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You haven't understood the topic.  
Work on your punctuation

Improve your sentence structure

Must work on your expressions

\* Improve your thesis statement

\* Work on the usage of the articles

Must work on your topic

comprehension

Must work on your making outline.

Validate your arguments

Try to come up with diversified

evidence and data

a) Introduction

Must attend the tutorial session  
for further suggestions and flaws  
at all. The topic is about the

(i) Inefficient leadership and undemocratic  
structure of states

a) Dictatorship — resists inclusivity and

internalism to maintain power

b) hybrid regime

You are providing the factors  
that lead to the failure of the  
state not the nation

c) Inter-linked judiciary, executive, and  
legislature

d) Delayed decisions and misadministration

e) Under-representation and loss of nationalism.

f) Dissent and civil war  
- case study of Venezuela

(2) Counter-productive competition between the states

a) Prisoner's dilemma

b) Realistic tendencies and limitations

c) Protectionism - hindrance to free markets : US - China case study

d) Expenditure on defence at the cost of social welfare

- case study of north Korea  
- case study of Iran's nuclear project

(3) (cultural) orthodoxy and lack of technological advancement

a) Clergy → dark ages of Europe and renaissance.

b) Fixed societal norms

c) Progress considered as a means of dissent

d) Ultra-nationalism and extremism

- case study of Germany in WWII

e) Outdated education system

- Indian subjugation to EIC

f) Over-reliance on foreign assistance

4) Historical hostilities

5) Past experiences

- case study of India-Pakistan

5) Ethnic tensions  
- case study of Nagorno-Karabagh

(c) Historical alliances and apprehensions  
- NATO and Ukraine-Russia issue.

(d) Communism and confinement

5) Neo-imperialism veiled as  
globalization

(a) Debt trap

(case studies of Haibei port,  
Peru's unsustainable debt and CPEC)

(b) (case study of German reliance  
on China)

(c) U.S assistance programs  
means of control

(d) (case study of Detroit's mill closure)

6) Interference by hegemon

7) Alliances → states become party in prosperity and adversary

5) Case studies of U.S war on terror, Vietnam war and Nixon shock, U.S in Middle East and Israel-Iran hostilities

6) Financial institutions as means of coercion.

7) Conclusion

"Nations fail today because their extractive economic institutions do not create the incentives needed for people to save, invest, and innovate,"

— Daron Acemoglu, why nations

**Work on your articles** ~~fail. It is noted through the course of history that Athens and~~

~~Sparta, two of the most powerful city states, developed a trust~~

**Expressions should be improved** ~~deficit~~ ~~and~~ resolved for power maximization. This power struggle

~~culminated into the famous Peloponnesian War, which damaged the basic foundations of both states and~~

~~an eventual control of the third power — Macedonia — over them. Power~~

~~maximization is not the only reason why nations fail today, as it can~~

~~also serve as a means for deterrence. However, there are many~~

~~other causes contributing to the~~

~~failure of nations such as inefficient leadership, unrealistic tendencies of~~

**Wrong use of punctuation**

Your introduction is too general.  
Your introduction must be the reflection of your outline.

states, cultural orthodoxy, technology, cultural oblivion, a shared-hostile history, and foreign interventions in domestic policies (to name a few).

To begin with, an efficient leader can transform the entire fate of a nation.

Similarly, an inefficient leader can bring (and much) unending destruction. There are many examples where leaders chose inclusivity and interculturalism to prevail peace in society. One

such instance is the Westphalian Treaty

of protestants and catholics

after fighting for over thirty years to reconcile into a solution

giving a framework for nation-state and diplomacy. Only the

visionary leaders can choose democracy and institutionalization as the

dictators with an authoritarian mindset

will always find free will and speech as a direct threat to their primacy. Secondly, hybrid regimes also contribute to the failure of nations. It intersects with the authority of the government and handicaps the people's rule, in governance. Hybrid regimes can be in any form. They served as a驿站 feeding over people in charge. Hybrid regimes can be composed of religious clergy, non-state actors such as international companies or transnational ethnic groups, or other states' military working beyond their control of defence. They will coerce and dictate official governments to benefit them. Such practices create administrative delays and domestic issues such as corruption, a delayed justice, sheer violations of human rights - in attempt of subjugation, and underrepresentation to name a few. Thirdly, nations where judiciary

is undermined & often ends in chaos. The role of judiciary is to check govt. government.

However, ~~institutions~~ who want failure try to subjugate judiciary & intermix it with executive & legislature. This neutrality of judiciary might benefit at first, but turns disastrous later on. Furthermore, such practices can result in wide-spread dissent & civil wars. One such example is Venezuela, where its leader did not diversify the state economy as a measure to preserve his influence over the oppressed. Despite such today, its currency has depreciated to 165% per the World Bank's report of 2023.

Following that, the states are also engaged in

prisoner's dilemma. Counter-productive competitions often result in zero sum or negative-sum games

where no one is benefited.

One such example is the nuclear race between states.

Reckless tendencies and an insatiable desire of militarism between two rival states results detrimental for the world in general.

Moreover, states in order to

acquire cutting-edge technologies investing a sizeable amount of national exchequer at the cost

of public good. One such

example is North Korea. Despite

it being a very poor state

struggling with survival in the

list of nuclear-armed countries.

Another example is of Iran,

who preferred isolation and

containment over letting their

nuclear program. Iran is also

involved in the prisoner's dilemma

with its arch rivals Israel.  
Therefore, both of the countries have undoubtedly the path of progress due to the strife and failure which them sooner or later. Lastly, states also involve in non-violent methods of competition such as trade deficit and protectionism.

U.S.- China Shifting is one such example where the ban on cross border trade in the shape of tariffs has put both the countries at a disadvantage where U.S lost access to cheaper products and China lost access to innovation.

Thirdly, all those nations which progressed from the dark ages shunning orthodoxy. Renaissance was only possible when Europeans nation

broke the shackles of age-long practices imposed by clergy. Martin Luther King and Voltaire explicitly openly confronted the religious authorities over their wrong-doings such as asking bribe for decisions to favour favourable decisions. Such protests shook the entire status-quo and torn the fabric of societal norms deeply indoctrinated in the minds of people. However, nations with outdated notions such as ultrahationalism and state theocracy can only marginalize various fractions of people and radicalize them at some point. Germany is another such example who capitalized on the outdated idea of superiority and found itself losing all the prestige and glory in world war 2. Nations need to revolutionize with time and spend on education or else, it will create a

reliance on foreign state and loss of national pride. Furthermore, Indian subcontinent had an outdated education system such as orthodox society fell easily at the hands of TIC with much fewer number of force but technologically advanced. Similarly, outdated practices push nations to the verge of periphery, highly dependent core states to infiltrate in industrial and administrative spheres such as African republics and China, respectively.

Imbalance of power can also cause historical hostilities, such as India-Pakistan, can also cause a strain to follow. The fact of power maximization although under the protection of 'balance of power', cannot undermine the fact that those efforts could have been

weak elsewhere. Secondly, states sharing geographical and ethnic tensions resort to violence instead of peaceful resolution. One such example is of Nagorno-Karabagh—an area in Azerbaijan with Armenian population. This matter could have been resolved with a peaceful referendum; however, both the states resorted to war and meted futile outcomes. Moreover, historical alliances such as NATO even exist today.

They serve as a legitimate cause for shift in balance of power compelling a state, i.e., Russia to embark on the road of power enrichment. Lastly, historical communism has also checked nations to thrive and cause them to fail. This was the very reason why Russia and China's ~~is~~ ~~was~~ realigned their government system from communism to state-curtalitarian systems with

free markets.

Subsequently, nations fail when they make hasty decisions with less diligence and consideration. Example of Sri Lanka getting bankrupted can be noted due to internal policies with policies of diligence and failing prey to the Chinese debt losing them a key port of Hambantota for 99 years. A similar example can be observed in IPPs (Independent power producers), contracts in Pakistan, where government accepted the clause of capacity charges without considering the real figures of power consumption just to secure fixed capital. Nevertheless, Germany — once a torchbearer of innovation — has found itself under Chinese influence as China is

exports most of the medicines at a subsidized rates and a recent World trade report of 2024 published cruelly underscored the detrimental effects of China's ban of medical exports due to capacity production issues wrecking a havoc on German patients. U.S assistance programs to its indigenous companies to regain control over key industries also rest futile outcomes as Detroit, hence the most industrialized state is at the verge of closing its steel mills due to cheap import from China. Nettransf.com fail if they keep continuing globalisation as a means of neo-imperialism rather than an inclusivity measure.

As a result, inefficiencies also result in failure of nations.

Weak nations often outlasted  
with stronger nations and  
became a direct party in  
wars as per the Sri Lankan  
proverb - in the fight between  
elephants, the grass is damaged  
most. One can observe the  
example of Pakistan in U.S.  
war on terror, where it  
lost sovereignty, infrastructure of  
billions, and manpower. Due to  
this, Pakistan became a harbinger  
of terrorists and it costed  
Pakistan enormous and key  
tools to be at U.S. side. Similarly,  
U.S. downfall started when  
it lost against Vietnam.

Dollar lost its prestige  
and new powers emerged as  
a result such as China.

Finally, financial institutions should  
be a means of creating  
equality in multi-lateral world.  
However, they are often used

by hegemon to coerce and pursue nations as to align with their policies.

In the last phase, failure of nations is caused by multiple reasons such as ineffective leadership, undesirable competition, outdated tactics, historical issues, neo-imperialist and hegemonic tendencies of the powerful states. However, with careful and considerate and sincere leadership, such failures can be avoided.

10:10 - 1:30

Rev

1) ~~Primer's~~  
difference  
dilemma

2) surveillance  
3) to No technological  
advancement.

- over-reliance on  
- unnecessary expenditure  
on luxuries  
- outdated education  
systems  
- over-reliance of  
fuel on  
- natural subjects of

4) Fixed hostilities

5) Historical experiences → view as sovereign due to  
geographical factors in past  
Kashmir issue - Nagorno-Karabagh,  
Russia - Ukraine (distribution of ethnicities)

6) Cold-war treaties like NATO -  
hindrance to prosperity.

7) Domestic maladministration.  
enforcement

8) corruption - root of all evils.  
loss of ~~independence~~

9) over-reliance on foreign goods

10) natural subjects of state  
Dissent and civil war → John Locke → inherent  
state control

1) pre-emptive  
2) militarism → (3) war as  
a means

3) why actors feel: to survive

4) Orthodoxy  
in culture

5) clergy  
6) societal norms

7) apprehension of  
progress as a  
view of dissent.

8) class structure  
9) rents

10) ultra-nationalism  
and extremism

11) Germany in WWII

12) Italy in WWII

13) Japan's  
interventions

14) power's  
redressal

15) disappearance of  
state's consent

16) human rights  
violations and  
partisanship.

17) ~~independence~~

18) over-reliance on foreign goods

19) natural subjects of state

20) Dissent and civil war → John Locke → inherent  
state control

Rev

\* revolts  
→ to maintain power

1) Domestic threats/battered leadership

2) Inefficient leadership  
3) hybrid regimes

4) inter-linked judiciary, executive and legislature

5) dictatorship → case studies of N. Korea,  
Cuba, Venezuela

6) Inability to diversify the economy

7) Delays in decision. → PIA failure

8) loss of nationalism  
due to lack of  
representatives

9) Interference by Hegemon

10) Alignment → state becomes party

11) War on terror → loss to Paks

12) Unwanted Wars with no relevance

13) U.S. in Vietnam → End of Bretton Woods

14) End to Bretton Woods system case-study

15) Globalization as a means

16) Globalization  
17) Heavily in debt and debt traps

18) Heavily in debt  
19) power's contradiction

20) CPEC's unsustainable

case study → Germany's modern  
reliance on China

case study. → Detroit street walls  
closure

# R.W

→ 1618 - 1648 → west phalon peace.  
nation-state system.

⇒ Intro ✓

⇒ causes of the failure of nation

⇒ 1) Unhealthy competition between states.  
a) b) c) d) ✓

⇒ Inefficent leadership and un-democratic structure  
of the state. ✓

3) Maladministration in domestic affairs ✓

⇒ Cultural orthodoxy and lack of technological advancement ✓

5) Fixed Western hostilities ✓

6) ~~Globally~~ Neo-imperialism veiled as globalisation

7) ~~Power~~ Global power politics and interests of hegemony.

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