

THE YEAR 2025 -- TURNING POINT FOR PAKISTAN

Outline:

1- Introduction.

Thesis Statement: The year 2025 proved to be a pivotal turning point for Pakistan. The country entered 2025 in survival mode but emerged out of it as working toward stability. However, prosperity is a long way to go, but given the recent pace Pakistan is moving with, it is not a far-fetched dream.

2- The Year 2025 and Pakistan

This will lead to repetition.

3- Situation of Pakistan Before the Year 2025.

- a- Strategically Insecure in the Region.
- b- Waning Global Significance and Standing.
- c- Struggling Economy and Recurrent Default threats
- d- The Cost of Living Paradox.
- e- Weak Climate Governance.

This much detail is not needed for background information. Discuss only in a single paragraph.

4- The Year 2025: A Turning Point for Pakistan.

- a- The Balancing Act in Regional Stability.
- b- Reclaiming the Spotlight in Global Arena.
- c- Moving Towards Economic Stabilization

too broad

- d- The Digital and Youth Revolution
- e- Climate Governance and Resilience.

These two read more like steps taken for betterment than turning points also too broad and generic.

5- The Way Forward for 2026.

- a- Moving Beyond Stabilization by Broadening the tax base
- b- Focusing on Human Capital Values with macroeconomic Parameters
- c- Rebuilding Public Trust in Governance.
- d- Countering Political Polarization
- b- Conclusion.

ESSAY

As the old maxim goes, a crisis is a terrible thing to waste. Don't write unsourced information. It fits well to the case study of Pakistan in 2025. The country was

Attention grabber is weak.

in multiple crises when it entered 2025 year.

An economy near to default, waning strategic and geopolitical standing, hostile neighbors, and being struck by climate change again and again. But a crisis is a terrible thing to waste. Don't start a sentence with but repetitive

Informal. No interjections.

It provides opportunities and out of the box thinking that can steer the course in right direction.

Same happened in the case of Pakistan. The

This is not in the outline.

Extended Fund Facility Program (EFF) by International Monetary Fund (IMF), a three-day

Don't name states, organisations and people in the introduction. You should mention your points not their explanation.

war with India, the diplomatic campaigning

afterwards, and realignment in regional and global arena were the opportunities that

No proper overview of arguments.
Short introduction.

crisis for Pakistan. Therefore, the year 2025 proved to be a pivotal turning point for Pakistan. It entered 2025 in survival mode and left the same year as working-towards stability mode. However, prosperity is a long way to go, but given the present pace Pakistan is following, it is not a far-fetched dream.

The year 2025 saw the revival of Pakistan's economic, diplomatic, and strategic standing. The country saw privatization of its state-owned enterprises (SOEs) like PIA, resolution of circular debt, dropping of inflation to a single digit, and a fiscal surplus in decades. Regionally, it saw a four-day intensive conflict with India, water wars with India, declining relations with Afghanistan, and a revival of economic integration with Iran. Pakistan witnessed the deadliest year in its history due to surge in terrorism and militancy, heatwaves, monsoon devastation, digital transformation, and legal developments like the 26th amendment, and the 27th amendment at domestic front. So, the year of 2025 was full of crises and opportunities.

What is the point of this?
Isn't this what you are going to discuss throughout the paragraph?

for Pakistan.

The situation of Pakistan before the year 2025 was entangled in polygons. The immediate and the most threatening was regional instability and its strategic repercussions. As Pakistan shared a long history of hostile relations with India, its security policy is heavily dependant on India. The geo-strategic partnership between India and the US has shifted the regional strategic balance in favor of India. The transfer of American technology and weapons gave India enough confidence to cause frequent disturbances across border like Pulwama attack in 2019. Such instances created an instable regional dynamics where Pakistan was seen as a periphery state in the South Asia. Therefore, Pakistan was in a perpetual situation of insecurity in the region due to US-India strategic partnership in pre-2025 times.

You need to logically explain your point before you write factual information related to it.

Detail

How?

Concluding sentence should match the topic sentence.

Besides geostrategic insecurity in region, Pakistan witnessed an era of waning international standing and significance overall. For decades, Pakistan's economy has been dependent on foreign aids and

loans that has impacted its independent decision-making. Moreover, the internal challenges of Pakistan were so grave that it was difficult to ignore them. Pakistan relations with US were at the lowest before 2025. Globally, Pakistan was perceived as a failing state. Even Pakistan's relations with China saw a slight bitterness due to killing of Chinese officials working on CPEC in terrorist attacks. Hence, globally and internationally, Pakistan was losing its geopolitical significance because of its domestic challenges before 2025.

You are discussing why, which is not relevant at the moment. If you want to prove there were certain crisis in Pakistan before 2025, then prove that. Your heading isn't why there were crisis in Pakistan.

However, the biggest crisis Pakistan faced in pre-2025 years was its struggling economy. This mega-crisis included balance of payment crisis, import driven economy, trade deficit, accumulation of circular debt, and meager foreign exchange reserves. Pakistan was near to default in two successive years of 2023 and 2025. Its forex were critically low. The risk of default was high in 2025's early months because of high debt payment. This financial crisis resulted in high double digit inflation, devaluation of rupee, rise in poverty levels, and high cost of living.

for detail idea per paragraph - ph

So, ~~Part B~~ before the year 2025 and even its ⁱⁿ early months, Pakistan was in a state of economic survival and had a struggling economy.

The economic crisis perpetuated by recurrent risks of default and struggling economy directly impacted the cost of living of its citizen. Due to devaluation of Pakistani rupee and double-digit inflation made it impossible for people to afford basic necessities. **The**

Pakistan Economic Survey (FY 2023-24) showed average inflation fluctuating between 23 percent to 38 percent; 38 percent being the peak

Lack of analysis and argumentation.

hyperinflation. Prices of basic necessities were seen rising by thirty to forty percent every month. Thus, before 2025, the cost of living in Pakistan was so high that people could hardly afford commodities like wheat and flour.

Another evidence to the fact that Pakistan was living to survive before 2025, is the weak climate governance. Pakistan has a history of being a victim of climate change and is ranked among the top ten most vulnerable countries to climate change globally. Following patterns of

extreme weather events like heatwaves, flash floods, floods, torrential rains, and extreme droughts, Pakistan's policy towards climate was reactive. There was little to no planning or preparedness for these natural calamities. This can be illustrated through a report of World Bank (2022) named 'Post Disaster Needs Assessment' that the total economic damage caused by floods of 2022 reached about \$ 3.3 trillion Pakistani Rupee. Moreover due to these losses, World Bank projected a direct loss of 2.2 percent in GDP growth of Pakistan in FY2022. Pakistan has faced destruction and losses of similar scale in floods of 2010. Hence, this shows how little attention was paid to preparedness

No consistency in paragraph length. Again irrelevant details. Too many aspects discussed in one paragraph. Unity of idea not maintained.

The examiner isn't going to read 7 pages till you get to the topic.

Address the asked part as quickly as possible.

and planning regarding climate policy before 2015. Moreover, the year of 2015 provided Pakistan with opportunities to change the ^{direction} ~~course~~ of its course. The biggest turnaround achieved by Pakistan was balancing regional stability. Before 2025, the regional geostrategic dynamic was heavily tilted towards India, but the ~~four day~~ ^{border} conflict between India and Pakistan was the turning point. That

opportunity restored the regional stability through successful crisis management of Pakistan. It successfully transitioned the position of Pakistan from being a 'by-stander' to 'proactive regional player'. Once again Pakistan succeeded in leveraging its geographical position in the region. The prompt response by Pakistan Airforce and followed up de-escalation efforts reinstated the strategic security of Pakistan. Therefore, 2025 changed the regional dynamics in terms of security and stability and made Pakistan a key actor in the South Asian Region.

Likewise, at global level, Pakistan's global image saw a 'rebranding' in 2025. As US and India's relations faced strain, Pakistan's relationship with US became 'warmed and meaningful'. Both countries announced cooperation in fields of climate technology and counter-terrorism. Moreover, the Strategic Mutual Defense Agreement between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan ushered a new dawn of strategic cooperation with a Gulf state - Pakistan also enhanced its economic cooperation with Iran and, also with China through CPEC 2.0.

No Analysis

Also, the active role played by Pakistan^{about climate justice} at multilateral international forums like COP-29, SCO, and United Nations also added to its diplomatic stature. Hence, in 2025, Pakistan redefined and reclaimed its place in international system as a 'respectable member', not as ~~a 'failing state'~~.

No argumentation, just a list of various different events.

The year of 2025 saw dramatic cooling of Pakistan's economy. The successful implementation of Extended Fund Facility (EFF) to ~~revert the risk of 2025 default~~ provided a shield against external shocks. Moreover, this IMF programme proved to be the basis of unlocking funding from friendly countries like China, Saudi Arabia, and UAE. This external borrowing increased the confidence of investors in Pakistan's economy and for the first time in many years, the industrial growth hit 9.4% in first quarter of Fiscal year 2026. (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2025). Therefore, opportunities provided by the year 2025 were helpful for Pakistan to break the cycle of default risk and restore its fiscal discipline.

Vague, doesn't match the point in the outline.

This isn't analysis, you are simply listing what happened.

Not Your argument.

Not the point in outline

Pakistan's tech-sector became the ~~'backbone' of the services-led growth in the~~ year of 2025. On the digital frontlines, Pakistan saw a non-traditional export growth. According to Pakistan Economic Survey (2024-25), Pakistan was the ~~second largest provider of digital labor globally~~. Moreover, the remittances of freelancers alone contributed four hundred million dollars in the first three quarters of 2025. Thus, Pakistan saw an exponential rise in tech-sector and ~~this was one of the major~~ turning points of the year of 2025. Way forward???

~~In conclusion, by the end of 2025,~~ the turning point was characterized by balance in regional stability, reclaiming spotlight in global arena, macroeconomic stability, exponential growth of tech-sector, and fiscal discipline. Pakistan succeeded in making use of the opportunities provided by 2025 in its ways. ~~This year~~ was a turning point to the economic, diplomatic, domestic and strategic trajectory of Pakistan. However, few challenges remain

GENERAL FEEDBACK FOR ESSAYS

Content (40%)

Your interpretation should be in depth, comprehensive and academic.

Always address the asked part. It should be evident in your outline, which should be self-explanatory in nature. Essays/Outlines that give related information without 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.

LANGUAGE (25%)

Focus on enhancing your grammar as any essay with 4-5 grammatical mistakes does not pass.

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.

Vocabulary used should be simple, clear and concise. Expression should always be formal and academic.

You are never to write in 1st and 2nd person pronouns.

You must always use the given keywords and your topic for your thesis statements and main headings in your outline.

STRUCTURE (20%)

Your essay must follow the selected pattern and that structure should be maintained throughout.

INTRODUCTION: The introduction is the longest paragraph of the essay, at least 200 words. It should start with a hook, must give the glimpse of what's to come and must have a thesis statement. Besides hook, your introduction should not have any sort of information and reference. Avoid definitions in introduction.

BODY PARAGRAPHS: Approximately 150 words at most and all the body paragraphs must be consistent in length. Should follow the proper structure of an academic paragraph i.e. it must have a topic sentence, supporting point, evidence and concluding sentence. The topic sentence and concluding sentence must align with each other. There should be no new information in the concluding sentence. One paragraph represents one subheading in the outline and consists of one idea.

CONCLUSION: Must start with the concluding phrase. There should be no new information in the conclusion. It should recap the arguments. Conclusion does not have any examples and information. If you are ending it on a hopeful note, remember that solutions and hope are not the same.

COHERENCE (15%)