

# English Essay

"The Quality of Education is a Barrier to the Country's Development in Pakistan"

## Outline

1. Introduction

2. Ways in which the Lack of Quality Education Acts as a Barrier to The Country's Development in Pakistan

2.1 Low quality education reduces the incentive of pursuing education leading to lower literacy rates

2.2 Low quality education limits social mobility as the lower strata of society suffers unproportionately

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- 2.3 Absence of quality education restricts access to education which widens gender disparities
- 2.4 Limited access to quality education gives rise to elitist societal structure
- 2.5 Disparities within society lead to social fragmentation which results in the creation of breeding grounds for extremism
- 2.6 Poor quality of education erodes the ability of understanding democratic norms in full spirit, giving rise to populist leaders which undermine democracy
- 2.7 Absence of quality education negatively impacts the quality of policymaking and institutions which results in bad governance
- 2.8 Low quality education produces unskilled workforce which contributes minimally towards economic growth leading to economic stagnation
- 2.9 Economic stagnation countered by flawed policies created by products of poor education results in long-term instability
- 2.10 Instability, weak governance, and unskilled workforce lead to high rates of

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(2)

poverty and inflation, significantly restricting development

### 3. Impediments towards Achieving Quality Education which Results in Lower Development in Pakistan

3.1 Lack of government emphasis on providing quality education with specialised programs and updated curriculum

3.2 Minimal budget allocation towards education by the government

3.3 Absence of quality teachers due to unattractive salary packages and brain drain

3.4 Severe rural-urban disparity with profit-centered elite private school structure exacerbating educational divide

### 4. Strategies to Improve Quality of Education to Achieve Development in Pakistan

4.1 Implementing policies which ensure

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access to quality education regardless of gender and socio-economic status to reduce rural-urban and public-private divide

4.2

Developing long-term bipartisan educational policies that ensure consistency across government with a focus on STEM

4.3

Increasing investment in education to ensure teacher training, infrastructural development, retention of skilled teachers, and technological integration.

5.

**Conclusion**