

UNEQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN AND ITS IMPACTS ON NATIONAL INTEGRATION

OUTLINE

Well organised and quite relevant

A. Introduction

B. Unequal Access to Quality Education
in Pakistan: Manifestation

i. Urban-rural infrastructural disparity
in educational institutions
reinforces unequal access to quality
education.

Plz avoid vague references

~~(UNDP Report)~~

ii. Established system of Urdu-English
segregation as educational mediums
gives rise to structural inequality
in the provision of quality education

(Opportunity cost of Urdu-mediums)

iii. Gap between rich and poor translates into inevitable ^{of students} reach to higher-education and best universities.

(High fee structure of Universities)

iv. Unequal access to quality education is also notable in terms of disparity in curriculum, courses, and affiliation of schools and colleges.

(Only Government Schools)

v. Skill gap among students is indicative of structural inequalities prevailing in education system.

(Inaccessibility to PC's, Labs and libraries)

C. Impacts of Unequal Access to Quality Education on National Integration:

i. Unequal access to quality education ^{and job-disparity} generates skill gap in society which cultivate grievances and lack of trust on government.

(Foreign recruitment in Gwadar Port)

ii. Inadequacy of academia in remote areas culminates in backwardness in population which makes them a ~~easy target for terrorism~~ and ~~antithesis of progress~~.

(Recruitment by TTP)

iii. Developmental disparity created out of educational inequality heightens the trust-deficit of ^{people of} ~~marginalised~~ state and ~~hinders~~ integration.

(Quetta vs Lahore)

iv. Digital illiteracy in society engenders online-hatred narratives, radicalisation and national disintegration.

(Mass mobilisation by political parties)

v. Lack of ^{coherent} curriculum and mode of language across regions in Pakistan divide people on regional, ethnic, linguistic and provincial lines.

(Addition of regional languages in curriculum)

vi. Prioritisation of certain groups from specific educational backgrounds in bureaucratic, governance and

multinational companies for recruitment discredits other students which adds to their frustration on government's national unity and harmony.

(English in Civil Service Exams)

D. Way Forward to Bridge the Educational Inequality in Pakistan to Promote National Integration:

- Uniform curriculum with robust curriculum reforms.
- Spending considerable amount of GDP on education sector to reduce inequalities.
- Upgradation of traditional modes of learning to modern and digital methods.

(Case study of Rwanda)

E. Conclusion