

# GENERAL FEEDBACK FOR ESSAYS

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22/18

## Content (40%)

Your interpretation should be in depth, comprehensive and academic.

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

Essays/Outlines that give related information presentation 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 to come

## LANGUAGE (25%)

Focus on enhancing your grammar as any essay with 4-5 grammatical mistakes does not pass. Don't say how.

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.

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*save*

Specify development and prosperity

and prosperity of a state.

a) BRI, CPEC

*Investment  
aid*

b) Ajub's "Decade of Development"

*Specify*

It plays an instrumental role in alleviating poverty.

a) Foreign aid  
IFIs

*Not  
in shape*

3) It saves country from solvency and bankruptcy.

*Separate*

a) For example, Argentina

b) Sub-Saharan African countries

c) Sri Lanka

No consistency in sub-headings

4) It lends a helping hand in tackling pandemic.

*work  
work*

a) COVID-19 vaccines

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You are to elaborate how it leads to stability. Not what it is needed for.

5) It is insufficient for tackling climate change.

a) For example, foreign aid to climate-vulnerable countries such as Pakistan during 2005 and 2022

b) It helps in stimulating economic growth of a country.

Too vague

a) Improves foreign reserves

b) Gives space to make difficult decisions regarding economy

1) Vital for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2030

3. How Foreign Aid is a Recipe for Disaster;

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1) It increases States' dependence on foreign aid and dole-outs

a) Pakistan during Afghan jihad and 9/11

2) Makes States reluctant to make difficult economic decisions

4. Conclusion

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## Essay:

Industrial revolution has brought unprecedented prosperity and progress to the world. It resulted in globalisation which has made the world 'global village'. Many International Financial Institutions (IFIs) such as IMF and World Bank were formed to help member countries in need. In such interdependent world, foreign aid has become a vital instrument for helping states around the globe. It is an important feature of a global economy. Two schools of thoughts exist regarding foreign aid. On one hand, foreign aid leads to prosperity and stability of

Out of context.  
Your concern is more with economic dependence not with the world being a global village

Too long for an opening

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the state; not only it  
alleviates poverty but also  
saves state from bankruptcy  
in this globalised world it  
is crucial in tackling  
pandemic and climate  
change. Foreign aid is  
crucial in stimulating  
economic growth and in  
achieving goal of SDGs -  
global marker for progress.

Sentence  
structure

On the other hand,  
foreign aid leads to  
states' dependence on dole-  
outs and makes states  
reluctant to make difficult  
economic decisions. Therefore,  
foreign aid is essential  
for survival in modern  
globalised economy.

Thesis  
statement  
does not  
address  
the topic

Foreign aid helps  
in leads to stability in a  
country by helping in development

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Too broad. Specify what aspect of  
if are you going to discuss here

and Prosperity of a State  
It provides state with  
necessary fund to build

1) Infrastructure such as  
roads, highways and  
motorway. These projects  
further created employment  
opportunities which lead to

prosperity of a country. For  
example, China through its  
Belt and Road Initiative  
and China-Pakistan Economic  
Corridor built thousands of  
kilometers road infrastructure

and created employment opportunities  
to the people in world and  
Pakistan respectively. Foreign  
aid led to decide of  
development during Ayub Khan's  
era. Hence, foreign aid leads  
to development and prosperity  
of a State.

In addition, foreign aid

That's  
investment  
in Pakistan  
not aid to  
Pakistan.  
Especially  
infrastructure  
related  
projects are  
on BOT or  
loan bases.

No breakdown of  
foreign aid.

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helps in alleviating poverty in the country. State use this money to provide vocational training to unemployed people. It also spends this money in the form of social security projects to help poor people. IFIs such as IMF and WB provide funds to states to alleviate poverty. Hence, foreign aid also plays an important role in relieving poverty.

Multiple aspects discussed in same paragraph.

That is not an example.

Furthermore, foreign aid saves country from bankruptcy. When state has limited foreign exchange reserves, foreign aid can inject a new life in a state. It provides state the necessary cushion to survive bankruptcy. For example, Argentina

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has defaulted on its sovereign debt but it is floating due to foreign aid ~~and~~ ~~loan~~. Similarly, many sub-Saharan African countries are surviving due to foreign aid given by wealthy countries and IFIs. Also, Sri Lanka has survived solvency due to aid by China and India. Hence, foreign aid helps in preventing bankruptcy of the country.

That's loan not aid.

IFIs usually dole out loans not aid. If it is aid you need a specific case study.

Not only foreign aid prevent bankruptcy, but it also helps in tackling pandemic. This is particularly true for developing countries. As developing countries are poor and inadequately resourced, they cannot tackle pandemic on their own. Foreign aid provides them with necessary

No proper explanation and argumentation

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wherewithal to save its  
people's lives. During  
Pandemic, foreign aid  
helps states in purchasing

~~and producing~~ medical  
gear and vaccines. For.

example, during Covid-19,  
many developing countries  
such as Pakistan, Bangladesh,  
Estonia etc, got Covid vaccines

and necessary medical  
gear with the help of

foreign aid. Hence, it also  
lends a helping hand in  
tackling Pandemic.

Also, foreign aid  
is sine qua non for  
tackling climate change.

Climate change is a global  
phenomenon which is wreaking  
havoc across the world.

Poor countries are dis-

proportionately affected by

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Inconsistent paragraph length.

it. They cannot tackle climate change on their own with their limited resources. It is the responsibility of top wealthy countries — also top emitters of  $\text{CO}_2$  — to provide foreign aid (climate finance) to developing countries for tackling climate change.

Climate change cannot be tackled without foreign aid. Currently, many countries vulnerable to climate change are given foreign aid by developed countries and IFIs. Pakistan also got foreign aid during 2005 devastating earthquake. It also got more than \$200 million foreign aid during 2022 floods. So, foreign aid is necessary for tackling climate change.

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Foreign aid leads to stability of a country by stimulating economic growth of the state.

It stimulates economy by improving foreign reserves of a country.

A country with less fiscal space cannot make a major and difficult

decisions regarding economy. Foreign aid gives country

ample space to make difficult and harsh economic decisions which

helps in stimulating economy on sustainable grounds. Hence,

foreign aid stimulates economic growth of a country.

Lastly, foreign aid helps in achieving Sustainable Development

Lacks analysis and evidence

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Goal (SDGs) which states  
have to achieve till  
2030. SDGs are benchmarks  
setup by United Nations  
for states to achieve.

It included improving health,  
education, governance, tackling  
poverty, climate change,  
child labour and gender  
inequality etc. Many of  
the goals have global  
dimensions which cannot  
be achieved unilaterally.

Foreign aid helps countries  
to achieve these markers  
for progress. Developing  
countries need them the  
most in attaining these  
lofty goals. Hence, foreign  
aid also helps in  
achieving SDGs

On the other hand,  
there is another

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~~School of thought~~ which  
opines that foreign aid  
is a recipe for  
disaster and it increased  
states' dependence on  
foreign aid and de-  
veloping states become

Topic sentence  
should be  
phrased properly

complacent and don't  
do not go for major  
reforms. They are always  
looking for foreign aid  
to drive their country.

Why?  
How?

For example, Pakistan became  
dependent on foreign  
aid during Afghan jihad  
and during 9/11 'war on  
Terror'. But it is not  
the case so states

Evidence unclear

deliberately ignore economic  
reforms due to vested  
interests. Many countries  
have undertaken reforms  
with the help of foreign  
aid such as Singapore,

That's not a  
rebuttal.  
Rebuttal  
should be in  
the sense of  
road to  
stability.

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South Korea and India. Hence, it does not make states dependent on date-out

Moreover, foreign aid makes states reluctant to make difficult economic decisions. They have habit of enjoying and consuming foreign aid to ~~in their~~ countries. But many countries ~~have~~ done meaningful reforms with the help of foreign aid to ~~bolster~~ their economy. Hence, foreign aid leads to meaningful economic reforms

In a nutshell, foreign aid leads to prosperity and development of state. It does not make state

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dependent on debt-outs  
and funds. But, it helps  
in alleviating poverty, saves  
country from solvency and  
assists in tackling pandemic  
and climate change. Not  
only foreign aid stimulates  
economic growth of a  
country, but also helps  
in achieving the SDGs.  
~~States must use them~~  
for public welfare and  
prosperity instead of wasting  
it on luxuries and  
extravagance.

Short conclusion