

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.

A. Introduction:

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.

B. Thesis Statement:

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%)

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TOPIC

CHILD LABOUR: A NEGLECTED ISSUE

Child labour remains a silent-humanitarian crisis despite international commitments and legal frameworks.

i) Understanding Child Labour

Despite national laws and international conventions, child labour remains a neglected issue due to poverty, weak enforcement, social acceptance, and political apathy resulting in the systematic exploitation of children worldwide.

● C. Forms of Child Labour

i) Domestic Labour

For example: Child domestic workers suffer abuse without legal protection.

No need for this much detail, discuss as a single paragraph.

ii) Industrial and Informal sector Labour

Informal economies rely heavily on cheap child labour.

For example: Children stitching footballs in Sialkot gained global attention.

iii) Hazardous labour

Case study: Children employed in mines face lifelong respiratory diseases.

Q. Causes of Child Labour Neglected

i) Poverty and Economic Pressure

(Case Study 1) Brick kilns in South Asia employ children to support family earnings.

(Case Study 2) Over 1.6 million children in Sindh are engaged in child labour.

ii) Weak Enforcement of Laws

Example: Thousands of children work in Karachi's mechanic shops, exposed to abuse and exploitation with almost no state oversight.

iii) Lack of Access to Education

Case Study: The Sindh Survey reported significantly lower school attendance (40.6%) among working children compared to non-working peers.

iv) Insufficient Public Awareness

Example: Public Outreach Campaigns by Child Rights Commissions highlights the issue but struggle to change entrenched attitudes.

v) Social Acceptance and Cultural Norms

For Example: Child domestic workers suffer abuse without legal protection.

vi) Hazardous Working Conditions Overlooked
Case Study: In KPK, the official child labour survey found that (73.8%) of child labourers aged 10-17 work in hazardous conditions - including dangerous tools, night work, long hours, and abuse.

E. Impacts of Child Labour

i) Physical and Mental Harm

For Example: Factory work leads to ^{write the impact of neglecting child labour} deformities in children

ii) Educational Deprivation

Case Study: International Labour Organization (ILO) report show higher illiteracy among child labourers.

iii) International Poverty

For Example: Uneducated ~~to~~ Child workers grow into low-paid adult labourer.

F. Conclusion

Essay:

Don't write the quote separately, make it part of the introduction.

"Every child has the right to education, to protection from exploitation, and to a childhood."

Irrelevant to the given context

— United Nations —

No connectivity between the introduction and the quote.

Child labour is one of the most serious social problems in the modern world. It refers to the employment of children in work that deprives them of their childhood, education, health, and dignity. Instead of playing or learning, millions of children are forced to work for long hours in harsh and unsafe conditions.

Don't define terms in the introduction. Also definition given should be academic and properly sourced.

Too much preamble. Link to the topic right after attention grabber.

Children are often employed in sectors such as agriculture, domestic work, manufacturing, small workshops, and informal businesses. Many of these

Workplaces are unsafe exposing children to hazardous conditions. A 2023 survey in Sindh province reported that over 50 percent of children aged 10-17 who

No facts and statistics in the introduction

Why are all the facts associated with one state only?

work are exposed to such hazards. Similarly, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa about (73%) of working children face unsafe working environments, including night-work and exposure to heavy machinery. These statistics reveal not only the scale of the problem but also its dangerous nature, which has long-term consequences on health, mental development, and future opportunities.

You have not yet discussed the aspect of neglect of the issue.

One of the primary reasons child labour is happening is Poverty. Families living below the poverty line often cannot meet their basic needs without additional income provided by children. In many cases, parents

Your topic is not about cause of child labour, its about neglect of child labour.

When did the introduction end?? There was no shift in paragraph and writing style.

prefer sending children to work rather than school, believing that earning money is more urgent than acquiring education. In rural areas and low-income urban communities, schools may be far, overcrowded, or under resourced. In such contexts, working becomes a practical necessity rather than a choice. As a result, children are trapped in a cycle of work and deprivation that can last their entire lives.

Another reason is the lack of access to quality education. In many rural and poor urban areas, schools are far away, unsafe, or of poor quality.

Incomplete.