

Social Problems of Pakistan

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Education

- Education is a **better safeguard** of liberty than a **standing ARMY**.(Edward Everett)
- Education a **cheapest defense** mechanism
- Education turns the burden of population into productive human resource.

Constitution

- “The state of Pakistan shall remove illiteracy & provide free & compulsory secondary education within minimum possible period”

Indicators to assess educational progress

- **Adult literacy rate** for education
- Male & female enrollment at different levels
- Drop out rates
- **Allocation** of resources

- 25-A in the constitution for compulsory education
- 5 to 16 years free & compulsory (30 million out of school-12 Jan 2018 Education, Justice & Change) Faisal Bari
- According to Govt estimates about 22 million children are still out of schools. (Can education for all work – by Faisal Bari)
- There are 170 degree-awarding institutions in Pakistan, in which some 1.3 million students are enrolled. (Eco Survey of Pak)
- Public expenditure on education is estimated at 2.2 to 2.4 per cent of GDP.
- During last decade provinces doubled the budget but students learning did not improve
- Punjab Primary Schools 37000

Education

- Rise of low paid private schools
- 50000 private schools (year 2005)
- Enrolled more than 1/3rd of total enrolment at primary level
- Public-private sectors
- Relationship between price & quality needs to be examined
- Will enrolment alone work?
- Cost of public sector school is higher
- Public sector schools pay high salaries to the teachers

Importance of Education

- Important factor for DEVELOPMENT
- Enhances human status
- Continuous & life long process
- Precious & permanent property
- Instrumental to bring positive change
- Builds the **nation**
- However our educational system failed to prepare the youth for challenges
- Without education no nation can COMPETE

Pakistan

- Pakistan lagged behind in achieving the “Education for All goal”(EFA)
- UNESCO rates in Pakistan lower EFA development Index(EDI)
- Low enrolment at primary level
- More than 6 million children are **out of school**
- **Corruption** in all tiers of education
- For poor folk Private education is far reaching

Pakistan

- Universities failed to produce planners, developers, decision makers & implementers
- No Pakistani university is included in **100** top universities of the world
- More than 150,000 public education institutions serving 21 million students & private sector serves 12 million students
- 23 policies & action plans introduced

Issues

- Medium of education
- Gender discrimination
- Lack of **technical education**
- Opportunities open for participation in general education
- **Low allocation** of funds (2.1 % of GDP)
- **Inefficient teachers** (low paid+ low commitment)

Issues

- **Poverty-dropout** – child labour- trapped in vicious circle of extremism
- Corruption
- More than 70 % literacy centers in Punjab remained inoperative
- 40,000 **ghost teachers** and 5,200 schools in Sindh(Daily Times-20- Jan 2015)
- Elitism “O & A levels”

Issues

- Mismanagement
 - Absenteeism
 - Obsolete teaching methods
 - Poor professional training
 - Sub standard text books & curricula
 - High fee structure of private schools
 - Policies primarily remained confined to papers
 - Low female literacy rate
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- Punjab claims 90 % “*participation level*” however the meanings of Participation level are yet to be made clear
 - Why should a parent spend time and money to keep his or her offspring in school when the child is getting little or nothing out of it?

Issues

- Education as a business venture
- Delay in renewal of policies & syllabus
- Political interference
- Harmonization missing between the federal & provincial govts
- The policy formulating, planning & implementing bodies work in isolation.
- Input from teachers in policy formulation is a missing link

Recommendations

- Bridge the gap between schools & madrassas
- Controversy of English & Urdu needs to be solved
- Hiring of talented teachers
- Well paid salaries structure
- Performance based Promotions of teachers
- Reduce student- teacher ratio to (15:1) presently its 40:1
- Incentivize teaching

Recommendations

- Translation of foreign research to local language
- Prioritize “technical education”
- Promotion of primary education
- Goals set in MDGs are yet to be realized (88 pc literacy was to be achieved)

Access to Sanitation

- Poor access to sanitation is linked not only to poor hygiene, but to a wide range of illnesses such as typhoid, diarrhea, intestinal worms & hepatitis.
- Pakistan has made significant progress in increasing **sanitation coverage** from **30** percent in 1990/01 to **72** percent in 2011/12
- Pak did not meet the target of 90 percent coverage by 2015.

Access to Sanitation

- There is also disparity in access to **flush toilets** between urban & rural poor: **97** %of urban household have access to flush systems, compared to only **58** % of rural households.
- Punjab has the highest proportion of population with access to sanitation, while Baluchistan's population has the least access.
- All provinces showed an increase between 2004/05-2011/12, but the most rapid growth has been in **KP**, with an increase of **23** %.

Access to Sanitation

- it seems highly unlikely achieve the MDG target.
- In AJ&K access to sanitation at **82** % of the population in 2011/12 is the highest in the country and fairly close to the MDG 2015 target of **90** %.
- AJ&K increased steadily from 39 % in 2004/05 to its current level.
- GB increased from 49 to 57 %
- Katchi Abadies (slums) needs special attention

Statistical view

Lahore	94 %
Rajanpur	29 %
Karachi	91 %
Tharparkar	07 %
Peshawar	73%
Kohistan	17 %
Quetta	76 %
Kohlu	3 %

Source : UNDP Report

HEALTH

- Progress on health indicators has been affected by a number of internal and external factors
- Lady health worker coverage stood at 83 % in 2008/09 against the target of 100 %.

Health Financing

Allocation for health year 2012-13	Rs 62 billion (0.35 % of GDP)
WHO recommends	Minimum 6 % of GDP
After 18 th amendment	Health a provincial subject

HEALTH-MDG # 5

- By 2015, Pakistan intends to reduce the maternal mortality rate (MMR) by three-quarters and ensure universal access to reproductive health. (MDG #5 **Improve Maternal Health**)
- Proportion of births attended by **skilled birth attendants** (SBAs) have more than doubled
- Fertility rate at 3.8 remains considerably higher than the **target of 2.1**.
- contraceptive usage increased as 34.4 %
- Antenatal consultation stands 68 %
- Unlikely to achieve targets of MDG # 5

HEALTH –MDG # 6

- Strives to **reverse** the spread of HIV/AIDS & the incidence of malaria & other major diseases
- Most of the indicators show positive trends, particularly in the case of HIV prevalence among pregnant women & detection /provision of health care for TB patients.
- Target in **TB cases** was 45 /10,000 but on ground is 230 / 10,000 cases

HEALTH –MDG # 6

- HIV/AIDS trends among vulnerable groups are also alarming.
- The proportion of people in malaria risk areas using effective prevention & treatment measures remains low .
- Pakistan is off-track on **3 out of 5** indicators and therefore unlikely to achieve MDG 6.

HEALTH –MDG # 7

- MDG 7 aims to promote **sustainable development** & has the target of halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water & basic sanitation & bringing about a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers.
- Improving access to safe drinking water (**89 %** against the target of **93 %**)
- However, it is lagging on access to sanitation; currently **72 %** of the populations have access to this facility against a target of **90** percent.

MDG #1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty & Hunger

- **Poverty**: “the state of being inferior in quality or insufficient in amount.”
- Enhanced allocations for the social sectors, recognizing the need for a comprehensive social safety nets framework to protect the poor and vulnerable, the focus on the rural economy, water resource availability and health & social services, all reflected the level of influence of the MDGs on Vision 2025.

Poverty

- There are about 29 social protection institutions and programmes in Pakistan, including Baitul Mal, Micro Finance, BBISP, Citizens Damages Compensation Programme, Utility Stores, Zakat, NDMA, Social Health Insurance, Workers Welfare Fund.”
- “Article 37 says the state would promote educational and economic interests of the backward people. It is an important article with vast scope, which can help make a just society
- Article 25 A (Right to education.—The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in such manner as may be determined by law.]

18th Constitutional Amendment & Higher Education

Prior to 18th Constitutional Amendment (2010) education under the entry No. 38 “Curriculum, Syllabus, Planning, Policy, Centers of Excellence and Standards of Education” was in the concurrent legislative list and it remained as a joint function of federal and provincial governments. Federal government regulated higher education through Federal HEC for which HEC Ordinance 2002 was enacted. With the passage of the 18th Constitutional Amendment, education was shifted to the legislative and executive jurisdiction of the provinces. Meanwhile, a new entry at No.12 of Federal Legislative-II was inserted into the constitution i.e “Standards in Institutions for Higher Education and research, scientific and technical Institutions.” which falls under the purview and domain of Council of Common Interests (CCI) as joint/shared responsibility of both the federal and provincial governments.