

# How political stability affects governance effectiveness

## outline

### A. Introduction

1. Correlation between political stability and governance effectiveness.
2. Key aspects of good governance.
3. Thesis statement.

### B. How political stability affects governance effectiveness

1. Results in implementation of long-term policies
  - a. Policies less likely to be changed after elections.
  - b. Continuity of good policies implemented by previous regimes.
2. Focus on strengthening of institutions

- a. Reduced politicization of institutions
- b. Focus on building, strong, independent and professional institution.
- c. Increase in foreign direct investment
- d. Build-up of trust between foreign investors

Although these points are fine but focus. On the link how long term policies FDI and proper allocation of resources improve governance efficiencies.

Missing the nexus

4. Buildup of trust between foreign donors.

- a. Donors prefer politically stable governments
- b. Stability attract long-term development assistance.

5. Efficient resource allocation

- a. Effective implementation of public services
- b. Balanced resources for public and governance improvement.

6. Effective crisis management.

- a. Coordination among agencies is strong.
- b. Swift response in times of crisis.

7. Increase in accountability and transparency.

- a. Strong check and balance system
- b. Decline in corrupt practices.

8. Increase in efficiency of bureaucracy.

- a. Reduced political intervention in administrative departments.
- b. Promotion of professionalism in bureaucracy.

9. Effective revenue generation policies

- a. Focus on direct tax collection system
- b. Focus on import-driven economic policies.

10. Implementation of rule of law.

- a. Investment in judicial reforms.
- b. Promotion of ethical culture among government's institutions.

C. How political instability undermines governance effectiveness.

1. Less emphasis on long-term policy implementation.

2. Reduction in foreign direct investment.

3. Increase in white collar crimes.

4. Frequent government changes

5. Politicization of government institutions.

6. Increase in social instability.

7. Diplomatic isolation of country.

8. Increase in ~~Brain~~ drain.

D. Conclusion