

Corruption eats away the fabric of governance.

Outline

1. Introduction:

"Corruption undermines governance by eroding public trust, inefficiency in public administration, economic mismanagement, and weakening rule of law. Therefore, it is imperative to combat corruption for sustainable governance and societal well-being."

2. Contextualization the term Governance

3. How corruption eats away the fabric of governance?

3.1) Weakening rule of law

3.2) Erosion of public trust

3.3) Inefficiency in public administration

3.4) Economic mismanagement

3.5) Weakening institutions

3.6) Hurdle in development

3.7) Escalation of social inequalities

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3.8) Growth of organized crimes

4) Measures to tackle the issue of
corruption

4.1) Strengthening institutional frameworks

4.2) Judicial reforms

4.3) Civic education and empowerment

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When there is a corruption
"When there is corruption, there is no accountability, and governance becomes hollow. It is silent killer of institutions."

In aforementioned statement, Former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan explained that no state can ~~progressive development~~ **Can be developed and progressive** and progression until there is an element of corruption because it is a process which makes governance weaker. He further stated that corruption has potential to destroy all working institution of any state because it is a silent killer of institutions. When there is corruption, there is no accountability which ultimately affects the rule of law. As a result, it will give birth various evils that ^{would} further weaken the governance.

Is it possible to achieve sustainable development **It causes various** when resources are siphoned off by corrupt practices? Can government function effectively if accountability is constantly undermined by corruption? How can a nation progress when there is element of corruption? Can

social equality ~~can~~ be achieved in a system where corruption ~~widens~~ the gap between ~~the~~ powerful and the powerless? Corruption ~~undermines~~ governance by ~~eroding~~ public trust, inefficiency in ~~public~~ management or administration, economic mismanagement, and weakening ~~rule~~ of law. Therefore, it is imperative to combat corruption for sustainable governance and societal well-being.

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Governance refers to a process in which it makes and implements the decisions in order to maintain society. Governance is a process in which it ensures all basic and fundamental rights of people including transparency, meritocracy, justice, equality, fairness, right of education and civic responsibility. According to Joe Lonsdale, "Good governance is one of the most important factors in economic growth and social well-being." He depicted that good governance always ensures the rights of people irrespective of any kind of discrimination.

Therefore, it is safe to assume that governance plays a vital role in managing the society.

There are various evidence that overwhelmingly support that corruption eats away the fabric of governance. The most undeniable proof of this is weakening rule of law. In corrupt systems, laws are often applied selectively, often benefiting the powerful while punishing the weak. This creates an environment of inequality and impunity, where individuals with wealth or influence can evade justice. Such practices undermine the fairness and credibility of legal systems, which are crucial components of governance. So, it is not wrong to assume that corruption eats away the fabric of governance.

Apart from weakening rule of law, erosion of public trust is another alarming sign of corruption that eats away the fabric of governance. When citizens perceive that public officials prioritize personal gain over public welfare,

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they lose confidence in institutions. This mistrust leads to disengagement from democratic processes, such as voting or participating in civic activities. Over time, participants stop holding public officials accountable, which allows corruption to spread unchecked. For example, in third world countries, it is often seen that leaders are not being accountable due to the erosion of public trust because of corruption. Thus, it is a lucid indication that corruption eats away the fabric of governance. Like erosion of public trust, corruption causes inefficiency in public administration. Resources that are meant for public services, such as education, infrastructure, healthcare, and other resources are often misused or stolen by corrupt officials. This results in poorly executed projects, delays, and substandard services which are directly affecting citizens' quality of life. Ishrat Hussain writes in his book, 'Governing the Ungovernable' that inefficiency in public administration is one

Leads is a positive term

the one of major issues of governance
Do not start a sentence with due to
due to the lack of accountability, corrupt
people get space to fill the vacuum
that ultimately eat away the fabric
of governance.

Furthermore, economic
mismanagement is another consequence
of corruption. When funds are embezzled
or misallocated, it hinders economic
growth and development. Corruption
discourages investments, as business are
reluctant to operate in unstable
environments where bribes and
nepotism dictate success. It also increases
income inequality, it also widens
are diverted from those who need
them most. According to the author
of 'Why Nations fail' depicts that economic
mismanagement is one of the core
reasons for the failure of any nation.
It is true because when the nation
fails to manage economic resources,
it will lead to dejection.

Not only this, but also
weakening institutions are striking

evidence of corruption that eats away the fabric of governance. Institutions like police force, tax authorities, and regulatory bodies lose credibility when they are seen as corrupt. Instead of serving the public interest, these institutions serve private interests that are leading to a loss of functionality and effectiveness.

According to Annual Conference on Pakistan organized by the Woodrow Wilson Center at Washington that every single problem is faced by Pakistan is due to governance deficit and institutional weakness. Therefore, it is safe to assume that corruption is a killer of governance and eats away the fabric of governance.

Apart from weakening institutions, corruption creates hurdles in development because it breaks the trust of investors in investing the country. International and domestic investors are reluctant to invest in those countries with high level of corruption. This constraints the development of state which eventually weakens the governance. **Malika Iqbal**

writes in her book, "Pakistan beyond the crisis" that corruption is one of the major issues

Good get command over this expression

development. Thus, it is logically safe to assume that corruption eats away the fabric of governance.

Escalation of social inequalities is another issue that nestles in the heart of governance. When there is corruption, it is not possible to give equal rights to everyone. This undermines the trust of people which ultimately affect the governance.

In all this process, marginalized groups are often ~~becked~~ lagged behind.

Ishaat Hussain writes in his book, "Governing the Ungovernable" that corruption enhances the gap between rich and poor due to the lack of accountability from corrupt people. As a result, it eats away the fabric of governance.

In addition to this, growth of organized crimes **Will intensify** due to corruption. This ultimately affect the governance because people will suffer from these crimes and people

will die. This will not only creates unrest, but it also generates fear among the people. For instance, the city of Pakistan, Karachi, is considered as hub of criminal activities due to lack of governance because it has failed to act decisively. Due to malign activities of criminals, people are losing their confidence from governance. Thus, it is not wrong to say that corruption eats away the governance.

To address these issues, there is a dire need to adopt some measures to curtail the issue of corruption. The most striking solution is strengthening institutional frameworks. When the government strengthens these, it will enhance transparency, meritocracy, fairness, equality, and justice. There are various countries which have strengthened its institutional frameworks, such as Finland, the US, the UK, and many other western countries. Therefore, it is necessary to enhance institutional frameworks.

Apart from strengthening institutional frameworks, judicial reforms are required for enhancing accountability and governance. An independent judiciary with strict penalties for corruption related offenses ensures that justice is applied fairly and consistently. This strengthens the rule of law and deters individuals from engaging in corrupt activities. Thus, it is incumbent upon the state to enhance judicial reforms.

Furthermore, civic education and empowerment play a crucial role in combating corruption. Educating citizens about the harmful effects of the corruption and empowers them to hold leaders accountable. fosters a culture of integrity and vigilance. Additionally, public awareness campaigns and grassroots movements can amplify the demand of transparency. So, it is important to adopt this measure for curbing the issue of corruption.

In addition to this, ensuring rule of law is another important point.

through which one can contain the rising issue of corruption and enhance rule of law. It ensures that no one is above the law and that justice is applied equally and consistently. This will ensure equality irrespective of cast, status, and religion. Thus, enhancing the rule of law is required to clamp down the corruption.

To cut the long stay street, corruption is a ~~salient~~ killer that undermines the governance by weakening rule of law, erosion of public trust, inefficiency in public administration, economic mismanagement, weakening institutions, hurdle in development, escalation of social inequalities, and growth of organized crimes. To address these issues, it is necessary to adapt some measures to clamp down corruption, such as strengthening institutional frameworks, judicial reforms, civic education and empowerment, and ensuring rule of law.

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