1-26

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English Essay
Mock#6

Topic:

Foreign aid Road to stability or recipe for disaster?

OUTLINE

1. Introduction;

(i) Hook

(ii) Thesis statement: On a ground reality foreign aid is a recipe for disaster with key ingredients like interdependence, vicious circle of debts, non-traditional security threats and influenced foreign policy

(iii) General sentences

2. Counter argument: Foreign aid is a road to stability;

(i) Key for economic revival of states;

(a) Secure states from economic collapse
(b) Stabilizes institutional default
(c) Revives industries and stagnant foreign investments

(ii) Assistance during disaster management;

(a) Reduces amount of chaos during disaster
(b) Assistance in combating the disaster
(c) Reduces risk of instability during disaster

(iii) Stabilize regional alliance and promote globalization;

(a) Re-alignment of regional alliance.

(b) Alliance oriented and stable foreign policy

(C) Promotes cooperation and globalization

3. Argument: Foreign aid a recipe for disaster;

(i) Creates hyper dependence of global south on global north;

(a) Global ~~north~~ south is heavily dependent for aid on global north

(b) Their economy rely upon foreign aid

(c) Developing countries are heavily dependent on IMF and world bank

(ii) Vicious loop of foreign debts and foreign aid;

(a) Burden of debts on struggling economies

(b) Illtrusive loop of debts and aid

(c) Hinders state's progress

(iii) Foreign influenced decision making;

(a) Foreign aid influence foreign policy of states

(b) The decision making of state is inclined to aid providing states.

(c) Foreign policy of Pakistan is inclined and influenced by US and China.

(iv) Supress state's potential of development;

(a) Increased foreign aid undermines state's capability.

(b) States rely on foreign aid even for minor inconvenience

(c) Supress state's capability to combat and revive

(v) Non-traditional security threats;

(a) Policies influenced by foreign institutes

(b) Economy dependent on baillout programs

(c) Threat to nation-state system.

(A) Conclusion

THE ESSAY

"Economy is the art of making life - George Brignard". And the states that are economically dependent on foreign aids are unaware of the art of economy. The given essay "Foreign aid: road to ~~recipe~~ stability or recipe for disaster" highlights the debate that foreign aids are recipe for disaster as they create hyperdependence, vicious loop of debts, non-traditional security threats and influenced foreign policy making. The essay also gives a rebuttal to the argument as foreign aid is a road to stability. Because it stabilizes the economy and institutes and excels state's progress. Foreign aids promote globalization and inter-state harmony providing a comprehensive road map to economic revival and stability. In contrast to these pros, the ills of foreign aid lies in its hyper dependency. Excessive foreign aids make developing countries heavily dependent on developed countries. The struggling economy of state receiving foreign aid is burdened by foreign aids and debts which in turn hinder the economic progress. Moreover, states providing foreign aid influence policies and decision making of state e.g IMF shaping tax policies in developing countries. Other than this foreign aids undermine state's capacity and caliber to develop on its own. Vigorous foreign aids hinder state's own potential making them dependent only on foreign loans. The non-traditional security threats that comes along foreign aid adds cherry to the top such as massive corruptions, institutional decay, terrorism, etc. These non-traditional security threats were prominent in Pakistan by U.S during war on terror. Thus, foreign aid is a recipe for disaster rather than a road to stability.

Foreign aids provide a comprehensive roadmap to stability. In the top most priority, foreign aid stabilizes the economy. It supports the economy that is at the brink of collapse and default. When a state is going through extreme economic crisis, foreign aids act as a beacon of hope and save the state by edge. For instance, foreign aid by IMF and world bank saved many African and Asian countries from economic collapse. Foreign aid in the moment of crisis, strengthen the institution and government's assets. It stabilizes the GDP of state by managing the country's demand and its trade expenses. The institutes like world bank and international monetary fund (IMF) were developed to make foreign aid easily and accessible in time of chaos.

Other than economic assistance, foreign aid provide stability during times of disaster as well. Countries from all over the world provide foreign aid and assistance to the state going through any disaster. Assistance during disaster keeps the state stable and secure its economy from collapse. For instance, world bank assisted Turkey with 1.78 billion dollars during earthquakes and US gave $158 million, being the major contributors of foreign aid during disaster. This foreign aid assisted Turkey in clearing out the rubble, food and medical facilities and building back a better infrastructure. This is how foreign aid during any disaster stabilizes the state and assists in combating the disaster and its foremost consequences.

In addition to above two pros, foreign aid provide a roadmap to stability because it promotes cooperation, inter-state harmony and alliance formation. Foreign aids and institutions promote globalization. For instance, under the foreign aid of UNICEF and UNHR thousands of children got previlage of education and fresh water, promoting stability in Africa and cooperation between Africa and UNICEF. Other than this the foreign aid of China in CPEC and Gwadar to Pakistan provided employment to millions of people. This did not strengthen Pak-China friendship but also promoted in stability in Pakistan. Henceforth, foreign aids are the road map of stability.

In a parallel contrast, the arguments against above mentioned claims are foreign aids are a recipe for disaster rather than a roadmap for stability. Foreign aids undermine state's capacity to develop and excel by keeping them heavily dependent on foreign aids.

Foreign aids are provided by countries of global north and its institutions like United Nations, world bank and international monetary fund(IMF). This creates a dependency of global south on global north for foreign aid. In contemporary era, third world countries are highly dependent upon foreign aid. Their economy would collapse without financial assistance of foreign actors. For instance, The economic default of Sri Lanka in 2022 due to stagnant foreign aid and massive corruptions. The case study of Sri Lanka depicts how foreign aids make developing countries dependent on them and restricted foreign aid can push a state to economic collapse. Hence forth, foreign aid is a recipe of disaster.

In addition to hyper dependency, foreign aids create a vicious loop of debts and aids keeping the state in a loop of stagnant economy. The developing states receive ~~econ~~ aid from foreign actors which in turn imposes a debt burden on state. To pull off the debt burden, state recieve loan from another state. The debt and foreign aid keeps on shifting from one state to another state but the GDP of state remains stagnant. This creates a vicious and illtrusive loop of foreign aid and debts. These massive debts restricts the acceleration of state's GDP by persisting the circular debts and fiscal deficits. Henceforth, foreign aids are the recepe of disaster for any state rather than being a roadmap for stability.

Moreover on a ground reality an extreme bottle neck that challenge the stability of state is influenced foreign policy and decision making that comes as a price for foreign aid. The states that more oftenly receive foreign aid for economic assistance, their foreign policy and decision making is influenced by foreign actors. Their foreign policy is inclined towards the states providing foreign aid. For example, IMF influence and shape policies regarding tax rates and market prices in return of bailout programs to Pakistan. Other than IMF, the foreign policy of Asian countries is China centric because China is the hub of foreign aid, foreign investment and employment in South Asia. This is the demerit of foreign aid, that external state actors interferer and influence state's internal issues. Thus foreign aid is indeed a recipe for disaster.

Moving ahead, the stance argues that rigorous foreign aids hinder and supress state's own potential to development and progress. The states become heavily dependent upon foreign aids and fails recognize their own potential and caliber. As it is well said proverb that **necessity is the mother of invention**, states can truly invent and develop on their own if they don't rely on foreign aids. This was truly demonstrated in the development of atomic bombs by Pakistan. When Prime minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto said, **"We will eat grass if we have to but we will develop our own nuclear power plant"** and in 1998 Pakistan successfully tested its own nuclear bomb. This proves states have alot of unexplored potential supressed by foreign aids and hinderances. States can recognize their potential in moment of deliberation and necessity. Thus, foreign aid is a recipe for disaster.

Another argument that proves that foreign aid is a recipe of disaster that it brings out non-traditional security threats for states heavily dependent upon foreign aids. These non-traditional security threats include external interferances, threat to independence of state, dependent economy, compulsive choices and burden of debts. These non-traditional security threats were prominent during war on terror when U.S used Pakistani soil against ~~Pakist~~ Afghanistan in return to which they promise foreign aid. Thus during war on terror Pakistan was exposed to extreme external interferences and terrorism in return of foreign aid leaving no deliberative choice of means for Pakistan. This is how foreign aids create non-traditional security threats for any state.

In a rhetrospect, foreign aid is a recipe of disaster for any country rather than a roadmap for stability. Foreign aids might provide stability in short-term but for a long-term program foreign aids are truly destructive for the development of any state. It create hyperdependency and persists the north-south gap. Foreign aids hinder state's own potential to strive, growth and development. States providing foreign aids interfere in states internal issues risking their independence and free choice. Thus, foreign aids must not be consider as a last resort for development and stability.