

DR. S. S. A. D. (Cardiff), M.B.B.S.

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

Must attend the tutorial session

for further suggestions and flaws

You haven't understood the topic at all. The topic is about the

factors that lead to the failure of

the state. There is a difference

between state and nation

(b) Inefficient leadership and undemocratic structure of states.

a) Dictatorship — resists inclusivity and internationalism to maintain power.

b) Hybrid regimes

c) Inter-linked judiciary, executive, and legislature

d) Delayed decisions and maladministration

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

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 rationality

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) Ultrarationalism 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e) Outdated education system  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

g) Past experiences

→ case study of India - Pakistan

b) 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 Hambantota port,  
Peru's unsustainable debt and CPEC

b) Case study of German reliance  
on China

c) U.S assistance programs as  
means of control

d) Case study of Detroit mill closure.

## 6) Interference by hegemon

- a) Alliances — states become party in prosperity and adversity
- b) Case studies of U.S. war on terror, Vietnam war and Nixon shock, U.S. in Middle East and Israel-Iran hostilities
- c) Financial institutions as a 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, "

— Darren Acemoglu, why nations

fail. It is noted through the course of history that Athens and Sparta, two of the most powerful

Expressions should be improved

city states, developed a trust deficit and resolved for power maximization. This power struggle

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

Wrong use of punctuation

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 deter-

rence. However, there are many

other causes contributing to the failure of nations such as inefficient leaderships, realistic tendencies of

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

states, cultural orthodoxy, technological  
oblivion, a shared-hostile  
history, and foreign interventions in  
domestic politics to name a few

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

Similarly, an inefficient leader  
can bring an unending  
destruction. There are many

examples where leaders chose  
inclusivity and internationalism to  
prevail peace in society. One

such instance is the treaty  
of Westphalia, where each ruler

— protestants and Catholics —

after fighting for over thirty  
years, ended into a solution

providing a way for nation-state  
and diplomacy. Only the

visionary leaders can choose democracy  
and institutionalization as the  
dictators with authoritative mindset

will always find free will and speech as a direct threat to their primacy. Secondly, hybrid regimes also contribute in the failure of nations. ~~It interferes with the authority of the government and handicaps the people, de-jure, in governance.~~ Hybrid regimes can be in any form. They serve as a parasite 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 a state military working beyond their ambit of defence. They all coerce and dictate official governments to benefit them. Such practices create administrative delays and domestic issues such as corruption, a delayed justice, sheer violation of human rights - an attempt of subjugation, and underrepresentation to name a few. Thirdly, nations where judiciary

is undermined, often end in  
chaos. The role of judiciary  
is to check on government.

However, nations who await  
failure try to subjugate judiciary  
and intermix it with executive  
and legislature. This neutralisation  
of judiciary might benefit at  
first but turns disastrous later  
on. Furthermore, such practices

can result in wide-spread  
discontent and civil wars. One  
such example is Venezuela,

where its leader did not  
diversify the state economy as

a means to preserve his  
influence over the oppressed

disposable such today, its  
currency has depreciated to

165% as per the World  
Economic forum report of 2023.

Following that, the  
states are also engaged in

prisoner's dilemma. Counter-productive competitions often result in a sum or negative-sum game where no one is benefited. One such example is the nuclear race between states. Recalcitrant 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 invest 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 is in the list of nuclear-armed countries. Another example is of Iran, who preferred isolation and containment over halting their nuclear program. Iran is also involved in a prisoner's dilemma

with its arch rival Israel.  
Therefore, both of the countries  
have unbreached the path  
of progress due to the  
strife and failure excites  
them sooner or later. Lastly,  
states also involve in non-violent  
methods of competition such as  
trade wars and protectionism.  
U.S.-China rivalry 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 in the  
dark ages shun change and  
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 in favour of favourable decisions. Such protests shook the entire status-quo and turn the fabric of societal norms deeply indoctrinated in the minds of people. However, nations with outdated notions such as ultranationalism and state theocracy can only marginalize various fractions of people and radicalize them at some moment. Germany is one such example who capitalized on the outdated ideas of superior race and found itself losing all the prestige and glory in world war 2. Nations need to revolutionize with time and spend all 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 and orthodox society fell easily at the hands of EIC with much fewer number of force but technologically advanced. Similarly, outdated practices push nations at the verge of periphery, highly dependent on core states to facilitate in industrial and administrative spheres such as African republics and China, respectively.

Moving forward, historical hostilities, such as India-Pakistan, can also cause a stream to fail. The fact of power maximization although under the pretat of 'balance of power', cannot undermine the fact that those efforts could have been

used elsewhere. Secondly, states showing 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 ~~is~~ ~~re~~ relinquished their government system from communism to state-authoritarian 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 less diligence and falling prey to the Chinese debt trap, losing them a key part of Hambantota for 99 years. A similar example can be observed in IPPs (Independent Power Producing) 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 torch bearer of innovation — has found itself under Chinese influence as China

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 medicinal 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 result futile outcomes as Detroit, once the most industrialized state is at the verge of closing its steel mills due to cheap import from China. Nations can fail if they keep on using globalization as a means of neo-imperialism rather than an inclusivity measure.

As alliance continue, alliances also result in failure of nations.

Weak nations often collaborated 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 an arm and leg 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 persuade 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-imperialism and hegemonic tendencies of the powerful states. However, with careful ~~and~~ consideration and sincere leadership, such failures can be avoided.

10:10 - 1:10

Rw

Primer and  
distance

1) primer  
distance

Why nations fail:

2) No technological  
advancement.

- over-reliance on

- unnecessary expenditure  
on luxuries

- outdated education  
systems

- over-reliance of  
foreign  
- actual subjects of

4) Fixed hostilities

Historical experiences → China as sovereign due to

↳ geographical tensions in past  
Kashmir issue - Nagorno Karabagh,  
- Russia - Ukraine (distribution of ethnicities)

↳ Cold-war treaties like NATO -  
hindrance to prosperity.

5) Domestic maladministration.

↳ corruption - root of all evils.

↳ loss of ~~transparency~~

↳ over-reliance on foreign aid

↳ actual subjugation of state

Dissemination and civil war → John Locke → nation + state control

3) Orthodoxy  
in culture  
↳ clergy  
↳ societal norms  
fixed

↳ apprehensive of  
progress as a  
source of dissent.

↳ class structure  
↳ rifts

↳ ultranationalism  
and extremism

↳ Germany in WWI

↳ Italy in WWII

WW II  
regime  
and  
Japan's  
intention

Rw

\* resorts  
to maintain

\*\*

2) Inefficient leadership

↳ hybrid regimes -

↳ inter-linked judiciary, executive and legislative

↳ dictatorship → case studies of N. Korea,

Venezuela

↳ inability to diversify the economy

↳ delays in decision → P2A failure

↳ loss of nationalism  
die to lack  
of representation.

7) Interference by Hegemon:

↳ Alignment → state becomes party

↳ War on terror → loss to Pak

↳ Unwanted Wars with no relevance -

U.S in Vietnam → End of

End to Bretton Woods system case-study

↳ Globalization as a means

8) Globalization

↳ Hamboldt port and debt trap.

↳ Hamboldt port

↳ peace conference

↳ CPEC's unsustainability

Case study → Germany's medieval  
reliance on China

case study. ↳ Detroit steel mills  
closure

R.W

→ 1648 - 1648 → westphalian peace.  
→ Nation - state system.

Q Intro ✓

b) Causes of the failure of nation ✓

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

2) Inefficient leadership and un-democratic structure of the state. ✓

3) Maladministration in domestic affairs ✓

4) Cultural orthodoxy and lack of technological advancement ✓

5) Fixed historical hostilities ✓

6) ~~Global~~ Neo-imperialism veiled as globalization

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

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