

• The cost of doing wrong is less than cost of doing nothing.

A • Introduction

• Thesis statement:

The course of taking action although it is wrong leads to new innovations, revolutions and promotes growth and learning at personal and organization level whereas with others while inaction fosters financial loss, missed opportunities, escalation of problems along with many others.

B- Positive outcomes of doing wrong.

i • Taking action leads to new innovations

i.e. Invention of bulb by Edison.

i. Penicillin discovery.

i

ii • Actions can foster revolutions

• Industrial revolution

Formation of steam engine.

iii. Actions promote learning and growth both at personal and organizational level.

i.e. ~~Bank~~ adaptation at organization

iv. Actions builds momentum in businesses

i.e. case study of Apple Tech

• Tesla

v. Actions fosters culture of adaptability and resilience.

Example: : Netflix adopt online

• streaming.

vi. Actions taking ^{timely} at ~~time~~ prevent financial losses, health losses.

Example: strategies ^{adopted} of Pakistan government during Covid-2019.

D- The negative impact of doing nothing.

a- Inaction allows leads to miss opportunities.

eg Blockbusters missed opportunity to adopt new innovations in video player while Netflix adopted it.

b- Inaction leads to escalation of problem if not taking it timely.

eg climate change/global warming.

c- Inactions causes long term losses in economy, human loss etc

Example:-

Covid-19 - many/several government can't take action timely

d- Inactions in face of social injustice can cause severe moral consequences

eg • Israel occupation on Gaza.

e- Inactions ~~cause~~ leads to accumulation of problems.

• Example: ~~Global~~ financial crisis 2008.

f- ~~leads to catastrophic~~ humanitarian crises and conflicts.

• Example

In ~~Yaman~~ large scale famine and droughts.