

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

Mock Exams for CSS-2026

English Essay

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

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3- Try to add hook in the introduction. The length of introduction must be of 2 sides

Disaster Management in Pakistan:
Challenges and Way Forward

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

Outline

Introduction

Attention grabber

Provide proper

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

Background

Thesis Statement

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

2. Understanding Disaster Management.

Definition and components.

Importance of Disaster Management approach

Global practices

You providing

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

Conclusion

Pakistan's geographic and climatic situation

8- You wont pass the essay if make more than 4-5 irrelevant material. No

Disasters in our history

Increase in disasters due to climate change

irrelevant

material. No

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

4. Framework for Disaster Management.

TMAs, PMA and Disaster Management

Disaster management, NGOs and donors.

Achievements

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.

5. Challenges in Disaster Management.

Lack of coordination and implementation

Shortage of funds

Date: _____ Date: _____

This is the asked part. You need to improve the number of arguments here.

6. Socio-Economic Impacts

Human losses and displacement
Agricultural damage
Economic burden
Health effects
Infrastructure destruction

7. Way Forward: Building a strong Pakistan

Policy reforms
Building capacity
Early warning systems
Infrastructure resilience
Community involvement

8. Role of Media and Education in Disaster Preparedness:

Awareness through media and schools

9. Lessons from the World:

Learning from Japan and Bangladesh
Building ties with UNDP, WHO, I.T.C.
Seeking financial assistance

10. Conclusion

Points are vague, one cannot find out what you want to say.

You are providing irrelevant material too much.

Increase number of arguments

• Essay

When nature attacks without warning, it tests not only a state's resilience but also the strength of its institutions and preparedness. From the devastating earthquake of 2005 to the floods of 2022, Pakistan has found itself at the mercy of

Must improve your phrasing and expressions
Must attend the tutorial session for further suggestions and mistakes

Date: _____ Day: _____

Avoid 1st 2nd
person pronouns in
your writing

natural disasters that ~~shakes all~~
~~economy, displace millions and~~
~~exposes the governance weaknesses~~
Disasters whether natural or man-made
are unavoidable but ~~their~~ impact
can be reduced by early planning
and response - Despite having NDMA
Pakistan's disaster management remains
largely reactive and ~~not~~ preventive.
Inadequate infrastructure, poor coordination,
lack of awareness and limited
resources are the hurdles in way
to progress. While Pakistan has made
progress in institutionalising disaster
management, it faces structural and
operational challenges that must be
solved by comprehensive policy making,
capacity building and technological
advancement to secure a safe
and sustainable future.

Disaster Management extends far beyond
just emergency response. It is an
ongoing cycle of prevention, preparedness
and recovery. According to UNDRR,
disaster management is not only about
saving lives during crises, but also
about reducing vulnerabilities before
a disaster strikes. For example, Japan's
strict enforcement of building
codes and their early warning
systems enable it to manage the

earthquakes that can be devastating if a country is not prepared.

Similarly, Bangladesh which was one of the disaster prone nation, has reduced the deaths that were related to cyclone by early warnings and community-based disaster-management programs. However, Pakistan still continues to lack in adopting such models. Its policy often activates after a disaster, rather than minimizing risks before its occurrence.

Geographically, Pakistan's location makes it one of the disaster-prone countries. As we've seen the 2005 earthquake that took around 80,000 lives and left millions of people homeless. And the unpredicted rains of 2010 caused floods that affected 20 million people. And recently in 2022, the floods were the worst climate induced disasters of the decade according to UN, that displaced 30 million people and billions of dollars loss in Pakistan's economy.

Other then floods and earthquakes, Pakistan also faces droughts in Balochistan, glacial outbursts during heatwave in urban areas. Pakistan is in top ten disaster-vulnerable countries in the world and it needs an

efficient and forward-looking disaster management system

Pakistan has taken admirable step in building a formal disaster management framework. The 2005 earthquake lead to the creation of National Disaster Management Ordinance (NDMO) that was later replaced by National Disaster Management Act in 2010.

This act established a system where NDMA is at federal level, PDMA for provincial level and DDMA is for local level. These institutions were tasked with making disaster management policies and risk-reduction strategies. But despite the institutional structure, the effectiveness of these institutions remain questionable.

The challenge is the disconnection of different tiers of disaster management system. The NDMA, though functioning as the national coordinating body, lacks the operational synergy with provincial and district authorities. During 2012 floods, delayed coordination also delayed the timely response and thus the evacuation and relief efforts. According to the World Bank's report on Pakistan's disaster management, while institutional frameworks exist on paper,

You are just providing me the information only. You are supposed to provide your own thoughts

execution remains weak due to limited autonomy and poor interagency collaboration. This structural problems forces us on more reactive measures rather than preventive.

Another major challenge is the shortage of financial & human resources. Pakistan allocates a big portion of its annual budget to disaster preparedness, focusing mainly on post-disaster relief operations. The NDMA depends on donor assistance from international agencies like UNDP and Asian Development Bank for emergency funds. This over-reliance on outside external support limits national sustainability. Also, the local disaster management authorities lack trained people to manage emergencies. In many rural districts, disaster response teams exist only on paper. This institutional weakness undermines the country's ability to respond when a disaster strikes.

Poor infrastructure is also a major problem. The unplanned urbanization along the river banks, deforestation and poor enforcement on building code and made cities and villages more likely to get affected from

natural disasters

Community awareness is also alarmingly low in Pakistan. According to a report, 70 percent of people in Pakistan are unaware of disaster response and protocols. This absence of grassroots-level knowledge causes panic and chaos during emergency.

The growing impact of climate change has made disaster management even more complex. Rising temperatures, monsoon and glacial melting are intensifying the disasters. The 2022 floods were a direct consequence of climate change.

The socio-economic consequences of inadequate disaster management are intense. Each disaster reverses years of a country's development progress, pushing people back into poverty. The 2010 floods wiped nearly one-fifth of Pakistan's agricultural output. Roads, schools, hospitals and bridges are often destroyed. Beyond material losses, the trauma inflicted on displaced communities is immense. Thus, the failure to manage disasters creates a

cycle of poverty, displacement and dependency.

Despite these challenges, there is a clear pathway toward improvement. The first requirement is to shift from a reactive to a preventive management. NDMA must be empowered with greater autonomy, professional experts and financial resources. A disaster management fund should be established to ensure immediate resources for emergency preparedness and response.

Early warning systems are another critical area of reforms. Pakistan can use modern technology, satellite monitoring, AI and data mapping to predict hazards accurately.

In 2011, the successful use of technology and mobile alerts saved lives during earthquake in Japan. In Pakistan, partnerships with telecom companies can ensure timely alerts.

In conclusion, disaster management in Pakistan stands at a critical point. While progress has been made in institutional setup, implementation remains weak. Pakistan must

Date: _____

Days: _____

strengthen its institutions, modernize its technology, engage communities and enforce laws. Only by such efforts, Pakistan can protect its people and economy.