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Essay:

Estimate

Ills in Education sector
has resulted in economic
crisis of Pakistan

1. Introduction

2. Ills in Education sector
leads to economic crisis

a- Lack of Investment and
reforms in education sector

b- Low literacy rate

c- Gender discrimination in
field selection during
educational phase and in
job sector

d- Mismatch between education
and market demand

e- Brain drain phenomena
due to migration of
literate people

f- Corruption in Educational
Sector

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- g- Political Interference in Education
 - h- Inaccessibility of Higher Education
 - i- limited focus on Technical and Vocational Education
 - j- Lack of Research and Innovation
 - k- Economic Burden of Illiteracy
 - l- Low literacy rate impede workforce development
 - m- Lack of technical and vocational education limits job opportunities
- 3- Conclusion

Thesis statement:

Pakistan is a state with hardworking youth, the quality and accessibility of education have not kept pace with demand of modern economy.

to which Pakistan is facing economic crisis

The "new growth theory" has been highly influential in explaining the difference in economic performance of developing countries.

Economic backwardness is highly linked to slow growth in knowledge and low labor efficiency and training. Skill development through education has been identified as key determinant of comparative advantage and manufacturing export performance. Pakistan present a paradoxical situation. It is mandated in the constitution of Pakistan to provide free and compulsory education to all childrens of 5-16 years. With the 18 constitutional ammendment

the concurrent list which comprised of 47 subjects was abolished and these subjects, including education were transferred to federation units as a move towards provincial autonomy. As educational system has political interference and outdated curriculum that doesn't match to the market demand because of this reason economy of Pakistan is facing downfall. Lack of awareness and access to higher education is also a hurdle in the path of glorious economy. Due to gender discrimination in choosing career and lack of investment and reforms are making economy lagging. As the Pakistan has bulge of youth that is unskilful or

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untrained is also a hurdle in economic growth. Because of ignorance there are ill in education sector which create economic crisis in Pakistan.

The education system of Pakistan is comprised of 260,903 institutions. This include 180,846 public institutions and 80,057 private institutions. Hence 31% educational institutes are run by private sector while 69% are public institutes. Pakistan has historically underinvested in education, with a low percentage of GDP allocation. This results in poor infrastructure, lack of resources to support quality education. 2% of GDP is allocated for education and UNESCO recommend

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it to be 46%. It is estimated that 22.8 million children are not enrolled in primary school. As the budget allocation for educational sector is less and less attention is paid due to which country face economic crisis

The literacy rate in Pakistan is among the lowest in the region. According to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, the overall literacy rate is around 62.3% with significant disparities between male and females, and between urban and rural areas. A large pool of illiterate individuals limits the ability of skilled labour. This hinders industrial growth and make it

difficult for Pakistan to compete in global economy. Low literacy rate not only affects productivity but also limits innovation and entrepreneurship. Educational ignorance makes a country to face economic crisis.

There is significant gender inequality in education in many regions of Pakistan, especially in rural areas. When girls are denied access to education, it limits their opportunities to participate in the workforce, reducing the overall productivity of the economy. As of 2015, the literacy rate for females aged 15 and above was 45.8% compared to 69.5% for male. Due to old mindset girls are not even allow to opt the profession of their choice.

Gender inequality in education leads to increased unemployment, decreased output and reduces the overall economic productivity and so. This hinders the development of Pakistan.

When women are excluded from education, the country misses out on their potential contributions to innovation and economic growth.

Educational institutes often rely on outdated curricula that do not reflect the evolving needs of job market.

Often there is a weak connection between educational institutions and industries.

This limits opportunities for internships, apprenticeships and thus leads the country toward economic crisis. Approximately

45.34% of men in Pakistan are employed in positions that do not align with their educational qualification. Among women 40.26% experience a mismatch between their education and occupation. The misalignment between education and market demand results in under utilization of human capital, decreased productivity and increased unemployment. This scenario poses significant challenges to Pakistan's economic growth and development. When skilled professionals leave, Pakistan loses valuable human capital. Brain drain exacerbates the skills gap, making

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it harder for business to find qualified workers, hindering productivity and innovation. In 2022 alone, 832,339 skilled professionals emigrated from Pakistan. Among them 17,976 (2.15%)

were highly qualified and 20,865 (2.50%)

were highly skilled professionals.

Over past 5 decades 50,110

healthcare professionals

have migrated, comprising

31,418 (62.69%) doctors,

12,853 nurse (25.64%)

and 5,839 pharmacist (11.65%)

The departure of skilled

professionals leads to a

depletion of human capital,

affecting negatively on

economic growth.

Corruption leads to the

embezzlement of funds

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meant for infrastructure,
~~reading~~ learning materials.
Corruption facilitates cheating
and exam malpractice
resulting in students
graduating without genuine
skills or knowledge. A
poor educated workforce
• hinders productivity,
innovation and economic
growth. A 2013 report
revealed that out of 48,227
schools in Sindh province
2,181 were classified as
ghost schools. Additionally
41,540 schools were not
functioning properly. In
2010, Transparency International
Pakistan reported that
approximately 23.7% individuals
received educational admissions
through non-standard
procedures, often involving
bribery. A poorly educated

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workforce results in high unemployment rates, stifling economic growth. Corruption in education disproportionately affects the poor, who often lack the resources to bribe officials.

The political instability in Pakistan also affects the education sector, as government priorities often shift, and long term planning for education reforms is difficult to sustain. Political interference often leads to the appointment of unqualified individuals to key positions in educational institutes. Political interference can lead to patronage and nepotism. This practice undermines the quality of

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education and erodes institutional integrity. Pakistan allocated only 1.7% of its GDP to education in 2022-23 period. It was lowest in region. The cumulative effect of political interference is a poorly educated workforce, leading to high unemployment rates and stifled economic growth. Political interference in education contributes to the skills gap, as students receive a subpar education that doesn't prepare them for job market and this hinders productivity, innovation and economic growth. Access to quality education is often tied to

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socio-economic status, meaning that wealthier families can have access to quality of education while poor families have limited access to education, particularly in rural areas. This perpetuates cycle of poverty and economic disparity. The World Bank highlights the need for a different approach and substantial financial efforts to improve the quality of education in Pakistan.

Higher education contributes significantly to economic development and inadequate access can impede this progress.

The shortage of skilled labor leads to decreased productivity and

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stifles economic growth. Data from 1980-2010 found a positive relationship between vocational education and economic growth in Pakistan. Pakistan produces approximately 450,000 skilled workers annually, while the current market demand is around 1 million per year, resulting in shortfall of 550,000 skilled workers. As of 2018, enrollment in technical institutions was 433,000 figure that remained stagnant through 2022-23 indicating limited growth in TVET participation. Inadequate public investment in vocational education exacerbates the skills gap. This skill gap creates a loss in economy of the country.

Research is an a crucial part of education. Research is the engine of innovation. Without sufficient investment in research and breakdown Pakistan lags behind in developing new technologies and products. From 2000 to 2022 Pakistan's GDP per capita grew at an average annual rate of only 1.9%, significantly lower than neighbouring countries. The lack of Research and Development investment leads to a reliance on low-tech exports, reducing competitiveness in international markets and hindering economic growth.

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literacy rate has a role in increasing economic growth but much population is not educated well so country has to face economic crisis. A report by the world literacy Foundation estimates that illiteracy costs developing countries approximately 0.5% of their GDP.

Over 31% of educated youth in Pakistan are currently unemployed, highlighting a disconnect between education and employment opportunities.

To conclude all the reasons that if education sector faces the above mentioned problems then the economy of country will face downfall.

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The economic crisis in Pakistan is multifaceted, and the state of education plays a significant role in exacerbating the issues. Corruption in educational system and lack of attention toward research and technical education reduces the skilled workers. Although the educational institutes are doing well but due to unavailability of jobs, skilled workers are moving abroad. Addressing illiteracy is crucial for Pakistan's economic development. Implementing effective educational policies, increasing funding for education and promoting literacy programs can help

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mitigate these economic challenges. Addressing these challenges requires increased investment in Research and development, fostering innovation and implementing policies that encourage technological advancement to enhance productivity and drive sustainable economic growth in Pakistan. Such measures are crucial for developing a skilled workforce capable of driving sustainable economic growth in Pakistan.