulating bodies to lead local risk reduction and preparedness. Moreover, disaster risk reduction should be the part of federal and provincial planning. There should be building restrictions in vulnerable areas.

There is need to upgrade disaster-risk management institutions with real time monitoring capacity. It will definitely help in disaster risk reduction and effective response.

Similarly, there is also need of leveraging technology to improve disaster risk management system.

There is need to invest in upgrading early warning systems to communicate effectively in remote areas. Moreover, Pakistan should also promote the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Remote sensing for early disaster risk assessment. It will help in mitigation and early preparedness of disaster.

However, through effective communication and mitigation, the severe impacts of disasters in Pakistan will be reduced.

Additionally, climate-resilient infrastructure and mitigation strategies also help in reduce the impacts of disasters in Pakistan.

There is need to invest on building resilient housing and enforcing safe construction zones. Moreover, government must prioritize strengthening embankments and flood protection barrages. It is need of the hour to build dams to reduce the disastrous impacts of floods. Moreover, the mitigation strategies involve afforestation and reforestation to reduce the risk of disasters. This strategy ensures the risk reduction at initial levels preventing the loss of life and economy.

Argumentation is good, but your phrasing is too vague. Must work on it

Furthermore, raising public awareness also plays a major role in disaster risk management. Most of population in marginalized areas are unaware about the disasters and immediate response. To overcome this, government should work the public awareness by engaging experts and NGOs. Public awareness can be done through campaigns or seminars. It can serve as a bridge between government policies and effective implementation. The strategy of public awareness will help in transitioning people as victims to active participants in the process of disaster management.

In a nutshell, disaster management in Pakistan is ineffective due to several challenges. These challenges include weak planning and policy implementation, lack of coordination and financial and resource constraints. Moreover, weak early warning and communication systems are also challenges to the effective disaster management. To break the chain of escalating disasters, adaptations must move from rhetoric to reality.

Conclusion is too short