

# General instructions to be followed to pass essay

1- Spend time on rightly comprehension of the topic, you won't pass the essay unless and until you addressed the asked part

2- Try to make your main heading in the outline from the words in the question statement

3- Try to add hook in the introduction. The length of introduction must be of 2 sides

4- your topic sentence in your argument must be aligned with the ending sentence

5- Avoid firstly, secondly, thirdly etc. in outline

6- add references in your arguments with proper source. Go for diversification of references

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

8- You won't pass the essay if make more than 4-5 grammatical mistakes

9- outlines that are not self explanatory or does not aligned to with the essay statement are liable to mark 0 and the essay would become null and void

10- always try to be relevant to the topic, if even your 1 or 2 arguments are irrelevant, the examiner would not pass your essay.

2) Books are the nation builders and preservers of history (Thesis)

2.1) Books promote deep reflective thinking essential for leadership.

2.2) Reading culture shapes national character.

2.3) Books preserve history, heritage and unity.

2.4) Reading enhances focus and analytical ability.

2.5) Authors and scholars create intellectual capitals.

2.6) Nations rooted in reading - like Japan and Germany - show higher literacy and innovation rates.

3) Screen provides digital ease and fast access with global connectivity (Anti-thesis)

3.1) Screen provide faster access to content.

3.2) Digital media encourages creativity through visuals.

3.3) Online learning is more accessible and inclusive.

3.4) Youth connect globally through digital platform.

4) Screen overshadows depth and creates distraction. (Synthesis)

4.1) Visual creativity often overshadows analytical depth.

4.2) Accessibility without discipline

4.3) Progress without wisdom

4.4) Global connection without intellectual grounding leads to cultural dilution.

5) Way Forward

6) Conclusion

# The Essay

Nations rise on ideas, not images. In this "Page vs Pixel" debate, books guide nations from ignorance to wisdom. In the twenty-first century, however, glowing screens compete for human attention, promising instant knowledge yet often delivering distraction. The difference lies in depth: books demand reflection, while screen rewards reaction. This essay argues that books are the breeders of leaders whereas excessive screen dependence disperses focus and weakens social fabric. Though technology offers tools for progress, nations risk trading wisdom for convenience.

Not a standard introduction

Books engage readers in deep, reflexive thought. Unlike visual media that

No Argumentation at all. You are unable to present your own thoughts

demands passive consumption, reading demands active reasoning, interpretation and imagination. Every successful leader - whether political, philosophical or scientific - has been a product of reading. Abraham Lincoln, for instance, educated himself through books and later led his nation through one of its darkest times. Similarly, Allama Iqbal's poetry and philosophy, inspired by classical and Islamic literature, laid the intellectual foundation for Pakistan. Thus, nations that read produce leaders who think beyond the present and act with wisdom.

The written word is civilization's heartbeat. Every turning page whispers the story of human perseverance - the ink of poets, philosophers and prophets whose words shape the nations.

character. Books are not mere papers, they are mirrors reflecting the conscience of humanity. When a child learns to read, a nation begins to breathe ideas. Ancient Athens, Baghdad, and Cordoba flourished because they were shaped by books. Even in digital age, no algorithm can replicate the intimacy between reader and text. A book engages the mind in silent dialogue and self-reasoning. The brain starts questioning and reasoning. As long as ideas must be pondered, books shall remain architects of thought.

A nation without memory is a nation without identity. Books are the preservers of nation's culture, tradition and collective wisdom. Through literature, history, and

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philosophy, nations pass down their core values to younger generations. For Pakistan, books like Jinnah's speeches or Iqbal's poetry continue to remind citizens of their ideological roots. Screens, however, often promote alien cultures and fleeting trends, eroding moral and cultural foundations. Whereas, books build ideological strength, screens can foster imitation and confusion. Nations that fail to read their own story risk living someone else's narrative. Hence, reading is an act of cultural survival.

Books do not just teach, they transform. A single story can soften prejudice; a biography can inspire courage. Reading enlarges the moral imagination by allowing the mind to inhabit countless lives. A screen may excites emotions but a

book educates the heart. In the present age where technology builds followers books produce leaders. It encourages for analytical thinking, enhances focus. A book reading habit fosters mind to think critically. A book reader lives in world of silence, imaginations, soothness and learns to observe things more critically and analytically. Thus, the moral fabric of a nation is woven not by pixels but by paragraphs.

A leader is first a reader. In the sub-continent, Iqbal's philosophy, nurtured by Rumi and Nietzsche, awakened a sleeping nation. Reading cultivates empathy - the ability to see through another's eyes - which is essence of leadership. The

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Abbasid Caliphate established the "Bayt al-Hikmah" where translation and scholarship expanded scientific frontiers. The Renaissance in Europe began with the rediscovery of classical books. Books systematize knowledge, preserve collective memory, and train the intellects that later govern. Nations ruled by readers deliberate before acting; nations addicted to screens act before thinking. Thus, history honors the former and forgets the latter.

Education system anchored in reading produce innovations rather than imitators. Germany's post-war recovery owed much to book-based curricula that emphasized research and ethics. Japan, Finland, and

South Korea - nations topping in innovations - invest highly in their school libraries. In contrast, countries that replaced reading with screen-based shortcuts face declining analytical ability. True intellectual capitals are born from books. Thus, innovation is linked with literacy.

Advocates of digital advancements argue that screens have transformed access to information by making knowledge available within seconds. Digital platforms such as Google Scholar, Coursera and online libraries allow learners to reach vast resources without physical barriers. This instant access promotes inclusivity and time efficiency. Visual and interactive content further enhances understanding.

In a rapidly moving world where time is precious, such immediacy appears to symbolize progress. Hence, supporters believe that screens accelerate learning and bridge educational divides.

Supporters argue that digital media has unlocked new avenues for creativity and self-expression. The platforms like Youtube, Canva, and Instagram encourages individuals to design, compose and share their ideas with global audience. This technological democratization of art allows young minds to innovate without formal training or expensive source. Moreover, online collaboration foster cross-cultural exchange. Hence, screens are not mere distractions but powerful innovation.

Supporters of digital learning claim that screens have made education more inclusive. During the COVID-19 pandemic, online education became a lifeline for the world wide students, providing technology. Women in conservative areas or learners with disabilities have access to knowledge safely and conveniently. Hence, many believe that digital media has made learning more accessible than ever before.

Argumentators also claim that digital platforms have created borderless world where young people can communicate, collaborate and share ideas. Social media platforms like LinkedIn enable global academic exchange and cultural

exchange. Through online forums mass can access international projects. This has broadened the horizon of workplace. Hence, screens are seen as bridges, not barriers.

Screens overshadow depth - while screen offers speed, they often sacrifice depth and retention. The human mind processes information differently when reading from a glowing screen than from a printed page. A study by the University of Stavanger (Norway) found that students who read printed text understood and remembered material better than those who read the same content digitally. Moreover, fast access often leads to laziness - people browse rather than study. Hence,

true intellectual growth comes not from instant access, but from sustained reflection - the kind only books nurture.

Although digital media offers creative tools, it frequently restricts the originality. Algorithms reward trends, not innovation - pushing users to replicate viral content. Studies shows that the constant exposure to pre-made templates and filters narrows creative thinking. For example, most viral tiktok videos follow identical formats. In contrast, reading books stimulate independent thinking and imaginative visualization. Thus, while screens may provide creative outlets, books nurture the inner vision.

Though digital media connects and educates millions, its inclusivity and global reach often lack depth and discipline. Online learning, while accessible, breeds superficial understanding. Similarly, global connections on social media rarely translate into meaningful exchange. Excessive exposure to global content also erodes cultural identity, making youth more imitative. Thus, screen unite bodies online but divide minds from genuine intellectual and cultural growth. Digital creativity may decorate the surface, but literary creativity builds the soul.

The choice between books and screen not be absolute. The challenge is to restore hierarchy: let

Screens serve and books lead. Technology can amplify reading through digital libraries and e-books, but it must never replace contemplation with convenience. Parents should model reading habits; educators must integrate reflective study into curricula. Ultimate nations are not built by machines but by minds. The painter Van Gogh found galaxies in paragraphs, Iqbal found revolutions in verses. The glow of screen may light the night, but the glow of understanding lights the future. Families must encourage reading hours over endless scrolling.

In the grand dialogue between ink and pixel, books remain the soul of civilization while

screen, though dazzling, often scatter attention. History bears witness that every great nation—be it Greece, Islamic world or modern Europe—rose on the shoulders of readers, thinkers, and writers. Screen may inform but book transforms. The pen built empires of thoughts; the screen must now be tamed to preserve them. Between the silence of the page and the noise of a screen lies the destiny of modern world. So, in conclusion, balance between the two is the key to enlightened progress. The ink of knowledge must guide the light of technology.