

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 forward.

Thesis Statement

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

Outline

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

I Introduction

II An overview of disasters and its their management

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

III Challenges to the Disaster Management in Pakistan

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 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.

You haven't understood the topic at all

You are providing me the causes of manifestations. You are not talking about the challenges and way forwards

Must attend the tutorial session for further suggestions and mistakes

Improve your phrasing Work on your words selection

F- No internet facility in backward areas results in lack of early warning system

G- Inadequate funds to deal with immense disaster

H- Unskilled human resource; the stranded population

I- Corruption in relief funds and political short sightedness

J- Lack of environmental awareness among the people

IV- Way forward for effective flood management in Pakistan :-

A- A proper central authority to coordinate with provinces during disasters.

B- Strict action against encroachment on riverbeds.

C- Effective implementation of environmental laws.

D- Communication with people of backward areas in their language and manner to make them understand the risk.

E- Utilization of technology to spot the areas effected

F- Effective use of relief funds and strict watch over distribution.

G- Training of human resource to deal with disasters.

H- Provision of funds to disaster management Authority.

V- Conclusion -

Essay

Your introduction is not up to the mark. You are just beating around the bush

Must improve your expressions

Due to the geographical location of Pakistan, it is vulnerable to natural disasters causing severe damage. The country repeatedly faces floods, earthquakes and other natural calamities, causing loss of precious lives, infrastructure damage and jolts the country's already fragile economy. To deal with such disasters, Pakistan has taken steps which includes the establishment of Disaster Management Authority. However, it has been noted that during the time of disasters, the said authority remains inefficient to prevent or reduce the damage. By examining the reasons behind the failure of disaster management authorities, it came into notice that there are many underlying challenges becoming hurdles for the said authority to perform their job efficiently. However, before moving towards these challenges and their solutions, it is pertinent to have understanding of these disasters and their management.

Global warming driven by the climate change

Causes glaciers melting at an accelerated rate in Karakoram and Himalayan ranges, increasing the water flow into Indus River System. Moreover, country now experiences cloud bursts rather than gentle rain spread; which overwhelms its already weak drainage system. Both above given problems cause floods, which is currently the main natural calamity that has been causing serious damage to Pakistan.

Moreover, Pakistan has long mountain ranges ~~and~~ with tectonic plates collision points. ~~Since~~ Additionally, its neighbour i.e. Afghanistan also faces the similar situation. These vulnerabilities due to the geography cause

~~earthquakes from time to time - for example,~~
~~earthquake in 2005 resulted in loss of~~

~~almost 80 thousand lives and it was also~~
~~witnessed that whole towns were vanished.~~

So, duly noting its geographical vulnerabilities, Pakistan founded National Disaster Management Authority to effectively deal with such disasters and reduce the

damage it causes. Nevertheless, it was observed with serious concern that NDMA was inefficient to deal with these disasters, directly failing in its main responsibility.

Upon thorough examination, it became evident that there are some underlying challenges that need to be addressed to make it efficient, otherwise the country will remain vulnerable to the natural disasters. To begin with, the

first and foremost challenge that the Disaster Management Authority faces is devolution of flood

management to the provinces in the 18th amendment. This simply means that federal

is no more responsible for the floods or disasters that provinces face, rather due to floods or earthquakes. Funds were also

provided to the provinces for the same. However, during the floods in 2010, it came into observation that provincial authorities do not even have relevant equipment or human resource to deal with disasters or provide any relief to the weaker communities.

Always start your new paragraph from the next line

You are just providing me the information.

Your own thoughts are missing.

You are supposed to provide your own thoughts

Moreover, there was no central communication system to Coordinate with each other during the disaster. This resulted in complete failure to resist against the catastrophe

caused by the floods and caused immense damage to the country leaving people

Bachay, your thoughts are missing

helpless. For example, Punjab Disaster Management Authority wrote a letter to NDMA,

requesting the provision of relevant machinery and additional funds to tackle the situation.

This shows that devolution of flood management was not manifested accurately leaving the large population abandoned.

Furthermore, there is no proper action against the construction on riverbeds by the Government. Country has witnessed encroachments on riverbeds which is simply an open

invitation to the disasters as witnessed by

Pakistan. It is pertinent to highlight that no preemptive measures makes the disaster management reactive rather than proactive. which means that

Disaster Management Authorities, who already are not efficient enough to tackle the disasters are left with more possibility of floods due to encroachments. Due to the cyclic monsoons seasons, water flow increases in the rivers which needs to the appropriate passage to fall in the sea.

But, encroachments i.e roads, housing societies and markets divert the river towards cities causing damage to the infrastructure. NDMA or PDMA's can't manage such floods every year.

Similarly, Pakistan do have environmental laws against deforestation but implementation of these laws is ineffective resulting in rampant deforestation. Forests are natural sponges that absorb or slow rainfall and slow down the water flow giving enough time to the NDMA to take preemptive measures like evacuation of population through high risk areas. However, deforestation in Pakistan especially in the

Watershed areas of AJK and KPK gives no time to the Authorities to take any measures in order to reduce the damage.

National level data as highlighted by Pakistan today shows that Pakistan's forest cover has dropped ^{from} about 3.78 million hectares in 1992 to about 3.09 million hectares in 2025 - an 18% decline. This event ~~causes~~ not only results in disastrous floods but also landslides and cloudbursts.

Additionally, People living in rural areas of Pakistan are uneducated and most of them can only speak their own native languages.

This makes it difficult for Disaster Management Authorities to make them understand the risk they are about to face. Moreover, their own believes having no awareness regarding the National calamities and the damage it could cause to their lives, they resist against the Authorities asking them to evacuate timely. In this regard, lack of communication is also a

hurdle and huge challenge for disaster management Authorities.

NDMA reported that people living in South Punjab and interior Sindh were unable to understand the early warning for evacuation due to less understanding of language and unawareness regarding the natural calamities. These people were forced to evacuate; however, numerous people resisted to stay in their homes. This resulted in loss of lives and livestock. ~~lack~~ of communication problems are also a challenge for DMAs to deal with disasters.

Besides, Pakistan has witnessed highest urbanization rate in South Asia in 21st century. However, the ongoing urbanization is completely unplanned and mismanaged turning the permeable soil into solid concrete. During the earth quakes and floods, the unplanned and weak urban infrastructure is ineffective to resist. Building Control Authority of Sindh reported that thousands of buildings in Karachi are ~~made from~~ constructed with weak material, making them vulnerable to collapse during floods and earth quakes.

Moreover, it also leads to flash floods and urban flooding causing immense problems for DMAs to address or cope with.

Also, there is no internet facility in the backward areas ~~as~~ neither any other news spreading mechanism due to lack of electricity.

Due to which, people are completely unaware of the ongoing situation in the country and

~~do not~~ ~~do~~ don't know ^{about} the early warnings issued by DMAs. In this regard, NDMA

reported that due to unavailability of above given facilities, Authority is visit door to door and have to use loud speakers of mosques to warn them causing wastage of

time and inability to reduce damage. So,

this concludes that lack of internet facility is also a challenge for NDMA to mitigate these disasters.

Besides, it is evident that above given disasters need adequate funding to cope with. However, floods or natural disasters are rarely a political

Priority, until the disaster hits - furthermore funds are distributed not according to the need base; rather, on the bases of Political considerations - NDMA provided the report of 2022 floods, in which it was intimated that ~~8 billion \$~~ ~~8 billion \$~~ ~~8 billion \$~~ were provided to manage the disaster and reduce risk; however; it was estimated that there was need of almost 45 billion rupees, just to provide adequate facilities to the needs and save ~~life~~ lives of livestock and humans. At last, ~~it is~~ also as per the reports after the disasters, it has been observed that lack of environmental awareness and environmental degradation also becomes hurdle for disaster management - @ Gallup Survey pointed out that majority of Population in rural areas don't even accept the climate change threats or global warming - Due to which, construction on river beds, drying of ~~the~~ flood plains through agriculture, deforestation, and other events took place

decisively causing the weakness for DMAs
to cope with -

To tackle these disasters and reduce the
damage, there is need of such steps that
can make DMAs efficient and effective
during the time of disaster. In this context
given below are the major steps that merit
attention for robust disaster management -

First and the most important step that should
be taken to make DMA efficient is a
proper Coordination system through central
Authority which overlooks all provinces. The
said authority can spot the weakness of any
area and provide the machinery and equipment
on the basis of needs. Moreover, it will
reduce the national integration and provincial
disputes over funds distribution. Pakistan
should take a look over the 18th amendment's
flood or disaster management fund distribution
and create a centralized mechanism to
cope with such disasters. Furthermore
Government should take legal actions against

the construction of encroachments and powerful timber mafias who operate in these areas. By doing so, Government can reduce the threat of floods or provide necessary time to the DMAs to take preemptive measures or precautions to deal with such events before the happening - for example if NDMA is given enough time to take precautionary steps, it can easily save the lives of human and their livestock - Moreover, they can divert water to save the agricultural crops and urban infrastructure - In this regard, action against encroachment should be taken to effectively manage the disaster.

Furthermore, Pakistan should implement environmental laws i.e. against deforestation. Powerful timber mafias and land grabbers are desertifying the land which not only cause rapid water flow but also huge land sliding in the areas of Gilgit Baltistan. It was reported in Pakistan today that, GB has witnessed perpetual land sliding due to the deforestation not only causing infrastructure loss and human lives, but also severing connectivity and economic activities. This means that Afforestation can help in managing landslides and floods.

Additionally, DMAs should learn to communicate with the people of rural areas in their language and manner and make them understand the risk of the climate. In this regard, people should be hired from local areas who can communicate easily with people to let them know that it's for their betterment to follow the instructions given to them.

Furthermore, tribal chiefs and prominent personalities of these areas should be taken on board to effectively communicate with the lay men. This step will increase efficiency of disaster management.

Similarly, NDMA should hire skill full workers who are trained to work during the time of disasters. These include the rescue workers and managers who are responsible to coordinate and give necessary direction to the people. This will help them to act efficiently in the high risk areas and will reduce flood risk.

At last, the most + one of most important step that merits attention is provision of adequate funds to the ~~people~~ DMAs to act effectively. If the funds that are necessary to act are not provided, it will leave the Disaster management helpless and can effectively reduce the risk and damage of the disasters.

Above in view, it is evident to conclude that Pakistan's disaster management is facing numerous challenges becoming hurdle in its way and making it inefficient. However, counter measures and priority steps can improve the disaster management in Pakistan and will reduce the damage these disasters cause to our already fragile economy. Furthermore, precious lives can be saved by making the disaster management effective and efficient.