

GENERAL FEEDBACK FOR ESSAYS

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Content (40%)

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 i.e. 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.

Vocabulary used should be simple, clear and concise. Expression should always be formal and academic.

You are never to write in 1st and 2nd person pronouns.

You must always use the given keywords and your topic for your thesis statements and main headings in your outline.

The point should be self-explanatory.

STRUCTURE (20%)

Your essay must follow the selected pattern and that structure should be maintained throughout.

INTRODUCTION: The introduction is the longest paragraph of the essay, at least 200 words. It should start with a hook, must give the glimpse of what's to come and must have a thesis statement. Besides hook, your introduction should not have any sort of information and reference. Avoid definitions in introduction.

BODY PARAGRAPHS: Approximately 150 words at most and all the body paragraphs must be consistent in length. Should follow the proper structure of an academic paragraph i.e. it must have a topic sentence, supporting point, evidence and concluding sentence. The topic sentence and concluding sentence must align with each other. There should be no new information in the concluding sentence. One paragraph represents one subheading in the outline and consists of one idea.

CONCLUSION: Must start with the concluding phrase. There should be no new information in the conclusion. It should recap the arguments. Conclusion does not have any examples and information. If you are ending it on a hopeful note, remember that cautions and hope are not the same.

COHERENCE (15%)

FOREIGN AID AS A ROAD TO STABILITY OR RECIPE FOR DISASTER

OUTLINES

1- INTRODUCTION

IF FOREIGN AID AS RECIPE FOR DISASTER (THESIS)

1- Foreign Aid leads to Compromise on Sovereignty

a- Case in point: Pakistan's Foreign Policy

due to Aid Dependency.

2- Foreign Aid and political Instability

a- Case in point: Sri Lanka's Crisis of 2023

3- Foreign Aid as vicious cycle

a- Case in point: Pakistan's Budgetary spending on paying their loans

4- Foreign Aid: Homeric Intervention Policy of a state (affects) Tax Dictation

5- Foreign Aid leads to Compromise
on social well being

a- Analysis of Pakistan's ~~Budgetary~~
spendings on education and Health.

6- Foreign Aid and overall Failure
of state ~~Vague~~ Vague failure of state
is too broad

a- case studies: Pakistan, Sri Lanka

II- Foreign Aid as Road to
Stability (Antithesis)

1- Foreign Aid leads to Stability
and development ~~vague~~ No breakdown of stability??

a- Case study: Foreign Aid Dependency
of USA

b- Rebuttal of the Argument

2- Foreign Aid as Economic ~~Booster~~ generic

a- Case study: Singapore, Malaysia

b- Rebuttal of the Argument

III- Conclusion

THE ESSAY

The dramatic end of world war II changed the geopolitical landscape of the world. Conventional dynamics of war and hegemony were no more effective, yet the world powers had an urge to dominate and control the states of Asia and Africa. This urge to control the world was materialized using economy as a weapon. Economy became a new war front and era of neo-colonialism emerged. Financial institutions like World Bank and IMF were created to provide loans to poor states. These institutions were influenced by world powers like USA. These financial institutions provide loans to needy states on various conditions. These conditions are dictated by world powers are made to ensure the national interests of super powers. In this way, these loans prove to be a disaster for states obtaining loan. There is another school of thought that views the foreign aid as a

Attention grabber??
Too generic for opening statement.

Your topic is about aid not loan

Context does not match the topic.

~~lead to stability as it can~~
lead to development and economic
well being. But research based evidence
suggests that foreign aid leads
to a disaster for developing and
underdeveloped states.

To begin with, one major way
through which foreign aid becomes
a disaster is that leads to
compromise on sovereignty of a
state. State is considered as a
sovereign entity as it is independent
in deciding its foreign policy. But
due to foreign aid, foreign policy
of state no more remains
independent. This is because foreign aid
comes with many obligations including
moral obligations. Take the example of
Pakistan. For release of latest IMF
installment, the consent and approval
of USA was mandatory so Pakistan
had to soften its relations
with USA though Pakistan is a
part of flagship projects of BRI,
an anti US project by china. According
to US analysts, recent mineral
deals between Pakistan and USA
is greatly influenced by US control

The example is of aid not
loan

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~~over IMF. This is a manifestation that~~
foreign aid hampers a state's ability
to ~~possess~~ ~~an~~ independent foreign
policy and hence its sovereignty is
compromised.

Just like sovereignty, political stability
is another cost of foreign aid. Foreign
aid in one or other way, leads
to political instability of a state.

Due to loans most of the decisions
of a state are dictated by aid
providers. These ~~dictations~~ ~~are~~ ~~reflected~~ in
~~by~~ state policies. These dictated policies
of state become a bone of contention
between ruling elite and opposition.
Populist leaders use this as a
narrative to criticize the state policies.

This leads to political instability in
a state. For example, political instability
in mid of 2023 in ~~the~~ ~~state~~
is widely attributed to foreign
aids, which were used for ~~anti~~ ~~state~~
narrative building. Thus foreign loans
holds the seeds of political instability
which becomes a road for disasters
in developing states.

Like political instability, economic instability
is another by product of foreign

That point overlaps with sovereignty aspect. Discuss one per paragraph.

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aid. This instability in economy is due to a number of factors. Firstly, the state has to pay back the loan. Secondly, state has to pay interest over the loan. Thus in order to pay back the loan, more loan is obtained. This leads to a vicious cycle of loan, where loan is required for paying back the previous loan and interest. This leads to dependency trap from which a state becomes entangled in loans and is never able to come out of this dependency trap. For example, in Pakistan, more than 40% of budgetary ^{allocations} were of 2023, 2024 and 2025 were to pay back the loans and interests over loans. Due to heavy loans and interests, the developmental budget was cut. This led to currency devaluation, which ultimately increased the loan. This is how the economic instability induced by foreign aids act as a disaster for developing states. Likewise, the decision making process of a state are also manipulated and dictated by aid provider. Various

Not relevant to foreign aid.

Donor ~~providers~~ provider institutions dictate the internal affairs of a state. They control the tariffs, taxations and salaries of officials. Do's and don't of state owned enterprises are dictated by aid providers. For example, gas tariffs in Pakistan were increased up to 120% in 2023 as per IMF disbursements. Same was the case of electric power units. According to Express Tribune, compared to 2021, Pakistan has witnessed an increase of 290% in electric units in 2025. All these increases were done due to conditions imposed by IMF. In the same way, various FBR reforms and taxations were made to fulfill the IMF conditions. Thus foreign aid, by manipulating the home policies of a state, leads to a disaster for a state.

In the same way, foreign aid leads to compromise on social welfare and well being of individuals in a state. This is because, social well being is hampered by loans and aid through conditions. States become

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unable to spend money on social well being of individuals. This is because most of budget is used for paying back the loans and interest. Secondly, due to paying back loan, very little amount is spent on developmental projects and industries. This leads to unemployment and thus economic and social unrest. Take the example of Pakistan. In 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025, total average budgetary allocations for education, health and social well being were 10% while 48% of average budgetary allocations were made for paying back the loans in these years. Thus, compromise on social well being makes the foreign aids as road to disaster for developing states.

Aid is given for the sake of social welfare and development.

Last but not the least, foreign aid leads to overall failure of a state. For example, in 1982, Pakistan went to IMF but till now she is not able to overcome the IMF dependency as it has been trapped in vicious cycle of loans.

Due to its dependency on IMF, it is sandwiched between China and USA at one end and Saudi Arabia and Iran at the other end. Another example is that of Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka was also dependent on foreign aid. It ultimately collapsed and defaulted. This shows that IMF dependency ultimately leads to failure of a state.

There is another school of thought that argues that foreign loan is good to stability for many states. One major example in this regard is provided of USA. Though USA is a super-power, currently it has loan of about 30 billion dollars but still US is doing well ~~express~~ economically and politically. But this argument is refuted as USA is not dependent on IMF. As it controls and funds IMF, so the budgetary conditions are not imposed on USA by IMF as those conditions are applied and imposed on third world states, making it a ~~disaster~~ ~~disaster~~ for these third world states.

In the same way, this school of thought argues that foreign aid is a best way to achieve economic stability. The argument is supported by case studies of Malaysia and Singapore. Both were once colonized states and initially dependent on IMF loans. Both states used IMF loans to boost their economies. Singapore is now among world leading economies, likewise Malaysia is no more dependent on IMF, thus refuting the vicious cycle theory. But the argument is again refuted on flaws. Firstly, both these cases are exceptions. Generality cannot be refuted by exceptions. More than 80% of states which once dependent on IMF still depends on IMF. Furthermore, these states had more political and economic factors that lead to help them coming out of IMF dependency. These economic and political edges are not available to all states, making foreign aid a recipe for disaster for those states.

In a nutshell, foreign aid, through political instability, economic

dependency and compromise on internal
and ~~external sovereignty~~ leads to
disasters and hampers the overall
growth and development of the
state. Few states which got benefits
from these loans were due to
their political and economic edge.

کچھ ریاستیں اس فرق سے بہت حد تک
صوبہ بڑھتی ہیں اور ان سے کوئی

As the foreign ~~exit~~ hampers
the development, it leads to
disasters for developing states.

Not a proper conclusion.