

Omit some of the points and the rest of the points are fine

Validate your argument with evidence

\* ~~Dot line:~~ Work on your punctuation

\* ~~Sentence structure~~ can be improved

~~Hook / Attention Grubber: Don't write this.~~

\* ~~Work on your time management~~

~~Essay isn't complete~~

\* ~~individual-level issues, such as poor leadership, ethical failings and civic disengagement, converge with national-level shortcomings in political, economic and social institutions, making progress slower, the quality deeper and systemic~~

~~Thesis statement~~ can be improved

~~for further suggestions and flaws~~

## 2. Main Body:

2.1 ~~Leadership and Vision~~

2.2 ~~Ethics and Corruption~~

2.3 ~~Civic Responsibility and Social Behaviour~~

2.4 ~~Education and Skill Development~~

2.5 ~~Political Institutions~~

2.6 ~~Economic Policies and Resource distribution~~

2.7 ~~Legal Framework and Rule of law~~

2.8 ~~Social Infrastructure and Public Services~~

2.9 ~~Impact of Colonialism and Historical Events~~

## 3. Conclusion:

3.1 ~~Summary of main points~~ ✓

3.2 ~~Concluding sentences~~

Omit some of your points and the rest of the points are fine.

## The Essay

Imagine two nations sharing the same history, language and culture, yet existing worlds apart in prosperity and freedom. North and South Korea provide a stark example of how political and economic decisions can define the fate of a nation. South Korea with its democracy, open market and emphasis on education, has transformed into an economic powerhouse and a global leader in technology. In contrast, North Korea's authoritarian regime, isolationist policies and rigid state control have led to economic stagnation, poverty and limited freedoms. This powerful contrast raises a critical question: why do some nations succeed while others fail? The case of Korean peninsula reveals how choices in governance, economic structure and institutional strength can form a difference between progress and decline. Along with this, nations fail when a combination of individual-level shortcomings, such as poor leadership, ethical failings and civic disagreement, converge with national-level issues, in political, economic and social institutions, creating an environment where progress is stunted, inequality deepens and systemic

**Wrong use of punctuation**  
**Avoid such expressions**

**Is it your introduction? Increase the length of your introduction**

The success or failure of a nation is often deeply influenced by the motivations, goals and vision of its leaders. Leaders who are genuinely committed to the welfare of their people and have a clear, forward-thinking vision for the future tend

to guide their nations toward growth and prosperity. However, the leaders who prioritize their self-interest and benefit over public's benefits Your argument is substantially low nation towards failures. The incompetent leadership is one of the striking factor of nation's failure. Their personal gain, power consolidation and exploitation often steer their countries into cycles of corruption, poverty and stagnation. Their lack of vision results in failure of their nation despite having resources. Consequently, the motivation and vision that leaders bring to governance can significantly impact the trajectory of a nation, influencing whether it flourished or fails.

Individual ethical standards and corruption at the personal level play an important factor in determining a nation's success or failure. When public officials prioritize personal gain over public duty, they erode the foundation of trust essential for any effective governance. Corruption among individuals in positions of power not only diverts resources from critical public services but also fosters a culture of dishonesty and inefficiency that permeates the entire social fabric. This widespread corruption discourages investment, stifles economic growth and leaves citizens disillusioned and disengaged from civic responsibility. For example, in nations where bribery and nepotism are routine, resources meant for infrastructure, healthcare and education are frequently misappropriated,

## Try to validate your argument via evidence

deeping inequalities and stalling progress. The absence of ethical standards among leaders and public officials can thus create a domino effect, turning isolated acts of corruption into systemic issues that undermine national stability, stifle potential and ultimately contribute to a nation's failure.

Civic responsibility and social behaviour among citizens are crucial for the stability and prosperity of any nation. Nations where civic responsibility is absent and widespread social apathy can drive a nation toward failure, as disengaged citizens create an environment of weak accountability and ineffective governance. When citizens do not fulfill their civic duties such as paying taxes, voting or obeying laws - essential public resources become scarce resulting in poor funding for crucial sectors like healthcare, education and infrastructure. This lack of engagement fosters corruption, as unchecked officials exploit the absence of public oversight to pursue personal gain over the collective good. Apathy also diminishes democratic participation leaving power concentrated in the hands of a few often leading to unresponsive or authoritarian governance. Thus the erosion of civic responsibility among individuals weakens social cohesion, undermines institutional integrity and contributes to national decline.

The neglect of education and skill development contributes significantly to a nation's failure, as

an undereducated populace lacks the capabilities necessary for innovation and economic advancement. Without access to quality education, individuals are often unable to acquire the critical thinking and technical skills needed to compete in a rapidly evolving global world. This educational deficiency stifles creativity and limits the workforce's ability to adapt to new technologies and industries, ultimately hindering economic growth. The absence of a well-educated citizenry also leads to reduced civic engagement, as individuals who are not equipped with the knowledge to understand their rights and responsibilities may be less likely to participate in democratic processes. Therefore, the failure to prioritize education and skill development not only undermines individual potential but also erodes the foundational structures of society, leading to instability and decline on a national level.