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OB-66

## Paragraph

Corruption and state capture leads to the social inequality. They concentrate on benefiting to a small group which has the power to regulate. It worsens inequality by excluding marginalized groups of society. Prevalence of this inequality is evident in various aspects. First of all, poorly planned infrastructure in rural areas alongside luxurious residential areas for the elite class represents a stark misallocation of resources between these two counterparts. Secondly, education and public healthcare services are compromised which lower their standard. Resources are provided to the private sector where wealthy people are benefited by services. According to a cross sectional survey (2020) constructed in district Thatta, 70% of respondents reported difficulty in accessing healthcare facilities due to distance, lack of transportation, and unavailability of services. Lastly, rural areas suffer due to lack of development. Urban areas have thriving malls and many other facilities, while ~~and~~ rural areas do not even have the basic needed facilities. According to "Pakistan rural household survey", which was conducted in 2019, only 44% <sup>rural</sup> homes have access to electricity, 21% have access to natural gas compared to 64% urban household. Hence, the misallocation of resources, which is resulted by the corruption, exacerbates the issue of social inequality.