

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%)

- There should be connectivity and flow between the paragraphs. Use proper connectors for this purpose not firstly, secondly, thirdly and so on.
- The sequencing of paragraphs must be logical.
- The essay must align with the outline in sequence, idea, and content. If not it will be deemed incoherent.
- Unity of idea must be maintained within the paragraph, otherwise it will be considered incoherent.

The Year 2025 - Turning point for Pakistan.

Outline:

- A. Introduction
- B. ~~From Crisis Management to Strategic Reorientation~~
Heading should come from the topic
- C. Challenges confronting Pakistan in 2025.
 1. Political and Institutional Challenges
 2. Security and strategic Challenges
 3. ~~Economic Challenges~~
 4. Diplomatic and Global Challenges
 5. Social, Climate, and Governance Challenges.
- D. ~~Implications of Developments in 2025.~~
 1. ~~Political and Institutional Implications.~~
 2. ~~Security and strategic Implications.~~
 3. ~~Diplomatic and Foreign Policy Implications~~
 4. ~~Economic Implications.~~
 5. ~~Governance, social, and climate Implications~~
- E. ~~Global Practices Reflected in Pakistan's 2025 Experience~~
 1. ~~Strategic Restraint and Nuclear Responsibility.~~
 2. ~~Diplomacy → First conflict Management~~
 3. ~~Geo-Economics over Geo-Politics~~
 4. ~~Institutional Governance~~
 5. ~~Human capital and Technology Focus.~~

This is a completely irrelevant outline. The examiner is not going to read your essay beyond this point. Basic grammar and structure are being evaluated.

Specify each challenge. You cannot discuss more than one challenge per paragraph

Implications not asked. Again these are not arguments you are simply highlighting in what domains there have been some Implications. Not what those Implications are.

The outline does not address how 2025 was a turning point for Pakistan.

F. Way Forward
G. Conclusion.

To what??

X ——— X ——— X ——— X

No attention grabber
no hook

Pakistan entered the year 2025 after facing many years of political instability, economic problems, diplomatic difficulties, and security challenges. The country had gone through repeated crisis that often led to conflict, isolation, and long term damage. ~~In the past, each major challenge tested the~~ strengths of Pakistan's institutions, but the responses were often ~~short-term and reactionary~~ rather than planned or strategic. Turning points in a country's history are not measured by immediate success, but by lasting changes in direction. From this view, 2025 marked a clear turning point for Pakistan. It did not solve all the country's problems, nor did it remove political weakness or economic difficulties. Instead, it changed the path of the nation. During this year, Pakistan showed a noticeable change in state behavior, institutional response, and strategic thinking. These changes created a foundation

No structure to Introduction
No proper overview of Essay no thesis statement.

for long-term improvement.
The importance of 2025 lies not in perfection, but in the clear shift in direction that set it apart from past crises.

The main importance of 2025 is how Pakistan dealt with its problems, not that it faced no problems at all. In this year, Pakistan achieved relative political stability after years of unrest. It handled a war-like crisis with India carefully, showing its ability to manage tense situations. Efforts to stabilize the economy continued, and the country showed more maturity in dealing with other nations, reducing its diplomatic isolation. Lessons from past political and economic crises were also being applied, showing clear institutional learning. Overall, 2025 showed a move from reactionary governance to planning and strategy-based decision-making. Pakistan began thinking more about the long-term effects of its actions rather than just reacting to immediate problems. The combination of political, economic, security, and diplomatic actions during this year reshaped Pakistan's

This does not match the heading in the outline. Also too long for an overview paragraph.

Crunch or overview paragraph is no more than 100-120 words.

path and set the stage for a future based on stability, resilience, and careful planning.

Even with these improvements, Pakistan faced serious challenges in many areas in 2025. The country's politics still carried the effects of long-term instability. Trust in institutions was weak because of repeated failures in governance. Politics driven by personalities rather than institutions remained a risk. Political divisions threatened reforms, and the strength of democratic systems was incomplete. Institutions were still learning to handle crises effectively, making 2025 a critical year for testing their strength and adaptability.

The most urgent security challenge came from a war-like crisis with India. This situation tested Pakistan's strategic ability. The threat of nuclear escalation was constant, while border security and terrorism inside the country were ongoing challenges. Dealing with these problems without triggering

1
2
3
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5
You made 5 different claims in the paragraph. None of the claims were logically explained and backed by evidence. No unity of idea in the paragraph. Incoherent. No structure

Again. No argumentation, no analysis.
No relevance to the topic established. No
academic backing to any claims made. No structure

full-scale conflict required careful
planning and coordination between
the military, diplomats, and
government. A small mistake
could have caused serious regional
and international consequences.

The economy was moving from
near-collapse to stabilization,
IMF conditions limited the
government's ability to spend
freely on social or political
needs. Inflation and low investor
confidence made economic
recovery harder. Balancing
economic recovery with security
and social needs was difficult.
This highlighted the need for
careful financial planning
and long-term solutions
rather than short-term fixes.

Pakistan faced close diplomatic attention
due to regional tensions. Historical
perceptions increased the risk of
isolation. The country had to balance
relations with major powers like
China, the United States, and Gulf
states, while also managing regional
responsibilities. Maintaining
credibility, avoiding misunderstandings,
and showing Pakistan as a responsible
nation were key diplomatic challenges.

in 2025.

Pakistan faced social and environmental problems as well. Climate disasters made the country more vulnerable, showing that disaster preparation had been weak in the past. Political divisions threatened national unity when cohesion was most needed. There were problems with governance, emergency plans were not ready, and some planning was done on the spot. Handling all these challenges at the same time required careful planning and strong institutions.

Despite these challenges, Pakistan's handling of 2025 had important effects on its politics, economy, security, and society. Politically, Pakistan achieved relative stability after years of unrest.

Following the constitution became more important, and civil-military coordination improved compared to previous crises. Lessons from past mistakes were applied, and a shift toward institution-driven governance began to appear. This change showed a move toward a more mature political system

Too many ideas in a single paragraph. No analysis and argumentation

capable of handling crises without weakening democratic principles.

In terms of security, Pakistan showed strategic restrictions, especially considering its nuclear capabilities. The country preferred managing crises rather than escalating them, understanding that military power alone could not protect national interests. Internal security was adjusted to better handle terrorism and border issues. These actions showed an understanding that security relies on diplomacy, internal stability and careful planning, not just military strength.

Diplomatically, Pakistan acted responsibly during regional tensions. Its international image improved as a responsible nuclear-capable state. Relations with major powers were carefully managed, and economic diplomacy gained importance. Pakistan reduced its isolation compared to past crises and strengthened its role in regional stability. This maturity in diplomacy is important for long-term partnerships and

economic growth.

The economy began to stabilize, moving from crisis to controlled growth. IMF-backed reforms continued, and fiscal discipline was prioritized over short-term political gains. The government focused on exports, information technology, and investment facilitation. Geo-economics became an important part of national security, showing the economic stability and national security are connected.

Inconsistent paragraph length. All paragraphs should be 120-150 words.

Governance improved, especially in crisis management. Media and public communication were better controlled to prevent misinformation. Disaster response improved, although planning still had gaps. Climate change began to be treated as a national security issue, with more focus on water, energy, and disaster management. Social cohesion improved as political divisions were managed better, civil society played a positive role, and national interest sometimes outweighed short-term politics.

Some of Pakistan's actions in 2025 followed the best practices

used around the world. Pakistan was careful with its nuclear weapons, acting in a responsible way like other nuclear countries. ~~By showing resistance, it avoided conflict but still stayed credible.~~ choosing diplomacy instead of fighting followed ~~modern ways of handling~~ crisis. Pakistan's active diplomacy showed it could behave responsibly even in a tense situation. Many countries now ~~focus on economic security~~ as well as military security. Pakistan followed this idea by linking ~~economic stability to national safety.~~ It used trade, investment, and technology to make the country stronger and ~~more prepared.~~ Civil and military leaders worked together better in 2025, following democratic best practices. Institutions played a bigger role in decisions, which reduced the chance of one side ~~acting alone.~~ Pakistan's youth also started contributing more to the digital economy through IT, freelancing, and ~~online services.~~ Growth in IT exports, focus on skills development, and building human capital ~~helped~~ Pakistan keep up with global trends that value knowledge and innovation.

Irrelevant and incoherent

To ensure that the gains of 2025

lead to lasting progress rather than a temporary improvement, Pakistan must focus on several key areas. Maintaining political stability and adhering to the constitution is essential to prevent setbacks, while continuing and deepening economic reforms will support sustainable growth. Establishing strong crisis management systems will help the country handle future emergencies effectively, and strengthening diplomacy and global economic partnerships can enhance its international standing. Ultimately the country should move from crisis driven governance to long-term planning, creating a foundation for enduring development and stability.

The year 2025 did not fix all of Pakistan's problems. Political weaknesses, economic challenges, and social vulnerabilities still exist. The risk of reversal remains if reforms are not maintained. However, 2025 is an important year for Pakistan because it changed Pakistan's direction and was a turning point for Pakistan towards prosperity.

Not a proper conclusion. Does not follow proper structure