

Causes of Low standard of education and alarming illiteracy rate in Sindh. Suggest Positive measures for improvement, spread and enhancement of Standard of education and elimination of illiteracy in Sindh.

An outline

I: Introduction

Thesis statement: Standard of education in Sindh has been low because of outdated syllabus and flawed examination process. Similarly, Poverty rate, and cultural barriers have weakened the growth of literacy rate in Sindh.

Therefore, government and other stakeholders are required to ^{take} decisive measures for the betterment of education standard and literacy rate in Sindh.

II. Major Causes that ^{have} led to low standard of education in Sindh;

A. Outdated syllabus has led to the low standard of education in Sindh

Case in Point: Syllabus has not been updated since 1998.

B. Lack of teacher-training has flawed the standard of education in Sindh

Case in Point: UNICEF's 2021 report on teaching standards in Pakistan; Sindh lack.

C. Weak transparency in examination process has deteriorated the standard of education in Sindh

Case in Point: Recent allegations on Karachi Board for manipulation of results

D. Low accountability mechanism for the Private schools has weakened the standard of education

III. Causes that have harmed the illiteracy rate in Sindh;

A. Growing Poverty rate, which ^{has} led to the increased child labor, contributed to alarming illiteracy in Sindh

Case in Point: 40 percent population below Poverty line, resulted in the highest child labor in Sindh.

B. Cultural barriers have stifled the growth of male-female literacy in Sindh

Case in Point: 52% female literacy, 71% male literacy rate in Pakistan
Sindh leads illiteracy rate

C. Traditional way of rote learning rather than conceptual understanding has made students less creative

Contributing to learning poverty rate in Sindh.

Case in Point: 77% while learning poverty in Pakistan.

IV. Positive measures for improvement, spread and enhancement of standard of education;

A. Revise syllabus which must be students friendly

Case in Point: Chinese syllabus model

B. Ensure the assessment of teachers yearly and reward them on the performance basis

C. Use artificial intelligent (AI) oriented tools to advance the exam process.

Case in Point: Exam conducting method of the United Kingdom as a model

D. Establish a board authorizing it of abolishing the registration of private schools, if lack the required formalities.

V. Positive measure for the elimination of illiteracy in Sindh;

A. Pay directly to students through E-vouchers rather than that of other authorities in order to curb child labor to eliminate illiteracy in Sindh

B. Educate the parents through social campaigning
wrt ~~for~~ the harms of cultural barriers in
future

Case in Point: Bangladesh model

C. Ensure the practical ^{work} adoption to make
Students learn conceptually, eradicating
the curse of rote learning

VI. Conclusion

"Education is the most important weapon that you can use to change the world"

~ Nelson Mandela

Education is one of the most most important rights of individual, which no one can snatch. Throughout the history, it has been the matter of common interest for societies, states and globe. Education has got Islamic importance as our Holy prophet (P.B.U.H) is considered as teacher of humanity. As Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) says, "Get education from cradle to grave" this provision highlights importance of education. Similarly, Constitution of Pakistan provides compulsory education from 5-16 years in article 25A. However, these provisions have only become documents, Pakistan has failed to achieve education of high standard particularly in its Province Sindh. There are multiple causes that have contributed to low standard of education in Sindh, relegating the rate of literacy in the province as well. The causes include outdated syllabus followed by inexperienced teaching skills. Similarly, weak transparency has also in examination process has further deteriorated education's standard in the province Sindh. In the like manner,

alarming illiteracy in Sindh is the result of growing poverty which led to the increased child labor, and cultural barriers as well. Moreover, to address these rifts government along with other stakeholders must play a decisive role by taking ~~for~~ these steps. From paying students by E-vouchers to curb poverty oriented child labor, revise syllabus, ensuring the assessment of teachers, followed by accountability of private schools. Indeed, standard of education in Sindh has been low because of outdated syllabus and flawed examination system. Similarly, poverty rate and cultural barriers have further weakened the literacy rate in Sindh. Therefore, there is need to take decisive measures, which is possible, if government along with stakeholders acts at front foot.

First and the foremost, one of the causes that have weakened the standard of education in Sindh is outdated syllabus. This outdated syllabus has become ~~deteriorated~~ exclusive in context of modern developments in the fields science and technology. Moreover, in Sindh syllabus has not been modified since 1998. This However, this years-long syllabus highlights the non-seriousness of

gave successive governments to foster the education standard. Research shows that if a child is being taught with traditional curriculum, the seriousness towards ~~moder~~ critical thinking and creativity will be affected. Ultimately, outdated syllabus has affected education standard in Sindh.

Additionally, ~~the~~ growing poverty in provinces especially in Sindh has increased the rate of child labour in the province, resulting in the soaring illiteracy. ~~in Province~~. Moreover, this parallel rise has resulted in the huge number of out of school children in Sindh. According to international labor organization, about 40 percent population lives below the poverty line in Pakistan Sindh is the second followed by Balochistan. Therefore, Poverty compelled people to get their children involved in child labor which resulted in the 22.6 million children out of school where Sindh leads in this number. Moreover, due to portion of its (Sindh's) child population being out of school, the province has been ~~down~~ ^{up} on the graph illiteracy rate. To sum up, ^{rising} poverty rate in conjunction with child labor's soaring rate has ~~harmed~~ the illiteracy in Sindh.

As every problem has its valid solution, illiteracy due to rising poverty rate has a remedy through which illiteracy in the province can be eliminated. The solution is, paying student ^{their} education expenses through E-vouchers rather than that of authorities. This payment system would not only bring students to school but also makes them easily access the stationary. Furthermore, this will not be a silver bullet but will contribute to some extent. This system is currently being practiced in Scandinavian countries like Finland and Switzerland. Therefore, Sindh government must allocate a portion of its education budget by ~~intro~~ in such projects. Ostensibly, the government will get ^{positive} results ~~at~~ in ensuing few years. Hence, paying directly children is the one of the solutions to curb rising trends of illiteracy in Sindh.

In conclusion, Sindh has been facing issue of education since its early history. But, in this modern period, if there is still low standard of education, it highlights social, economic and administrative failures. However, standard and illiteracy are not ever lasting issues. There are several models of countries which solved these two problems

by taking short term as well as long terms roadmaps. Therefore, it is hoped that all stakeholder will come together to address these two issues for the betterment of education system of Sindh.