

NATIONAL EDUCATION EMERGENCY:

MORE WORDS, LESS ACTIONS

OUTLINE:

1) INTRODUCTION

Thesis statement: National education emergency in Pakistan has remained a rhetoric owing to political, economic, organizational and other bottlenecks. To bring outcomes, deep-structural reforms can be implemented to witness the actions.

2) PAKISTAN'S EDUCATIONAL EMERGENCY:

AND OVERVIEW

3) THIS IS HOW EDUCATION EMERGENCY REMAINED CONFINED TO WORDS:

A) Complication Faced at Political level:

i. Political stability triggering leadership shifts.

ii. Geo-political scenario and changing national priorities.

B) Problems at Economic Dimension

i. Lack of funding in education sector

ii. Prevailing economic disparity leading towards unequal access and quality of education.

C) Obstacles at Social level

i. Gender inequality stemming from stereotypes, poverty and cultural norms

ii. Infrastructural impediments in the delivery of education.

D) Inefficiency at organization

i. Negligence in updating curriculum

ii. Poor examination system at play

E) Compromise in Technological Advancement

i. Persistent digital divide between rural and urban areas

ii. Poor digital preparedness of educators and institutions.

4) SOME REFORMS TO IMPLEMENT

i. Increasing education budget

ii. Addressing gender inequality

iii. Starting teachers' training program

iv. Integrating Technology in the Institution

v. Integrating curriculum with STEM learning.

5) CONCLUSION

Since its inception, Pakistan has been successful in devising education emergency. In 1947, a national conference was called on education. In Ayub's era, national commission on education was established. In the near past a bold step was taken. An amendment in the 1973 constitution of Pakistan was added, which says free and fair education to be given to a child from 5 to 16 years - article 25-A. In 2024, the worthy prime minister of Pakistan called "national education emergency". These all steps have been taken to reform the education sector of Pakistan. However, the United Nations agencies on education and other global watchdogs have issued a figure saying more than 25 million children in Pakistan are not attending the school. The alarming state of education in Pakistan can be attributed to persistent political turbulence, lack of funding, economic disparities and prevailing gender disparity. Poor examination system, digital divide and lack of digital dexterity are also challenges to education in Pakistan. These can be tackled through

increasing investment in education,
addressing gender inequality and
integrating technology in the institution.

In fact, national education emergency
in Pakistan has remained a rhetoric
owing to political, economic, organizational
and other bottlenecks. To bring outcomes,
deep-structural reforms can be implemented
to witness the actions.