

You haven't understood the topic properly.

Work on your handwriting

Sentence structure should be improved

Work on your topic comprehension

* Don't explain examples

* Avoid informal and 1st 2nd person pronouns in the academic writing

* Try to build your own analysis

* Must learn how to write a standard paragraph.

* Can't be an argument. You can't explain example in the next paragraph

* Topic comprehension is weak.

* Must learn how to make an outline. It can be an argument. Always provide the actual failure of the state

Must attend the tutorial session

for further suggestions and flaws

Your points are not enough to complete the essay. Besides, the points which you have provided

are the factors that lead to the failure of the state not the nation.

You haven't understood the topic properly.

2.3. Case studies of failing nations

2.3.1. Syria, Yemen and Afghanistan.

2.3.2. Factors contributing to their challenges.

2.4. Nations that avoid a future failure.

2.4.1. Singapore and China.

2.4.2. Lessons learned from their resilience and reforms.

3- Conclusion

3.1. Factors that contribute to national failure.

3.2. Importance of strong institutions, inclusive policies and economic management.

3.3. How these factors can help prevent future failures.

The Essay

The question of why some nations succeed while others fail has puzzled historians, economists and political scientists for centuries. Many factors contribute to a "failing nation", from war to countries

facing severe economic hardship, political instability, social unrest, and poor governance. Often these nations

struggle with poverty, corruption and lack of strong institutions and sometimes even implicit understanding

The reasons behind national failure is important as it can help countries prevent these issues and build a more stable and prosperous future. This

essay will examine the main causes

behind why nations fail, exploring real-world

examples, statistics and key incidents to illustrate

how factors like weak institutions, poor governance

a lack of stability and external influences can

lead a nation down the path of failure.

History is full of examples of once great nations and empires that eventually collapsed and fail.

For example the Roman Empire, which ruled

large parts of Europe, North Africa and Asia.

Despite its power, the Roman Empire ultimately

Improve your
handwriting

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You aren't here to provide examples. You have to present your own analysis or argument.

all due to a combination of internal corruption, economic troubles and external invasion. similarly the soviet union which at one time rivaled the united states as a superpower which dissolved in 1991. the collapse was occurred due to authoritarian rule, economic mismanagement and a lack of freedom for its people. the above mentioned historical examples remind us that even the most powerful nations are not immune to failure.

There are ~~various~~ certain causes which contributed to fail nations. among which the most significant causes is weak political system institutions. strong institutions ensure that a country's leader are held accountable, laws are followed and the public has a voice. in nations with weak institutions, corruption, dictatorship and a lack of accountability often lead to instability and mistrust among citizens. for instance, zimbabwe provided a clear example. under the long rule of Robert Mugabe, the country's political system became synonymous with corruption and repression. the country's economy crumbled with inflation reaching at a astonishing 89 percent in 2008. as a result, millions of Zimbabweans left the country in ^{search} ~~such~~ of better opportunities.

Economic mismanagement and widespread poverty are among the leading causes nations fail. when government poorly manages resources, accumulated high levels of debts or allows corruption. they weaken the country economy and harm citizen's lives. Argentina, a country among the ~~most~~ ^{biggest} in the world has faced repeated economic crisis due to unstable policies and corruption. the country has defaulted on its debt nine times in the last century, most recently in 2020. today argentina

Your own argument is missing. You are just explaining the example

inflation rate is over 100% one of the highest in the world. when people lose confidence in their economy, social unrest and political instability often follows, pushing the nation closer to failure. ~~Corruption and crime also must be the result of economic mismanagement.~~ Greece's debt crisis which began in 2009 led to loss over 25% of the country's GDP in 2013, and youth unemployment soared to 28% in 2013, and youth unemployment reached nearly 60% while Greece ultimately received aid from the European Union to stabilize its country.

Inclusive institutions allow people to participate in the economy and political system, ensuring that the benefits of the progress are shared by all. When only a small elite group has access to resources, power and opportunities, it creates resentment and social divide. An example is South Africa during Apartheid era. For decades, the majority black population was systematically excluded from the political system and economy. This led to widespread economic inequality, social unrest and international sanctions. It was only after the apartheid system ended and the government became more inclusive that South Africa started moving towards a more stable society.

Another case is seen in Pakistan, where inequality and exclusion have contributed to social challenges. Nearly 40% of Pakistan's population lives below the poverty line, and inequality remains high. Although some progress has been made, particularly in urban areas, many rural communities still lack basic services. This lack of inclusivity often fuels resentment and undermines national unity.

Why are you providing me the

information. If I ever want to

know, I would Google it. Please

~~cultural and social devotions can also be major
contributors to national instability. When a country
has strong faith, religious or cultural devotions~~

~~it is more prone to conflict. Yugoslavia, for
instance, was once a unified country in the~~

~~Balkans, but ethnic and religious divisions
among groups like Serbs, Croats, and Bosnians~~

~~led to its violent breakups in 1990s. During~~

~~the Yugoslav wars, an estimated 150,000~~

~~people lost their lives, and millions were dis-~~

~~placed, as ethnic groups fought for autonomy and~~

~~control.~~

~~In Iraq, the division between Sunnis and Shiites~~

~~led to high tensions and violence after the~~

~~fall of Saddam Hussein's regime. The~~

~~divide became more pronounced, with conflict between~~

~~the groups leading to instability and the~~

~~rise of extremist groups like ISIS.~~

~~In a globalized world, a nation that~~

~~fails to innovate and adopt technology risks~~

~~falling behind. Innovation and technology drives~~

~~economic growth, productivity and modernization.~~

~~North Korea serves as an example of a nation that~~

~~has isolated itself and neglected technological~~

~~progress. Unlike its southern neighbor South Korea~~

~~which invested in technology and education to~~

~~become a global economic powerhouse, North Korea's~~

~~closed policies have hindered its progress. South~~

~~Korea's GDP per capita is nearly 50 times~~

~~higher than that of North Korea, illustrating~~

~~the consequences of lack of innovation.~~

~~Another example is the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which is rich in mineral~~

~~resources like cobalt and diamonds. Despite~~

~~its wealth of resources, the DRC has struggled~~

to develop due to political instability, corruption and a lack of investment in technology. The country remains one of the poorest in the world, with 64% of its population living on less than 2.15 dollar a day.

Geography and environmental challenges also play a role in national failure. Countries that are landlocked have limited natural resources and frequent natural disasters often struggle more than others. Haiti, for instance is prone to earthquakes and hurricanes, which have repeatedly devastated its economy and infrastructure. In 2010 earthquake in Haiti killed over 200,000 people and caused an estimated 18 billion dollars damage which nearly equal to the country's GDP. Frequent disasters make it difficult for Haiti to recover and develop.

In Afghanistan, its location as a crossroad between Central and South Asia has made it a hotbed for foreign powers for centuries. Due to its mountainous terrain and harsh climate, Afghanistan struggled with agriculture and infrastructure development, making it reliant on foreign aid. These geographic and environmental challenges add to the country's difficulties in achieving stability.

Many nations struggle today are dealing with the legacy of colonialism and foreign interventions. Colonial powers often exploited resources, divided communities and drew borders without regard for ethnic or cultural differences leading to long-term issues. For example many African countries were left with arbitrary borders that split ethnic groups and forced others to live together, causing internal conflicts. In countries like Nigeria with over 250 ethnic groups

These divisions have sometimes led to tensions and even violence, as seen with the ongoing Boko Haram insurgency in the north east.

In the middle east, the creation of borders by colonial powers has led to lasting disputes such as the Israel-palestinian conflict. Colonialism's legacy also includes economic struggles, as colonial powers often stripped nations of resources and left them with economies focused on raw materials rather than diversified industries. These challenges make it difficult for some nations to achieve stability and growth even decades after gaining independence.

Currently several countries illustrate the consequences of these challenges. Syria for instance has been ravaged by civil war since 2011, with millions displaced and hundred of thousands dead. The conflict has caused an economic collapse with losses estimated at 1.2 trillion dollars by 2021. Yemen facing a brutal civil war has experienced one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world, with nearly 80% of its population needing assistance. Afghanistan with a history of foreign interventions, poverty and conflict remains to one of the poorest countries with over 47% of its population living below the poverty line.

Although there are inspiring examples of nations that overcame failure. Singapore, once a poor and unstable nation transformed into one of the world's wealthiest countries by focusing on good governance, anti-corruption measures, and economic development. its GDP per capita rose from around 500 dollars in 1960s to over 65 000 dollars a day.

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Date: _____

MINISTER'S

South Korea after the Korean War was one of the poorest nations. Through investment in education, technology and industry, it became a leading global economy. These success stories show that failures are not inevitable; nations can overcome challenges through resilience, innovation and strong institutions.

Nations fail for various reasons, including weak institutions, poor economic management, lack of inclusivity, external influences, social divides and failure to innovate. By examining these factors, we see the example of strong governance, inclusive systems and sustainable economic policies in building successful nations. These lessons are crucial, as understanding why nations fail can help prevent future failures and inspire solutions that create stability and prosperity.