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"Nations do not die from invasions; they die from internal rotteness."

Outlines:-

1- Introduction

A- Hook

B- Explanation of internal decay, corruption and inefficiencies.

C- Brief overview of Bangladesh current situation.

D- Thesis statement: Nations including Bangladesh, are ~~most~~ more at risk from internal issues like corruption, poor governance, and social decay than from external threats.

2- History Background:

A- Corruption and political instability at the time of Roman Empire.

B- Economic mismanagement and internal dissent at the time of Soviet Union.

3- Current Issues in Bangladesh:

A- Political Corruption:

a- Sheikh Hasina Wazed leader of the Awami League Political party.

b- Impact on governance and public trust.

B- Economic Challenges:

- a- Unequal wealth distribution and poor handling of financial resources
- b- Poor money management policies

C Social effects:

- a- Increase inequality and poverty.
- b- Breakdown of community and social trust.

~~C- Policy Implications~~

4- Consequences of Internal Problems.

A- Impact on National stability.

- a- Political instability and changes in leadership.

- b- Public Protests and civil unrest (2024 Bangladesh quota reform movement)

- c- Job losses and unemployment.

B- Economic implications.

- a- Stunted economic growth and development.

- b- loss of investors interest.

- c- Brain drain as skilled workers seek opportunities elsewhere.

C- Social effects:

- a- Increased inequality and poverty.

- b- Breakdown of community and societal inter trust.

3- Social unrest and crime due to economic hardship.

5- Fixing Bangladesh internal Problems:

A- Fighting Corruption

a- Making strict rules against corruption

b- Making sure people are responsible for their actions and being open about what the government does.

B- Improving the economy:

a- Helping the economy grow in a way that benefits everyone.

b- Making sure everyone has a fair chance to succeed by fixing economic problems.

C- Improving How the Government works:

a- Making government processes easier and faster.

b- Giving people better government services.

D- Bring people together:

a- Supporting projects that help communities work together.

b- Making schools and places of culture better

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6- Conclusion:

a- Internal decay poses a greater threat to nations than external invasions.

b- Recap the issues.

(Essay on next page)

History shows that nations often collapse not from external invasions, but from internal decay. **John Locke** once said that "The people cannot delegate to government the power to do anything which would be unlawful for them to do themselves". This statement highlights a crucial truth about governance: if a government is allowed to act in ways that individual cannot, it risks corruption and decay. In the context of Bangladesh, this concept is relevant. The nation faces significant challenges due to internal issues such as political corruption, economic mismanagement, and social decay. Nations including Bangladesh are more at risk from internal issues than from external threats.

Long ago, in the Roman Empire, ruled Europe, Africa and Asia. While they were strong against other nations, problem ~~inside~~ inside their own country like dishonest leaders and

people fighting among themselves. Similarly, the Soviet Union, a country that stood against the US, faced big problems from within. Poor money management and people disagreeing about how the country should be run caused it to fall apart. It means that even the strongest countries can fail if they don't take care of their own problem first.

One of the most pressing issues in Bangladesh is political corruption. **Sheikh Hasina Wazed** leader of the 'Awami League' political party and the Prime Minister of Bangladesh is the one of the prominent example of this issue. **Thomas Jefferson** said that "The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only object of good government." When leaders are involved in corrupt practices, it compromises the integrity of the entire governance system. Another important issue is economic mismanagement. Bangladesh

faces issues such as high level of debt, inflation, and economic disparity. Even though the country's money is growing, the benefits are not shared fairly. Many people are still poor because the government did not do a good job of fixing this problem. Another significant problem is social decay. Things are falling apart in our society. There is more and more crime happening, and people are not following the better ways of living anymore. This makes everyone feel scared and unsure about the future. People are not looking out for each other as much as they used to, and this is making problems even worse. Bangladesh also has a big problem with how the government works. Government workers take too long to do things.

When a country has big problems from within, it can lead to many bad things. For example, if the government is always

changing or people do not trust the leaders, the country can become unstable. This can cause people to protest and even riot, like what happened in Bangladesh in **2024 quota reform movement** when students protested about ~~the~~ job rules. They believed this quota system was unfair. It meant that many talented students could not get government jobs, even if they worked very hard and got good grades. They thought that jobs should be given based on how good someone is, not ~~base~~ because of their family's history. These problems also hurt the economy. Businesses do not want to invest money in a country that is always in trouble, so the country becomes poor. Smart people might leave to find better jobs in other countries. This is called '**brain drain**'. When the economy is bad, it affects

everyone. Poor people get even poorer, and rich people might not get richer as fast. People stop trusting each other, and there are more crimes. It is a big mess that is hard to fix.

Bangladesh has many challenges, but with the right steps, it can make great progress. One big problem is corruption, where some people use their power for personal gain. To fix this, it needs strong rules against corruption and make sure people are punished if they break them. Being open about what the government does is also important, so people can see where their money is going. They need to find ways to help businesses grow and create jobs for everyone. It is also important to make sure that everyone has a fair chance to succeed, regardless of where

they come from. Improving how the government works is also key. ~~It~~ They need to make government processes easier and faster, so people don't have to wait a long time for things like healthcare services, education services etc. Last but not the least, bringing people together is essential for a strong country. Supporting projects that help communities work together can make a big difference. Investing in schools and places of culture helps people learn and appreciate their heritage.

Thomas Jefferson observed "That government is the strongest of which everyman feels himself a part." For Bangladesh to overcome its internal issues, it must be a sense of equal shared responsibilities and involvement among its citizens. By addressing political

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Corruption, economic mismanagement and social decay, and by enhancing governance, Bangladesh can strengthen its internal foundations.