

Topic: The Privatization in Pakistan : A Strategic Reform or Violation Article 25-A of the Constitution

Outline:

1. Introduction:

Thesis statement:

The privatization in Pakistan is violation to article 25-A of the Constitution as it uplifts education crisis and is creating loopholes in ethical training of coming generation.

2. Constitutional and legal Prospects:

- violation to Article 25-A of the constitution.

- Erosion to universality

• Case point:

Costa Rica created constitutional amendment to protect public education and increased spending of GDP in educational sector; now ranked with 97+% literacy rate.

3. Causes behind Privatization

- Decline of GDP spending in educational sector.
- Neo-liberal Reforms:

4. Negative Impacts:

- Education become a commodity
- Social stratification
- Erosion to democracy
- Brain drain
- Rural Urban divide.

5. International and Comparative Prospective :

- Finland no heavy Privatization.
- South Korea : massive investment in industrialization education system.
- Cuba : despite of poverty, educational spending does not decline.
- India and Bangladesh.

6. Islamic and Ethical view :

- Education system and Serat-un-Nabi (PBUH).

7. Reforms and strategies

- Raise spending of GDP at least 4%

- q Rebuild public schools
- q Stop Privatization and Regulate Private schools to Public
- q Introduce National digital learning platforms. i.e. like china, Finland, Egypt etc.
~~Egypt~~: link rural to Urban.
- q Introduce teacher training Program
- q Introduce Ojala center for Kids
- q Introduce Social Protection:
Scholarships, freetexts, uniforms etc.

8. q Conclusion :

- q Summary of main points.



The Essay

Last year, Japan's railway authorities decided to close a station located in a remote area. Yet, one school going-girl was using that station daily. The girl's parents were worried about her education. They appealed to railway stakeholders. Considering her education; a serious matter, they regulated that station just for single regular passenger. The story is revealed by

Bloomberg platform. Here, one can see, how developed nations have put their education system first. Contrary to that, Pakistan is privatizing its public schools. Privatization at a large scale as mentioned in policy is devastating the quality of education severely. These neo-liberal reforms inculcated mistrust among masses. Moreover, it is providing inertia to out of school dilemma. Currently, 26 million school-age children are not getting education at all. It is the highest number of out of school children in the world. These figures have painted dismal picture of deterioration of education system of Pakistan. Furthermore, it violates the Article 25-A of ^{the} constitution of the Pakistan which ensures Free and compulsory education for coming generation. Additionally, Privatization policies are converting education into commodity. It will give rise to rural-urban divide. Also, it can accelerate brain drain among elites. Lastly, it is against the education of the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H.). The

Rasool (P.B.U.H.) strictly promoted education to every muslim without any distinction. Therefore, Privatization in any sense would pave the path to chaos of education system. Policymakers should revisit their policy in order to prevent disastrous consequences.

Educational crisis are looming in Pakistan just after government has adopted the Privatization Policy. It is a primary duty of any country to ensure basic education free for all. The 18th amendment of the Constitution of Pakistan was done in 2010 regarding education system. The article 25-A of constitution says "Free and compulsory education for all citizens from primary to graduation." But contrary to that current regime has adopted neo-liberal reforms. People are getting mistrusted of new policy of government as there is no proper check and balance to account the new administrators of schools. People ~~seem~~ no productive performance and realise

quality of education. Rather, in rural areas, One school, one teacher has been analysed. On the other hand, education soft non-tangible power with which country can flourish more rapidly. The eminent figure, Nelson Mandela once said: "Education is the most power tool which one can use to change the world." But the emergence of new policies, the state leaders have put education at top-bottom of the country stakes. Yet there numerous countries in the world who have changed education system and got progress. In 1990s, the Costa Rica created constitutional amendment to protect public education ~~and~~ It increased 7% of GDP spending in education sector which is the highest in Latin America. Now, it is ranked in developed countries with 97+% literacy rate. Therefore, Pakistan should set first task to improve its educational system.

Moreover, there are numerous reasons uplifting Privatization of

schools. The gradual decrease in GDP spending in educational sector is horrible. In 2023, there was 1.7% of GDP spending to educational sector. But current Economic Survey has depicted that there is 0.8% of GDP spending for educational purpose. These figures have painted a dismal picture of education system of Pakistan. These digits show that policy makers and budget managers have put education aside. In 2018, there was demand of fifty thousand new teachers and many more non-teaching staff. In order to get rid of that, state leaders have initiated Privatization policy. Additionally, the dwindling infrastructure ~~was~~ is demanding to repair. The state put this responsibility ^{to private sector.} ~~the~~ It seems that these steps will sow seeds of corruption, illiteracy and out of school dilemma. The current regime should realise actual disorder and move towards pragmatic solutions.

The neo-liberal reforms regarding education is converting education into commodity. Rather than, state should build new ~~new~~ schools, it has converted several schools to private sector. The private schools are running at fee-pay model. But people in the rural areas of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan are unable to afford fee. Therefore, out of school children will get rise. Moreover, those stakeholders who have bought public schools are not aiming at running schools. They are just getting traffic to advertise their main branches. The more children, they will grasp, the more rural urban divide will be accelerated. Therefore, the Privatization is causing social stratification in which rich is becoming richer and poor is turning to poorer. Further, Private schools train the students mind to go abroad. In this way, Privatization is causing brain drain among

elite class of the country. Moreover, half of the population of Pakistan is living below the poverty line. The Privatization of schools have caused to increase in unemployment. Those Private actor whom are offering jobs, they provide ~~max~~imum 20 thousand salary which is not adequate. The digital era has increased the demands. A young could not survive with such low salary. Therefore, Privatization poses negative impacts for dwellers of the Pakistan.

In addition, there is no single example of Privatization of schools at international level. Yet, there is number of instances of developed countries which made progress just because of their investment in public schools. In cuba, there is rampant poverty but still their educational spending does not decline. Moreover, Finland; the world famous country, has no heavy Privatization. ~~In~~ Furthermore, in 1960s,

the north Korea urged Pakistan for its five year plan. It has invested large part of their GDP in educational and technical sectors. Now it seems, time is not too far, when Pakistan will urge to analyze their strategy to get progress. Additionally, India and Bangladesh are struggling to wipe out Privatization of Public schools. Contrary to these examples, in Pakistan, the bigwings of education sector and state leaders are moving towards heavy privatization. Currently, in Punjab 10,000+ government schools have already been transferred into private NGOs. Moreover, government is planning to reach 13,000 schools that would be out sourced. These numbers will give birth to menace of numerous ethical, and moral lacunas among coming generation. Lastly, Privatization of schools is against the education of Islam. Islam has imposed to state to provide basic education to all muslims without

discrimination of gender. There were several number of events when Rasool (P.B.U.H.) put emphasis on getting education. The Rasool (P.B.U.H.) once said: "I have sent to be a teacher." Moreover, in the battle of Bader, about seventy Quraysh prisoners were captured. The Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H.) treated them with dignity. The wealthy could pay ransom for freedom. The poor who were literate had to teach ten Muslim children. This ^{event} reflects how Nabi (SAAW) rooted the education system in the State of Madinah. These examples are evidence of importance of education system for any state. But contrary to this, with privatization of schools, the true meanings of education cannot be prevailed.

Besides Privatization, state should design more productive policies. Policy makers should critically focus on grass-roots of education. The more digital and vigilant

methods should be applied at primary and secondary level. Primarily, state should stop its privatization policy and regulate privatized schools to public. Secondly, authorities of education department should initiate rebuilding of public schools. Thirdly, state should introduce National digital learning platforms as China, Egypt and Finland did. Digital devices should be in access of every student. With digital learning, government can reduce rural-urban gap. Moreover, state should initiate Ojala centers to grasp traffic of kids. Ojala centers should provide students to Public schools. Furthermore, stake-holders should introduce effective and frequent training program for teachers at different sites. Teachers of different provinces and districts should to explore new methods of pedagogy. In addition, state should increase GDP spending upto 4% as UNSECO recommended. Lastly, authorities of state should introduce social protection schemes i.e. scholarships, free textbooks and lunch etc.

Only pragmatic strategies can curb the rising crisis due to privatization of public schools.

Pathways to the Pakistan's Prosperity

Outline

1. Introduction

Thesis statement:

Spreading ethical, moral and technical education, tourism, sports, competent governance, economical projects and effective implementation of ~~the~~ visionary strategies can lead Pakistan to the path of Prosperity.

2. Education system:

- ethical education
- technical education
- Information and technology
- physical education (running, gymnastics and swimming etc)

3. Sports

- Cricket, badminton, hockey, football, hiking, marching, athletics and parliamentary drills.

- case study: Hitler; Berlin Olympics.

4. Preservation of Natural resources

- Natural beauty: Tourism.
- Energy resources: water and coal
- Mineral resources: gold reserves in Balochistan.
- case study: Norway; From fisher to oil wealth.

5. Governance and democracy

- Transparent election system.
- Independent Judiciary.
- case study: Singapore.

6. Strategic Openness

- Foreign Investment
- Role of MNCs
- case study: Ireland.

7. Economic projects

- Wisely implementation of economic policies.
- Expand CPEC and SCO.

8. Conclusion

- summary of above discussion.

The Essay

Once Ibne Insha, an eminent scholar of Urdu literature, visited Japan. He was conversing with a friend, a college professor near gate to exit. Fortunately, the bell rang to signal ~~exit~~ closing time. As students approached their teacher, they formed a row and carefully avoided stepping on the shadow of their teacher. Surprisingly, Ibne-Insha asked the reason. His friend replied, due to respect, students were doing so. Now one can see the status of Japan in the world order which is fed by deep respect of their teachers. Therefore, ~~that~~ respect of teachers and spread of education can lead Pakistan to the way of prosperity. Moreover, there are numerous ways and instances for Pakistan to become a leading entity of the world nations. Investing in sports, tourism and digital

innovation would be imperative. Furthermore, filling lacunas of governance and democracy can yield better results. Additionally, strategic openness, CPEC and consistently implementation of policies can support the dwindling economy of Pakistan. In short, if Pakistan is succeeded in implementation of visionary strategies, then soon it can find itself in world great nations.