

Frailty is No More the Name of Women

Grammer mistakes

1) Introduction

2) Overview of Women

Equality

3) Frailty is No More the Name of Women

a) Increasing women political representation worldwide

b) Representing leadership roles in global financial institutes

c) Illustrating landmark achievements in science

d) Achieving gender parity in education

e) Presenting effective ~~and~~ and increased roles as states' leaderships

f) Leading effective roles to mitigate climate change

Points are okay but rather than repeatedly mentioning gender equality instead mention women are no longer fragile as viewed before

g) Ensuring gender equality in governments' ministries

h) Representing prominent roles to ensure global peace

i) Contributing leading roles in global health sector

4) Key Challenges in the Way of True Gender Equality

a) Persistent policy implementation gap

b) Widespread patriarchal structure

c) Frequent harassment against women

d) Increased gender pay gap

5) Feasible Measures to End these Challenges and to Ensure True Gender Equality

a) Strengthen policy

implementation regarding gender equality

b) Ensure equal pay for the same work to all

c) Discourage patriarchal structure via public awareness

6) Conclusion

Before 1850, women were considered subordinate to men. There were no legal rights and protection mechanisms for women. In that dark era, women were not granted equal rights to citizenship. Nevertheless, with growing awareness and collective struggles, women achieved several landmarks, such as right to vote, equal

citizenship, right to education, property, and freedom of speech.

In the modern world, gender parity is establishing in every

Improve attention Grabber

strong

enough to grab attention

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Field of life, and women are playing leading role in every domain, including political representation, global financial institutions, science and climate change. Therefore, it is true to cite that frailty is no more the name of women. There are several fact based arguments for the given claim. The arguments include increasing women political representation, dominating leadership roles in climate change advocacy and making landmark achievements in science. Ensuring gender parity in education and presenting key roles in global health sector also back the claim. However, there are some persistent challenges in the way of true gender equality, such as pay gap, harassment.

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against women and prevalent patriarchal structure. Nevertheless, to mitigate the challenges and to ensure true gender parity, feasible measures are the need of the hour. Hence, despite persistent challenges to gender parity, like patriarchal structure and policy implementation gap, it is true to say that frailty is no more the name of women.

Before 1880, it was unimaginable by women that one day would come, and they would be equal to men in all spheres of life. However, Shakespeare rightly says, "Hope sustains the world." With collective efforts by women, they have achieved unprecedented landmarks. In 1893, New Zealand was the first country to grant its

women the right to vote. Following New Zealand, the United States granted right to vote to its women in 1920. Consequently, globally, women were granted equal citizenship. Their struggles have been continued to end patriarchal structure, gender based violence, and harassment against women. The first wave, the second wave and the third wave are the prominent struggles of women that have transformed women identities from being subordinate to become equal share holders.

In short, the following are the arguments, demonstrating frailty is no more the name of women.

To start with, women's political representation is increasing globally. Many

countries have granted special quota in their parliaments for women. Rwanda, which is an underdeveloped country in Africa, has over 60% women representation in its lower house. Iceland has 48% of women representation in its parliament, and their representation is increasing with each year, reported by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

In a latest report, the same agency shows that countries, such as Mexico and the United Kingdom have gender parity in their parliament.

Similarly, In Pakistan, the National Assembly has 71 women representatives (Election Commission of Pakistan, 2024).

Hence, these all facts rightly show that politically, gender parity is growing, and it is

proved that frailty is no more the name of women.

Moreover, women are presenting key roles in global financial institutions.

International Monetary Fund (IMF) is among the top global financial institutions.

Kristalina Georgieva was its Managing Director, demonstrating

key a key leadership role in the institution. This leadership

role headed by a woman directly challenges a widespread stereotype against women that women are not capable of

leadership role, and they

cannot make high level

decision-making. Moreover, Janet

Yellen also chaired the

United States Federal Reserve,

and she made very effective

decisions to strengthen the

economy of the USA, eliminating

the glass ceiling that women cannot handle complex tasks.

Therefore, these top leadership roles led by women prove time and again that frailty is no more the name of women.

Just like top leadership roles in global financial institutes, women have made unprecedented achievements in the fields of science. By equipping women with knowledge, they have made remarkable landmarks. Marie Curie, with limited resources, changed the field of Chemistry and Physics with her unprecedented work: she won two Nobel Prizes in two different fields. Since her landmarks, no one has achieved this historic achievement. Since 1901, with

existing challenges and limitations, women have achieved 65 Nobel Prizes in different fields. In short, these landmarks by women clearly challenge men's narrative that women are not capable of understanding complex science. Also, these achievements show that frailty is no more the name of women.

Parallel to landmark achievements in science, with persistent struggles, women increase gender parity in education. Education is a key tool using which an individual can transform his/her reality and a society at large.

According to the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) latest report, in OECD countries, such as Germany, Australia, New

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Zealand and Sweden, gender parity is growing, and there is 63% female and 39% male in tertiary education. This shows women number in higher education is growing. The same agency demonstrates that Thailand, North American nations and Nordic countries, have gender parity in education. Thus, with growing gender parity in education, it is evident that gender equality is a reality, and women are no more a suppressed group.

Similarly, women are heading states globally. Heading a state is considered the most powerful and decision-making role worldwide. According to International Inter-Parliamentary Union's (IPU) latest report of 2025, there are 28 women

across 25 countries who are holding the positions of the head of states or the head of government. Similarly, Angela Merkel headed Germany for 16 years, and with her unprecedented leadership role, Germany came out of the 2008 Global Financial Crisis effectively. Today, Germany is among the top five economies. The eminent leadership of Jacinda Ardern headed New Zealand can not be denied. During her regime/tenure, she effectively managed the attacks on the muslim minorities, and she won their hearts with her effective leadership role. Therefore, it is proved time and again that frailty is no more the name of women.

In addition to headed

states, women are very effective in climate change advocacy.

They are playing leading roles regarding the climate change advocacy, activism and policy making. Wangari Maathai a women of color won Nobel Prize for ^{her} work regarding climate change.

She started the movement named "the Green Belt Movement." She grown climate change resilient trees, and she mobilized many woman for that movement. Regarding climate change advocacy, the name of Greta Thunberg is eminent among all women.

Countries like Australia and New Zealand have promoted women leaderships in their ministeries of environment, reported by the United Nations Women. Hence, these facts based

examples show that frailty is no more the name of women.

Moreover, women are presenting equal roles in governments' ministeries. Ministry in any government is a key decision-making position. Women present 40-50% ministerial positions across 30 countries globally (Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2025). The same agency illustrates that countries, like Finland, Iceland, and Estonia, have more than 50% women representation in their governments. Similarly, the United Kingdom and Spain have nearly 50% women in their government (IPU, 2025). These examples rightly show that patriarchal structure cannot stop women from achieving their true potential, and it proved that gender parity is reality.

Lastly, women are also dominating global health sector. Quality health is the fundamental requirement of healthy life, and women are doing remarkable job in ensuring quality health globally. In Pakistan, women is dominating health sector of Pakistan, and overall women have dominated over 70% global health sector reported by statistic. Similarly, women also lead to ensure global peace. They are making over 30% global peace delegation representatives by United Nation women. Therefore, it is proved that frailty is no more the name of women.

The above paragraphs have illustrated frailty is no more the name of women. The following paragraphs discuss the persistent challenges to gender equality.

In the present world, there are several challenges faced by women, halting gender parity. First, lack of policy implementation is one of the major challenges. Many countries facing policy implementation issues. For instance, the USA's Equal Pay Act 1963 (EPA) has granted equal pay to all, but till today, the country is facing unequal pay challenges that women have earned 20% less for same work as compared to men (UN women). Similarly, growing patriarchal structure also limits women, halting gender parity. In many developing countries, women are limited to specific works, such as health, education and farming. In Pakistan, majority women are limited to health, teaching

and Farming. Third, frequent harassment against women is also one of prominent challenges. According to UN Women,¹ in 3 women faces harassment in her lifetime. Lastly, persistent gender pay gap is also a challenge to gender parity. In Pakistan, women earn 30-40% less as compared to men (PBS). Globally, women earn 20% less as compared to men. Therefore, these are the key challenges in the way of gender parity.

The above paragraphs have explained the challenges to gender parity. The following paragraphs discusses the feasible solution to them.

To start with solutions, ensuring strict implementation of policy regarding gender empowerment is imperative. For

instance, Iceland certification regarding equal pay is a good example to ensure true implementation of law. Similarly, Nordic countries follow the same implementation strategies.

Secondly, enforcing equal pay for both genders is fundamental.

Strictly regulating and supervising both public and private sectors are equally important to ensure gender parity. Lastly, strengthening laws and their strict implementation are also

primary to counter harassment against women. Ensuring speedy justice regarding gender sensitive cases is also imperative.

To conclude, the discourse ~~have~~ comprehensively explained, with facts based arguments that frailty is no more the name of women. Despite facing challenges, by implementing

Feasible measures, gender equality becomes the reality of the world. The measures ^{are} mitigating bridging policy implementation gap, and strengthening strict law against harassment of women. Establishing Iceland's certification strategy for private sectors to ensure equal pay is equally imperative.

With implementing these measures in letter and spirit, it is not denying that true gender equality will be achieved in the near future.

It is rightly said by Shakespeare that hope sustains the world.

Topic

Great Nations Win Without Fighting

Outline

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Overview of Great Nations
- 3) Great Nations Win Without Fighting

a) Promoting diplomacy to resolve conflicts

b) Boosting economic interdependencies to avoid tension

c) Ensuring political stability to become a great nation

d) Focusing on human development to build a nation great

e) Ensuring effective public service delivery

f) Building strict ~~mechanism~~ of accountability to ensure equality in a nation

- g) Boosting economic development across a country
- h) Fostering gender parity to make a nation great
- i) Establishing strong and independent judicial system
- j) Strengthening rule of law across a country

4) Key Hurdles in the Way of Limiting a Nation to Become Great

- a) Political instability acting as hurdle
- b) Frequent economic meltdown halting greatness of a country
- c) Lack of independent justice system

5) Feasible Solutions to Mitigate the Hurdles and to Make a Nation Great

- a) Ensure political stability

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in a country

b) Establish independence of

judiciary

c) Boost economic

development in a country

b) Conclusion

Hook

Before the World War

II, it was military strength,

expansion and fighting skills,

that defined a country

greatness. However, post World

War II changed this thinking,

and it changed the parameters

for the greatness of a nation.

In today's modern world,

greatness is defined by a

country's political stability,

economic strength, human

development and rule of law.

Therefore, it is true to cite

that great nations win without

Fighting. There are several arguments

that back the claim, and the

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arguments are promoting diplomacy, boosting economic interdependence and ensuring political stability in a country.

Great nations win by ensuring gender parity, strengthening the system of accountability and focusing on public service delivery. Nevertheless, there are some challenges in the way of becoming a great nation.

The challenges include political instability, poor economic growth and compromised judicial system. On the other hand, feasible solutions are illustrated to mitigate the challenges and to make a nation great.

In short, despite some challenges, it is true that great nations win without fighting.

In today's world, great nations are also called developed nations. Singapore, Sweden, Finland,

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Germany, Italy and the United States are among the list of great nations. Before 1970, Singapore was a poor nation. Similarly, Germany was destroyed in the World War II. However, now, these countries are among the list of great nations.

It is because rather focusing on fighting again, they focus on political stability, diplomatic efforts, economic stability and rule of law. As a result, these nations win without fighting.

Moreover, Japan was also destroyed in the World War II by the USA's atomic bomb attacks. Now, it is a great nation, not because it fights back against the USA, but it prioritizes political stability, economic and human development.

Hence, it is true that great nations win without fighting.

To start with, great nations focus on diplomacy to resolve tension. It is true that when a nation promotes diplomacy, it will not go to war with its rival. China had a long standing border disputes with many central Asian countries, like Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. As a result, these countries faced frequent threat of a full war. However, with focusing on diplomatic efforts, they have resolved their border disputes, and demilitarized the borders. This boosts their cross-border trade from 2 billion dollar to 50 billion annually. This reflects China's strong belief in diplomatic efforts and avoiding direct fighting. Therefore, it is proved that great nations win without fighting. Just like focusing on

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diplomacy, great nations win by promoting economic interdependency. Economic interdependency means boosting trade and investment among nations. The liberal theory of International Relation (IR), emphasizes that if a country wants to avoid war, it should boost economic relationship with its rivals. This is true in the case of European nations.

For instance, France and the United Kingdom were extreme rival to each other, but now as a great nations, they win each other's heart without fighting, and they have built strong economic interdependencies. Thus, it is justified that great nations win without fighting.

Moreover, great nations win by focusing on political stability. Political stability is the primary requirement for the

development of a country to become great. Countries, such as South Korea, Vietnam and Singapore did not fight to become great nations. However, these nations have focused on political stability. Singapore has become a great nation, it is because leadership of Lee Kuan Yew ensured political stability, boosting its economic, scientific, industrial, and human development. As a result, Singapore wins without fighting. South Korea has the same success story to become a great nation. In short, it is proved again that great nations do not fight for winning, they win via ensuing political stability.

Parallel to political stability, great nation also win by focusing on human development. Before 1960, China

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was a poor country with a huge unskilled population. Today, China is a great nation with the second largest economy over 19 trillion reported by Statista, 2025. It is also the emerging superpower of the world. China becomes a great nation, not because it focuses on fighting rather it ensures human development by equipping its youth with advanced skills. It has heavily invested on education, health and social well-being of its people. As a result, China becomes a great nation, and it wins without fighting.

Parallel to human development, ensuring effective public service delivery is also imperative to become a great nation that wins without fighting. Public service efficiency

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is key to establish public trust. According to the World Economic Forum, over 80% Swedish people trust its government. The same agency cites that it is because the government has been working to ensure effective public service. However, Pakistan is failed to qualify quality to become a great nation, as the country has poor public service delivery structure. Resulting, less than 20% people trust its government reported by Bureau of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), 2024. Hence, it is proved great nations win by winning the hearts of their people.

Similarly, building strong mechanisms of accountability is also fundamental to win without fighting.

Countries, where the

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accountability mechanism is strong and transparent, are are among the list of developed or great nations.

Due to strong and independent accountability agency of Singapore, it is among the top transparent and least corrupt countries list reported by the Transparency International (TI). Following

Singapore, Nordic countries, such as Norway and Finland have provided their annual budget details to their public. People can visit governments website and check all government spending. Consequently, these nations win by strengthening accountability mechanisms rather focusing on fighting.

In addition to strict accountability great nations boost development. Economy is

the backbone of a country, demonstrating country's greatness and weakness. In the world war II, Germany was completely destroyed, facing chronic economic crisis. Today, the country is among the top five economies worldwide with economy over 4 trillion reported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Similarly, before 1960, the exports of South Korea was less than one billion. Now, the country has over 600 billion of exports (the World Bank, 2024). These countries have achieved these landmarks by focusing on developing advanced industrial structure, fostering skilled development and building robust infrastructure. Consequently, they become great nation, winning without fighting.

In addition to economic

development, great nations also prioritize gender parity. Gender parity refers to providing equal share to both male and female in all spheres of life, including politics, economy, education and other similar dimensions. As rightly cited by Quaid-e-Azam that no nation will reach to its glory until its women stand side by side with its men.

Iceland and other Nordic countries are among the list of great nations that have ensured gender parity, by empowering women. Iceland has topped Gender Parity Gender Parity Index for the last sixteen years, reported by the World Economic Forum (WEF). The country has over 80% women workforce and under 10% gender pay gap demonstrated by the United Nations Women

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(UNW). Therefore, it is proved time again that great nations win without fighting.

Moreover, great nations also ensure independence of judicial system to win without fighting. Independence of judiciary is imperative for speedy and true justice. As prominent human rights activist, Martin Luther King rightly said, "injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." Strong and independent judiciary is the guardian of constitution and human rights. Sweden has effective and independent judiciary, ensuring equality before law for all. The World Justice Project and Rule of Law shows that Swedish judiciary has zero corruption cases in the last twenty years. Resultantly, the country is a great nation, winning with providing true

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justice, not with fighting. Moreover, strong rule of law is also fundamental to become a great nation. The United Kingdom has strict rule of law mechanism. Even the high officials, such as the prime minister should be treated according to the law, and no one is above the law, illustrating its strong commitment to the rule of law. Therefore, it is proved time and again that great nations win without fighting.

The above paragraphs have explained that great nations win without fighting. The following paragraph discusses the challenges in the way to become a great nation.

There are several challenges in the way to become a great nation. First, political instability is halting

the path of a nation to become a great nation. Pakistan is not among list of great nations. It is because the country has been facing political instability since its inception, and no prime minister has completed his/her complete tenure, demonstrating political instability in the country reported by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). Secondly, frequent economic meltdown is also acted as barrier in the way to become a great nation. For instance, Argentina is facing chronic economic crisis. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the country has the highest foreign debt due to its economic crisis. Lastly, lack of independent judiciary is also halting to become a great nation. Many countries, like

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Srilanka, India, Bangladesh, and North Korea have poor and controlled judicial system. Therefore, they are not in the list of developed or great nations.

The above paragraph has showed the challenges in the way of becoming a great nation. The following paragraph discusses the feasible measures to them.

There are many practical solutions to reach to greatness. First, ensuring political stability is primary to become a great nation that wins without fighting. Countries, such as France and Spain have border tension on area called Andorra. These countries have political stability, focusing on diplomacy. Consequently, they have resolved the dispute. Secondly, boosting economic development

is also key to achieve greatness. Many countries, like Germany, China, the USA, and Japan have strong economies, and they have built strong economic interdependencies, qualifying the Liberal Theory. As a result, they are in the kow of great nations, winning without fighting. Lastly, independence of judiciary is vital to become a great nation.

Strong and independent judiciary ensures strict check on legislative and executive body to inact rule of law. For instance, the strong judiciary of the USA makes a strict accountability of the president, establishing rule of law in the country. Therefore, strong judiciary is imperative to become a great nation, winning without fighting.

To conclude, despite some challenges, it is a fact that great nations win without fighting, such as promoting diplomacy, ensuring strong accountability and boosting economic inter-dependency.

However, there are some challenges in the path of becoming a great nation.

Nevertheless, there are feasible measures, making a country great and winning without fighting. The measures are ensuring political stability, boosting economic development and establishing independence of judiciary. By implementing these measures in letter and spirit, a country will become in the list of great nations that win without fighting. -

(LSS-2018 précis)

Human ~~survival~~ in Different ~~Seasons~~

In the northern Europe, climate is often cold, and people require a lot of energy resources like fuel and food to ensure comfortable livelihood. In such a weather, both mind and body learn better survival skills.

In Spring, on ~~the other hand~~, people live healthy lives with consuming less energy. Besides, this season allows man to prepare for rainy days. Near equator region, people experience hot climate. In this climate, humans manage to live comfortable life with limited resources, unlike northern Europe. Therefore, men have learnt to survive according to seasons and to manage their life accordingly.

Translation

Idiomatic expression / ?? against the British's obedience, which was spread by British rulers and adopted by many Indians. Both Sir Syed and his son named Syed Mehmood joined the British because they were considered equal. In 1867, an event occurred in the darbar of aghra, and this event was remembered across the Subcontinent. In this darbar, Indian were considered subordinate to the British. Therefore, Sir Syed did not go there, although Sir Syed would be honoured with an award. Later, the commissioner of Meher-garh-william- was directed to go to Ali garh railway station and to present award to Sir Syed.

(Precis and Composition 2021)
(Passage (SS-021))

QNO 1

Ans; The doctrine - right to pre-emptive strike - presented by the USA to justify its attack on Iraq. Considering the provisions of this doctrine, it does not allow to negotiate. In other words, it means that when the USA thinks that there is security threat to its country, the USA attacks respective country without negotiation and consultation. Therefore, the doctrine does not have space to counselling.

QNO 2

Ans; Although war has no justification, there are several moral considerations during the war. These moral rules are defined in the International Law. These rules include protection of vulnerable

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groups like children, women, and aged group people, safety of innocent civilians and protection of prisoner of war. Besides, allowing food supply and ensuring protection of public building, such as schools, and hospitals are equally important.

QNo 3

Ans; When countries are occupied by hyperpower, they do not have peace. It is because hyperpowers do abuse of power, and oppress civilians.

The war leads to political, social and economic instability in respective country like Afghanistan and Iraq. Therefore, the war led by superpowers leads no space for peace.

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QNO 4

Ans; Yes, the European countries and the USA have opposite opinion over the war. The USA wants to go for war; In contrast, Europe asks for negotiation. Because Europe thinks that the USA pre-emptive strike doctrine is against the International Law practices of war.

QNO 5

Ans; Tony Blair argues that Europe and the USA sit together and discuss this by making a body of "wise Council." The council would decide about war. Unfortunately, this suggestion failed.