

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 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.

Mock Exam for
CSS 2026

English Essay
Name :- FATIMA FAIZA

Topic : Forced Marriages in
Pakistan : causes and
consequences.

Outline :-

1- Introduction - Define forced marriages
mentions it's forms like child marriage,
exchange marriages, and coercive
marriages. Still common in Pakistan
despite legal prohibitions. It also
create poverty, patriarchy, and
weak enforcement.

2- Historical and legal Background :-
child marriage Restraint Act (1929)
post - independence continuity and
provincial variations.
weak implementation of existing
laws Act - progress but poor
enforcement.

No need to
provide

3- Causes of forced marriages :-

- poverty and Economic Insecurity
- Gender Inequality and lack of Education
- patriarchal Norms and Honour Culture
- Gender Inequality Weak Enforcement and legal loopholes.

4- Consequences of forced marriages :-

- Health risk and Maternal mortality.
- Education, Economic loss
- Domestic violence and psychological Harm
- Honour violence and Threats of life

5- Policy measures and prevention strategies :-

- Strengthening legal framework
- promoting Education and Economic Empowerment.
- Social Awareness and community mobilizations.

You haven't understood the topic.

You are not providing me the causes and consequences of forced marriages but you are providing something else.

Besides, your topic is not confined to women only.

Must work on your topic comprehension

Improve your phrasing and expressions

Words selection must be improved

Must attend the tutorial session for further suggestions and

Never provide headlines in your essay.

• Support and Rehabilitation for Survivors:

• Role of civil society, media and Religious Scholars

6- Conclusion

Forced marriage from individual and Society. Ending them required legal action, education, and cultural reform. It is both a moral and national responsibility.

Introduction:- Forced marriages is a practice where one or both people are

married without their free and full consent. In Pakistan, forced marriages including child marriages and unions arranged under family or community pressure. It is one of the serious social problem in Pakistan. These marriages also include early marriages, especially girls and young women. This strip individuals freedom, and opportunities, and education.

They also expose victims to a range of harms: early pregnancy, domestic violence, mental health problems. Sometimes causes death related to "honour" violence. However, there is a historical and legal background for such forced marriages in countries like underdevelopment e.g. Pakistan, India, Indonesia, and Nepal etc.

Historical and legal Background:

Pakistan laws and cultural history shapes how marriages are arranged, and legal gaps and poor enforcement have allowed forced and child marriages to continue. To understand why enforce marriages persist, we must look at gaps and poor enforcement both the formal legal framework and customary practices that operates across provinces. Moreover, the older federal law - the child labour marriage restraint Act (1929) contains originally set minimum ages and criminalized

child marriages. However, ^{prevention has been} it is inconsistent across provinces and weak enforced. At a provincial level some reforms have been made for example Sindh child marriages Restraint Act, but implementation and social acceptance remain uneven, leaving many ~~for~~ gaps. Although Pakistan has one of the highest absolute number of child brides in the world, and provinces like Sindh show particularly high ~~prevalence~~ prevalence. Legal instruments exist but are often outpaced by social practices and weak enforcement.

Cause 1: poverty and Economic insecurity.

One of the strongest drivers of forced marriage in Pakistan is poverty. Families under economic stress often see marriage as a solution. This creates their ~~sacred~~ family burden low. When households lack steady income or land is lost, marrying off a daughter becomes a short-term

coping mechanism. poor families seek to reduce the number of dependents or transfer the financial responsibility for a girl to the husband family. On the other hand, child marriage is sometimes perceived as a mean of protection of a girl from sexual violence and to secure a small dowry or bride price that eases household burden. Recent report has linked climate driven crop failure and flood damage to upsticks in underage marriages in some rural areas, as families use marriages to cope with sudden economic loss.

Cause 2 - patriarchy, social norms and family honour.

This is one of the main problem why forced marriages occur in pakistan. In societies where family reputation is paramount, marriage is a much a social contract about honour and control as it is a

Must learn how to write an essay.

personal relationship. yet, families often believe that controlling a daughter's marriage secures her honour, prevents perceived moral risks, and maintains social position in the community.

Cause 3 - Gender inequality and lack of education.

Lack of education and gender inequality make girls more vulnerable to forced marriage. When girls are denied education and economic opportunities, marriage becomes the default life path and bargaining tool for families. However, low female literacy and school dropout rates reduce girls' capacity to resist early marriages or to negotiate terms without marriages. Limited female employment options make parents view daughters as economic liabilities rather than future contributors, promoting their earlier marriages.

Cause 4 - Weak enforcement and legal loopholes.

Even when laws exist in Pakistan to exist to prevent child and forced marriages, weak enforcement and legal exceptions allow the practice to continue. The legal ~~form~~ framework alone cannot stop forced marriage unless laws are not implemented and actions are taken. However, across federal and provincial laws and the long standing influences of informal justice system, low reporting rates, social pressure not to involve police, and threats to victims hinder prosecutions; many cases go unrecorded or are settled privately.

Consequence 1 - Health risk, ~~ment~~ maternal mortality, and child health.

forced marriages, especially those involving minors, create immediate and long term risk such as health for the bride and any children she bears. Early marriages leads to early pregnancy, which is medically risky and undermines girls' long term health. yet, girls married in child-hood face higher risks of maternal ~~not~~ mortality and complication during pregnancy and childbirth because their bodies are not fully developed.

Education and Economic loss:

When girls leave school early for marriage, they lose human-capital opportunities that would benefit both them and society. Dropping out of school eliminates that chance of gaining skills and qualification needed for decent work. ~~as~~

Moreover, early marriages traps many women in unpaid domestic roles and dependency, reducing household

incomes and national labour force participation. According to UN report they analyses estimate large long-term cost from lost education and earnings when girls marry early.

Domestic violence, social isolation and mental health:

Forced marriages increase the risk of domestic violence, mental health problems, and social isolation for the victim. Without consent, marriage can become a setting for coercion, abuse, and continuous psychological harm. On the other hand, many forced marriage victims experience intimate partner violence, lack of autonomy, and limited freedom of movement. According to a Report from human rights NGOs and health clinics in Pakistan document that women in forced marriage frequently faced physical and

emotional violence, combined with
social ^{stigma} around separation or complaint
many women remain trapped, unable
to seek help.

Honour violence and threats to life:

In extreme cases, forced marriage
dispute ~~est~~ escalate into honour
based violence, including murder.
Moreover, when families perceive that
honour has been violated for
example by an individual marrying
against families wishes. They may
resort to violence punishment
that they justify as restoring
reputation. Couples who marry
without families consent, or victims
who resist forced marriages can
be subject to beating, forced
divorce, abduction or worse.

policies and intervention to
prevent forced marriage:

A multi-pronged approach - legal reform, education, economic support, and community engagement. These required to reduce forced marriages in Pakistan. Because the causes are economic, social, cultural, and legal, solutions must be coordinated across sections.

Conclusion:

Forced marriages in Pakistan are driven by a complex mix of poverty, patriarchy, weak enforcement, and limited opportunities for girls. The consequences reach far beyond individual victims; they harm public health, reduce educational attainment, depress economic growth, and sometimes culminate in horrific violence.

Addressing this problem requires an integrated strategy - stronger and harmonized laws; meaningful enforcement, investments in girls' education and family livelihoods, and engaged civil society and

religious leaders who support rights and dignity. progress is possible Pakistan has legal and social tools to reduce forced marriages, but success depend on political will and a long term commitment to change norms.