

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.

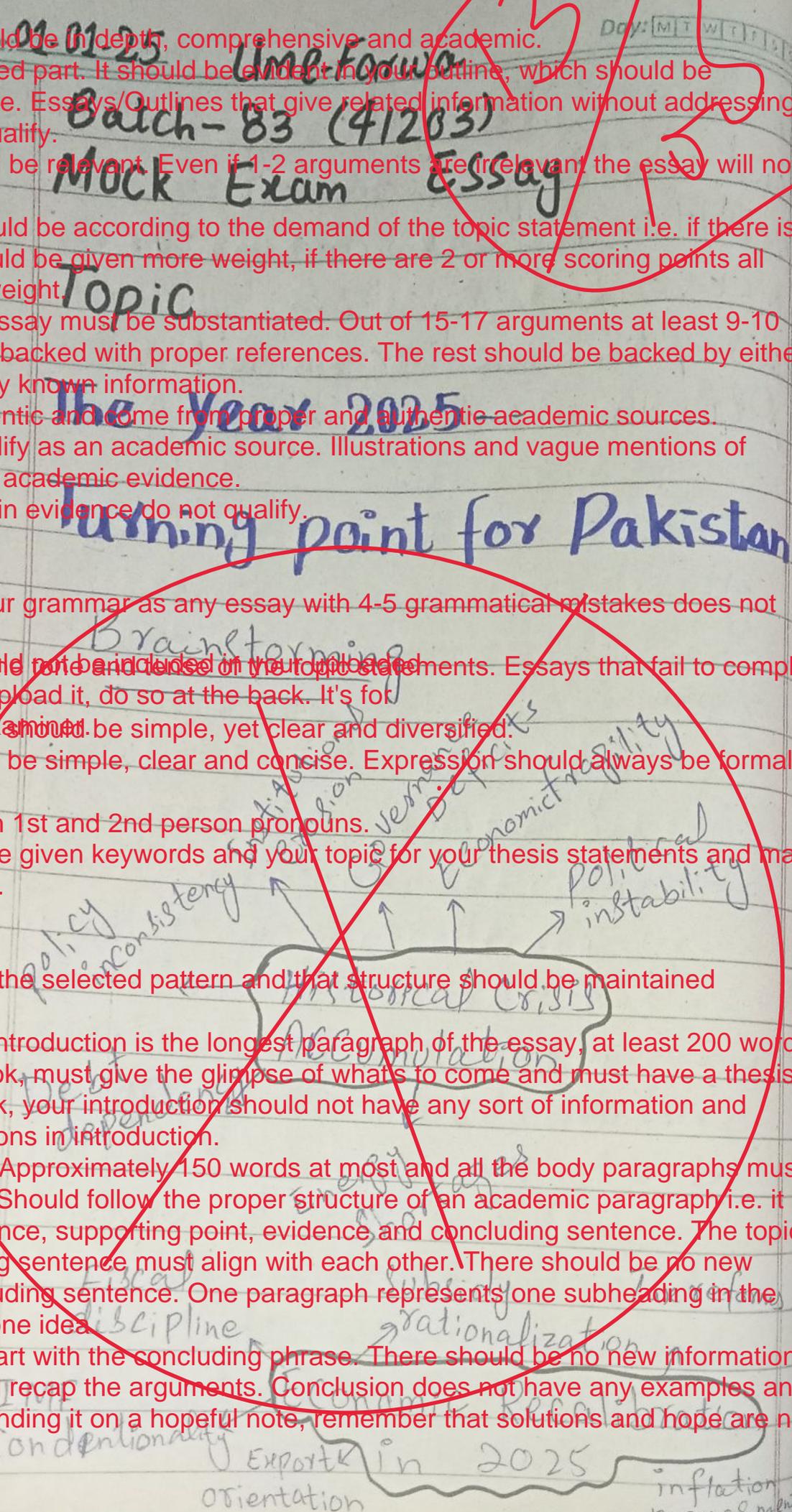
LANGUAGE (25%)

Focus on enhancing your grammar as any essay with 4-5 grammatical mistakes does not pass. Your rough work should not be included in the topic statements. Essays that fail to comply do not pass. If you must upload it, do so at the back. It's for your reference for the examiners. 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%)



Outline

Topic?

1 Introduction

- a Pakistan's crisis-ridden historical trajectory
- b ~~Recurrent political, economic and governance failures~~
- c ~~2025 as a year of convergence of pressures~~
- d ~~concept of turning point (Shift in direction, not instant success)~~
- e **Thesis Statement:** 2025 emerged as a decisive moment compelling Pakistan to reassess its governance, economic priorities, climate resilience and national direction.

Don't mention all that in the introduction.

Does not address the topic. Use the given keywords.

2 Conceptual Understanding

of "Turning Point"

- a Meaning of turning point

One paragraph

in national history

- b Crisis driven reform model
- c Difference between change and transformation
- d Comparative references (global examples - implicit)

3 Accumulation of Structural

Crisis Prior to 2025

Not needed. Don't write 8 paragraphs on something that's not asked.

- a Political instability
- b Weak democratic institutions
- c Governance deficits
- d Policy inconsistency
- e Economic mismanagement
- f Debt dependency
- g Energy shortages

4 Economic Recalibration in 2025

- a IMF engagement and conditional
- b Fiscal discipline
- c Subsidy rationalization

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You are discussing the steps Pakistan took not how these and their outcomes were a turning point for Pakistan.

- d Tax base expansion
- e Export-led growth discourse
- f Shift from populism to economic realism
- g Inflation control efforts.

5 Political and Governance Reset

- a Institutional assertiveness
- b Demand for transparency
- c Rule of law concerns
- d Governance Reforms under pressure
- e Civil-military balance
- f Accountability discourse

6 Security and Foreign Policy

Reorientation

Your points should be self-explanatory.

- a Regional security recalibration
- b Geo-economic shift
- c Diplomacy over confrontation
- d Trade-centric foreign policy
- e Regional connectivity focus.

7 Climate Crisis as a Wake-

Up Call (2025)

- a 2025 floods as national alarm
- b Climate vulnerability exposure
- c Disaster management reforms
- d Role of NDMA and forecasting
- e Climate adaptation urgency
- f Environmental governance

8 Societal Awareness and

Youth Pressure

- a Demographic realities
- b Digital media influence
- c Public demand for accountability
- d Civil society engagement
- e Youth political consciousness
- f Social resilience building

9 Technological and Digital Shifts

You outline should not be spanning 6 sides. At most 2-2.5 sides. Preferably 1.5

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- a Digital governance initiatives
- b Financial inclusion
- c E-governance potential
- d Transparency through technology
- e Youth-driven innovation

10 Counter-Narrative:

Is 2025 Truly a Turning Point?

- a Political instability risks
- b Policy discontinuity
- c Economic fatigue
- d Elite resistance
- e Institutional inertia

You cannot have both counter perspective and way forward.

11 Way Forward

- a Institutional continuity
- b Governance reforms
- c Economic sustainability
- d Climate-resilient development
- e Social protection mechanisms
- f National consensus

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Conclusion

The Essay

Pakistan's history: has repeatedly demonstrated a troubling pattern. Crises are acknowledged only when they become unavoidable. Political instability, economic mismanagement, environmental neglect, and institutional decay have long coexisted beneath the surface, ignored until their combined weight threatens national survival. The year 2025 marked precisely such a moment of convergence. It was not merely another difficult year in Pakistan's troubled journey; rather it became a decisive juncture where delayed reforms,

Out of context

mounting climate shocks, and
economic exhaustion collided leaving
no space for denial or cosmetic
solutions. For the first time in
years, survival itself demanded
recalibration. Hence, 2025 stands
out as a turning point for
Pakistan not because it resolved
longstanding challenges overnight,
but because it forced the
state and society to confront
structural weaknesses reassess
national priorities, and reconsider
the direction of governance,
economy, and development.

To begin with, it is important
to understand what constitutes
a turning point in a nation's
history. A turning point does
not necessarily signify immediate
success or transformation; rather
it marks a decisive moment
when existing trajectories
become unsustainable and

Short introduction.
No proper overview of outline no proper thesis
statement

No clear
distinction
between
paragraphs.

~~Change becomes inevitable. History shows that nations often reform not by choice but by necessity. In Pakistan's case, years of delayed reforms, policy inconsistency and crisis management finally converged in 2025, forcing a shift from short term firefighting to long-term recalibration. Thus 2025 assumed importance as a year of reckoning rather than resolution.~~

Doesn't correspond with the point in the outline. Your point is simply about explaining what turning point is.

Avoid making lists in your sentences.

~~Prior to 2025, Pakistan experienced an accumulation of unresolved political and institutional challenges. Persistent political instability weakened governance capacity and eroded public confidence in democratic processes. Frequent changes in leadership disrupted policy~~

continuity, while institutional friction undermined effective

decision-making. As a result governance increasingly appeared reactive rather than strategic.

By 2025, this pattern had reached a critical threshold as political uncertainty began

to directly threaten economic stability and social cohesion. Consequently, the

year intensified debates around institutional reform, political maturity and the need for consensus-based governance.

Simultaneously, Pakistan's economic vulnerabilities became increasingly pronounced. Chronic fiscal deficits rising public debt, a narrow tax base, and persistent energy shortages constrained growth and deepened inequality. Inflation eroded purchasing power, disproportionately

impacting the poor. The government's response was largely reactive, focusing on short-term fixes rather than structural reforms. This led to a loss of investor confidence and a sharp decline in foreign direct investment. The situation worsened as the government's credibility eroded, leading to a loss of public trust and a deepening of the economic crisis.

The crisis was compounded by external factors, including global economic uncertainty and a decline in oil prices. The government's failure to address the underlying structural issues led to a deepening of the economic crisis, with unemployment rising and inflation remaining high. The situation worsened as the government's credibility eroded, leading to a loss of public trust and a deepening of the economic crisis.

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This does not correspond to the outline. There are supposed to be 8 paragraphs associated with the crisis. You have merged everything in one paragraph. Also no statistics no academic expansion of points mentioned.

You are moving from one main to another, simultaneously is not suitable.

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Irrelevant details. Directly address the argument.
How was 2025 a turning point.

~~... affecting lower-income groups, while unemployment and underemployment fueled public frustration. By 2025 the economy had little room for populist experimentation.~~

No argumentation No analysis.
Technically there is no such paragraph in the outline.

~~As a result, economic survival necessitated difficult decisions, including fiscal discipline, subsidy rationalization, and structural reforms. Although these measures were politically costly, they reflected a reluctant but significant shift toward economic realism.~~

Wrong connector

~~Moreover, engagement with international financial institutions in and around 2025 reinforced the urgency of reforms. Conditionalities related to taxation expenditure control, and market adjustments underscored the limits of unsustainable economic~~

Incoherent. Does not link to your topic sentence.

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practices. While such engagements were often criticized domestically, they nonetheless contributed to a broader realization that economic sovereignty cannot be achieved without internal discipline. In this regard, 2025 marked a transition from denial to acknowledgement of structural economic weaknesses, making it a pivotal year in Pakistan's economic discourse.

No argumentation and analysis. No academic discussion. You are not even arguing how it was a turning point, you are simply listing crisis.

In addition to economic pressures governance challenges gained heightened visibility in 2025. Weak service delivery, corruption perceptions and administrative inefficiencies increasingly affected everyday life. Public frustration translated into growing demands for accountability, transparency, and performance. At the

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Same time, debates surrounding civil service reforms, Judicial Efficiency, and local governance gained momentum.

Although implementation remained uneven, 2025 reinforced the understanding that governance quality directly determines economic resilience and social stability. Hence governance reform emerged not merely as an ideal but as an operational necessity.

Furthermore, development in Pakistan's security and foreign policy environment contributed to the year's turning-point character. Regional instability, economic constraints, and global geopolitical realignments encouraged a gradual shift from traditional security paradigms toward

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geo-economic considerations. Increasing emphasis on trade, connectivity, and diplomatic engagement reflected the realization that national security is inseparable from economic strength. While security challenges persisted 2025 strengthened the discourse that sustainable peace and stability depend on economic integration rather than perpetual confrontation.

Equally significant was the environmental dimension of 2025. Climate-induced disasters, particularly floods, exposed Pakistan's acute vulnerability to climate change. Melting glaciers, erratic monsoon patterns, rising sea levels, and poor drainage infrastructure

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Combined to produce widespread ~~devastation~~. Beyond immediate loss of life and property, these disasters disrupted agriculture, displaced communities, and strained already fragile public finances. More importantly, they shattered the illusion that climate change is a future threat. In 2025, environmental vulnerability became a lived reality, forcing climate resilience onto the national agenda.

In this context, the year also highlighted the consequences of unplanned urbanization and environmental neglect. Rapid urban expansion without adequate drainage systems intensified urban flooding while deforestation reduced natural water

absorption capacity. Consequently, environmental degradation emerged as a governance failure rather than a purely natural phenomenon. By exposing the human-induced dimensions of climate change vulnerabilities, ~~2005~~ underscored the need for integrated environmental planning, sustainable development, and disaster risk reduction. At the societal level, 2025 witnessed a gradual evolution in public consciousness. Economic hardship, governance failures and environmental crisis collectively sharpened public awareness regarding rights responsibilities, and accountability. Pakistan's youthful population, empowered by digital media, increasingly questioned traditional power structures and demanded transparency. While this

No consistency in paragraph length.

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engagement was often fragmented and emotionally charged, it nonetheless signaled a shift toward greater civic participation. In this sense, 2025 reflected not only institutional stress but also societal awakening. Meanwhile technological and digital transformation gained momentum as potential tools for reform. Digital payments, e-governance initiatives, and data-driven policy making were increasingly viewed as mechanisms to reduce corruption, improve efficiency and enhance transparency. Although digitalization alone cannot resolve structural problems its growing acceptance in 2025 indicated a willingness to explore modern solutions.

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to entrenched challenges. This technology began to be perceived not merely as innovation but as an instrument of institutional strengthening. Nevertheless, it is essential to adopt a balanced perspective. Declaring 2025 a turning point does not imply that Pakistan has already transformed its governance, economy or society. Structural reforms remain incomplete, political instability persists, and social inequalities continue to pose serious risks. Moreover, entrenched interests and institutional inertia threaten reform sustainability. Therefore 2025 should be understood as a moment of opportunity

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rather than guaranteed progress. History cautions that turning points can either lead to transformation or become missed opportunities.

Looking forward, the **lead** significance of 2025 will depend on Pakistan's ability to consolidate the lessons it revealed. Sustainable progress requires policy continuity, institutional coordination, and political maturity.

Economic reforms must be balanced with social protection to prevent further marginalization. Climate resilience must move from rhetoric to implementation through investment in infrastructure, afforestation and disaster

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preparedness. Above all governance reform must prioritize accountability, efficiency, and inclusivity to rebuild public trust. Equally important is the cultivation of national consensus. Pakistan's challenges are too complex to be addressed through partisan politics or short-term calculations. A shared vision supported by state institutions, civil society, and the private sector, is essential to translate crisis-induced awareness into durable reforms. Without such consensus, the momentum generated in 2025 risks dissipating under familiar patterns of instability.

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In Conclusion, the year 2025 stands as a Critical juncture in Pakistan's Journey, defined less by immediate perfection and more by enforced introspection while challenges remain, the year also witnessed notable achievements that reinforce cautious optimism. Strategic victories such as the resolution of regional conflicts and diplomatic successes like the **Saudia-Pakistan** economic agreements exemplified Pakistan's ability to navigate crisis constructively. These accomplishments alongside economic and governance recalibrations highlight the potential of turning points to

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generate tangible benefits. Ultimately, 2025 compelled Pakistan to confront structural weaknesses while simultaneously opening avenues for resilience and progress.

As aptly noted, "In the middle of difficulty lies opportunity" (Albert Einstein).

If lessons from these pivotal years are consolidated, Pakistan can transform crisis into a foundation for stability, growth and sustainable development.

"History does change nations, decisions do."

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