

GENERAL FEEDBACK FOR ESSAYS

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.

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 gist of the topic 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 solutions and hope are not the same.

COHERENCE (15%)

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Foreign Aid: Road to stability or Recipe for Disaster?

Outline

Introduction:

In the modern era, nations rise and fall not by great army but by the economic status of the nation.

- Thesis Statement:

Foreign Aid is a recipe for disaster because it causes dependency syndrome, withdraws focus from effective taxation reforms, development in industrial system, development in agricultural sector, loans and debt, burden on the economy.

also a road to stability on temporary basis with certain limitations.

Not relevant to the context.

Too long for a thesis statement.

Don't list points in the thesis statement. It isn't supposed to be a summary of outline.

2- Foreign Aid: Recipe for

No breakdown of foreign aid Disaster :

a - Foreign Aid causes dependency syndrome which is a recipe for disaster.

Case in point: Dependency syndrome of Pakistan due to consecutive programs of IMF.

b. Foreign Aid withdraws focus of a country from the effective taxation reforms which is a recipe for disaster.

Case in point: No effective taxation reforms by General Zia ul Haq in 1980s due to the foreign aids.

c- Foreign Aid deviates focus from the industrialization which is a recipe for disaster.

Case in point: Weak and incompetent industrial framework of Pakistan is due to long lasting dependence on foreign aids.

Limited evidence pool. When topic is open evidence should be from diverse places and sources.

d- Foreign Aid impedes the agricultural development which is a recipe for disaster.

Case in point: Decline in the agricultural share in GDP from 53% to 20% in Pakistan due to consecutive foreign aids.

e- Foreign Aid increases loan and debt servicing burden on a country which is a recipe for disaster.

3- Foreign Aid: Temporary

Road to stability:

a- Foreign Aid fills the gap between saving and investment.

b- Foreign Aid helps in the balance of payment crisis.

c- Foreign Aid supports developmental processes and projects.

d- Foreign Aid fulfils the budget crisis.

4- Conclusion:

The Essay

In the modern era nations rise and fall not by the great army but by the economic status of the nation. Economy of the country has very importance in the internal and external affairs. It is a modern tool of warfare. Foreign aids are a great influences of economy. Some consider it positive while other consider it negative. Actually the foreign aids cause the dependency syndrome of economic system. It makes the economic system as handicap. The country never focuses on the economic system development when it gets foreign loans. Continuously getting foreign loans withdraws the focus of the country from

Out of context, your topic is not limited to the economy

Sentence structure

Topic is about aid not loans.

~~effective taxation reforms which is a recipe for disaster. The foreign aids fulfil the revenue demand of a country on temporary basis and this discourages the struggle for the reforms in the taxation policy. Foreign aid deviate the focus of the country from the industrialization. Industrialization is the main pillar of economy. If industrialization is discouraged the economy faces serious consequences.~~

Pakistan is a developing country. The continuous foreign aids have discouraged the reforms and development in the agricultural sector. Foreign aid also increases loans and ~~debt~~ servicing burden on a country. All the consequences of the foreign aid is a recipe for disaster because it causes dependency syndrome, withdraws focus from effective taxation reforms, development in industrial system, development in agriculture sector, loans and debt servicing burden on economy. It also provides temporary stability with certain limitations.

No cohesion and connectivity between the sentences

Don't explain your points in introduction.

No counter perspective discussed in introduction.

N9 connectivity between paragraphs.

~~Foreign aid causes a serious economic condition which is dependency syndrome. This syndrome makes the economic abilities handicap and make it dependent on other sources. A country in dependency syndrome never focuses on revenue generation on its own but expects others to provide them foreign aids, as long the foreign aids are coming, the country enjoys but when the foreign aids stop, the economic crisis begins. Hence foreign aid is a recipe for disaster. Pakistan has always received foreign aids in 1980s for Afghan war and in 2000 for war on terror. These aids have made Pakistan too much dependant on foreign aid. So Pakistan has faced the dependency syndrome. due to which it is faced with the economic struggle now.~~

Properly introduce the argument in the topic sentence. Also connect it to the topic.

You discuss what happens due to the syndrome not how foreign aid leads to the dependency syndrome?

Not the example mentioned in the outline.

DATE: _____ DAY: _____

Foreign aids and country's focus from the effective taxation reforms because the country never need reforms if it is not faced with revenue problems. In Pakistan, the regime of General Zia ul Haq was involved in the Afghan war due to which the country was provided with foreign aids from Gulf countries and US. These aids led to the temporary economic stability to a country so no effective reforms were made in the taxation. As the war ended in 1990, the foreign aids stopped and the country was faced with serious economic crisis. Hence the foreign aids are the recipe for disaster.

This is an example not an argument. No explanation of the discussion point.

Foreign aids also demotivate the industrialization sector because the country

is using the alternative source of revenue generation. ~~for a court~~ ~~This leads~~ to the deviation of the government from the incentives to be given to industries so as to increase the production and exports. ~~Therefore~~ the industrial development stops or slows down which leads to the serious consequences in future. ~~The weak and incompetent industrial framework of Pakistan is due to long lasting dependence on foreign aids.~~ Pakistan has received the IMF loans for about 26 times upto now.

Only introduce the argument. Don't add extra details in the topic sentence.

role of aid

Foreign aid also impedes the development of agricultural sector. Agriculture is one of the main sources of revenue generation and increasing exports. The foreign aid is the easy and quick alternative for the revenue

problems due to which the importance of agriculture never remains the same. The focus on the agriculture decreases. The incentives and subsidies are not given which leads to decrease in the production and exports. As long the foreign aid persists the country enjoys but when foreign aid stops, a great economic break down evolves which is difficult to overcome. In 1980s the share of agriculture in the GDP was 53% but not it is 19-20% as per economic survey - 2024-25. This decline in production is the practical manifestation of the dependence on foreign aids. Hence foreign aid is a recipe for disaster.

Foreign Aids also cause a serious problem of loan and debt servicing burden. Because the foreign aids are not free.

It has to be repaid with interest which is a burden on the economy. For the short time it relieves the deficit but in future it becomes a burden on economy. So foreign aid is a recipe for disaster.

on the other hand foreign aid also gives a temporary relief to economy with certain limitations. If the foreign aids are used ~~well~~ on ~~developmental~~ projects without corruption, it can benefit economy. It fills the gap between ~~saving and investment~~. It helps the country to continue the economic progression even in difficult situations.

conditional

No analysis no evidence

Foreign Aid also helps the country in balance of payment crisis. It provides the foreign currency directly which

is a big economic relief. The country then easily pays the money for exports and imports even at trade deficit.

If the foreign aids are invested in developmental projects it ~~can~~ cause decrease in unemployment and inflation. It ~~become~~ a source of income for future.

Foreign aids also provide direct money which helps in payment of bills. If the country's collection system is not efficient. It will face the budget crisis and ~~it~~ would never pay the bills. The foreign aids provide direct money to be paid for bills.

In a nutshell, the foreign aid has both positive and negative outcomes but the negative outcomes always outweighs

~~the positive outcomes. Hence the foreign aid is a recipe for disaster not a road to stability.~~

In conclusion, the foreign aid is the recipe for disaster because it causes dependency syndrome, withdraws focus from effective taxation reforms, development in industrial sector, development in agriculture sector, loans and debt servicing burden on economy. It can also give the benefits but on temporary basis and in long term it always causes the serious outcomes. Once a country traps in the trap of foreign loans, debt servicing and weak economic framework, it become very difficult and time consuming for the country to come out of such crisis. Pakistan is a practical example of this trap.

No example in conclusion