

Education Crisis in Pakistan: Causes and consequences.

1. Introduction.

2. Causes of Education crisis.

a). Poverty (Poor resources, underdeveloped infrastructure, Under qualified teachers).

b). Militancy and Political chaos.

c). Climate change

d). Gender gap.

e). Cultural barriers.

f). Lack of Quality education.

3. Consequences of education crisis in Pakistan.

a). Child labor and forced marriages

b). Low literacy rate.

c). Increased social crimes

d). Poor global image.

e). Low economic productivity.

4. Solutions to address education crisis

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- a). Awareness campaigns in rural areas.
- b). Increase budget allocation on education sector
- c). Promote transparency and good governance in education department.
- d). Provide incentives to teachers for hard areas.

Introduction:

Aneesa, an 11-year-old girl in Karachi, was allowed to go to school by her parents as a result of negotiations between her parents and her teachers - she would drop off her tutored bag at her rural home after school and join her father in the field for picking vegetables. (reported by Dawn).

This is the reality of thousands of children in Pakistan where labor is given priority over getting

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education. Education crisis finds its roots not only in labor but gender cap, climate change, poverty, cultural barriers, militancy and educational inequality and all play a significant role in education crisis.

This crisis remains the root cause of socio economic evils including child labor and forced marriages, crimes such as robbery and murders, low literacy rate, generational poverty and inequality, low economic productivity and poor global image. Therefore, to put the country on the path of economic prosperity and sustainable development the issues in education sector need to be addressed.