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Education Reforms in Pakistan: Challenges and Way Forward

I INTRODUCTION

Thesis: Education reforms in Pakistan face numerous challenges, including inadequate infrastructure, gender disparity, and financial constraints. However, through pragmatic initiatives Pakistan can overcome these challenges.

II IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION REFORMS

III CHALLENGES TO EDUCATION REFORMS IN PAKISTAN

A- Inadequate infrastructure and facilities

CASE-IN-POINT: Sudan's crises (2021) & AL-HUDA

B- Insufficient classrooms, staff faculty, ^{survey} and amenities

CASE-IN-POINT: Pakistan Statistical Bureau (PSB) Report

C- Gender disparity in education

CASE-IN-POINT: Pervez Hoodbhoy's book Pakistan: its origin

D- Funding and budgetary constraints

CASE-IN-POINT: Pakistan Economic Policy (2022)

IV - WAY FORWARD TO EFFECTIVE EDUCATION REFORMS

A- Enhance infrastructure and facility

CASE-IN-POINT: Indian National Education Policy (2022) model

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B - Regular updating classroom;
staff facilities as per the
ratio of students

C - Gender equality and women
inclusion in education

CASE-IN-POINT: Iceland's female
and Binary gender educational
Program (2017)

D - special fiscal stimulus
and budget package for
education

CASE-IN-POINT: ISRAEL'S
special educational budget
AET (Knesset assembly
bill of right)

CONCLUSION

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Education is a seed that fertilizes the land of sustainable development. In a similar way, education reforms in Pakistan are marred with several challenges ranging from the domain of infrastructure, gender disparity to various forms of financial constraints. Therefore, education reforms in Pakistan face numerous challenges like insufficient classrooms, and financial constraints. However, through pragmatic initiatives Pakistan can overcome these challenges.

Importance of education reforms is an antidote to achieve sustainable development. A country with outdated educational policy faces difficulty to survive in modern world. For example, Sudan faces internal instability, and meanwhile suffering from economic default in African state. The prime cause behind Sudan's downfall is its outdated educational policy that lacks to empower Sudanese youth with skills. Therefore, education reforms are important to achieve effective sustainable future.

Despite several educational reforms, Pakistan is facing multidimensional

Challenges to educational reforms.
These challenges are following:

Firstly, Inadequate educational infrastructure and facilities hault the fabric of educational reforms. For example, Al-Huda Survey (2021) estimated that 74% of schools located in Baluchistan lacking in building, and basic facilities. Hence, Scarce of educational infrastructure and facilities mired the effectiveness of educational reforms.

Secondly, classrooms and staff-faculty in educational sector of Pakistan are insufficient. The students in these schooling, therefore, lacking to performs well. As per the report of Pakistan Statistical Bureau (PSB) 2021, the faculty to student ratio is (1:40) in Pakistan. Therefore, lack of classroom, and staff faculty can be a serious challenge to education reforms of Pakistan.

Third, gender disparity, and women exclusion pose a serious threat to education reforms in Pakistan. In rural areas of Pakistan, women enrollement ratio is less in comparison to men. The glimpses of this

can be seen in tribal areas of Pakistan. As quoted by Pervaz Hoodbhoy in his book "Pakistan: its origin and development" that 55% of women in Punjab tribal areas are enroll in education, and just 19% overall enrollment of women comes from Baluchistan, and KPK region. Hence, women exclusion, and gender disparity in education are major threats to educational reforms in Pakistan.

Fourthly, financial and budgetary constraints are posing serious challenge in education reforms in Pakistan.

