



EFA & PAKISTAN

Where do we stand?



EFA Wing
Ministry of Education,
Government of Pakistan
in collaboration with
UNESCO Office, Islamabad



*Compiled
by*

Dr. M. Saleem (EFA Wing) and Mr. Arshad Saeed Khan (UNESCO)

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful

Knowledge versus Ignorance

هَلْ يَسْتَوِي الَّذِينَ يَعْلَمُونَ وَالَّذِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ط

ARE THOSE EQUAL, THOSE WHO KNOW, AND THOSE WHO DO NOT KNOW (?)

(Al-Quran - Zumar-9)

Quest for Knowledge

طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ وَ مُسْلِمَةٍ

Acquisition of knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim man and woman

(Hadith)

Education and Founder of Pakistan



“Education is a matter of life and death for Pakistan. The world is progressing so rapidly that without requisite advance in education, not only shall we be left behind others but may be wiped out altogether”.

Quaid-i-Azam
(September 26, 1947, Karachi)

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND PAKISTAN

Human Development Index (HDI) is a global instrument to measure progress of countries in human resource development. Basic Human Development Indicators include population growth rate, life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate, female literacy rate, enrolment ratio, infant mortality rate and GNP Per Capita, etc.

**Pakistan is ranked at 127th Position
in the global Human Development Index,
which is a very low position**

This means 126 countries in the world have better conditions of human development than us, and we are at the bottom.

Source: UNDP, 2001, Human Development Report 2001, New York, Table-1, pages 141-144.

HDI and Pakistan – A Comparison

Country	HDI Rank	Indicators			
		Life Expectancy at birth	Adult Literacy	Combined Enrolment (Primary + Secondary + Tertiary)	GDP Per Capita
Norway	1	78.4 %	100%	97%	28,433
Singapore	26	77.4 %	92.1 %	75 %	20,767
Malaysia	56	72.2 %	87.0 %	66 %	8,209
Sri Lanka	81	71.9 %	91.4 %	70 %	3,279
China	87	70.2 %	83.5 %	73 %	3,617
Indonesia	102	65.8 %	86.3 %	65 %	2,857
India	115	62.8 %	56.5 %	56 %	2,248
Pakistan	127	59.6 %	45.0 %	40 %	1,834

Source: UNDP, 2001, Human Development Report 2001, New York, Table-1, pages 141-144.

Literacy and Development



Literacy is a pre-requisite for socio-economic development, and a major tool to access modern sources of knowledge

- 📖 Over 50 million people (age 10+) are illiterate in Pakistan.
- 📖 More than half of adult Pakistanis can not read and write.
- 📖 Illiteracy is higher among females, and more pronounced in rural areas.
- 📖 Two third rural population in Pakistan is illiterate.
- 📖 80% rural females in Pakistan are illiterate, compared to 45% in urban areas.
- 📖 90% females in rural Balochistan are illiterate.

Source: Population Census Organization (Govt. of Pakistan), 1998, Census Bulletin Pakistan No.6, Islamabad.

Literacy 1998 (10+Age group)

Gender	All Areas	Urban	Rural
Both Sexes	45.0	64.70	34.40
Male	56.50	72.60	47.40
Female	32.60	55.60	20.80

Literacy 2001 (10+Age group)

Gender	All Areas	Urban	Rural
Both Sexes	49.51	68.43	38.84
Male	61.45	76.17	52.63
Female	36.96	59.66	25.02

Adult Literacy in South Asia and in Developing Countries (1999)

Area/Rate	Developing Countries	South Asia (average)	India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Bhutan	Maldives
Adult Literacy	72.9	53.9	56.5	45.0	40.8	40.4	91.4	42.0	96.2
Female Literacy	65.0	42.0	44.5	30.0	29.3	22.8	88.6	30.0	96.2

Source: Mehboob ul Haq Human Development Centre, *Human Development in South Asia, 2001*, Islamabad, Page 163.

How Many are in Schools ?

Participation rate is an important indicator of education, which represent the ratio of school aged children actually enrolled in Primary schools. At present, net participation rate is 66 %, and it is only 50% for girls. As per Government estimates, six million children are out of schools.

Pakistan has progressed in terms of opening of new schools and bringing more children into the classrooms. In 1951, there were only 9411 primary schools where 5.225 million children were enrolled. Now there are over 165,700 primary schools in 2001. However, we are still lagging behind all other countries of South Asia. Complete free, and compulsory primary education can be an important step to achieve the goal of EFA.



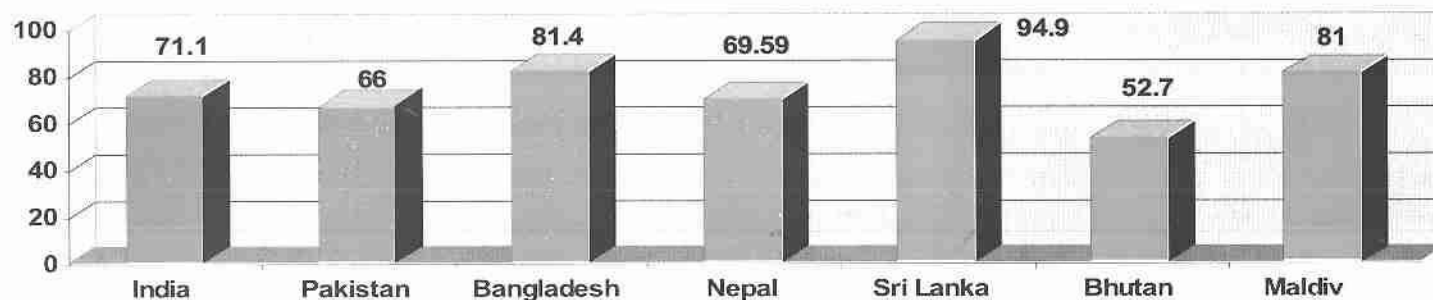
Source: Ministry of Education (Govt. of Pakistan), 2001, Draft National Plan of Action on EFA (2000-2015) - Pakistan, Islamabad, page 10

Participation Rate (NER) at Primary Level – A Comparison

Rate	Countries						
	India (1997)	Pakistan 2000	Bangladesh (1998)	Nepal (1997)	Sri Lanka (1998)	Bhutan (1998)	Maldives (1995)
Both Sexes	71.1	66.0	81.4	69.59	94.9	52.7	81.0
Boys	77.7	82.0	80.0	78.91	94.7	57.6	81.0
Girls	64.0	50.0	82.9	59.87	95.0	47.5	81.1

Source: CDROM on Support for Education For All 2000 Assessment, The Asia Pacific Region, UNESCO PROAP, Bangkok, March, 2000

Participation Rate (NER) at Primary Level - A graphic view

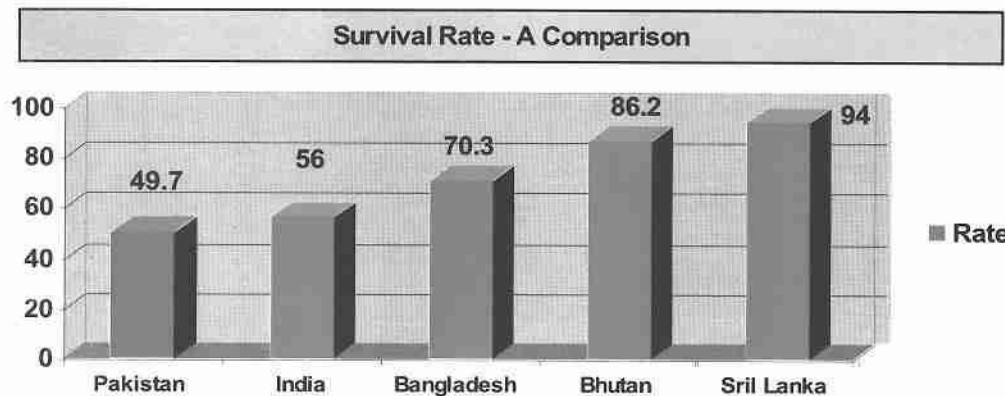


Drop – Out and Survival Rates

Half of the children who enroll in Grade-1, drop out before completing primary education (Grade-V). Female drop out rate is 54 % as compared to 45 % for boys. Millions of children who drop out every year, are the future illiterate adults, and they add up to the ocean of illiterates in the country. Drop-out syndrome not only causes wastage of precious national resources spent on education, it also retards the efforts of eradication of illiteracy.

Survival Rate – A Comparison

Country	Pakistan	India	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Sri Lanka
Survival Rate	49.7	56.0	70.3	86.2	94.0



Why Children Leave Schools ?

Family Factors

- Poverty of parents.
- Illiteracy of parents

School Factors

- Poor conditions of learning in schools.
- Harsh treatment and corporal punishment by some of the teachers.
- Inability of some teachers to make their lessons interesting and joyful.
- Overcrowded classes.
- Teachers absenteeism and non-availability of female teachers in rural areas.
- Distant location of school from home.

GENDER GAP

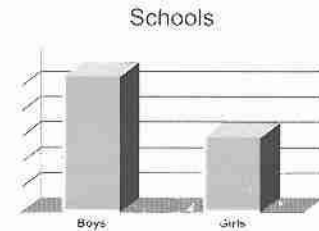
Education is a basic human right. UN Charter and Constitution of Pakistan lay down equal provision of education and development opportunities, both for men and women. Unfortunately, women in Pakistan drastically lag behind men in the sector of education. There are fewer schools for girls in Pakistan. The ratio of female teachers, and women professionals is very low in education. Although considerable progress has been made in girls enrolment rates during last 50 years, but we have a long way to go to achieve equity and equality of educational opportunities for both genders.



Gender Disparity – A Long Way to Go

Primary Schools (1990 & 2001)

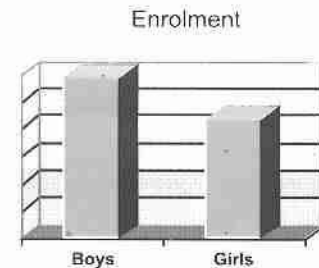
Gender	1990-91	2000-01	Growth Rate
Boys Schools	83,000	106,900	29 %
Girls Schools	31,100	58,800	89 %



Enrolment (1990 & 2001)

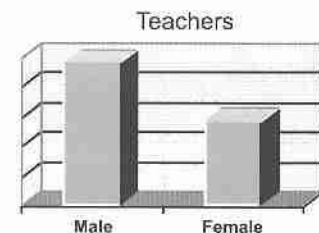
in Millions

Gender	1990-91	1999-2000	Growth Rate
Boys	7.162	11.720	64 %
Girls	3.675	8.679	136 %








Primary Teachers (1990 & 2001)

Gender	1990-91	1999-2000	Growth Rate
Male	185,100	236,000	27 %
Female	92,700	137,900	49 %

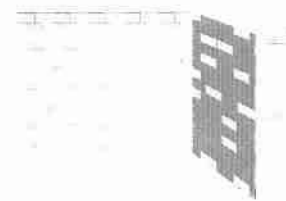
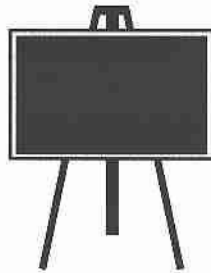


Poor Conditions of Learning

-  Thousands of Primary Schools have no building
-  79% schools are without electricity
-  46 % schools do not have facility of drinking water
-  64 % schools do not have latrine for students
-  54 % schools are without a boundary wall

Lack of physical facilities negatively affects the quality of education in schools

Schools without Facilities



Area	Number of Schools without Facilities				
	without Buildings	without Electricity	without Drinking Water	without Latrine for students	without Boundary Wall
Total	13,466	74,122	46,994	65,351	50,573
Rural Areas	12,426	69,583	39,910	52,717	47,730
Urban Areas	1,041	4,539	3,232	3,589	2,842

Source: AEPM-NEMIS, Pakistan Education Statistics (1997-98), Nov., 1999, Islamabad

Investment on Education

It is believed that investment on primary education gives highest social return. Most of the developed countries in the world achieved their present level of economic uplift and technological advancement through universalizing primary education and eradicating illiteracy.

Although education has always been a priority for each Government, and educational budget has been gradually increasing, but still we are investing less, as compared to our needs.

The first step towards promotion of literacy and basic education is to increase budget allocations.

Educational Budget as % of GNP – Pakistan

Year	1991	1995	2000	2001
% of GNP	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.3

Educational Budget: A Comparative View

Area/Rate	India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Bhutan	Maldives	South Asia (Average)	Developing Countries
Public Expenditure on Education % of GNP (1995-97)	3.2	2.4	2.2	3.2	3.4	4.1	6.4	3.2	3.8

Source: Mehboob ul Haq Human Development Centre, Human Development in South Asia, 2001, Islamabad, Page 165.



”تعلیم سب کے لئے“ اور پاکستان

ہم کہاں کھڑے ہیں



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