

Your language is fine. Keep it up
However you haven't understood
the topic

Outline

Work on your following things

* Authentic evidence should be provided

* Work on your topic comprehension

* Phrasing should be improved

* A little bit of work is required on the usage of articles.

2. History shaping the current situation of the Nations.

Must attend the tutorial session

3. Why some Nations have Failed in Contemporary World?

some of the nations have failed due to

3.1) struggles in social domain such as

a) investment in human Capital

case in point: North Korea has high literacy rates and has invested its youth capital with education.

b) rise of extremism

case in point: Afghanistan fails to deliver fundamental rights to its citizens.

3.2) challenges in economic domain

such as

It would lead to the state's failure not to be the failure of a nation.

case in point: Feudalism in Balochistan and Sindh areas extracting substantial portion of wealth.

State failure not nation's one.

b) Failure to the accomplishment of SDGs.

case in point: crises in sudan, venezuela, vietnam

halting their way to achieve (SDGs).

3.3) struggles in political domain

such as

a) Failure of democracy

case in point: clan and tribes

system in Somalia

defeating democratic elements

b) Failure of good governance

You are providing the factors which leads to the failure of state. And there is a difference between state and nation

Report: World Governance Indicator (WGI) has revealed good governance is key factor in determining the success of the state.

4) Despite of challenges, how nations has emerged as power?

It is due to

4.1) improving inclusive political and economic institution

case in point: per capital income of north Korea is \$30,000 owing to

Inclusive political and
economic institutions.

4.2) Shift in economic strategy

case in point: China's shift
towards socialist
policies in economic
development.

4.3) active participation in global forums

Case in point: United States of America
(USA) participation
in WHO, WB, IMF,
UNO for the welfare
of the state.

5) Case Study of Arizona Nogales Arizona and Nogales Sonora

6) Conclusion

You haven't understood the topic
properly.

There is a difference between
state and nation.

Besides neither you provided
actual points nor your arguments
are enough to validate your
stance.

As it is affirmed by James A. Robinson
"The Political and economic
Institutions shape the destiny
of the country"

As fragile states Index (FSI) has revealed that approximately 20-30 nations were identified as "very high risk" of failing as a nation. This ratio indicates that 20-30% of the world is on the verge of failure. But the question arises why this 20-30 percent world is becoming fail despite of such advancements and innovations in modern era. The answer lies in the structure and functions of the state.

In addition, it is evident in contemporary times that it is history, social, political, and economic factors that decide the present and future of the state. Notwithstanding, various challenges many nations appeared as resilient. However, some of the nations failed due to failure of investment in human capital, rise of extremism which is attributed in social domain. Moreover, failure of democracy and lack of good governance are adding fuel to fire in political domain. Furthermore, the struggles brought by extractive economic institutions and failure to achieve sustainable development Goals (SDGs) have made the nations on the brink of chaos. According to some

Don't start sentences from but so because Also

Critics, in the similar world, there are nations which are yet ravaged still emerging as power owing to inclusive institutions, human capital development and active engagement in the international organizations for the sake of nation's progress and prosperity.

In contemporary times, nearly half some of the world's nations have failed due to social, political and economic factors. According to some critics, there are many resilient nations in the same world emerging as power despite of such challenges.

Undoubtedly, History plays a vital role in shaping the present and future of the state. It can act as a double edge sword. As there are various events in the history of the nations played a role as critical juncture of the state. These critical junctures have turned the destiny of the states upside down either in positive or negative aspects. For example, during the reign of Louis XIV, who was absolute monarch, the issue on distribution of power escalated to the extent that it led to French Revolution, which changed the dynamics of distribution of power.

Your language is fine

In contemporary world, there are various factors that played crucial role in the devastating present of the state such as some factors like education. Education is the vital component with the help of which youth of the state can be invested with. As youth is the asset of the state who has to lead and decide the future. It can be illustrated through the case of North Korea with 95% literacy rate. North Korea has trained its youth in various aspects via nations as they have to become the leaders of the nation. Thus, it is evident that education is thelynchpin of the nation. Besides, this element can be diminished by extremism.

Moreover, extremism is the another causing factor of the state's failure. Some non-state actors have lead their narratives toward extremism on the name of religion and independence. For instance, Afghanistan. Afghanistan is another emerging example where Taliban who has taken all fundamental rights from the citizens specially women. and their narrative of making greater Afghanistan has become the greatest threat of Pakistan, rising nationalist movement such as Baloch Liberation Movement (BLM).

You can't provide the Afghan nation as a failed one.

~~The rise of which is the biggest threat to security state nowadays.~~

Apart from above key factors of social domain, there are few factors in political domain that are the major cause of nation's failure such as failure of democracy. Democracy is the form of government which ensures the fundamental rights of the individual. It encompasses each element required for the progress of nation such as security, health of citizens, education, shelter, right to vote, freedom of speech and expression. Failure to it leads to invites doom to the nation. It can be illustrated well via quoting Somalia where there is no single government to rule the country. Each tribe and clan has its own leader which leads to tumultuous situation in the state on every other day. Therefore, it is analyzed that how failure of democracy leads towards nation's failure.

Furthermore, failure to democracy eventually leads toward poor governance and faulty frameworks upon which policies to govern the state is to be framed. Poor governance is the key determinant of the state's failure. For example according to World Governance Indicator (WGI)

It is the poor governance playing a vital role in leading the nations towards failure as it is responsible to devise the policies on framework that paves the way towards success. Therefore, it is analyzed that governance being in nature, focussing on personal political gains eventually pushes the state towards failure.

Furthermore, another key factors whereby the nations progress underlie are economic factors. Such as extractive economic institutions. Such institutions extract the substantial part of wealth and accumulate it for their personal gains and distribute the minuscule portion among the people who are source of this wealth. For example, feudalism, the feudal institutions in Pakistan in Sindh and Balochistan exploit the workers and farmers, who are captured in vicious cycle of economy. Such actors do not even contribute in tax which declines the state revenue. The tax state revenue to GDP ratio falls to significant level and that compels the nations to become vulnerable to vicious cycle of debt.

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Furthermore, if failure of representatives engagements in global platforms to achieve Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs). SDGs are framed by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) as part of Agenda 2030. These are goals designed in a way that encompasses each and every factor which catalyzes the progress of the state. There are 17 in number from education, inequality, industrialization to addressing water and food insecurity. It can be illustrated well via Venezuela, Sudan and Central African Republic (CAR) which are passing through severe political, economic and social crises, looming rifts between the citizens and the government. Hence, it is illustrated well that attaining (SDGs) is essentially the pillars of the nation.

Notwithstanding such challenges, there are various states which are emerging as powerful as described by some analysts. Such states have experienced devastating critical junctures in history yet emerged as resilient due to following factors.

The first and foremost factor responsible for the weakened states to emerge as resilient nations is inclusivity in the institutions. As inclusive institutions

create the virtuous cycle. The virtuous cycle encompasses the individuals of the state are being invested and enriched by the good governance to perform marvellous and remarkable activities in social, political and economic domains. For example North Korea, a war ravaged country where GDP growth is tenfold more than those countries which came into being after it despite of its resilience due to war after 1960. In today's era North Korea has advanced in technology and innovations in such a way that each citizen has income more than \$30,000. consequently, it is explained well how inclusive institution decide the success of the state.

Furthermore another key driver of the success of the nation is economic development. Ostensibly, in the past due to frequent wars and high poverty levels ^{in China} it was impossible to achieve. Yet it became resilient shifted its economy towards socialist principles which is shaped by the principle

**"To one according to needs
from one according to its
capacities"**

which led this countries towards the prosperity to the extent that its ~~exports~~ export to large scale is emerging as its challenge ironically. The moreover

Liberalization of its economy has invited more (FDI) Foreign Direct Investment which led to harmonious relations with other states and contributing to escalation of its projects such as BRI and CPEC to engage various countries in trade. Therefore, it has been elucidated well that how economic development shifts led to remarkable progress of the country.

Another most important factors leading to the sustainability of the nation is to end the engagement of political leaders of the state in international platforms to prevent its people from external shocks such as failure of building fiscal capacity, pandemics and other natural disasters. For example United States (US) participation in International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations (UN), World Trade Organization (WTO) and World Health Organization (WHO). All these steps have been taken for the welfare of the ~~state~~ ^{people} that ultimately attributes to raise the standard and ranking among other countries of the world and owing to which it has emerged as power. Therefore, it has been stated well that how crucial the active engagement of representative of the state is.

Another case study can be considered here as such as Arizona Nogales in United States and Arizona Sonora in Mexico. Both countries have same history, same culture, same geography. Nevertheless the GDP of both states is poles apart. In Sonora the income of the individual is \$30 and in Arizona Nogales is \$30,000. This significant disparity is owing to political and economic institutions adopted by the states. As it is described by James Robin and Daron Acemoglu in their book "Why Nations Fall".

Therefore, it is to be concluded that the success and failure of the nation is dependent on the state's institutions itself. In contemporary time, some of the world's nations have failed due to social, political and economic factors. According to some ~~with~~ However, there are some resilient nations in the same world emerging as power despite of such challenges. It is owing to failure to democracy, extractive institutions, failure to develop human capital and failure of active engagements in international forums. However, there are many other states despite of such factors

in past became resilient. Despite of such circumstances experienced by some states yet there is glimmer of hope to recover by taking lessons and adopting strategies from the states who have recovered from such devastating circumstances.