

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.

17/10

Essay:

One is not born a woman,
but becomes one.

① Introduction:

Thesis Statement:

womanhood is not a biological destiny but a social > cultural, psychological, and intersectional construction, shaped by institutions, expectations, and upbringing - making gender identity a learned role rather than innate trait.

② ~~Social Construction of Gender Roles.~~

How

②a Gender as a learned behavior not biological.

(Simon de Beauvoir)
view 1949

②b Role of family and upbringing

91% of people hold at least one gender biased attitude in pakistan.

(UNESCO 2023)

②c media and cultural stereotypes

only 29% of STEM in media

are women.

(Geneva Davis institute 2022)

③ Institutional Shaping of Women

③a Education and curriculum bias.

only 22% of girls in pak reach to Grad 10.

(UNESCO 2020)

③b Influence of Religion, laws and social norms²

honor killing and early marriages still prevalent.

(Human Rights Watch 2019)

③c Patriarchy in Workplace structure

women make up only 22% labor force.

(World Bank 2020)

④ ~~Deconstructing Gender and Empowering identity.~~

~~④a Feminism and Gender Movements.~~

~~(Aurat march and #MeToo.~~

Repetitive

No proper breakdown
Of the idea of social construction
Of gender

~~(4b) Role of education in
conscious Gender identity
girls with 12 years of quality
education earn 20% more
than uneducated peers.~~

~~(Malala Fund)~~

~~(5) (4c) Unapologetic Embrace
of Diverse womanhood.~~

~~women in leadership roles
increase by 30%~~

~~(UN Women 2022)~~

~~(5) Intersectionality and the
Diversity of Women's Experiences.~~

~~(5a) class and Economic Inequality
women in poorest household
are 3 times more out of
school.~~

~~(UNESCO 2023)~~

~~(5b) Ethnicity, Race, and marginalized
identities~~

~~Indigenous women face higher
rates violence~~

~~(UNPFII 2020)~~

~~(5c) Disability and Gender Based
Exclusion:~~

~~only one in ten women with
disabilities access reproductive health (WHO
2021)~~

Conclusion??

She was dressed in pink before she could speak, handed a doll before she could walk, and told to be nice before she even understood what it meant. From her first breath, her world was shaped by expectations, not by who she was but by who she was supposed to be. This is not coincidence - it is social construction. The idea that womenhood is purely biological has long been used to justify inequalities in society, politics, and culture. However, as feminist philosopher, Simone de Beauvoir (1949) argued in *The Second Sex*, "one is not born but rather becomes a woman. Gender is not a fixed truth; it is a social script written by families, institutions, and culture, performed daily under silent pressure. From childhood, women learn roles, responsibilities, and behaviors expected of them. Therefore, womenhood is shaped by upbringing, schooling, laws, and cultural norms.

Don't list all the point in one sentence.

Short introduction.
Should be 200-250 words.
Lacks proper structure.
No thesis statement.
No proper overview of the essay.

It is learned through experience, and societal expectations, rather than being determined by biology. Understanding this helps us recognise inequality and the ways women can be empowered to choose their own paths. To begin with, gender ~~is not~~ is not something a person born with. It is society that assigns her specific duties, and roles. However, supporting this a feminist philosopher, Simon de Beauvoir argued "that no one born a woman but becomes one," highlighting the core idea that gender roles are socially constructed, not biological given. Such role is tied with specific responsibilities, duties, and restrictions. Therefore, womanhood is shaped by experience rather than by a natural role..

Moreover, family and its upbringing plays pivotal role in shaping

Argue before evidence.

Circular logic. You cannot use the quote to prove your point

Also no argumentation and analysis

No argumentation of how?

the role of men and women.
According to UNESCO (2023)
91% of people hold at
least one gender biased
attitude in Pakistan, highlighting
how gender preference
practice is following in
societies. Many families
prioritize men over women
, neglecting their equal
treatment, rights, and
choices. This idea also
play a crucial role in
highlighting women place
in the society. If a person
is treated unequally in family
, society builds his role
accordingly. Therefore family
is the main reason behind
the gender construction.

Similarly, ~~the media~~,
media and cultural
stereotype reinforces gender
portrayals. According to Gender
Davis Institute 2022, only 29%
of STEM ^{characters} in media are
women, highlighting underrep-
resentation. Televisions, movies,
and digital programs limited
the role of women. They
basically show some specific

Gender

No argumentation
No analysis.
It doesn't explain
how family shapes
gender roles

Incomplete
evidence. It only
shows low
representation not
how that
representation
builds gender
norms

No relation to the point

~~and appropriate jobs for women
while kept them aside from
hard and and particular
roles assigned especially to
men. therefore it is reinforcing
cultural expectations for
which essential steps
should be taken to diminish
the difference between
men and women.~~

No analysis and
explanation

How???

Furthermore,
educational system reinforces
gender inequality by shaping
and creating limited opportunities
for girls. According to United
Nations Education Scientific
cultural organization (2020)
~~only 29% of girls in
Pakistan can reach to
Grade 10, proving that
women are not providing the
equal opportunities and
facilities as men. Curriculum
and school practices are
completely fail to challenge
gender norms. Therefore,
limited access to education
and lack of opportunities
restrict women to gain
more education and
participation in educational
activities.~~

The notion of gender is only constructed in Pakistan

Limited access
not a institutional
issue nor an issue of the
system. It's a norms issue

Additionally, the influence of religion, laws, and social norms are also playing important role in enforcing social roles of gender. According to Human Rights Watch (2019), Honor killing and early marriages are still prevalent in Pakistan, proving that social and cultural norms are enforcing gender expectation and their ~~trad~~ roles tied to them. Women are often restricted to gain education or participate in any social activities, especially in rural areas. In the name of honor and respect. Hence, the religion, laws, and traditional roles are considered the main part in supporting women specified roles.

Similarly, work places ^{structure} also reinforce gender inequality. Women are not given equal opportunities and roles to men. World Bank 2022 mentioned, that women make up only 22% labor force, showing

that all the well and high
profiled positions are taken
by men. Similarly International
labor organization mentioned
that women earn approximately
30% less than men for
the same job. It highlights
how patriarchal structure
limits the role of women
and decide what they
can achieve what not.

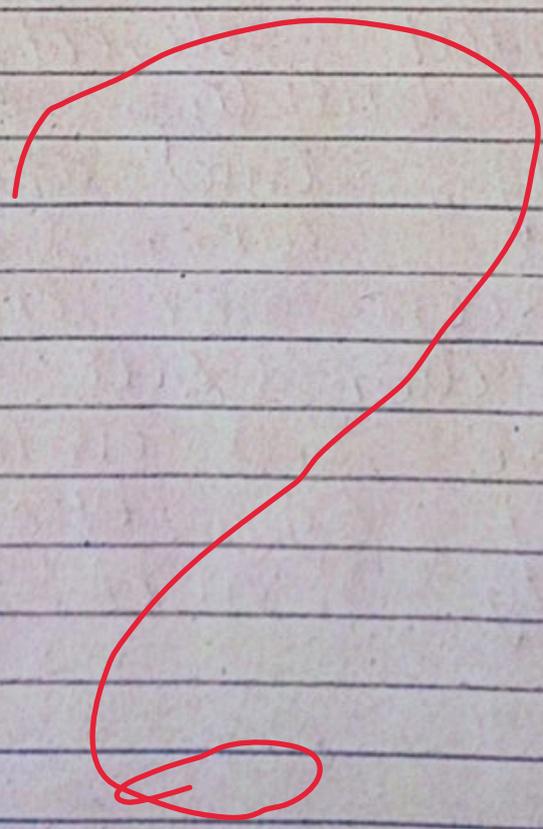
Furthermore, women identity differ based on class and economic inequality. According to United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural organization (1983), women in the poorest household are 3 times more likely to be out of school, representing that women of the poor families are left behind in the competition of wealthy women regardless of their potential and skills. Economic disadvantages restrict their education, healthcare, and life opportunities restrict them from wealthier women. Therefore, class and economic inequality enhances ~~lower~~ gender inequality.

Additionally, ethnicity, race, and marginalized identities drastically influences women gender identity and society assigned roles. According to UNPFII (2020), indigenous women face higher inequality and rates of violence

, showing that ethnicity takes a powerful place in promoting gender inequality. Discrimination based on identity adds another layer to the sole of women they occupy. Marginalized communities often leave and ignore women to get high positions and participation in the development of society, and social mobility. Hence intersectionality is a key to understanding the diversity of women.

likewise, women with disabilities face unique barriers. as they are firmly restricted to access any developmental activities. According to World Health Organisation (2021), only one in ten women with disabilities access reproductive healthcare. physical, social and institutional barriers limits their participation and opportunities to for

these women. They are strictly prohibited to participate in any activity. Along with they are not provided fully with quality healthcare, showing that womenhood ~~are~~ is affected by multiple overlapping factors. Therefore social policies must ensure and implement strong regimes to address all forms of disadvantages and promote equitable opportunities.



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Furthermore, feminist movements challenge traditional roles and empower women. Accordingly Aurat March emphasized reclaiming public spaces and womanhood. Similarly, #MeToo movement globally shown how women assert their rights and demand justice. This is how women question norms and socially constructed roles via such platforms. This activism plays a vital role in deconstructing gender imposed roles. Thus, feminism and different gender movements can demolish gender inequality.

and promote equality. moreover education helps a woman recognise and embrace their potential. According to Malala Fund 2021, girls with 12 years of quality education earn 80% more than uneducated peers, highlighting the importance of education especially for women across the world. Education brings confidence, power to make independent decisions, uniqueness, and make informed choices about their lives. Hence, schooling is not merely about learning educational skills but also a tool to develop women a conscious and empowered gender identities.

Similarly, embracing diverse roles of women, strengthen them to adopt multiple roles in society. AS UN women ⁽²⁰²²⁾ mentioned that women in leadership roles increase community develop-

development by 30%. which shows that providing them with diverse ~~and~~ multiple roles and positions ~~strengthen~~ their roles and helped in breaking traditional roles. Women as CEO's, activists, athletes, and scholars, breaking the gender stereotype and mold their identity to potentially bright side.

In conclusion, ~~in addition~~ womanhood is not something that is fixed at birth but something that is shaped throughout life by society, culture, and institutions. From family upbringing to education, media, and the workplace, women are taught how to behave, what to value, and where they belong. These learned roles often limit their choices and reinforce their inequality. However, when these social constructions are challenged and questioned, women get freedom to ~~define~~ themselves on their own terms. Feminist

movements on their own terms, education, and greater awareness have shown, the greater roles can change and empowerment is possible. Recognizing intersectional differences also helps us understand that women experience oppression in different ways based on class, ethnicity, and ability. Therefore, understanding that "one is not born, but rather becomes a woman" is essential for breaking harmful stereotypes and building a fairer society. True equality begins when womanhood is seen not as a restriction, but as a diverse and evolving identity shaped by choice, dignity, and opportunity.

No structure to conclusion.