

Nations do not die from invasion, they die from internal rotteness.

Outlines

1) Introduction:

2) Why nations die from internal rotteness rather than external invasion?

(i) Corruption and inefficiencies lead to the decline of a nation

(ii) Economic inequalities result in the death of a nation

(iii) Luxurious life style of narrow elites becomes the reason of a decline of a nation

(iv) Meagre spending on human development

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gives rise to the death of a nation.

(v) Rule of narrow elites develops resentment in people which leads to the decline of nation.

(vi) Non transparent method of ascendency to power

(vii) Poor governance leads to the decline of a nation

(viii) Concentration of resources in the hands of narrow elites

(ix) Lack of national cohesion leads to the decline of a nation.

3) How internal rottenness can be eliminated for

the progress of nation?

- 1) Good governance can ensure the progress of a nation
- 2) Economic equality give rise to the progress of a nation
- 3) Spending on human development ensure the progress of a nation.

4) Conclusion:

Essay

"A great nation can not be invaded from outside until it has weakened itself from inside" [Will Durant].

These words of wisdom emphasize on the internal rottenness for the decline of nations rather than external invasion of enemy. The reasons for the internal rottenness of a nation include corruption and inefficiency. In addition, income inequalities, luxurious living of narrow elite and meagre spending on human development are the economic reasons for the internal rottenness of a nation. Furthermore, rule of narrow elites, power struggle and poor governance also result in the internal rottenness of a nation which leads to its decline.

Moreover, concentration of resources in the hands of few elites and lack of national cohesion further leads to the internal rottenness and death of a nation.

These reasons of internal rottenness can be eliminated by ensuring good governance, economic equalities and spending on human development.

Thus, nations die from internal rottenness like corruption, income inequalities and rule of narrow elites rather than external invasion. This menace of internal rottenness can be eliminated by taking corrective steps.

Nations die from internal rottenness of corruption and inefficiencies rather than external invasion. Corruption benefits only few people and leads to the distress of a large population.

Similarly, inefficiencies add to the woes of general people and turn them against their rulers. For instance, the decline of Mughal Empire is mainly due to corruption and inefficiencies rather than the invasion of East India Company in the Sub-Continent. Hence, corruption and inefficiency are the main reasons of the internal rotteness which lead to the decline of a nation rather than external reasons.

Economic inequalities also leads to the death of a nation. Income inequalities are the main culprit behind the internal rotteness of a nation which leads to its death. It can be validated from the French society of 1879. In France, a narrow

population of clergy and nobility had 30% of the land compared to 25 million general public who had no access to the land. This income inequality led to the French Revolution in later years. Thus, internal rottenness in the form of economic inequalities also leads to the death of a nation.

Luxurious life style of a narrow elites leads to the decline of a nation rather than some foreign factors. These elites use the taxes of people on their fancy life style rather than on the development of poor people. For example, the wife of Louis IV, Marie Antoinette, was unpopular among the general people owing to her large amount of spending on her clothes and hair styles.

Thus, luxury life style of rulers is the cause of internal rottenness which leads to the death of a nation not foreign invasion of an enemy's country.

Meagre spending on human development gives rise to the death of a nation. Elites often prioritize their vested interest rather than spending on human development. As a result, people of such nation remain illiterate and they have poor standard of living. Such nation is not capable to compete with other nations in different spheres of life and ultimately die. To illustrate, rulers of Mughal Empire, had spent a large sum of money on building of tanks and fortresses rather than the education.

of people. This led to the decline of Mughal Empire. Thus, less spending on human development, rather than foreign invasion, leads to the death of nation.

Rule of narrow elites develops resentment in people which lead to the decline of a nation. It is because concentration of ^{power} people in few hands leads to corruption and authoritarianism. Moreover, there is violation of human rights like freedom of speech and assembly. To illustrate, people in Arab countries were tormented by the rule of dictators which led to the Arab Spring in 2010. Thus, rule of narrow elites result in the general resentment and death of a nation.

Non transparent method of ascending to power leads to the decline of a nation. It is because transparent process of assuming power is important for the legitimacy of a ruler. Furthermore, less transparent process leads to the rule of inefficient and despotic rulers. For instance, Mughal king, Aurangzeb, assumed power by killing his brothers and incarcerating his father. This led to the despotic rule of Aurangzeb and fall of Mughal Empire. Thus, less transparent process of assuming power can lead to the power struggle and decline of a nation.

Poor governance adds to the internal rotteness and death of a nation. It is

because poor governance leads to the less transparency and poor accountability of rulers to the general public. Rulers enjoys unrestraint powers as they are not accountable to people. For example, kings, Luis IV, in France would order for the arrest of people without any charges and levy heavy taxes on them. It is because he was not answerable to people. This led to the revolution of 1789, 1830 and 1848 in France. Thus, poor governance leads to the internal rotteness, rather than external invasion, and death of a nation.

Concentration of resources in the hands of few elites ~~can~~ also result in internal rotteness and decline of a nation.

When resources are concentrated in few hands, general masses suffer to fulfill their basic needs. This leads to the internal resentment among public and ultimately culminates in the form of revolution. For example, Bolshevik revolution in Russia was the result of inflation and concentration of resources in few hands. Thus, concentration of resources in few hands leads to the revolutions and decline of a nation.

Lack of national cohesion rather than external invaders is the reason of internal rottenness and decline of a nation. When there is lack of unity among members of a nation, such nations can be ~~was~~ easily disintegrated. For instance, Ibn Khaldun

in his theory "Rise and Fall of Civilizations" described the lack of "Asbiyah" or "group unity" the main reason of the decline of a nation. Hence, lack of national unity, rather than foreign invaders, is the reason of the death of a nation.

The aforementioned paragraphs threw light on the reasons of internal rottenness which leads to the decline of a nation. The following paragraphs will throw light on how to eliminate internal rottenness to ensure the progress of a nation.

Good governance can eliminate internal rottenness and ensure the progress of a nation. It is because good governance

ensures transparency, accountability and income equality. This leads to the progress of a nation. For example, Singapore is the best example of good governance which had led to its tremendous success among the comity of nations. Thus, ~~income~~ good governance ensure the progress of a nation and eliminate internal inefficiencies of a government.

Economic equality also give rise to the progress of a nation. As a result of economic equality, wealth is not concentrated in few hands. Moreover, people from all walks of life can easily fulfil their needs without resorting to crime. For example, social welfare model of Scandinavian countries ensures the economic welfare of people.

As a result, Finland, Scandinavian country, top in the list of the most happy people in the world. Hence, economic equality ensures the progress of a nation.

Spending on human development ensures the progress and prosperity of a nation. It is because human capital is the asset for any nation. Spending in the health, education and improving the standard of living results in the improvement of human capital. For example, Switzerland is the best model of human development and as a result it leads to the progress of Switzerland. Hence, spending on human capital leads to the progress of a nation.

In a nutshell, nations die from.

rottenness like corruption and inefficiencies. Furthermore, income inequalities, meagre spending on human development and poor governance also lead to the internal rottenness and death of a nation. Moreover, rule of narrow elites and lack of national cohesion also leads to the death of a nation. These internal rottenness lead to the decline of a nation not invasion of foreign actors. The menace of internal rottenness can be eliminated by good governance, income equality and investment in human capital. Thus, by these measures the decline of nation can be reversed and its prosperity can be ensured.