

# GENERAL FEEDBACK FOR ESSAYS

ESP

**Content (40%)**  
Topic: Foreign Aid: Road to Stability or Recipient for Disaster?  
Your interpretation should be in depth, comprehensive and academic.

Always address the asked part. It should be evident in your outline, which should be self-explanatory in nature.

Essays/Outlines that give related information without addressing the asked part do not qualify.  
The whole essay should be relevant. Even if 1-2 arguments are irrelevant the essay will not pass.

Distribution of topic should be according to the demand of the topic statement; if there is one scoring point it should be given more weight. If there are 2 or more scoring points all should be given equal weight.

All claims made in the essay must be substantiated. Out of 15-17 arguments at least 9-10 should be academically backed with proper references. The rest should be backed by either case studies or generally known information.

Evidence must be authentic and come from proper and authentic academic sources. Newspapers do not qualify as an academic source. Illustrations and vague mentions of events do not qualify as academic evidence.

Essays that are lacking in evidence do not qualify.

## LANGUAGE (25%)

Focus on enhancing your grammar as any essay with 4-5 grammatical mistakes does not pass.

Your essay must be in the tone and tense of the topic statements. Essays that fail to comply do not pass.

Your sentence structure should be simple, yet clear and diversified.

2.8) Improving health and sanitation by which public trust enhances.

2.9) Gender-targeted aid fosters inclusivity in state-institutions

2.10) Aid-based Technology transfer improves stability.

2.11) Fighting climate-change with aid-based climate adaptation.

3) Foreign aid as a recipe for disaster: A weak opposing stance:

2.1) Foreign aid leads to socio-economic reliance; However, countries like Rwanda and Colombia strengthened their economy

2.2) Foreign aid ends up corrupt practices; Nevertheless, aid-based governance reforms has overcome institutional leakages in Pakistan.

2.3) Foreign aid is a tool to control country's political and economic autonomy, but countries like India and Turkey pursue independent foreign policies.

#### 4) Conclusion

In an era of democratic distress and socio-economic upheavals, developing countries face chronic crisis. As Samuel Huntington argues in his book *State, Society and Political Order*, that stability comes with institutional capacity. ~~Similarly, foreign aid plays pivotal role in reforming institutions. Foreign aid helps states become stable in manifold ways. These include strengthening institutions with enhanced capacity, warming geo-political relations among states, increasing household consumption amid economic shocks, expanding labor participation and improving productivity in fiscal management. Foreign aid also fosters stability in upgrading human capital, improving health and sanitation, technology transfer and coping with climate change.~~ However, some believe the opposite and say foreign aid leads to dependency, corruption and politico-economic control of developed nations.

Wrong word

Don't list more than 3 points in a single sentence

Factfully, foreign aid is a road to stability because it brings drastic improvements in political, economic, social and other sector of a country. However, some might disagree with notion and give weak justification to it.

To begin with, foreign aid strengthens institutional capacity. The aid based on governance reforms serves as building service-oriented institutions. It includes swift functioning, preventing administrative road blocks and stream line public service delivery through institution.

For example, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and World Bank (WB) aid-based reforms in

Pakistan speed up institutional reforms. According to world bank governance review (2025), countries with political inscription given by world bank through grant, have improved in governance. Pakistan's political and economic instability from 2000 to 2025 is controlled by improvement in governmental bodies. Thus, foreign aid

Lacks analysis and argumentation. How does aid results in this. All of this is evidence. There is no explanation of how foreign aid leads to this.

aid strengthens the institutional capacity.

Moreover, foreign grants **melt-down** geo-political relations, resulting in public trust towards government. Developed nations which give aid to developing economies, see them as future trading partners. Aid in this sense works as buffer for healthy relations.

**Mateeha Lodhi** in **his** book **Pakistan**

**Beyond Crisis State** argues that aid is a means to perpetual

socio-economic relations. It is also viewed that those countries which are aid partners face

low economic sanctions and tariffs. For example, the US has imposed

15% tariff on Pakistani exports, which is lowest in South Asia.

This is because Pakistan seeks multiple aids from the US in

terms of USAID, climate fund, etc.

Hence, foreign aid warms geo-political relations.

Similarly, foreign aid helps sustain economic shocks

One evidence is enough, focus on properly constructing your argument.

by increasing household consumption. Countries like Pakistan faces economic depression due to low export base, climate vulnerability and low foreign direct investment. In this context, aids like United Nations cash schemes and recent Asian development

Irrelevant detail

This is just information

How does aid help

Increase household consumption

bank's grant of millions of dollars amid 2025-lethal floods in Pakistan. It serves as indicator for stability. From given grants, affected households can revamp their agriculture practices and generate income. UN economic review report of 2025 depicts 61-71% increase in household income in Pakistan. So, foreign financial waivers helps household increase consumption and income.

No argumentation  
No analysis

In the same way, grants from international organizations and developed nations help achieve more labor participation. In these aids, countries are given funds for training programs, simulations,

certifications and export teachings.  
people lacking soft skills get  
admission and become employees.  
Vocational training programs under  
CPEC 2.0 is a vital example.  
In multiple SEZs in Pakistan  
these programs benefit those who  
do not get job. As per International  
Labor organization (ILO), there has  
be 15% - 20% increase in labour  
participation. It is evident from  
Pakistan's share of service sector  
in its economy which is more  
than 50%. Thus, aid leads to  
stability by increasing labour  
participation.

likewise, foreign aid  
also helps enhance human capital  
formation. human capital is the  
invaluable asset for any country.  
Expenditure in education, health and  
infrastructure improves human capital.  
Funds from UN education programs  
and UNICEF's child rehabilitation  
drives improves the human  
human capital. In Pakistan, schools

established under CARE and SEF non-governmental organizations provide basic education to children. These organizations are ~~integrated~~ with government which seeks educational grants from foreign countries such the US and UK. As per reports of UN, Pakistan has witnessed 61. increase in child admissions. ~~These~~ children after getting proper education will become important asset for the country - Hence, foreign aid upgrades the human capital.

No argumentation No analysis

In the same fashion, foreign grants narrow-down the structural inequalities. The inequality based upon income household is widespread across the globe. Due to poverty, ~~unemployment and illiteracy~~ this inequality heavily prevails.

Irrelevant detail

World bank poverty reduction schemes across countries has reduced inequality. Venezuela, once hit with economic stagnation which led to structural inequalities, re-emerged as developing economy just because of grants fully utilized.

In Pakistan, Banzir income support program associated with world bank strives to reduce ~~structural~~ inequality across the country. As Dr. Kaiser ~~Bangali~~ says foreign aid when directly, with administrative hindrances, can wipe out inequality. So, foreign grants ~~prove to be~~ eradicating inequalities from society.

No  
argumen  
tation  
No  
analysis

Besides, foreign aid fosters stability by upgrading health and sanitation. Country's population remain comfortable with government when it gets proper service delivery. This service delivery is improved through foreign aid, when country does not possess that much resources. For example, multiple countries send health equipment in Gaza as an aid to cope up health crisis amid war with Israel. United nations refugee watch also works in Gaza to assist the population in terrible times. With these aids, Gaza medical university

provide education. This year, the University became able to celebrate the graduation ceremony. Therefore, foreign aid helps societies strive through health and sanitation delivery.

Furthermore, foreign grants related to ~~gender inclusivity~~ leads to stability as institutional performance increases. For economy to be smoother and growing, gender inclusivity is unmatched norm. Women-centric grants such as women empowerment drives, vocational training and ~~skill based employment~~ for ~~less~~ stability. World Bank women empowered aid for skill training in Bangladesh speed up country's productivity.

Today, 50% women work in Bangladesh's garment industry (ILO). This has led to 30% increase in productivity as compared to last decade (IMF). Hence, gender-directed grants works as stabilizing factor for a country.

In addition, technology

transfers through foreign aid also enhance ~~country's~~ socio-economic conditions. Today ~~technology~~ works as ~~building~~ block for the success of any country. Countries like Rwanda and ~~Sioma~~ has been benefitted by technology transfer. World bank, United nations and other international organization gave millions of grant to these countries to upgrade their technology. After incorporating tech ~~grants~~ in administration, these countries use one-window digitalization for election, shopping, and health consultations. The world economic forum says countries have modernized their institutions by foreign grants. Thus, technology transfers through foreign aid help achieve stability.

Lacks argumentation and analysis

Lastly, foreign aid is a road to stability because ~~(of grants)~~ it helps ~~developing~~ countries cope up with climate catastrophe. Climate adaptation grants such as ~~global climate fund~~ and ~~funds promised in cooperation~~

of parties (COP) help countries build resilient infrastructure. These funds also help countries to enhance ecosystems, build economic and social resilience. ~~Embankments in Bangladesh and Indonesia for tropical cyclones are foreign funded. These countries have suffered huge economic and human loss due to climate change. But foreign aided climate adaptation has reduced their vulnerability. Therefore, climate funding through foreign aid saves countries from climate catastrophe.~~

~~while some believe that foreign aid is a recipe to disaster for developing economies. They opine that foreign grants have created over-reliance of developing economies on developed nations. As per them, countries like Syria, Jordan, Nigeria and ~~India~~ <sup>Lebanon</sup> rely over grants, meaning they have not established autonomous institutions. However, this stance~~

Lacks argumentation and analysis

You are stating facts alone

is weak because foreign aid has strengthened the economies like Rwanda, Columbia and Turkey. These countries prior to 21st century were dismantled by institutional weaknesses. After foreign aid from UN, WB, ADB and country like the US helped them achieve stability. Today, Rwanda is highly digitized state, Columbia is good at education and infrastructure, and Turkey is vital example for services delivery. Hence, foreign aid is a road to stability not recipe for disaster.

Moreover, they are of the view that foreign aids end up with corrupt practices in vulnerable countries. They exemplify Afghanistan which gets enormous foreign aid from international organizations such as UNHCR and UNICEF, become victim of fuelled and mullahs. They use aid as political tool to control population.

Nevertheless, a report of world bank governance review which portrays that Pakistan due to administrative grants in the form of policy reform improved better after 2003 turmoil. Bangladesh which was crippling in the start of 21st century, is now competing in south Asia because the country fully incorporated the foreign aid from world bank in gender-specific training programs. Thus, it is also proved that foreign aid is road to stability.

Lastly in opposing yet weak stance, they believe foreign aid erodes countries strategic political and economic autonomy. They justify it with those countries like post-colonial states which were highly exploited by United Kingdom, i.e; Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Madagascar. On the flip side, foreign aid has stabilized the economies which pursue their independent foreign policies. their

notion of post-colonial states became nullified because those state needed more grants than politics-centric contingent aids. For example, India once was a weaker state in south Asia, the country enhanced its institutions after US aids. India, now pursue autonomous foreign policy. It has continued trade relations with Russia and other US non-allied nations.

To conclude, foreign aid is road to stability because it brings drastic improvements in political, economic, social and other sectors of a country. It includes strengthening institutional capacity, increasing household consumption, enhancing public service delivery, technology transfers and strengthening countries to tackle climate change with climate adaptation strategies. However, others carry opposite view of foreign aid which is weak and unjustifiable. Foreign aid has been a

Cornerstone for country's development and stability. Today, in an era of political polarisation at state level and imminent conflicts, foreign aid should prevail. Hence foreign aid is a road to stability.