

Poor Resource Management in Pakistan

Incorporate thesis statement in your Introduction paragraph

Don't use short forms

Your points are fine

- ① Introduction
- ② Understanding meaning of Resource Management
- ③ Resources of Pakistan
- ④ Reasons behind poor Resource Management in Pak.
 - ① Lack of Political will and effective leadership
 - ② Unequal access to education reduces social awareness about resource management
 - ③ Wastage of resources weakens economy and increases reliance on foreign loans/aids
 - ④ Absence of climate resilient infrastructure
- ⑤ Implications of Poor Resource Management in Pakistan
 - ① Social disparities increases exclusivism
 - ② Food and water security is human rights issue
 - ③ Ecological damages reduces economic activities
 - ④ Over-reliance on foreign debt/aid creates dutch disease and increases trust-deficit
- ⑥ Suggestions to improve Resource Management in Pak
 - ① Political will and structural reforms for equitable resource distribution
 - ② Accountability and transparency increases citizen's trust in institutions
 - ③ Conservation of food and water

through climate resilient policies
Conclusion

Introduction:

Resources are the bloodstream of a country, mismanagement clots its flow, weakening national strength of a country. In modern times, bureaucracy manages resources under the political leadership of a country, deciding effective or poor management of a country. Hence, politicians and bureaucracy become central to the management of resources. In this similar vein, Pakistan faces external and internal pressure in terms of equitable and efficient utilization of resources. External debt often exerts much influence over the structure and policies of national institutions. Similarly, limited resources, out dated technology, and weak infrastructure most frequently befall the country into poor management. The immediate consequence of limited resources seems unequal progress; however, in a longer run, it turns into social disparities and marginalization. As a result, people lose trust in state's institutions. In this way, ^{the} state loses its brain drain and productive workforce, weakening the economic growth of a country. Furthermore, Pakistan has to depend on foreign loans or aids, which erodes the economic sovereignty.

of Pakistan. Thus, it becomes urgent necessity to structurally reform the insititutions while making leadership accountable and their policies transparent.