

Pakistan is rich in resources and poor in management

Outlines

I. Introduction

Thesis Statement:

Pakistan is a country that is rich in natural resources but it is facing many challenges due to ~~management and poor~~ management in the world.

II. Bird view of natural resources in Pakistan

III. Pakistan is abundant in natural resources but poor in management.

(a) Renewable energy resources

(i) Solar energy and

(ii) Wind energy

(iii) Hydro energy

(b) Nonrenewable energy resources

(i) Coal

(ii) Petroleum

(iii) Natural gas

(c) Agricultural resources

(i) Irrigation network

(ii) Fertile land

(iii) Variety of crops

(iv) Animal husbandry

(v) Fishing

(d) Minerals ore resources

(i) copper and gold

(ii) Salt mines and other minerals

(e) Human resources

(i) Fifth populous country in the world

(ii) Youth comprising major chunk

(f) Tourism resources

(i) Archeological tourism

(ii) conventional tourism

(iii) Religious tourism

(iv) Factors leading to poor management

(a) Political instability

(b) Lack of planning

(c) Corruption

(d) Weakened law and order situation

(e) Poor governance ✓

(f) Dependence on foreign ✓

V. Measures and solutions

Make proper phrase

(a) Effective education ✓

(b) Technical education ✓

(c) Remove political instability ✓

(d) Good governance ✓

(e) Policy reforms ✓

(vi) Conclusion

Pakistan is one of the richest countries in the world but the country is poorest among them in terms of management. ✓

The country is abundant in natural resources including that of energy resources, renewable and nonrenewable. Renewable energy sources like solar, wind and hydro power, and nonrenewable energy resources: coal, gas and petroleum. ✓ Agriculture system including irrigation networks, fertile land, animal husbandry, and fishing and variety of

crops. The country is blessed with minerals; gold, copper, salt mines, marble, gypsum, silicon and other minerals. The country has one of the largest human resources pool in the world. Pakistan is fifth populace country in the world, 64% of the population below the age of 30. Pakistan is also blessed with tourism places like archeological, religious, conventional, and historical places. There are multiple factors leading to poor management, political instability, bad governance, corruption, lack of planning, short-lived policies, lack of political will, worsened law and order situation and dependence on foreign aid and loan.

Pakistan is a country blessed with natural resources. Natural resources are the resources

that naturally occur in the environment
 biodiversity and geostrategy
 in the ecosystems. Natural
 resources include energy resources,
 agriculture system, minerals
 and manpower, the ultimate
 natural resource Pakistan is
 abundant in energy resources,
 renewable and non renewable.
 Renewable energy resources
 like solar, wind and hydro
 power. The country has capacity
 to generate 100000 mega watt
 of electricity from solar.
 The sun heat 50000 MW
 of electricity can be produced
 from wind and tidal. The
 country has 1066 km coastal
 line to produce electricity.
 50000 MW of the electricity
 can be produced from hydro.
 The country is blessed with
 glaciers. The main sources of
 water for irrigation and
 industrial sector. The country

receives 147 MAF of water from rivers. Pakistan is blessed with non renewable energy resources. Pakistan has oil of 436.8 million barrels and 81.2 trillion cubic feet of gas and 186 million tonnes of coal. The country has 886 million tonnes of mineral in Balochistan. The province has mountains of minerals. Pakistan is a fifth populous in the world and has 6th % of the population under the age of 30. Mostly young population is unemployed due to poor management. The country has ability to store only 15 MAF of water rest of the water 137 MAF goes wasted into the Arabian sea. The country has world second largest coal mines, fifth gold and copper reserves, 7th coal reserves and wheat and rice production.

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But the country is unable to exploit the natural resources properly due to lack of technology and political will. Despite abundant natural resources the country is depending on the foreign aid and loan. This indicates the country is plenty of natural resources but poor in management.

Pakistan is full of natural resources energy: renewable and nonrenewable. According to IRSA, the country receives 197 MAF of water from its water sources annually but the country has capacity to store water only 15 MAF.

According to report the country is wasted 25 billion rupees of water annually due to poor management. The country can generate electricity from water almost 50000 MW while the country is producing only

6559 Ma ✓

The country can also produce 10000 MW of electricity from solar energy. ✓ Balochistan has the vast land to put this facility and leverage from it. India producing a lot of electricity from solar compared to Pakistan. ✓ Energy crisis can be removed through this method by producing energy in surplus. ✓

The country has potential to produce 5000 MW of energy from wind. ✓ The country has 1046 km coastal line but due to poor management the ~~rest~~ country is unable to eradicate energy crisis from the country. ✓ So, the country facing energy due to its poor management and lack of technology. ✓

Pakistan has one of the best irrigation networks

in the world. Pakistan has natural water resources Himalaya glacier that feed the rivers in the start of summer to irrigate the agricultural land. According to Indus Water River System Authority, the country receives about 147 MAF of water through rivers but due to lack of dams and poor management the country is facing shortage of water. According to estimates the country receives almost 25 billion worth of water which gone wasted. Although the flow of water reduced from 5600 cubic meter in 1951 to 1000 cubic meter in 2020 the country wasted 130 MAF of water into the sea due to lack of reservoir of water. Pakistan has one of the fertile land in the world. Due to use of

unnecessary chemicals, fertilizers and other toxic substances which degrade the soil fertility of the country. There was a time that Pakistan was sufficient in agricultural production and exported rice, wheat, pulses and other commodities. Now the country has to import wheat from Russia and Ukraine. According to dawn newspaper in 2022 2 million tonne of wheat imported to meet need of the country. A variety of crops produced in the country like wheat, rice, sugarcane, maize, corn and cotton. Agriculture contributes 23% of the GDP to the national revenue. More than 90% of the water use for 4 major crops that contribute only 5% to the GDP. Apart from the country has 846 km of coastal line.

for fishing which is not
 in proper way. Further
 the country has animal
 husbandry, the breed of Sahiwal
 cow is one of the most
 important of the country. The
 country can increase its export
 of wheat, and butter and
 milk. But due to poor management
 the country is not sufficient
 in agriculture sector as the
 country has to import wheat
 to meet the requirement. As
 a result the country is blessed
 with best agriculture system
 but due to poor management
 facing insecurity of food. According
 to Global Hunger Index 2008
 the country ranked 92nd
 out of 116 countries.

Pakistan is blessed with minerals
 like copper and gold and
 salt. According to dawn
 newspaper the country has
 world second largest salt

mines. According to estimate
 the has minerals of 86 billion
 worth of dollar. The Rio
 Dico has one of the largest
 mineral but due to poor
 management and lack of technology
 the is unable to exploit
 these natural resources and
 depends upon foreign aid.
 According to estimates the
 country's national debt has
 reached more than 5400
 billion of PKR owing to
 dependence on foreign aid.
 Consequently the country
 is affluent in natural resources
 but poor in management.
 Pakistan has largest manpower
 in the world. Pakistan is
 a fifth populous country in
 the world and 64% of the
 population under the age of
 30. The country is not investing
 on its manpower as literacy
 rate relatively low for

neighbouring countries like
 China and India. According
 to Education Statistics report
 2017-2018, 26 million children
 are out of school in Pakistan
 higher rate of female than
 male. The literacy rate of
 the country is only 60.9%
 which is too poor when
 compared to neighbouring countries
 India 77% man 89%
 and Turkey 97% 4% in
 10 are illiterate in the country.
 Most of the young are unemployed
 and using perilous journey
 to go abroad, European
 countries for their greener
 pastures mostly labour. The
 country receives more than 150%
 dollar in the last 5 years.
 Most of them going abroad
 are labour force not skilled.
 In 2019, when the then
 PM Imran Khan suggested to
 form new Islamic bloc

and Saudi crown prince warned him that all Palestinians would be deported from ISA because of all Palestinians are unskilled which is adversely burden to its in terms of education, administration and health. So the country has largest manpower in the world but due to lack of policies and poor management the country is unable to leveraging the manpower that hindered the development of the country. There are multiple factors leading to the poor management like, political instability, lack of planning, failed policy, corruption, bad governance and worsened law and order situation.

Political instability is one of the most important reasons that it leads to poor

management. The country has been facing political instability since its inception. Four times in the history of the country suspended the constitution, and took the control over the country by military doctors. Four martial laws were imposed upon the country in 1958-1969, 1969-1971, 1977-1988 and 1999-2007 which become the total period of more than 20 years. It was further exacerbated from that period of dictator general Pervez Musharraf. One can imagine how political instability in Pakistan is, no PM completed his tenure in the history of Pakistan. 7 PMs ruled the country from 1947 to 1958 and no PM from 1958-1971. Four governments were toppled in

10 years from 1990 to 1999. In the last couple of years political instability was at a peak point so political instability was led to poor management and mismanagement. Lack of planning is one most important factor leading to poor management. As the country has been facing policy crisis from its inception. Another major reason of the poor management is lack of political will. As Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah said "All false coins in my pocket". Pakistan has been facing leadership crisis and policy crisis from its creation which has been hinder to the development of the economic and country. Policies were formed in this regard but due to lack of proper

Policy, political will and attention in the wake of policy crisis poor management is rampant.

Corruption is also an important cause of the poor management of the natural resources. As the corruption has been rampant in the country which undermined all the department at the country. It is a global phenomenon and rampant in developing countries as well as developed countries. It spreads like a wildfire in the society.

Pakistan also plagued with corruption from the last couple of decades. According to Corruption Perception Index report released by the Amnesty International Pakistan. The country ranked 110 out of 180 nations.

Consequently, corruption led the country to poor management.

Bad governance is also an important reason of poor management. Political instability, economic instability, and policy crisis and corruption lead to bad governance.

All these factors involved in bad governance. State institutions failed to play their role to provide relief to the people. As parliament failed to formulate laws in favor of the public. A number of bills were passed by the PDM government but no one in favor of the public. Judiciary has failed to play its role to provide justice to the people of Pakistan. Partially decisions were made in the last couple months. Supreme

Give this argument in more sugar

coated words

also divided into two group on the 500 Mto issue, the powers of chief justice of Pakistan. In addition executive has also failed to implement the laws in the letter and spirit. Finally, bad governance in Pakistan is prevailing in the country which led to poor management.

Worsened law and order situation has also contributed to the poor management of the natural resources in the country. As religious extremism, sectarianism and terrorism in the strong position. The country has been facing worsened law and order situation in all the provinces particularly Balochistan and KP. Terrorism came in the country when Pakistan supported the

US against Soviet during Soviet Afghan war from 1979 to 1989. Pakistan has suffered many losses at Soviet Afghan war. Pakistan received aid from USA for military and the USA abandoned the region when Soviet was divided and left the region. Pakistan came under terrorism due to Afghan refugees. Weapon culture came to Pakistan when refugees came since the last year terrorists resurged in the country particularly in Balochistan and KP. As 2023 reported the terrorism increased in the country. A number of attacks were took place in KP the most tragic attack was in Peshawar police lines mosque that took the lives of 100 people or so. So, the worsened law and situation

Although the country has suffered from poor management but in the last couple of years, previous governments took some measures to get rid of the poor management. Some measures could be taken to recover the mismanagement. These include political stability, economic stability, foreign direct investment, good governance, remove corruption, policy reforms, and law and order situation. Further, employment opportunities and remove poverty. Political stability is the most important factor to make effective management. As the country has faced political instability from its inception in recent years it has further exacerbated. Uncertainty situation can lead to poor management in the country. So, all the

Political parties should play their role to maintain political which is key of the development.

Economic stability is also important for effective management system at the natural resources.

An economic stable country can take good steps for effective management system.

Effective management system required funds to play its role as developed countries have economically stable and take effective measure regarding natural resources.

Foreign Direct Investment is also necessary to exploit the natural resources and employ. Because the ^{country} has lack of technology, it should invite foreign companies to invest in the country and explore the natural resources. This can best interest in

the country to leverage the natural resources. The country should do agreement with China to explore the natural resources.

Good governance is necessary to explore the natural resources. Because bad governance leads to the poor management of a country. All the state institutions should play their role under the constitution of Pakistan 1973. Its good governance found in developed countries so they can easily make effective policies to explore the natural resources and remove uncertainty.

The country cannot make progress and effective measures without removing corruption. It undermines the roots of the nations.

It is the mother of all social problems in the society, it increasing day by day in the country.

So, there is need to remove the menace to make effective measures for exploiting the natural resources.

There is dire need to reform the policies. New smart policies should be introduced to explore the natural resources.

These policies should be implemented in true letter and spirit.

The country should adopt zero tolerance policy in this regard.

Peace of mind is also too important for making effective measures to explore the natural resources. It is

necessary to remove terrorism in the country. Thousands

of people killed in terrorist attacks in the country. As per report 85000 people killed in war against terrorism.

150 billion dollar suffered the country. TTP is now

resurging in the country particularly in Balochistan and KP. So, terrorism should be removed from the country to make effective measures for exploring the natural resources.

The country should invest on the human resources. It should improve the literacy rate, syllabus to be updated. Technical education ~~etc~~ should be given to students to exploit the natural resources. Drop out rate should be controlled and enrollment rate should be increased. 96 million out of school children should be in schools to improve the literacy rate. So, education is most important for the development of the country. Countries like China, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore make development due to effective education system.