

# "Systematic Flaws in Pakistan's Education System and Remedial Measure"

I Introduction

II Systematic Flaws in Pakistan's Education System

(a) Inequality in Education

(b) Poor infrastructure and teaching shortage.

(c) Outdated curriculum and examinations system.

(III) Remedial Measure

(a) (b) Implementation of a uniform educational system.

(b) Investment in infrastructure and teacher training.

(c) Curriculum and examinations reforms system.

(IV) Conclusion.

Education is a crucial pillar for national development, yet Pakistan's education system faces multiple <sup>systemic</sup> flaws that hinder progress. Issues such as unequal access, poor infrastructure, and outdated curricula have led to low literacy rates and poor learning outcomes. These flaws have created an education system that fails to meet international standards. To ensure sustainable development, it is essential to identify these challenges and implement effective remedial measures.

Pakistan's education system is highly unequal, with a divide between public schools, private institutions, and religious madrassas. Public schools suffer from underfunding, while private institutions offer better facilities but remain unaffordable for most of the students. Madarsas,



on the other hand, focus primarily on religious education. This disparity creates social divisions and limits career opportunities for many students especially those from underprivileged backgrounds.

Many schools, particularly in rural areas, lack basic infrastructure such as electricity, clean drinking water, and sanitation. The absence of libraries and laboratories further hampers student learning experiences. Additionally, there is a severe shortage of qualified teachers, and those available are often underpaid and lack proper training.

The curriculum in Pakistan remains outdated and does not align with modern technological and scientific advancements. It emphasizes rote memorization

rather than critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

The examination system further reinforces this issue by rewarding students for memorization instead of conceptual understanding.

As a result, graduates often lack practical knowledge and the skills required to compete in a rapidly evolving job market.

To bridge the gap between different streams, the