

GENERAL FEEDBACK FOR ESSAYS

1-26

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English Essay
Mock #6

30
20

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.

Topic:

Foreign aid: Road to stability or recipe for disaster?

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.

OUTLINE

1. Introduction

(i) Hook

Instead of writing hook and general sentences, write a description of what you are going to write.

(ii) Thesis statement: On a ground reality

foreign aid is a recipe for disaster

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 with key ingredients like interdependence. Besides hook, your introduction should give the glimpse of what's to come and must have a thesis statement. Avoid definitions in introduction. vicious circle of debt, non-traditional aid.

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. General sentences. 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 solutions and hope are not the same.

COHERENCE (15%)

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~~

3 separate arguments should be discussed separately in separate paragraphs.

(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.

Cannot discuss two separate ideas in one heading.

(b) Alliance oriented and stable foreign policy

How is that related to stability?

(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 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

These points should explain the how of your argument not restate in

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

(a) Burden of debts on struggling economies

(b) Illusive loop of debts and aid

(c) Hinders state's progress

Separate and vague?

Very short outline.
Superficial arguments
Does not explore the topic
Thoroughly. You need at least
15 body paragraphs.

(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.

Again these are not supporting point, these dont elaborate how, these are simply rephrased heading.

(iv) Suppress state's potential of development;

(a) Increased foreign aid undermines state's capability

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

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

(v) Non-traditional security threats;

(a) Policies influenced by foreign institutes

(b) Economy dependent on bailout programs

(c) Threat to nation-state system.

(A) Conclusion

THE ESSAY

Attention grabber should be linked to the topic and its context

"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

Expression is very weak.

Your introduction does not follow the sequence of your outline.

Don't start a sentence with because.

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 sharing 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

Aid and loan are not the same.

Don't name organisations, states and people in introduction. Also no abbreviations and contractions

Wrong word.

Informal expression

Informal

No examples in introduction.

This is not your stance, present it as a counter argument.

~~Foreign aids provide a comprehensive roadman 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.~~

What does it do?
Also breakdown foreign aid.

Generic, give a specific fact based case study, especially for the first paragraph.

~~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.~~

Explanation should be given before the evidence ce.

They primarily dole out loan not aid.

Again this is not your stance. ~~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

How? No explanation of functioning of foreign aid.

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 provides 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 privilege 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.~~

Unrelated to regional cooperation and globalisation

No argumentation and analysis.

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

Irrelevant detail.
Don't name organisation, states and regions in the topic sentence

How?

No explanation of how aid created dependency

developing states receive ~~econ~~ aid from foreign actors which in turn imposes a debt burden on state. To pull off the debt burden, state receive 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 recipe of disaster for any state rather than being a roadmap for stability.

Aid is not to be returned, there is a difference in aid and loan.

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

Topic sentence should be brief and to the point.

more often 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.

How? No explanation.

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 interfere 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 suppress 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

No relevant explanation

Body paragraphs are too long. Unnecessarily so. Should not be more than 120-150 words.

disaster that it brings out non-traditional security threats for states heavily dependent upon foreign aids. These non-traditional security threats include external interferences, 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.

Use a proper conclusion expression.

In a retrospect, 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.
