

Deconstruct the topic properly

The topic is progress of a nation

depend on balance between

economy education and equality  
such as Scandinavian countries

**Education, Economy and  
Equality: The Missing Triad  
of National Progress**

This is not a Pakistan centric topic

### A. Introduction

**B. Education, Economy and  
Equality are the missing  
triads of national progress:**

(1) The lack of global standards

educational institutions in the  
country hinder progress.

**Case in Point:** No University

made it to QS World Ranking

Your points are the implications of  
lack of progress in Pakistan

(2) The inaccessibility of children to

attend school due to socio-economic  
factors is regressive for growth.

**Case in Point:** 27 Million

out of school children in  
Pakistan.

(WB Report 2024)

Day: Wednesday

Date: 29/10/25

(3) The inability of state to abide by constitutional provisions for education cause resource loss.

Case in Point: The facade

of Article **25-A** of

Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

(4) The lack of equal female representation in labor force hinders national economic growth.

Case in Point: 24.2% of

women labor force

Participation Rate. (IFPR Survey)

(5) Loss of Agricultural Yield due to floods, droughts and calamities

pose economic losses that **halt GDP** growth.

Case in Point: Rs 22 Million

loss due to loss of export

Mango yield in 2022 Floods.

(NDMA)

(6) The impositions on economic sector due to IMF SAPs pose repercussions for national growth.

Case in Point: The elimination of subsidies in the agriculture sector reflect policy inconsistency.

(7) Lack of equal provincial growth standards result in fragmented population: an obstacle to collective progress.

Case in Point: Wheat supply and distribution issue post-2025 floods between Punjab, KP and Sindh.

(8) The social stratification of the nation based upon class or economic divide hinders unity for growth.

Case in Point: Concept of "Social Capital" by Pierre Bourdieu.

(9) Absence of similar institutions in all provinces reflect the economic, educational ~~an~~ inequalities of administration.

Case in Point: PFSA - The only Forensic Science Lab in Pakistan.

- PDRBMS (Punjab Data Base Management System)

(10) The targeting of minorities reflect unequal treatment towards them which impacts national progress.

Case in Point: Jaranwala Church Incident

(11) Educational Disparities among public-private sector reflect fault lines of development.

Case in Point: Punjab vs Balochistan.

### C. Conclusion

"The Political Elite of Pakistan does not allow the developmental budget to trickle down to the masses", is a power statement by Ishrat Hussain, the ex-governor of State Bank of Pakistan. The State of Pakistan is stuck with regards to development in three fundamental arenas of education, economy and equality. This stalemate in progress is a reinforcement of national progress downfall. Until and unless all efforts are directed towards tackling this triad of hurdles, no progress can be ensured. In terms of education, the country falls behind to match global standards. Grass root issues like out of school children and constitutional drawbacks hinder educational progress and literacy rate. The marginalization of women in economic activities, natural

calamities and inconsistency in economic policies are a roadmap for financial downfall. Administrative divides at provincial levels and class differences result in social divide that is a hindrance for unanimous growth. Technological diversity and cold behaviour towards minorities further deepen sentiments of alienation. Inequalities in the social, administrative and provincial domains of education and economy result in halted national progress.

Education is the backbone of progress of any nation. With adequate standards of higher education, nations can achieve big in global arena. Pakistan lacks to maintain its standard when it concerns the aptitude of academia, the curriculum and even infrastructure of higher education institutions within the

state this fact is validated when no single of 130 universities made it to QS World Rankings in 2025.

It is indeed a moment to rethink the preferences of this state.

Every child possesses the basic right to attend school.

The state of Pakistan, in this era

of technological innovation is facing decades old issue of out of school

children. Owing to poverty, backward mindsets or rural setting, over

26 Million children are devoid of

their basic right to read and write. With such an extremist

regress in education, the state

can not prosper.

Children are the future of any nation. This is a universally acknowledged reality. The state

strives, through legislations, to

educate them in order to ensure

growth. Pakistan, despite having

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granted right to free education to its children (between 5-17 years of age), fails to implement this very clause of its Supreme Law. The stakeholders have failed to provide this constitutional right in reality.

Economies do not thrive unless all people contribute to national economies. Progress is ensured when men and women work hand in hand for nations to rise. The national economic progress is not noticeable due to low participation of females, that constitute over half the population. The Labor Force Participation Rate is 22.4%, lowest in entire South Asia. Crippled Economies do not produce progressive nations.

Economic losses have resulted in lower GDP growth rate. Certain natural causes like floods have contributed to loss

of financial capital. This economic uncertainty proved a gateway to hindered national growth.

The 2022 floods posed a whooping 22+ Million Rupee loss to Pakistanis as per NDMA Reports. Such scenarios have long-term impacts.

Pakistan presents itself as a major international player. The states' involvement in debts and SARs of loan programmes pose economic disparities that serve as indicators of national failure. One such scenario is the cut down of subsidy to farmer and agricultural goods due to IMF monitoring conditions. The result is instability, paranoia and disparity.

Equalities among all branches of a country are pre-requisite for nations' success. The dilemma of provincial competition, unequal power exercised among people

different provinces leads to eradication of harmony among the people. Recently, a debate erupted on issue of wheat distribution among Punjab, Sindh and KP, post floods. Such instances reflect the tarnished internal foundation of the country.

Similarly, a country divided at various social levels fails to rise from rubbles. The state of Pakistan is stratified within population based on race, class, culture, elitism and other such parameters. The concept of social capital, where people in power further hand-pick people they know, disregarding meritocracy perfectly applies to present state of affairs. It serves as factor for downgrade.

Technological and Administrative disparities among

provinces highlight structural faultlines. They deeply present inequality at educational and economic levels. Punjab, for instance, remains the only province that has its own forensic lab and a criminal data base. The lack of such technological infrastructure in other provinces indicate inequality and governance crisis; all at once.

Minorities play a significant role in progress of a nation. The state's behavior towards them is an insight of the morals and values they practice. Unfortunately, the brutal attitude adopted towards Christians, disabled and transgendered minorities in Pakistan is heart wrenching.

The burning of churches in Jaranwala back in the day is a testament. With such fragile

basis of oneness, progress remains afar.

Education is the base camp of all sectors. It leads to economic and social means.

With such large scale differences between educational levels of states, no progress can be attained. Comparing the standard of education within Pakistan,

Punjab's rural extreme is even better learned than a child in Quetta's government school.

Such provincial disparities guarantee only chaos.

In a nutshell, without the provision of equal margins in educational, economic and social sectors, the state of Pakistan can not truly progress.

This country lags behind in individual and provincial level equality in the above realms.

and is hence, victim of halted growth and prosperity. There is excessive social stratification based on class difference and provincial ties of discord. The impartial administrative setup among province further deepens the divide. Unfriendly ties with minorities <sup>also</sup> pose a threat to national integration. Regardless, there is still hope to work on these identified domains, implement a single national curriculum, unite the masses on ideological baseline and turn the steering of growth and progress.

**Deconstruct of the topic properly.**  
Your arguments are not up to the mark

Improve your body paragraph

Substantiate your arguments with evidence