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Reasons That Create Distance Between Government And Nation

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Abstract

Governments try their best to have a very close relationship with their nations, stable governments know the importance of their nations and they answer every need of their nation. Meanwhile, some reasons create the distance between government and nation, for instance; unemployment, insecurity, social injustice, administrative corruption, financial corruption, injustice in taxes, no access to information, inflation and so on.

This is an important issue, if governments want to govern with no obstacles, the very first step is to vanish all the barriers that create distance between nation and government.

My aim from this research is to let governments know that if they want to govern for a long time, they must have the vote of their nations themselves, they must listen to their people and answer their needs and necessities, other ways the distance between government and nation shorten the life of the government.

This research is conducted library-based, and I have tried my best to utilize the pertinent and reliable resources.

As a result, I would better say that unemployment is the very first factor that creates the distance between government and nation, the rise in the prices of goods, injustice in hiring, injustice in taxes, and administrative and financial corruption.

Keywords: distance, unemployment, insecurity, social injustice and corruption.

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INTRODUCTION:

The government is a part of the state that institutes and runs the internal and foreign relations, or government is the executive power of the state. Today governments have felt that without the coordination and cooperation of their nations, their existence is approximately impossible, so governments have to answer the needs and necessities of the people and get their nation to back them, at the same time some points make the nation far from their governments, which are discussed one by one:

1. Reasons that create distance between government and nation:

Different reasons make nations not back their governments, indeed these reasons differ from place to place, for instance in Islamic states if the governments cross the borders of Islamic verdicts so their nations start opposition, but in non-Islamic states where democracy governs if the governments don't obey the rules and regulations of democracy their nation turn their face from them, as we have two legal conditions for governments (1) governments must have the power of rule of law, and saving the borders, (2) governments must be accepted by the majority number of the nations.

After all, some reasons are common which are mentioned below:

1.1. Unemployment

Today human has lots of demands and wishes, meanwhile earning opportunities are much less, if we have a look at Afghanistan and other third world countries which are labour abundant, their nations badly suffer unemployment, unemployment is a big headache for governments because of the unemployment the security can be challenged, business can be down, the graph of the crimes can be raised, and the circle of life can be narrowed, at the same time education level can also be damaged, and domestic and foreign investments can also be washed out. Governments are responsible for creating job opportunities for their nations, if not soon their nations keep themselves away from, and their family they would have to commit any kind of crime to find food.

1.2. Insecurity

Insecurity can create distance between a government and its nation in several ways:

1. **Trust Erosion:** When insecurity prevails, whether due to economic instability, social unrest, or threats that challenge national security, people lose trust in the government's capability to bring safety and stability to them. This eliminates the foundation of trust necessary for effective governance. Meanwhile, when people feel safe, they back their government and fight against
2. all the obstacles that challenge the stability of a government.

3. **Communication Breakdown:** Insecure environments often lead to a breakdown in communication between the government and its citizens. Governments may restrict information flow to control panic or maintain authority, leading to perceived secrecy or lack of transparency. At the same time when there is no trust communication gets worse and automatically distance takes place.

4. **Policy Response:** In response to insecurity, governments may enact policies that infringe upon civil liberties or prioritize security over individual freedoms. This can alienate segments of the population who feel their rights are being compromised. On the other hand, governments strive to apply all the policies and act on all the methods to control the situation and don't let anyone make mistakes, even though sometimes governments and military authorities cross the borders of rules and regulations.

5. **Social Cohesion:** Insecurity can exacerbate societal divisions, whether along ethnic, religious, or socioeconomic lines. Governments may struggle to promote unity and inclusivity, further widening the gap between different groups and the state. When insecurity comes to a nation it divides the nation and makes them leave their hometowns or immigrate somewhere safe.

6. **Public Dissatisfaction:** Insecure conditions often result in dissatisfaction with government performance. If people perceive the government as ineffective or unresponsive to their needs in times of crisis, they may become disillusioned and withdraw support. In insecurity, nations blame their government as it should be, because bringing security and saving the lives and wealth of people is the responsibility of governments.

7. **Political Instability:** political instability means the uncertainty or unpredictability in a country's political environment. It typically arises when there are frequent changes in government, widespread protests, civil unrest, weak institutions, or conflicts among political parties or groups. Political instability can lead to ineffective governance, hinder economic growth, and create social and security challenges.

Common signs of political instability include:

- Frequent changes in leadership or government.
- Political violence or unrest (e.g., protests, riots).
- Corruption and lack of trust in political institutions.
- Disputes over elections or political processes.
- Struggles between competing political factions or groups.

It often disrupts the functioning of a country and creates uncertainty for its citizens and businesses. Persistent insecurity can lead to political instability, with increased protests, demonstrations, or even insurgency. This instability further undermines the government's authority and ability to govern effectively.

8. **Economic Impact:** Insecurity can have severe economic consequences, such as reduced investment, increased unemployment, and economic downturns. This strains government resources and limits its capacity to address public needs.

In summary, insecurity creates distance between the government and the nation by undermining trust, communication, social cohesion, and political stability. Addressing insecurity requires proactive measures to restore confidence, promote transparency, and address the underlying causes of instability.

1.3. Not providing public services

Not providing adequate public services can create distance between the nation and the government in many ways:

1. **Perceived Neglect:** When basic public services such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, and utilities are lacking or of poor quality, citizens may feel neglected by their government. This can lead to frustration and a sense of alienation from the state. It is very clear that nations need public services, especially in health and education, so when their governments do not answer to the needs of their people this neglect of government creates a kind of disheartening between nation and government.

2. **Dependency on Non-State Actors:** In the absence of reliable public services, communities may turn to non-state actors such as NGOs, charities, or private organizations for assistance. This diminishes the government's role as the primary provider of public goods and services. Meanwhile, Non-state actors try their best to catch up with the minds and ethics of people and get them to believe in them and always look after the interests of the organization rather than their nation.

3. **Inequitable Access:** Unequal distribution of public services can exacerbate disparities between different regions or socio-economic groups within a nation. Marginalized communities may feel marginalized further and see the government as indifferent to their needs. It is very common in third world states because they don't have a good government system, at the same time there is a lack of professional human resources as well, where poor governing creates the distance between government and nation.

4. **Social Unrest:** social unrest refers to a situation in which a group of people express dissatisfaction, anger or frustration.

Inadequate public services can contribute to social unrest and protests as citizens demand better living conditions and accountability from their government. This unrest can strain relationships between the government and the populace.

5. **Loss of Legitimacy:** legitimacy means the acceptance and recognition of something as lawful, valid, or rightful. Governments that consistently fail to provide essential services lose legitimacy in the eyes of their citizens. This can weaken support for the government and undermine its authority to govern effectively.

6. **Economic Impact:** Poor public services can hinder economic development and productivity. For example, inadequate transportation infrastructure can impede business operations and limit access to markets, affecting overall economic growth.

7. **Health and Well-being:** Lack of healthcare services, clean water, sanitation, and education can adversely affect public health and well-being. This not only harms individuals but also erodes trust in the government's ability to protect and promote the welfare of its citizens.

Addressing these issues requires governments to prioritize the provision of quality public services, ensure equitable distribution, promote transparency and accountability in service delivery, and actively engage with communities to understand their needs and concerns. Effective governance hinges on the government's ability to meet the basic needs of its people and foster a sense of inclusivity and trust.

1.4. No transparency and no accountability in public administrations

Lack of transparency and accountability in public administrations can significantly contribute to creating distance between the nation and the government in several ways:

1. **Trust Deficit:** Transparency is crucial for building trust between the government and its citizens. When government actions, decisions, and expenditures are not transparent, it leads to suspicions of corruption, favouritism, or inefficiency. Citizens may feel disconnected and sceptical about the government's intentions and actions.

2. **Perception of Injustice:** Without transparency, there is no clear understanding of how decisions are made or how resources are allocated. This can lead to perceptions of injustice or unfairness, especially if certain groups or

individuals appear to benefit disproportionately from government policies or programs.

3. **Reduced Civic Engagement:** Transparency encourages civic participation and engagement in governance. When citizens feel they lack access to information or that their voices are ignored due to opaque decision-making processes, they may become disengaged from political processes and public life.

4. **Accountability Deficit:** accountability means being responsible for something and being required to explain or justify one's actions. Accountability ensures that governments are held responsible for their actions and decisions. Without clear mechanisms for accountability, officials may act with impunity, knowing there are no consequences for mismanagement, corruption, or failures in service delivery. This erodes public trust and undermines the government's legitimacy.

5. **Ineffective Policy Implementation:** Lack of accountability can lead to ineffective implementation of policies and programs. When there is no oversight or consequences for poor performance, public services may not reach their intended beneficiaries or achieve their objectives, further alienating citizens who rely on these services.

6. **Political Stability:** political stability refers to the consistent functioning of a government and political system without significant disruption, such as frequent changes in leadership, widespread protests, violent conflicts, or major policy uncertainties.

Transparency and accountability are essential for maintaining political stability. In the absence of these principles, grievances and frustrations among the population can escalate into social unrest, protests, or even political instability, as citizens seek to hold their government accountable through alternative means.

7. **Economic Impact:** A lack of transparency and accountability can also have economic consequences. Investors and businesses may be deterred from engaging with a country where governance is perceived as opaque and unreliable, affecting economic growth and development.

To mitigate these issues, governments must prioritize transparency by ensuring open access to information, promoting accountability through independent oversight mechanisms, fostering a culture of integrity and ethical conduct among public officials, and actively engaging with citizens in decision-making processes. Transparent and accountable governance not only strengthens democracy but also enhances the relationship between the government and the nation by fostering trust, participation, and effective service delivery.

1.5 Financial Corruption

Financial corruption refers to the misuse of financial resources or power for personal gain or unethical purposes. It often involves illegal or dishonest practices by individuals, organizations, or officials to manipulate finances, evade laws, or exploit systems for personal benefit.

Examples include:

1. Bribery: Offering or accepting money or favours to influence decisions.
2. Embezzlement: Misappropriating funds entrusted to someone's care.
3. Fraud: Deceiving others to gain financial advantages.
4. Money laundering: Concealing the origins of illegally obtained money.
5. Kickbacks: Secret payments made to secure or reward favourable treatment.

Financial corruption undermines trust, disrupts economic systems, and often leads to inequality and poverty.

Financial corruption creates a significant distance between government and nation in several impactful ways:

1. **Loss of Public Trust:** Financial corruption erodes public trust in government institutions and officials. When citizens perceive that public funds are being misappropriated or embezzled, they lose faith in the government's ability to manage resources responsibly and in the public interest.
2. **Reduced Government Effectiveness:** Corruption diverts resources away from essential public services such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, and social welfare. This leads to inadequate service delivery, particularly affecting vulnerable populations who depend on these services.
3. **Social Inequality:** Financial corruption exacerbates social inequality by concentrating wealth and resources in the hands of a few individuals or groups who engage in corrupt practices. This perpetuates poverty and marginalization among disadvantaged communities.
4. **Economic Impacts:** Corruption hampers economic growth and development by distorting market mechanisms, discouraging investment, and hindering fair competition. It creates a business environment where success depends on connections and bribes rather than innovation and efficiency.
5. **Political Instability:** Financial corruption can undermine political stability by fostering resentment, protest movements, and even political unrest. Citizens may take to the streets to demand accountability and transparency, leading to political crises.
6. **International Reputation:** A government plagued by financial corruption risks damaging its international reputation and credibility. Foreign

investors, donors, and international organizations may hesitate to engage with a country perceived as corrupt, limiting opportunities for development and cooperation.

8. Diminished Government Legitimacy: Ultimately, financial corruption undermines the legitimacy of the government itself. A government that fails to address corruption effectively loses its moral authority to govern and represent the interests of its citizens.

To bridge the distance created by financial corruption, governments must prioritize anti-corruption measures such as transparency in financial transactions, independent auditing and oversight mechanisms, enforcement of anti-corruption laws, protection of whistleblowers, and promotion of ethical behaviour among public officials. These efforts are essential not only for restoring public trust and confidence but also for fostering inclusive growth, equitable development, and sustainable governance.

1.6 Injustice in hiring

Corruption, relations and discrimination are the key factors in hiring, on the other hand, we do have sufficient and much-explained examples that first they hire their favourite and targeted ones and later on, they announce the position, only for formalities. In third-world countries hiring processes are not transparent, meanwhile, if someone wants to be hired in public administration he or she must know someone to recommend him or her, or pay the price for a position, nevertheless, relations and nationalism are also valued.

When a well-qualified person is not hired in a vacant position, and people around him or her know well and believe in him/her, the next generation stops believing in their governments and leaves education to answer their life needs and start a technic, and we do understand that uneducated nations never back their governments as educated nations do, so this injustice in hiring path the way toward creating distance between governments and states.

1.7. Unfair and high taxes

Governments are run by their taxes that are collected from people. When the governments are in economic crisis and cannot fulfil their needs from their internal budget the first step they take is to raise the amount of taxes, when taxes are raised automatically the prices rise in the market, so the labourer's category which is the huge number of third world population, they start to hate and illustrate their sadness, so people are disheartened from the government which leads to the distance between government and nation.

Discussions:

After the completion of this study let's have a look at the below discussions:

➤ Why do the governments of third-world states fail to reduce the distance with their nations?

Third-world nations indeed have lots of problems, internal and external, meanwhile, the world superpowers do not let third-world states develop and have a state loved and supported by their nations because superpowers have always followed their aims in instability and insecurity, so this is the external factor, and the internal issues are also a big concern that leads to the distance between governments and nations, for instance; unemployment, insecurity, no enough healthy and education facilities.

➤ What are the reasons that create distance between governments and nations?

There are different factors and these factors differ from time to time and place to place, but overall some reasons are shared and common, which are as below:

- Unemployment
- Insecurity
- Not providing public services
- No transparency and no accountability in public administrations
- Financial corruption
- Injustice in hiring
- Unfair and high taxes

Findings

There are so many reasons that create distance between government and nation.

1. Unemployment: Unemployed people are those who want and have the energy to work but have no amusements. It's a big headache for governments to control the rise in unemployment. With Unemployment, other problems also arise. For example, the rise in crimes, people becoming uneducated, the government budget facing a deficit, killing, kidnapping, and murder crimes become everyday news.

2. Insecurity:

Insecurity is a situation where people's lives and wealth are in danger. Insecurity makes people lose trust in their government, and no trust means distance.

3. Not providing public services:

Governments are responsible for providing etiquette services to their nations, especially in the aspect of healthcare and education, so when nations don't have access to education and are not being cured, they stop supporting their government, in a consequence, distance takes place between nations and

government.

4. No transparency and no accountability in public administrations: good governance means to be SMART (simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsible, Transparent), when nations are hesitant about the transparency of public administrations and the government does not answer the questions of their nation, it paths the way to distance.

5. Financial corruption

Financial corruption is a situation where people lose trust in the government, individual interests are valued toward public interests, and government officials utilize public wealth for their benefit, so people think that the government is not for them, so they distance themselves from their government.

6. Injustice in hiring

It's the nature of human that when they don't get a reward for their hardships and struggles they become much more hopeless and de-energized. Educated individuals are keen to be hired after completing their degree, and when they face such problems and not being selected for the position that they are capable of, they start to raise their voice for their rights, in the same time they become a kind of opponents of their own government.

7. Unfair and high taxes

Taxes are to fulfil the needs of the governments, governments are responsible for analyzing the economic power of their people and later on impose taxes, when taxes are unfair and high people try to flee from taxes (tax evasion), and even sometimes people are obliged to give bribe in order to reduce their taxes, such situation brings dissatisfaction and uncertainty between nation and government.

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