

Topic: Nations do not die from invasion; they die from internal rottenness

## Outline

### 1. Introduction

- a) Hook
- b) GIST
- c) The weak internal determinants of a country lead to <sup>more</sup> the unrest and upheavals in the society reminiscent to the invasion of a country

### 2. Concept of nationalism

### 3. Death of Nations due to internal rottenness (Thesis)

- a) Extractive nature of politics resulting in political instability
- b) Lack of good governance
- c) Dwindling rule of law
- d) Lack of balance of power
- e) Non-inclusive economic institutions
- f) Lack of quality education
- g) Rise in extremism and terrorism



4. Invasion is the real cause of Nation's death (Anti-Thesis)

- a) Rise in colonialism in 19<sup>th</sup> century
- b) Invasions resulting in vicious cycle leading to destruction
- c) Destruction of cultural values
- d) Lack of spirit to rekindle

5. Nations can rise and resurge after the invasion's end

- a) Rise of South Asia
- b) Resurrection of Japan and Germany after World War I
- c) Culture is associated with the identity
- d) Spirit is directly correlated to freedom

6. Conclusion

## The Essay

The withdrawal of US forces from Afghanistan in 2021 marked the end of invasion of US and allied forces which started after



the 9/11 attack on twin-towers in 2001. Taliban re-emerged at a center stage and ruling political arena for the past 3 years. However, ~~the~~ <sup>today</sup> Afghanistan is facing economic instability and human rights abuse due to its internal policies and lack of inclusivity. This shows us how nations are more adversely affected by its internal determinants such as extractive institutions and lack of good governance. Lack of quality education and elements of extremism and terror also affects the country's diplomatic image. On the other hand, the opponents view that invasion of a country cause more precarious conditions such



as center colonialism which also leads to vicious cycle causing destruction of cultural and societal values of a nation. However, in real world, we have example of countries who bounced back as a nation after the end of invasion. Thus, the weak internal determinants of a country lead to more unrest and upheavals in the society reminiscent to invasion by a country.

The concept of nation emerged after the four major events in the history. First, the treaty of West-Phalia in 17<sup>th</sup> century. Second, after the cataclysms and destruction in both world wars. Third, many nation states emerge due to the end of colonialism. And lastly, the signing of UN charter by 51



member states in the mid of 20<sup>th</sup> century. The boundaries were drawn among countries representing each country on the world stage. However, this concept is under threat not because of new invasions but because of softness within the state.

One of the major cause is extractive nature of political system that is adversely impacting the countries from within. These extractive institutions lead to the political instability leading to disruption. According to Daron Acemoglu in "Why Nations Fail", the extractive power in the hands of few resist equality in institutions and which leads to political upheavals. Such type of elements within the state are more precarious ~~to~~ for the



sustainability of nation. Therefore, extractive political institutions are more adverse in the long run.

Consequently, the extractive nature ~~hands~~ <sup>places</sup> the power in the hands of few which ultimately lead to bad governance. Lack of good governance present major challenges not only in politics but also in the domain of socio-economic policies of the countries. The political history of Pakistan is marked with both civil and military rules which led to myriad of bad policies in the part. The effects of these policies ~~are~~ can be witnessed today as Pakistan is facing internal disunity and ethnic conflicts. Thus, to sustain the concepts of nation and its image, good governance is a prerequisite.



Countries that are marked with bad governance structure and policies ultimately dwindle trust of its citizens in rule of law.

Rule of law and safety of human rights is an overture of democratic countries country's constitution. This determinant ensures safety and protection of rights.

According to Maleeha Lodhi in Pakistan: Search for Stability the ranking of the country in the rule of law is at all time worst which is also the cause behind economic instability due to less FDI. Therefore, ~~to~~ ~~sure~~ dwindling rule of law leads to the instability for the nation as a whole.

When the power holders neglect the rule of law, they are also proclive to disturb the balance of



power between the institutions. This disruption in balance of powers creates an exclusive environment, ultimately leading to the suffering of common citizen. Pakistan is facing both external and internal threats to its national security which needs an immediate civil-military balance to fight these threats. Hence, one can say that the lack of balance of power disturbs the national security of the country.

Besides lack of power among state institutions, the lack of non-inclusive economic institution also threaten national image of the country. The economic institution that are extractive leads to inequality and lands money in few families. Daron Acemoglu argues that, extractive economic institutions



creates a vicious cycle which then creates extractive political institutions. This element of internal rottenness is not sustainable for the security of the country where ~~it~~ country suffers to maintain its economic health. Overall, this shows that how nations are under threat because of non-inclusive economic institutions.

Not only political and economic factors, but social factors such as lack of quality education also present threat to national identity. Lack of quality education produce unskilled labour whereas at the present time of globalization high skilled and technical labour is required. According to the studies, the number of IT graduates annually in Pakistan is 25000 students. The low



number of

^ technical workers is threatening  
when our <sup>adverses</sup> ^ neighbours in  
the east has highest number  
of IT graduates in  
the world. Lack of education,  
however, indirectly impacts the  
national sovereignty.

Lastly, extremism and  
terrorism is another major  
factor causing disruption to  
national & security. This  
element also affects the  
image of a country in  
the international stage which  
can result in diplomatic  
isolation. The resurgence of  
terror activities in North  
and West of Pakistan and  
elements of extremism is  
a major threat. Recent,  
attack on Chinese bus  
which killed 5 Chinese  
engineers is a harbinger  
for the state and citizen  
which has pushed Chinese  
investors in the doubts to  
invest in the country. Hence,



such elements are ~~more~~<sup>very</sup> dangerous to any nation.

On the other hand, the proponents of "invasion as a cause to the death of nation" present some arguments. One of the major arguments ~~they~~ claim is the rise of colonialism in the 19th century. Colonialism was a control of resources and territory of weak nations carried out by powerful nations. Colonies of British and France extracted a vast amount of resources from Africa, South-Asia and the sub-continent. This shows that how the invasions of nations lead to the death of those nations in term of political and economic resources.

Not only control of economic resources, but also



such types of invasions left a mark of extractive institutions as was the case in Mexico. After the end of Spanish colony in Mexico, the base of extractive institutions remained there whom continued the legacy of their peers of getting rich on the basis of exclusivity. Such type of vicious cycle are often created because of the colonial elements and remain left in those countries.

Besides this vicious cycle, the destruction of cultural values is another argument presented by the opponents. The invasion leads to the fragmentation of the society. Today, as we witness the bombardment and invasion of Israel on Palestine territory, the millions of people are displaced.



Everyday, we see <sup>news of</sup> a tragic bombardment on news channels done by Tergel. Thus, one can say that invasion leads to the death of nation's values and culture.

After the withdrawal and destruction of a country, displaced citizens are often forced to migrate somewhere else. This displacement causes lack of spirit to rekindle and reemerge as a nation. This spirit is correlated to the freedom. People do not have a will to struggle under the auspices of another regime unless their freedom is secured. Hence, the invasion of a country leads to lack of spirit to re-emerge as a nation.



Nonetheless, the above arguments by the opponents lacks evidence. History shows us many examples of nations <sup>that</sup> emerged after invasions. After the end of colonialism many countries resurged as an economic success. This economic success was all due to internal stability and eradication of internal rotteness. One such example is of "South Asian Tigers" who emerged as an economic success by utilizing the benefits of ~~the~~ globalisation. This indicates that even after ~~invasion~~ and resource extraction, nation can survive by reforming their internal determinants.

Another such example of economic and nation resurgence is of Japan and Germany after the world war II which neglects the argument of vicious



cycle by the opponent. Rise of Japan and Germany after the destruction indicates how nations can stay alive even after destruction. Today, Germany and Japan rank as a fourth and fifth biggest economy in the world. This re-emergence as a nation and major economic power was because of eradication of internal rottenness.

The argument used by opponent about the destruction of culture does not hold the water. Culture is more aligned with the person's identity, belief and values. In the case of British colony in sub-continent, people strived for the culture and their values. Today, after the independence, Pakistan shares a common culture in the country which is of unity.



in diversity. Therefore, one may believe that culture is more aligned to person's identity which can be emerged again.

The last argument used by the opposing party is lack of spirit. However, the example of resurgence of Japan after the incident of Hiroshima and Nagasaki also neglect that argument. People of Japan strived again after the horrors of world war under the same spirit and being free to strengthen their internal determinants.

In the end, the invasion of a country by another country has less negative effects as compared to the internal factors of the country. These factors include extractive institutions which lead to ineffective policies.



Such policies impact the balance among country's institutions which ultimately erode the trust of citizens in the rule of law and their safety. On the other hand, opponents believe that invasion of a country has more adverse impact. However, there are many examples of countries emerging after the end of invasion.

The nation who wants to stay alive has to believe in their capabilities and correcting their internal determinants and no power can stop their progress. It reminds of a quote by M Ali Jinnah.

"There is no Power on Earth that can undo Pakistan"