

Essay 3:

Brains, like hearts, go where they are appreciated.

1. Introduction

1.1. Hook statement

1.2. Decoding the essay statement

1.3. Thesis statement

"Absence of professional work with justified salary packages, coupled with rising inflation, unprofessional working environment, and social stigma surrounding blue-collar jobs; prompts the outward flux of working individuals — creating deficit in a country's human resource."

2. Major causes of mass exodus of talent.

2.1. Inadequate and:

uncompetitive salary packages

Case in point: Pakistan with the highest migration figure of 1.62 million according to UN DESA's latest 2021 report.

2.2. Limited job prospects compared to available work force

Case in point: More than 50% of fresh graduates from around the globe face difficulties in employment (May, 2025 Kirk resume survey.)

2.3. Erosion of investor confidence due to political unrest causing financial issues.

Case in point: Inflation due to currency depreciation.

2.4. Unprofessional working environment and safety issues

Case in point: Substandard canteens and unsanitary restrooms.

2.5. Social stigma surrounding blue-collar jobs

Case in point: Familial and social inacceptance of a mundane, low-paying job

3. Possible measures to neutralise the mass exodus.

3.1. Offering job security and financial incentives

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3. Possible measures to neutralise the mass exodus.

3.1. Offering job security and financial incentives

Case in point: Portugal offered 100% tax exemption and housing to young professionals.

3.2. Promoting entrepreneurship and creating job opportunities in various sectors.

Case in point: Pakistan's initiatives of National Youth Employment Program (NYEP) and creation of special economic zones like Bannu Economic Zone (BEZ) under CPEC.

3.3. Strengthening investor trust and depoliticizing state institutions.

Case in point: Pakistan's Urban Pakistan Economic Strategy and provision of legal protection to investors through transparent frameworks, e.g., in Switzerland, China and Poland.

3.4. Standardization of working environment according to UN-ILO.

Case in point: Upgradation of working environments according to the United Nations convention No. 155 and No. 187

3.5. Taking measures to promote social acceptance of mundane jobs.

Case in point: Government support to such jobs and provision of incentives.

Social media campaigns and awareness among masses

4. Conclusion:

- 4.1. Restating the thesis
- 4.2. A positive outlook for future.

Essay 4:

From Protest to Insurgency: Understanding the Shift from Dissent to Armed Rebellion.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Hook statement
- 1.2. Decoding the statement
- 1.3. Thesis statement

"Dismissal of grievances and suppression of a marginalized group's protests leads to a shift towards armed resistance; ultimately descending to violence and threatening a state's sovereignty"

2. Root causes of political dissent and civil unrest.

- 2.1. Political strangulation of and ideology through state repression.

Case in point: Disregard of the marginalized Rohingya minority in Myanmar.

- 2.2. Socioeconomic disparity on basis of ethnicity or

religion

Case in point: Violation of human rights of Palestinians by Israel

- a. Restricted movement and employment
- b. Two-tiered legal system
- c. Unequal access to resources.

3. Escalation of protests from peaceful to radicalized.

3.1. State suppression of peaceful protest and media control.

Case in point: 2019-20 Hong Kong Protests

3.2. State-sanctioned oppression of minority through legislative measures.

Case in point: Revocation Abrogation of Article 370 and 35A of Indian constitution in 2019, threatening the cultural, social and political rights of muslims due to demographic engineering.

4- Rise of armed ^{resistance} militants and tilt towards violence.

4.1. Formation of armed factions within neglected groups as an alternative to peaceful measures.

Case in point: Rise of ISIS in Iraq and Syria after 2003 post US invasion

4.2. Discent into radicalised and extremist ideologies

Case in point: Abandonment of initial purpose to defend themselves and adoption of hyper-radicalised and extremist Jihadist ideology.

4.3. Threat to a state's sovereignty and terrorist tendencies

Case in point: Non-state actors and their terrorist activities against civilians and state machinery.

4.4. Use of asymmetric warfare to drain the state and civilians psychologically

and economically for their
personal extremist ideology.

Case in point: Use of IEDs, suicide
bombings and attacks on
state machinery.

5. Conclusion

History is a story of struggle
between good and evil
which is never-ending.