

WHY NATIONS FAIL?

Language is fine to some extent.

* Improve your phrasing to portray complete idea. *Why Nations Fail*

* A little bit of work is required on sentence structure.

* Rigorous work is required on the usage of punctuation.

* Analysis is missing in your arguments

* Don't explain examples

* Cutting should be avoided.

→ Nepotism - favoritism - no meritocracy.

→ fraud, theft → Inequality - injustice

→ Terrorism

→ Unemployment → harassment

→ lack of freedom of speech, expression media.

Attend the tutorial session for further suggestions and flaws.

Outline

I: INTRODUCTION

a) Hook

b) General Statements

c) Thesis Statement: The reasons for the failure of nations include lack of proper awareness and education, political crisis, economic crisis, corruption, Nepotism, bribery, theft, fraud, colonial mentality, the failure of government to secure the rights of citizens, Terrorism

Improve your thesis statement

Don't need to write it

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II: MAIN BODY

Why Nations fail?

a) Illiteracy

Examples of Japan, Germany and Pakistan.

b) Political Crisis

1: Political Polarization

2: Disintegration of National Unity.

3: Absence of Party Ideology.

4: No supremacy of Parliament

c) Shortage of Economic Opportunities

1: Unproductive agriculture

2: Difficult Business Environment

3: Unemployment and underemployment

Gentrification

d) Colonial Mentality

1: Bureaucracy

2: Judiciary

3: Police

- Co. 1745

e) Inequality and Injustice

1: Persecution based on religion, gender or sexuality.

2: Women subjugation

3: Harassment and violence.

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Your ideas are fine but
write it down in a phrase
to illustrate a complete
idea.

g) Moral Corruption

- 1: Bribery
- 2: Nepotism - No meritocracy
- 3: Fraud and theft

h) No security for the rights of people

- 1: Insecurity of life
- 2: Insecurity of property
- 3: Insecurity of dignity

i) Terrorism

III: CONCLUSION

This isn't the quote of Napoleon. It's

just associated with him. Come up

with something else. THE ESSAY

“Give me an educated mother, and I shall promise you the birth of a civilized, educated nation”, said by a French Emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte. From the quote, it is evident that the rise of a nation is determined by the education of its people. Some other factors also contribute in the rise of the nation such as morality, political stability, economic

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opportunities, equality and justice, freedom and security of the life, dignity and property of the people, and empowerment of the women. If these are the factors responsible for the growth of the nation then, there are multiple factors which become the reason for the failure of nations. These factors include illiteracy; political crisis, shortage of economic opportunities; colonial mentality in multiple departments such as bureaucracy, judiciary, police, and military; inequality and injustice; women subjugation; lack of freedom of speech and expression; moral corruption; insecurity of the rights of people; and terrorism. Unless these issues are addressed, nations can neither become prosperous nor respectable.

Wrong use of semi colon

illiteracy; political crisis, shortage of economic opportunities; colonial mentality in multiple departments such as bureaucracy, judiciary, police, and military; inequality and injustice; women subjugation; lack of freedom of speech and expression; moral corruption; insecurity of the rights of people; and terrorism. Unless these issues are addressed, nations can neither become prosperous nor respectable.

Thesis statement?

The main contributor for the failure of the nations is illiteracy.

The negligence about the importance of education becomes a reason of the downfall of the nations.

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan, Pakistan's literacy rate is almost 62.8% as of 2024.

This is much lower than other developing countries such as Bangladesh.

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Why are you providing such information? Explain the how part that how illiteracy led to the failure of a nation? That would be your argument

This means around 62 out of one hundred people in Pakistan can read and write. On the other hand, the nations like Japanese are progressing today, is due to the educated people of its nation. The two main cities of Japan, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, were completely destroyed in 1945 by the atomic bombs of United States of America. Inspite of this huge destruction, Japanese is one successful nations. Similarly, During the second World War, Churchill and Hitler made a deal. The deal was that they would not bomb German and England Universities. Churchill said if England was destroyed and Cambridge and Oxford Universities were spared then English Culture would also survive. This is the reason that Germany and England are among the prosperous nations of the world.

Political crisis is another element in the failure of nations, as it creates an environment of uncertainty and insecurity for its people. Political crisis is caused due to political polarization, where deep divides between political parties lead

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to frequent clashes, hindering cohesive policy-making. This constant friction erodes ~~the~~ people's trust in the system and discourages them from investing their skills in the country's future.

Political polarization intensifies due to the presence of multiple political parties with conflicting agendas, which disrupts national unity by dividing the people into two or more hostile camps.

This is the case with Pakistan, where national unity has disintegrated due to political instability. That is why Pakistani nation lacks behind in the race of most prosperous nations in the world. Furthermore, there is the absence of strong party ideologies. Political parties often lack clear visions or philosophies, making the governance erratic and focused on short-term gains. This ideological vacuum leads to inconsistent policies, ~~health care~~ and technology.

particularly in sectors like education, healthcare and technology, which are crucial for the becomes the reason for the nation's failure. Lastly,

the lack of parliamentary supremacy undermines democratic governance as other institutions often overshadow the elected parliament. Without the proper functioning of this key-democratic body, policy-

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making remains weak and unable to address long-term national challenges. This combination of political factors contributes heavily to the failure of nations.

Shortage of Economic opportunities also lead to nation's failure. In nations where agriculture is unproductive cannot grow properly. Pakistan's agriculture sector plays a central role in the economy as it contributes 22.9% to gross domestic product (GDP). Pakistan's food import bill grew by 33.98% to \$ 7.550 billion during the fiscal year 2023. The government had to import sugar, wheat, palm oil and pulses because they are not produced enough to fulfill domestic demand due to some problems that hinder the plan of increasing agricultural practices. These problems include: lack of infrastructure, unavailability of electricity, scarcity of capital and many more. Furthermore, difficult business environment also adds to the shortage of economic opportunities. Due to the unstable condition of the economy people are afraid of risking their money and property in new businesses. Additionally, unemployment and underemployment also hinders the progress of nations. When there are less opportunities for employment

Again you are providing information instead of an argument.

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and underemployment, less revenue is generated and poverty rate is increased which causes the destabilization of the economy and as a result the opportunities for the growth of the nations reduces and nations fail.

Colonial mentality is also one of the reasons of the failure of nations. For instance, the colonial mentality in bureaucracy ultimately hinders the country's progress. They live a luxurious life just like the former colonial masters such as Britishers ^{that were present} in the subcontinent. Despite realizing about the miseries of natives, the colonial bureaucracy had no regard for them. Talking about the Pakistan, the present day bureaucracy consider themselves above the law. The Rawalpindi Ring Road Scam is a clear manifestation for this superior mentality. The same deputy commissioner who was suspended by the previous government was restored and elevated in the new one. They are least concerned with public interest as they are more inclined to serve the rulers.

Similarly, the superior mentality of present day judges in Pakistani courts is similar to those of colonial times. The language of courts use such terminologies that create the feelings of the

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same slave status among the common citizens. Words like 'My lord', 'Your Honour', 'Your Excellency' are the reflection of the same colonial mindset. In addition to judiciary, police department also manifests the colonial mentality that hampers the nations progress. For example in Pakistan, though the duty of police is to protect the citizens, yet it behaves like masters to the subject. Instead of giving security to the people, they provide VIP cover to the rulers. Hence, the colonial mentality causes the nations to fail.

Inequality and injustice are also responsible for the failure of nations. When the people of a nation are unequal and they are deprived of justice^{on due time}, that nation can never prospers. As it is said, "Justice delayed is justice denied". Secondly, persecution based on religion, gender or sexuality leads the nation to fail. In the World Economic Forum's (WEF) Global Gender Gap Report 2023, Pakistan has been ranked 142 out of 146 countries - with a 57.5% gender parity. Women suffers the most as a result of inequality and injustice. Women feels subjugated by the male members of the nation. There are not enough opportunities and platforms for the empowerment of women.

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In today's world, the empowerment of women and achieving gender equality are critical factors for the stability and progress of nations. It is evident that countries that fail to prioritize the rights and well-being of women often face numerous challenges, including social unrest, violence, and governance issues. Sexist family laws, violence against women, harassment, and pre-modern attitudes towards gender roles are highly correlated with violent instability in a country. These regressive attitudes hinder the nation's progress, limit women's participation in society, and perpetuate cycles of violence and inequality.

Another factor responsible for the failure of nations is moral corruption. Moral corruption is the root cause of all the evil which includes the abuse of public office for private gain, including bribery, nepotism and favoritism; extra-legal efforts by individuals or groups to gain influence over the actions of the bureaucracy; and shaping the policies in the ways that benefit the personal interest over the national interest. One of the most devastating effects of corruption is its impact on economic growth. It creates an environment of instability and uncertainty.

that discourages investment and stifles economic growth because it undermines the rule of law, erodes public trust and creates a culture of impunity. This lack of trust can lead to breakdown in social cohesion, as people become more divided and less willing to work together for the common good. Furthermore, nepotism weakens the social fabric, as individuals are frequently hired or promoted based on personal connections rather than competence. This practice hinders the deserving and skilled population from contributing effectively, stagnating organizational and national growth. This is the cause with Pakistan, this is why most of the youth, despite of graduating from great universities remain jobless. Moreover, fraud and theft, prevalent in both government and business sectors, drain valuable resources from the economy. Embezzlement of funds meant for public projects and corruption in financial institutions create a perpetual cycle of deprivation for the masses, leaving public services underfunded and substandard. The collective impacts of these kinds of moral corruption leads to nation's failure.

The nation fails where there is no security of the life, property and dignity of people as it hampers

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social stability and development, with individuals often feeling vulnerable regarding their lives, dignity and property. The ~~insecurities~~ of life is an ever-present concern, as incidence of violence, targeted attacks and murder persist, particularly affecting marginalized communities and those challenging status quo. This climate of fear restricts freedom, stifles public engagement, and limits the overall sense of safety within a society. Furthermore, the right to dignity is frequently compromised due to systematic social discrimination, class disparities and political repression. People are often subjected to harassment, verbal abuse, and exploitation, leading to a breakdown in self-worth and a pervasive feeling of humiliation. This lack of respect for human dignity erodes social cohesion. Additionally, property rights are far from secure, with illegal land grabbing, forced evictions, and bureaucratic corruption frequently leaving individuals and families vulnerable to losing their homes and assets. In Pakistan, particularly in Karachi, the cases of mobile snatching and target killing is beyond the limits. Hence, a nation which cannot ensure the security of the life, dignity and property of its people fails.

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Terrorism is a powerful force that can lead to the downfall of the nations by undermining its social, economic, and political foundations. Frequently terrorist attacks instill a pervasive sense of fear and insecurity among citizens, disrupting daily life and hindering economic activities. People are less likely to invest, start business, ~~and~~ or even engage in community activities in a climate where threats of violence persist, leading to a stagnant or declining economy. Additionally, terrorism demands a significant allocation of government resources toward security and defense, diverting funds that could otherwise support health, education and infrastructure development. This misallocation hampers a nation's growth and limit opportunities for social advancement. On a political level, terrorism destabilizes governments, erodes public trust, and can provoke excessive and sometimes oppressive security measures. Pakistan is trying successfully to combat terrorism but it has not yet eradicated the evil of terrorism completely from its roots. For a nation to prosper, it needs stability, public trust, and cohesive governance. When terrorism is rampant, these foundational elements are disrupted, ultimately preventing a nation from achieving lasting progress and success.

To conclude, the failure of nations is often rooted in multiple complex factors that interconnect and reinforce one another, creating a cycle of instability and decline. Illiteracy, political crisis, shortage of economic opportunities, colonial mentality, inequality and injustice, moral corruption, insecurity of life, dignity and property of people, and terrorism are just few contributors that hinder progress and obstruct the potential for sustainable growth of the nations. In the presence of these issues, the progress and development of the nations seems a distant dream. Therefore, some serious efforts need to be taken to address these issues. For a nation to overcome these obstacles and move toward success, it must prioritize ethical governance, promote education, secure citizens' rights, and foster unity. A commitment to integrity, accountability, and peace can set a foundation for resilient growth, where people feel safe, valued, and motivated to contribute. Addressing these challenges is essential for any nation aspiring to fulfill its potential and build a prosperous future for its citizens. It's never too late to pledge for a new change to create a new tomorrow. Where there is a will, there is a way.