Country: Pakistan

Committee: UNESCO

Topic: Expanding Global Educational Opportunities and Reducing Inequalities In Access To Education

Pakistan is a country located in the continent of Asia and gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1947. Pakistan is the fifth most populous country in the world. In Pakistan, middle school lasts for three years, and those who complete it attend either a secondary school or a vocational high school at the first level. The healthcare system in Pakistan consists of public and private sectors and operates under a three-tier healthcare service model. Pakistan produces and sells wheat, rice, and sugarcane.

Education systems can be made more inclusive for disadvantaged groups by organizing them according to their needs and demands. For example, lessons on how to use land more efficiently can be added for disadvantaged groups who have to live in rural areas.

As one of UNESCO's Education for All goals, this target reduced the number of out-of-school children by half between 1999 and 2011. Although this progress has slowed at times, the number continues to decline under UNESCO's monitoring. However, in low-income countries like Pakistan, where limited resources are allocated to education, the goals have not been fully achieved.

Increasing the number of digital tools used in schools and expanding access to these tools can help close educational gaps in different regions. UNESCO can launch resource mobilization campaigns to improve education in low-income countries like Pakistan. To increase enrolment of marginalized groups in schools, the curriculum should include artistic and cultural subjects that attract their interest. Displaced individuals are provided with psychological and environmental support to adapt to the education systems in the regions they migrate to. In resource-scarce Pakistan, addressing educational inequality should be prioritized, and UNESCO's resources should be used efficiently. To improve educational opportunities in conflict zones, children first need schools where they can feel safe. International organizations can assist conflict regions by building such schools. The exclusion of girls from schools in Pakistan undermines gender equality in education. To address this, UNESCO should integrate awareness of this issue into the country's education strategy.