

- General guideline.
- Maintain the tone of the topic
- Answer the asked part
- Pay attention to the tense of the topic and the given keywords
- Follow the outline exactly as it is
- Provide substantial research-backed evidence.
- Use formal language always
- No use of 1st and 2nd person pronouns.
- Maintain unity of idea in a single paragraph.

10/10

Challenges and Opportunities in mainstreaming Madrasa Education in Pakistan

Outline:

The topic is not this or that. The topic is and, which means means there should not be a but also there.

I. Introduction:

Mainstreaming madrasa education comes with its challenges but it also offers opportunities to alleviate a few of Pakistan's problems

These are benefits not opportunities. Opportunities are current factors which make mainstreaming easier.

II. Madrasa Education — A Part of Pakistan's History:

III. Mainstreaming Madrasa Education — The Challenges:

- Vast number of institutions How is that a challenge?
- Limited education budget How is that a challenge. The topic does not say that only center should mainstream.
- Education is a provincial subject in Pakistan
- Society's natural resistance to change Vague
- Mainstreaming curriculum without being termed 'Un-Islamic'

Lacks proper analysis of the topic. Very surface level points.

IV. Mainstreaming Madrasa Education — The Opportunities:

- Providing basic rights through madrasas
- Chance to improve literacy rate Benefits not opportunities
- Reforming societal practices
- Contributing to the international Islamic intellectuals
- Combatting terrorism

V. Way Forward:

Towards what? Write a topic-specific heading.

- Involve esteemed international Islamic institutions
- Consult local stakeholders
- Roll out gradual changes

Short outline. No. of body paragraphs should be 15-17

Topic breakdown

VI. Conclusion:

Simple topic. Discuss 7-8 challenges and 7-8 Opportunities in mainstreaming madrasas in Pakistan. Be mindful that opportunities are not benefits. You can discuss 2-3 points to overcome the challenges but it's not necessary.

Don't directly start from the topic. Write an attention grabber.

Mainstreaming religious education in Pakistan is an onerous task but it provides an opportunity to address other issues that plague Pakistan. Madrasa education is an important feature of Pakistan's education landscape. But unfortunately, the reputation of madrasas in Pakistan has been tarnished due to their association with terror outfits. As such, graduates of madrasa graduates are looked upon with apprehension and have trouble gaining entrance into lucrative mainstream job opportunities or keeping up with their peers in secular institutions of higher learning. Several attempts have been made over the years to mainstream madrasa education. But there has been little progress. Various challenges stand in the way of reforms. These challenges include, but are not limited to, financing, lack of federal education ministry, and the madrasas own resistance to change. While some political will exists to mainstream madrasa education, the aforementioned challenges present a formidable resistance. However, the opportunities that will come forward once the change has been made will be worth the effort. Few of these opportunities include, bringing fringe elements of the society into the larger social fabric, improving Pakistan's international reputation in the secular and Islamic world, and providing a chance at a better future to those who would otherwise be overlooked. Thus, implementing reforms to mainstream Madrasa education in Pakistan is the need of the hour. The stakeholders must come together to make these reforms possible.

Don't start a sentence with "but" or "and"

Background detail should not be part of the introduction

No proper overview of the challenges.

Don't list all the point in one sentence.

Too much unnecessary detail. No proper overview of the essay

Historically, madrasa education has been an integral part of Pakistan's identity and history. The foremost example of madrasa education and its impact is seen in the role of Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband. It not only participated in the Pakistan movement but was an important part in influence

Sentence structure

in framing Pakistan's constitution to include religious provisions. The presence of what may be termed the oldest madrasa institution in Pakistan can still be felt today. However, its madrasa institutes unfortunate linkage with terror outfits has reduced its their prestige and credibility.

Pakistan used the madrasa institutions to recruit mujahideen during the Cold War. Ultimately, Pakistan was unable to control the fallout of its experiment. The country saw a rise in terrorism, and the madrasas and its students became pariahs. Moreover, donations made to these institutions led to terror financing, ultimately placing Pakistan on the FATF's grey list twice. Efforts were made to fix this problem but several challenges remain where madrasas are concerned.

No such paragraph in the outline

Firstly, the sheer number of madrasas makes implementing mainstreaming reforms hard. According to estimates by the Government of Pakistan there are 17,000 madrasas operating in Pakistan. They operate under various religious leaders. They also belong to different sects. Thus, it is difficult to draw up reforms that satisfy all the different denominations. This leads to hesitance on part of the government because it could lead to strained ties with religious institutions if the matter is not handled carefully.

No statistics in linking sentence
Short. Body paragraphs should be 120-150 words.

Is the hurdle number or diversity?

No argumentation
No analysis.

Secondly, Pakistan's education budget is low. On average, Pakistan spends 2% of its GDP on education. This is half the global average spending. Conversely, mainstreaming madrasa education requires providing them with funds. This is money the government does not want to spend. Additionally, the entire process of framing reforms and implementing reforms requires resources that the government does not have.

Mainstreaming madrasa does not mean providing them with funds. It means making and implementing policies that make them relevant to modern times and hold them accountable.

Thirdly, the issue of education rests with the provinces. According to the 18th Amendment, any authority over educational institutions belongs to the provincial governments. The madrasas are educational institutions. Therefore the federal government is limited to what it can do. The burden of the task resides with the provincial governments. But given how the provinces are handling secular religious education institutions — the variety of curriculum among other matters — the hope of reforming religious education remains low.

No point no argumentation no analysis.

Fourthly, Pakistan as a society does not welcome change. Historically, any attempts to change deeply integrated practices have been met with resistance and protests. As stated previously, madrasa education has been a part of Pakistan's fabric before partition. Thus, making changes to the sector requires changing the people's beliefs that they have long held. The thinking needs to change before the policies can. Because ultimately, the policies in a democracy reflect the will of the people.

Lacks how that is a challenge in mainstreaming. No analysis of that. No evidence.

Fifthly, changes to religious institutions such as madrasas may be seen as 'unIslamic'. Pakistan has seen this obstacle numerous times. This reasoning was used to strike down the Domestic Violence Bill and the Transgender Protection Bill. Labelling the mainstreaming of madrasa education as unIslamic for any reason will be detrimental to the cause. Thus, before any bill is brought forth in the provincial parliaments, the local ulemas must be consulted and brought on board.

You are simply stating what happened not providing a logical reasoning behind how it is a challenge to state.

However, despite the challenges, Madrasa education must be mainstreamed. Mainstreaming these institutions must

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provides various opportunities. Firstly, it allows the government to reach out to some of the most underprivileged members of the society. Parents often send student children to seminaries because ~~they provide institutions provide its students with food and shelter.~~ Thus, seminaries have more of their trust than ~~the government does.~~ Mainstreaming will allow the governments to reach out through madrasa to provide basic rights such as education and improved healthcare understanding.

That is a benefit not an opportunity.

Secondly, government can use this as an opportunity to increase the value of its human capital. Mainstreaming madrasa education will allow better integration of its graduates into the work-force. Moreover, it will make horizontal transition ~~to~~ to other forms of education easier. A higher human capital will allow for ~~be~~ improved economic prospects. This could raise a significant portion of Pakistan's population out of ~~po~~ poverty. Ultimately, it will help Pakistan's economy.

Thirdly, it can improve the society. The reforms will allow for better integration ~~be~~ of different parts of the society. A cohesive society is a stronger society. A stronger society makes for a stronger nation. Further, the integration will allow for people to learn from each other allowing for harmful 'religious' and secular practices to be eliminated. Furthermore, it will provide an opportunity to ~~re~~ combat abuse cases that prevail in seminaries.

Fourthly, mainstreaming madrasa education will ~~allow~~ give Pakistan to contribute to the global body of Islamic scholars. Unfortunately, most Pakistani scholars do not contribute in any significant way to ~~the~~ international Islamic jurisprudence. ~~the~~ This, despite the fact that they possess vast knowledge and great intellect. Reforms that bring Pakistani scholars ~~test~~ in

Date _____

contact with scholars from centers such as the Yakeen Institute will help Pakistan contribute to the global religious debates. Ultimately, it will help elevate Pakistan's position in the Muslim world. It will give credence to Pakistan as one of the largest Islamic countries in the world.

Lastly, and perhaps most importantly, it may help Pakistan counter its terrorism problem. As stated previously, the madrasas provide a lifeline to the most disadvantaged members of the society. When these students struggle to find good opportunities for themselves, they become susceptible to recruitment by terror outfits. Mainstreaming madrasas education will allow a chance for the students to escape radicalization. Further, mainstreaming will help combat terror financing. Ultimately, the efforts will help fight Pakistan's reputation of creating radicalized terrorist members.

Over the years, efforts have been made to bring reforms to the sector. The government has attempted to get the madrasas to register themselves. Moreover, the recent Madrasa Registration Bill was a step in the right direction as it involved the religious leaders taking charge of the issue. Any further mainstreaming efforts must also involve religious leader. The efforts must also involve the students and the parents.

Additionally, to ensure that mainstreaming madrasas allows them to retain their religious authenticity, international institutions from the Islamic world must be consulted. Pakistani madrasas need to be made into institutions of reputable learning. Involving internationally recognized scholars in mainstreaming efforts will lend legitimacy to the endeavour.

Don't discuss what's already done. Discuss what to do.

No such paragraph in the outline

No argumentation
No analysis.

No evidence

Furthermore, the changes must be slow. They must also occur on a smaller scale to assess their effectiveness. Any large scale changes will be expensive. They are also most likely to fail. Conversely, smaller success stories can be used as positive publicity for the reforms. It will help gain approval from stakeholders.

How to do it? No strategy presented no evidence.

In conclusion, Pakistan's madrasa education has immense potential. But it also has its fair share of challenges. However, any worthwhile endeavour needs dedicated effort. Though the challenge of financing, shifting mindsets and improving madrasah education is massive, the opportunities that it offers are also significant. Thus, the government must do all it can to tackle the issue.

Short conclusion. Should be 180-190 words. Lacks proper structure

