

ILLS IN EDUCATION SECTOR HAVE RESULTED IN THE ECONOMIC CRISIS OF PAKISTAN

1. INTRODUCTION:

~~Ills in the economic sector hinder economic growth by increasing employment, widening gender gap and by contributing in brain drain. However, Hope exist, in the form of remedies, if implemented, could cure ill of education sector and would improve economic conditions of Pakistan.~~

2. Relationship between education sector and economic sector.

3. Ills in education sector have negatively impacted economic sector:

3.1 Ills in education sector impact economy by increasing unemployment.

Evidence: Indians and other nationals replacing

Pakistani workers in Dubai.

3.2. Faulty education sector threaten economy by increasing poverty.

Evidence: World bank report emphasizing 75% learning poverty.

3.3. Lack of education exacerbate economic crisis by widening gender gap.

Evidence: UN report on gender gap, and Pakistan gender gap index 145/146 as per report.

3.4. Pitfalls in education sector hinders economic growths by causing brain drain.

Evidence: Pakistan immigration report 2024 suggest 56% unskilled, 8% skilled people migration.

3.5. Ills in education sector have resulted in economic crisis due to class based division.

Evidence: Karl Marx theory of social classes and social structure.

3.6. Division in education sector on the basis of rural and urban sector negatively influence economy. Evidence: Research on the views of Baloch tribal men about education in rural Balochistan.

4. Remedies in the education sector - to support economic growth in Pakistan

4.1. Higher budget allocation for education sector positively influence economy.

Evidence: Pakistan budget allocation is 2-5% for education sector, UNESCO recommended 4.6%.

4.2. Revising curriculum of education sector will foster growth in economy.

Evidence: Impact of Single National Curriculum (SNC) (2020) on Pakistani economy.

4.3. Political stability in harmonious education sector fosters economy.

Evidence: UNEF "Education under attack report" (2016), examines political instability and economic setbacks.

5. CONCLUSION.

Eleanor Roosevelt beautifully narrated,
"The future belongs to those who believe
in beauty of their dreams?"

ILLS IN EDUCATION SECTOR HAVE RESULTED IN THE ECONOMIC CRISIS OF PAKISTAN

A child is born, and before he opens his eyes it is decided whether he will be a doctor, engineer or a banker. After years of education his dreams revolve around from NASA astronaut to chef in a five-star restaurant. But when he reaches the age of adulthood sudden realization hit him that ~~ills in education sector~~ have ~~not made him capable of~~ earning a job. His dreams scatter and he becomes one more contributor in the ~~economic crisis of Pakistan~~. In ~~this way~~ ~~relationship of economic sector and education sector~~ ~~balances the society~~. ~~Ills in education sector~~ ~~would~~

hinders economic growth. Faulty education sector will produce unemployment and poverty. These crisis would increase emigration rate and due to this brain drain, Pakistan would face economic challenges. Furthermore, the remaining population would face challenges but if ills are not cured it will further exacerbate crisis in the form of increasing gender gap and dividing into class-based society. Hence, ills in the education sector hinder economic growth by increasing unemployment, widening gender gap and contributing to brain drain. However, Hope exist in the form of pragmatic remedies, if implemented, could cure ills of education sector and would improve economic conditions of Pakistan.

Byproduct of education sector brings economic development but when

the system has flaws it produces unemployment. Pakistan has majority of youth. This youth can take it to new height of glory but its education sector produces unskilled workers, low-wage labour and in many cases unemployment. According to a study in Dubai, Pakistani workers are replaced by Indian and other nationals. In most cases, Pakistani workers are employed on low-wage labour and few number of individuals are CEOs of companies. These creates a burden in the backbone of economy as it is unable to bear weight of unskilled youth bulk.

In addition to unemployment, ill in the education sector increase poverty. It creates a gap between haves and have-nots. Because of poverty people would not be able to afford basic necessities of life.

Indeed, flaws in education sector weakens economy by producing citizens who are unable to afford their own living expenses. A world bank blog post emphasizes that Pakistan has 75% learning poverty. Improving quality of education will reduce poverty and promote economic growth as per report.

Moreover, lack of education widens the gender gap which negatively influence economic prosperity. Pakistan's half population is female when this half part would have unjustifiable distinction in access to education. It will further widens the gender gap. This unfortunate, crisis will not only effect women but also economy. As big part of economy is not contributing in growth, they only consume. Unbalance between producer and consumer

have resulted in economic crisis in Pakistan. According to UN report on gender gap 2024, Pakistan is 145th out of 146th countries in gender gap and 143rd country in economic participation and opportunities. A country with huge gender gap do not allow women to participate in its prosperity that negatively influence economy.

Along with this crisis, brain drain which is result of pitfalls in education sector is now hindering economic growth. As intelligent, skillfull, and talented youth prefer other countries with better education sector for there children.

As a result Pakistan stands alone in facing challenges. In 2023 alone, 56% unskilled workers and 4-5% to 8% skilled and highly qualified people left Pakistan as per Pakistan immigration report 2024 by AMRAP. Majority of

unskilled workers send less remittance back to Pakistan and loss of skilled worker is further breaking back of economy.

Moreover, ills in education sector causes division in the society. Division on the basis of classes and have and have-nots. The rich people wants to stay rich so, they control the system in order to hinder middle and lower class, way towards higher classes.

Education sector play the role of tool to control these classes. Because of division of class-based society, citizens do not reach their full potential. Education sector manipulated by higher classes for the sake of control bring major economic threats.

Karl Marx theory of social classes identifies three classes, bourgeoisie, Proletariat and working class. Bourgeoisie exploit other two classes by using social structures. Education

sector is among those social structure to justify class divisions. This division have resulted in favour of bourgeoisie and in against of economic growth.

Furthermore, Rural and urban division also contributes negatively in economic growth. The world is moving towards globalization but rural and urban division still exist in Pakistan. Rural areas have less control of government and slower economic growth in comparison to urban areas.

As a result rural-urban division portrays technologically digitalized and not digitalized areas. All this division slowed down the process of economic development in Pakistan. As per research on education and empowerment of the women in rural areas in Balochistan: The view of Baloch tribal men indicates that tribal chieftains

they do not let people study, do control the system and do maintain their power. This declines their growth and widens gap between rural and urban areas. People of rural areas with controlling powers and controlled education sector would result in economic crisis of Pakistan.

In order to transform education sector, various governmental and individual level efforts are required. Budget allocation is a major element. When all of education sector are cured through allocating large budget to education sector, it resultantly effect less economic crisis. Pakistan have typically 2-5% of its GDP allocated for education sector while UNESCO-recommended 4-6% of GDP. Allocation of Budget is required in order to transform education system. Other developing neighbours, such as India has allocation of 3-4% of GDP for

education sector has proved to be beneficial for economic growth.

Another remedy for ills of education sector is revising curriculum.

Two extreme cases of either same curriculum for all over the state or entirely different curriculum of private and public sector is a huge mistake.

A mixed balance approach should be adopted ^{which} ~~that~~ fulfil ~~demands~~ of that specific sector. Moreover, madrasa education system ~~it~~ is needed to be completely revised with addition of everyday science in curriculum and technology based learning.

Single National Curriculum (SNC) introduced by government of Pakistan in 2020 to ensure uniform education across the country. It was

helpful to some extent as it tries to end the public private sector division. But further revision is required. An better revised

curriculum will help in economic growth of Pakistan.

In the list of remedies beside budget allocation and transformation of curriculum, political stability is also a contributing factor in economy. Political instability in Pakistan causes tides in the harmonious education sector. When roads are block and political unrest is hindering the way of students and teacher. It is hard for them to help in flourishing economy. Nonetheless, the need of the hour is to maintain political stability in Pakistan so, its economic and education sector flourish to its glory. As per UNICEF's "education under attack report (2016)" examines political instability in a country leads to lower educational outcomes and long-term economic setbacks.

In a nutshell, flaws in the education sector negatively influence economic growths by raising crisis of unemployment,

has widening gender gap and exacerbating migration of talented youth. Nonetheless, hope still exists if different remedies such as political stability, revised technology based curriculum and higher budget allocation for education, are implemented. Ills in the education sector can be seen through various lenses - it could be reason of class based society division, or urban-rural division. Education is the tool of directing economy. The youth empowers it by flourishing their dreams. Unfortunately, ^{plz follow grammatical rules} ill in education ^{education economy} sector is a danger to it. But hope exist, if remedies of the ill are implemented pragmatically, it can do wonders. A flawless education sector would have resulted into a strong economic sectors. Political stability should be the priority of leaders. Moreover, ^{during} budget allocation education sector should be prioritized. By curing ill of education sector with remedies, there is a strong chance for Pakistan.

to come out even stronger, from
economic crisis. As human rights activist
Eleanor Roosevelt beautifully narrated that,
"The future belongs to those who
believe in beauty of their dreams."
