

Your language is good
mashallah.

But unfortunately you haven't
understood the topic.

Besides, work on the following
things.

1- Introduction

Improve your expressions

* Avoid these expressions of
"how"

* Work on your comprehension

* Increase the length of your
introduction

* Try to substantiate your

arguments properly.

* Incorporate concluding

sentence

* Work on your punctuation.

2- Why Nations Fail?

(i) Political aspects shaping the country.

a) Curbing the freedom of social institutions
(World Bank Freedom report and Post modernism theory)

b) Institutions serving the interest of
Political elite. (Extractive institutions by
James A. Robinson).

c) Political instability fueling distrust
in institutions. (Social trust theory)

This would lead to the state's

failure not the nation's failure.

(ii) Economic factors ruling the country's
Progress

a) Dependence on International finance
institutions. (dependency theory by Paul
Pebush)

b) Lack of innovation in science & technology.
(Why nations fail by James A. Robinson)

There is a difference between

nations' failure and the failure of
states.

Day: _____

Date: _____

(iii) Weak social fabric of the society.

a) Lack of democratic norms and freedom of expression. (HDI index)

b) Lack of quality education.
(Human Capital theory)

c) Disturbed rule of law and order.
(Pending Cases in Pakistan's Courts)

3- Way Forward to Progressiveness.

4- Conclusion.

You haven't understood the topic properly. You present the points which illustrate the factors that lead to the state failure.

Day: _____ Date: _____

Is this the introduction? Increase
the length of your introduction.

"The future does not belong to those who are indifferent" — a statement given by the infamous Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy of the United States, still echoes in the shallows of ancient muslim castles in the heart of India and Pakistan. However, being indifferent is not the only element that leads to a nation's failure in the modern world. There is an amalgamation of political, social and economic factors that become a hurdle in the way of a country's progress. These factors in turn shape the nation's institutions, economic outlook, and fabric of society respectively.

Politics has always been an integral part of the evolving society; however, the outcome of it is not always a positive sum. When politics becomes merely a tool to gather power among the elites dissociating themselves from the grand realities of what ought to be done, it becomes a nation's baggage of failure. In the wake of an unstable political norm with the thirst of control and power, such leaders pull

This would eventually lead to the failure of the state.

the strings of multiple state institutions in order to have everything under control. The mentioned factor can be summed up by 'institutional theory' that explains how Policy making shapes government structure. Thus, when the Policy making institutions themselves are controlled by the powerful elite, government structures render little to no shape.

~~Grammatically, it's correct, however, this argument is not aligned with the asked part.~~

and Judiciary, is one of the most crucial tool for the power hungry elite. As the theory of 'Post-modernism' in International relations explains how narratives are build through language and media discourses, controlling that very own narrative string is the first strategy of the authoritarian regimes. Thus, when media and institutions like paper press are used to create a specific narrative, the people of that nation can never experience an awakening, and therefore, that nation sets itself on the pathway to failure. Consequently, Pakistan stands

152 out of 180 countries by the World Press Index.

Another Political aspect that drives a nation downward on the road is the Social and justice built institutions being used to serve the interests of the few people in Power. James A. Robinson in his book 'why nations fail?' explains those institutions as 'Extractive institutions'.

Extractive institutions concentrate the power and resources for the political elite by extracting and robbing the people of the country off those resources. Thus, such institutions in turn fuel corruption, lack of transparency and lack of fair competition for the general majority.

Similarly, a state which is handled by political instability and anarchy, fuels distrust among the citizens regarding those same institutions built to serve the nation. 'Social trust theory' explains how political instability often results in a lack of effective governance and in turn leads people to perceive institutions

as illegitimate or unresponsive to their needs.

Subsequently, a nation driven by the lack of basic resources and rights of the people, sets downward in the final. Venezuela,

a country where prolonged political turmoil has lead to widespread distrust in the government and other social institutions, offers a clear picture.

A country's economy is often the most vital tool to judge its developmental progress in today's globalised world. Therefore, following suit, there are certain economic factors that lead to a country's low-paced progress or a complete halt in its progressiveness.

The dependence on the economic and financial institutions internationally is one of the main determinant that keeps a country in the dependency - in turn fueling poverty-loop. The statement can be supported by Paul Pelesh and Hans Singer's dependency theory, which also earned them a global award. This theory is a perfect tool to analyse global

inequalities of the North and South. It explains how 'peripheries' which are the developing countries are used to extract resources to fill the pockets of the 'core' countries which are the developed countries. The peripheries are sucked out of their resources which are eventually manufactured and added value in core countries. This makes the peripheries dependant on the core countries for the chain of finances for the same resources extracted from them. The cycle continue and the international financial aiding institutions continue to debt trap them into debt trap making them highly dependant and unable to come out of dependency trap.

You are not substantiating your arguments properly.

Another major setback to an economy is when a country does not invest in research and development for innovative technology. The lack of production of value added goods such as Japan in technology, Taiwan in cyber space, adds a dent to the country's economy. The developing country exports less valuable goods in exchange with value added goods like high

level technology and defence armories, causing them a balance of payment crisis. James A. Robinson in his book 'why nations fail', terms 'lack of innovation driven growth' a major element in a nation's failure. Post-colonial African nations serve as an example.

A government's involvement in the state's market has much to do with its economic backwardness. When a government uses protectionist policies utilizing the mercantalist way of handling the economy, it fuels distrust among investors, and thus, they are discouraged.

Therefore, Mercantalist measures often fail a country's already struggling economy.

North Korea is an example of a mercantalist state, and which ultimately pushed 60% of the population living below the poverty line - according to the World Bank.

Society is undoubtedly one of the most promising factors of a nation's progressiveness. Whereas, if the social fabric of the society is weak, it can be the same promising factor in a nation's failure. Social

Conservatism explains how societal norms, values and institutions shape overall progressiveness of a country.

One of the key factors that determine a society's progressiveness and way of thinking is the norm of democratic institutions and freedom of expression. These elements of society are usually measured by 'Human Development Index', which incorporates and observes factors such as health, education, and living standards of the population. If the HDI of a country is low, it automatically serves as a reminder of a weak social fabric, subsequently hindering a country's growth.

Pakistan stands 164 out of 193 countries on the list of HDI.

Similarly, the Human Capital Theory, explains how investing on the education of a country's youth never goes out of style. A nation whose generation is built on innovative and creative education will certainly grow up to be the capital that drives the country forward.

You are persistently missing the concluding sentence.

instead of a liability. Unfortunately, Pakistan has failed to produce quality education despite having 260 universities, out of which 160 are public universities. The lack of funds allotment for R&D is one of the core reason why universities have failed to produce quality education.

Implementation of rule of law an order serves as one of the primary reason for a nation's backwardness.

A country where the law does not protect the vulnerable and punishes the guilty, will always be a subject of anarchy and social vulnerabilities. According to one study Pakistan has 2.2m

cases pending in front of its judiciary. Such high number of pending cases gives rise to distrust among the general public and questions the acquitability of the culprits, during the nation in the pits of darkness.

However, there must be a way forward for the nations going through crisis

management and trying to come out of the poverty and backwardness' hole. Asian tigers such as Singapore, Taiwan, and Malaysia etc serve as the perfect example of how genuine efforts with a collective will can bring out country on the horizon again. The nations struggling with political, economic, and social issues, trying to come out of the dark spectrum should look up to the Asian tigers, adopt the same strategies, and work on their respective loopholes to be able to see the sun of development.

In essence, the nations which are indifferent to their deteriorating condition; political, economic, and social are doomed to fail. Such factors, though, look meager in the larger picture but serve as the building blocks of destruction. Moreover, each of such factors give rise to another simultaneously, and thus, if not checked and balanced will drive the nation into the next book recipe of failure.