

Education is the pathway to Pakistan's prosperity.

Outline:

1) Introduction:

Education is the cornerstone of development; potential to resolve Pakistan's problems and hurdles; multiple factors involved that need to be examined from all perspectives to empower true education.

Thesis statement:-

Education is Pakistan's pathway to prosperity as it produces informed citizens, drives the economy and reduces poverty. However, rural-urban divide, unequal access to education and out-dated learning mechanisms are the hurdles. In order to unleash true potential and craft the pathway to prosperity some short and long-term reforms are required in the form of public-private partnership, gender inclusivity and incentivisation.

2- The importance of Education in the development of nations.

3- How Education can be the pathway to Pakistan's prosperity?

3.1, Imparts critical thinking and skills.

↳ Case study: TCF's pilot programs and Aga Khan Education service.

3.2, Drives research, innovation and knowledge economy.

↳ Haroon Yasir, Founder of Taleemabad.

3.3, Generates employment and fuels entrepreneurship.

↳ Case study: Bykea - Pakistan's largest mobility startup - 40k + employees.

3.4, Attracts foreign investment through skilled human capital.

↳ Case study: Start up ecosystem Nayakay.

3.5, Reduces poverty across generations.

3.6, Boosts productivity and accelerates GDP growth.

↳ Case study: IT exports cross \$3.2 bn.

3.7, Good governance skills because of educated bureaucrats.

4- Challenges that impede Pakistan's education system and eventually prosperity.

4.1, Out-of-School children and stunted learning.

4.2, Fragmented curriculum.

↳ Case study: Multiple boards exist

4.3, Out-dated rote learning system.

4.4, Rural-Urban divide.

4.5, Underfunded sector and untrained.

↳ 0.8% of Budget all time low

4.5, Gender-disparity.

4.6, Governance failures

4.7, Digital resources divide.

5. Way forwards: Reforms to strengthen and out weigh challenges.

5.1, More ways to fund and increase share for education department.

5.2, Vocational training and skills training.
Hands-on-learning for all genders.

5.3, Inculcate public-private partnership.

5.4, Curriculum to resonate with job demands.

5.5. Send youth abroad in developed countries for training and implement back home.

↳ Case Study: China's developing model.

6. Case Study: South Korea

7. Conclusion

Follow the same pattern throughout the outline

Either in phrase or in one word

If you are mentioning evidences then mention them in all the points

Evidences must be pertinent and directly linked to the main argument

Improve your thesis statement

Better to start with attention grabber

Education is the tool that has the cascading effects on all spheres of the country like governance, empowerment, employment and industry. Unfortunately, The United Nations Global Education Monitoring Report 2016, concluded that Pakistan is 50 years in primary while 60 years behind in secondary education to achieve global education goals. The stark reality does not only display bleak education conditions, but also, dash present and uncertain future of the country. The country has the second highest out of school children. Even students who gain knowledge reflect stunted learning. It is the time when the country must realize the importance of education as it has solutions to all problems of Pakistan. The survival of Pakistan, therefore, hinges on the resolution of this crisis. Education is the cornerstone of Pakistan and is the beacon of hope that can take the country from a developing to a developed nation. The benefits of education are multifolded from producing enlightened minds to driving the wheels of economy. However, the challenges like out-dated curriculum, gender divide and rural-urban divide are holding the country from unleashing full potential of education. Thus, this calls for stringent reforms in

form of funding, public-private partnership and gender-inclusivity. The words of Allan Bloom can act as wake-up call for Pakistan.

"Education is the movement from darkness to light".

History is the witness that nations have risen to the heights of glory by embracing the right education. Education and knowledge do not only empower an individual but is the best investment of a nation with greatest return. In ancient history, the era of Enlightenment became the foundation of the French revolution which further triggered the conscience of its people. In Modern times, however, China and South Korea are the living examples of transformation via education. All the above examples reflect that education is a strong force to change a nation's fate. Moreover, Pakistan has the opportunity to carve its own path to prosperity through education.

Education trains people to think. It is the foundational principle that imparts critical thinking and teaches to differentiate between right and wrong. It creates an intellectual force, like

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in military, army teaches to use weapons. The irony of knowledge is it grooms one's personality by strengthening brain muscles. Pakistan has initiated programs like TCF's pilot programmes and Aga Khan Education Service. These help the individuals to think out of the box and practically. However, it is a first step in the right direction and the fruits will show results in the time to come. Martin Luther King Jr. widely mentioned,

"Intelligence plus character - that is the goal of true education."

Education is like the nutrient for soul that broaden the horizons.

Secondly, education is the driving force of research, innovation and knowledge economy. It was education that pulled people from Agrarian to Industrial and now in Technology (AI) era. Thus, education breeds on solving complex problems by creativity and invention. Pakistan is the 5th largest freelancer community. The ed-tech founder Haroon Yaser, who founded Taleemabad is a young Pakistani. Thus, reflecting the transformation education can bring in the country. To conclude, education in Pakistan has given platform to youth and thus, the tech industry is evolving.

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Thirdly, education is the cornerstone of generating employment. Employment drives economy of any nation. Education solves this problem by generating avenues for employment of a nation. It is like a transformative power with its cascading effects on all fields. The programs it has to offer are numerous, thus, enlisting interests of all the stakeholders. Further, gives people the opportunity to harness their curiosity and give people living. The circle of a society is completed in which education has a major role to play at many levels. By tea is Pakistan's largest mobility service. It employs 40k+ people from Pakistan. This became possible due to education. To sum up, the workforce is generated and the wheels of economy are steered by education.

Nextly, Foreign investment is the pillar of any nation in a globalized world. The dollar economy is the parameter to categorize developed and developing countries. Thus, education is the attraction for multinational companies. It gives the workforce. The South Asian countries provide cheap labour but skilled one. The startup systems gets funding from multinational investors like Naya Pay and Sada Pay. These startups foster more foreign direct investment.

and display the cream of the country. Thus, reflecting on the educated talent pool.

Moreover, Education acts as a tool to climb the social ladder and improve one's position in the society. It is the way to reduce poverty after generational poverty. It elevates people. UNESCO, if all individuals finished secondary school, 430 million individuals would be lifted out of poverty. This reflects, an educated person would find living and a way out of scarcity. Jobs like Teaching, Bureaucracy, nursing, business, these all require foundational education to break the shackles of poverty. Kofi Annan quoted,

"Literacy is a bridge from misery to hope. It is a tool for daily life in modern society. It is a bulwark against poverty."

Thus, reflecting it is crucial to import education to break cycle of poverty.

Further, Education boosts productivity and accelerates GDP growth. The current world is the example and even within Pakistani society there are numerous instances that display the reality. Agrarian economies that did not embrace

education and evolution remained third world countries like Africa. But, the economies that innovate, evolved and fostered education, advancement and entered the cycle of scientific discoveries is producing multifolded. China is the best example. In Pakistani society, people migrate from villages to urban areas for better living on the basis of education. Thus, enhancing productivity of the country and participating in its GDP. Bill Owens captured the essence,

"A strong economy begins with a strong, well-educated work force?"

In conclusion, the force to push or drive economy and GDP is education.

Lastly, Education plays a vital role in public policy. Educated and enlightened government produce prosperous futures. The Civil Services Exam of every nation filters people on the basis of education. Aspirants work tirelessly to qualify and thus when these people with high acumen and political understanding contribute, the government elevates. The accountability, transparency and nation building becomes the norm. Education has its positives in all the fields and plays a crucial part in National level and

solving problems of the country.

However, there are down-sides of Pakistan's educational landscape that pulls the country into shackles of depression and helplessness. Majority out-of-school children and stunted learning are key indicators. UNICEF calls it Education Crisis in Pakistan. As 26 million children are out of school. These are not deprived of their basic lives but a systemic failure that has kept them oblivious to basic rights. The conditions in provinces vary as Punjab has higher literacy rate and Balochistan has the least. This further points out to the discrepancies of Pakistani society and the division it is creating. The stunted learning and lack of opportunities are serious crisis of educational sector.

Fragmented curriculums is another bleak issue of the education sector. A country with multiple boards and on the lines of strata further becomes the tool of division. Each province has separate board with every class, there is an higher, prestigious, international quality board. Thus, further dividing the country and widening educational gaps and narrowing the opportunities. This displays the stark reality and the challenge for education in Pakistan it creates parallel

Pakistan's inside one state. Aristotle states,

"The worst form of inequality is to try to make unequal things equal."

In a world full of opportunities people from all the sectors have to compete. Thus, the backward and deprived start begins the race from negative. Thus, fostering further inequalities.

Thirdly, Dependence on Rote Learning mechanisms. The system of Pakistan is still backwards. While in a world of digitalised learning, the schools of Pakistan still rely on outdated, rote memorization methodology. This ideology does not reflect critical thinking, but cram and dump model. The way to score without a purpose kills the goal of learning. World Bank's report of Learning Poverty Brief - Pakistan (2021) reports 75% of children at late primary age are learning poor. People and children who are in school and enrolled do not receive the quality education. To conclude, true essence is diminished and brought down to cramming.

Further, finances are the impeding factor. The meagre share 8% in the education sector that is the least in

South Asia. The lack of resources, trained staff and facilities crumble because of underfinanced sector. This also explains the backwardness as the education is not prioritised in the country.

The quality suffers to a larger extent.

Pakistan despite being the signatory of SDG 4 thwarts its position at international platforms as well. Education is the key human development indicator and its underfunding reflects deep crisis.

Further, Gender disparity in education is often overlooked. In the country, women are seen as sacrificial or compromise. So if a country is poor or a family has meagre resources, it is women who are deprived of basic human rights like Education. It is a common practice in rural areas. Women are often seen as someone who are for domestic sphere and serve the household members. The literacy rate speaks volumes of this inequality. National literacy rate stands at 68% for males and 52% for females respectively. Even at provincial levels, the picture is bleak. These figures also reflect marginalisation of women and deep-

rooted religious and cultural patriarchial practices.

Also, Governance Failures are prevalent in the education sector at many levels. Non-efficient allocation of resources, corruption and non-transparency as well as non-accountability of the allocated budget are common practices. Unfortunately, these are making the system hollow from inside and every systemic failure reflects poor quality and tarnishes Pakistan's value at global levels. Poor monitoring is also major crisis in the education sector that undermines the authenticity and further suppresses the progress. To sum up, governance crisis has a major role to play in education debacle of Pakistan.

Lastly, digital resource divide further creates the inequality in the country. This gives unleveling platform to people. This division is seen across the country at various levels. Rural-Urban resource divide is visible where rural area is deprived of basic facilities, here digitalisation is a luxury. In Urban, however, life is impossible to survive without gadgets. These differences are prevalent across the nation elite strata, poor strata. This does not narrow the opportunities but it makes the survival difficult and increase challenges for an individual. Digital Divide is further divided into three phases by Jacob Nielsen.



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the economic divide, the usability divide and the empowerment divide. By digital divide, it is not only limited to access but the usability and the skills learnt. The UNDP's National Human Development Report 2023/2024 reflects, Out of 36 districts - Punjab only 2 are in the high category, in Sindh, only one district Karachi stands at high digital. Where as majority of the country falls in very low category thus, widening the gap and making Pakistan a country with digital divide.

The positive part is, there is immense room for improvement and the country can take steps in the right direction to elevate its education sector. That would further empower the country to the heights of prosperity. Firstly, prioritise the education department by increasing funding. Meagre 0.8 is not sufficient to cater a population 241.5 million. Increase the share for provinces and govern round the clock. The funding and budget, grants through World Bank and finances should give the desired results. Young and young children should be sent to schools. Enrolled, the education must be inclusive for all genders. The discrimination at the level of education, is taking away the right of better life. Incentivise education by offering free nutrient, abode as Robert Kiyosaki, the author quoted,

"Education is more valuable than money, in the long run."

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It is authentic, if education is financed at the right time, it has the tendency to take the country out of poverty and under-development.

In Addition to, Vocational Training and skills learning is part of education. Unfortunately Pakistan means education is cramming and getting promoted to the next class. True education stays and benefits for the lifetime. Skills are part of true-education. There has to be a department in every school from young age that teaches basic morals, and specialisation in a skill from beginner to advance level. Thus, that should not be left to students but responsibility of teachers. Japan is the best example, students learn discipline, cleaning, manners at young age and that becomes life-long habit. Schools are not meant to be pressure cells but training for life and instill curiosity for learning.

Incultate public - private partnerships.
The aim is to raise achievement for the most under-served in Society. The partnership needs to focus on innovation by providers, hold providers accountable, empower parents and students also to promote diversity of supply. All these factors lead to efficiency in Education. There are examples in the country like Education Voucher Scheme and

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and New School Program. These programs surpass because they have thorough framework, strong decision making processes and clear up-front agreements with rigorous evaluations. FHI is required for effective delivery. If Pakistan works on this then there are higher potential to enrol all with through learning outcomes. Public-Private partnership has the tendency to transform Pakistan's learning potential and educational landscape.

Curriculum to resonate with job demands

Pakistan's out-dated curriculum is taking the country on a back foot. It is imperative to timely modify the curriculum with global prospects. Now, the digital transformation era has evolved the world like never before. It is the demand of time to evolve with it. From Agrarian to Technological advancement and fast pace AI generation has exposed the world with drastic changes. These further reflect, the curriculum will get out-dated every 10 years. Thus, calls for active efforts and meetings along with a regulatory body. Interprovincial meetings along with inclusivity of all chambers can prove to be beneficial for Pakistan's education sector.

Last but not the least, Pakistan has learnings in the Chinese Model. China recognised the importance of developed nations and the key role education plays. China set

its youth to the United Nations to learn and empower themselves. Thus, Pakistan can implement the same model. Pakistan can send its people to China or any developed nation that is technologically strong and ahead in STEM education. Hence, Pakistan requires to shape its culture at home and empower those candidates by providing better opportunities and imparting nationalist ideology. This culture can only be effective when structural disparities are fixed. But, it has a learning and the scale of improvement for Pakistan.

South Korea's case study is no less than a miracle. It states 'Miracle in the Han River'. The outcome were appalling, the economy grew at average of 9% and the per capital income increased more than a hundred fold. The primary focus was to transform the economy and diversify the export sectors. Education became the primary force. After the Japanese occupation, there was a zeal in people to gain knowledge and empower with education. This further had cascading effects like urbanization, Nuclear family systems, high investment in R and D and above all technological advancement and becoming the largest economy from IMF - loans. In 1997, South Korea was forced to accept \$57 bn loans from the IMF, this figure gives hope to Pakistan that investing in education

has the potential to take the country out of poverty to prosperity. It is the matter of true intention and stringent methodology. By following the foot steps of South Korea, Pakistan can become a regional giant and then the Global Hub but requires efforts.

In conclusion, Undoubtedly, Education is the beacon of hope from darkness to light. Though, being the foundational pillar that the country needs to strengthen by inclusivity, curbing governance crisis and investing in STEM Education. These prospects are the gateway for Pakistan to follow and mitigate its dark ages. It is crucial to take these steps as the world is moving at faster pace than ever and Pakistan must modify its efforts to reach Global level. By and large, through pragmatic steps Pakistan can rewrite its fate and change its destiny.

Rest your structure and body paragraphs are fine
Need to improve. Introduction little bit