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Pakistan Alliance for Girls Education

STATUS OF GIRLS EDUCATION IN BALOCHISTAN

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PROVINCE OVERVIEW

Balochistan is the least literate province of Pakistan, with around 60 - 70% of children out of school according to UNICEF, due to reasons such as the lack of connectivity within the province, security concerns as well as the lack of political will and motivation to improve the educational conditions for the region.

Despite having 78% of girls of school-going age and 67% of boys currently out of school, 884405 students are currently enrolled within Balochistan, with the primary section having the highest percentage of enrolment of 79% (26% Kachi and 53% grade 2 to 5), followed by a sharp decline of only 14% children being enrolled in the middle section, and only 7% making up the higher secondary section.

Furthermore, with the poverty rate being increased to 68% due to the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled together with only 13674 schools, out of which 1625 are dysfunctional (according to the 2019 EMIS report), Balochistan's share in the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) declined to 14% in 2018-19, from 23% in 2014-15. Out of the 13674 schools in Balochistan, 11272 (82.4%) are primary, 1395 (10.2%) are middle and 1007 (7.4%) are higher secondary schools.

In addition, Balochistan faces the issue of gender disparity which has been propagated within the region due to cultural norms becoming more evident by the fact that only 27% of primary schools, 41% of middle schools, and 33% of high schools are for girls. The Alif Ailaan report notes that out of the 165,869 girls enrolled in primary school each year, only 20,015 remain in school till higher education, showing a decrease of female students by almost 88%.

Along with the gender disparity, the schools present within the region fail to meet the basic infrastructural requirements such as boundary walls, portable water, and electricity. At the provincial level, most of the schools (65%) have pakka (solid) buildings, 14.5% are kacha (mud structure) and 6.4% have a mixed structure (semi-solid), however, the unconducive learning environment is propagated by the 14% of the shelterless schools in the region. The lack of necessities like water in 41.61% of schools, along with the absence of toilets in 71% of schools, further leads to minimal attendance rates.

DISTRICT AWARAN

Out of School Children

According to the Balochistan Education Management Information System (BEMIS), there are approximately 24,356 out-of-school children of age 6 to 15 in the district which essentially constitutes 51% of the total children of school-going age (6- 15). The percentage of out-of-school children increases at the middle and secondary school level where 61% and 68% are out of school respectively

Type of School

BEMIS data suggests that there are both private and public schools present within the region which varies in quality greatly. A total of 254 schools are operated by the public sector which comprises primary, middle, high, and high secondary schools. 99% of these schools are in rural areas and only 1% in urban areas as the district comprises mostly rural areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 100%
- Institutions without toilets: 90%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 76%
- Institutions without drinking water: 100%

Gender Wise Comparison

In a gender-wise comparison, 39% males and 69% females of the 6-15 age group are out of school. Around 29% of males and 64% of females of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary where 74% females, 51% males of age 11-13 and 83% females, and 59% males of age 14-15 are out of school.

DISTRICT BARKHAN

Out of School Children

Under the category of access and equity, it was also determined that around 33,341 (aged 6 to 15) children were out of school. This made up 68% of the total 49,269 children in their school-going age. Furthermore, 92% of girls were out of school as compared to 62% boys of age group 6-15.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 99%
- Institutions without toilets: 99%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 23%
- Institutions without drinking water: 99%

Gender Wise Comparison

Since 2005, males have been favored by the Gender Parity Index (GPI) at the primary, middle, and also secondary levels. In 2013, the GPI was calculated to be 0.51, 0.29, and 0.10 respectively.

DISTRICT KACHHI

Out of School Children

There are around 58,219 (aged 6 to 15) children are out of school. This makes up 60% of the total 96,497 children in their school-going age. However, more girls, 81% are out of school as compared to 69% boys.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 84%
- Institutions without toilets: 89%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 35%
- Institutions without drinking water: 94%

Gender Wise Comparison

The gender gaps in Kachhi are wider as compared to other districts of Balochistan. They exist in forms such as those in the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) which reveal that since the year 2005, primarily males have been favored by the Gender Parity Index (GPI) at all levels. The GPI was calculated to be 0.35, 0.53, and 0.46 for primary, middle, and secondary education levels respectively in 2012-13.

DISTRICT CHAGHI

Out of School Children

There are currently 33,835 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in the district. This constitutes 65% of the total 395,207 children of school-going age (6-15). As a result, the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) data shows Chaghi's literacy rate to be 29% in the 15+ population and 34% in the 10+ population, whereas as in female literacy with 9% literacy rate of 15+ population and 14% in 10+ populations.

Type of School

There is a presence of both private and public schools within the district. A total of 246 schools are operated by the public sector which comprises primary, middle, high, and high secondary schools. 86% of these schools are in rural areas and 14% in urban areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 96%
- Institutions without toilets: 53%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 47%
- Institutions without drinking water: 93%

Gender Wise Comparison

Gender wise 62% of boys and 69% of girls of 6-15 age group are out of school. Around 49% of boys and 51% of girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary where 69% boys, 84% girls of age 11-13, and 89% boys and 96% girls of age 14-15 are out of school.

DISTRICT BUGTI

Out of School Children

There are approximately 65,691 children are out of school belonging to the age group of 6 to 15 years in Dera Bugti. This number is 78% of the total children of school-going age (6- 15) in the district. In level-wise comparison, 71% of the total primary school-going age children are out of school while 90% of the middle school level children are out of school and 93% of secondary school level children are out of school.

Type of School

With poverty, cultural differences, and low population density, there are multiple problems in the district but education is the biggest challenge. Public and private schools are available in the district, and their quality varies. Only 340 Schools are operated by the public sector which comprises primary, middle, high, and high secondary schools.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 96%
- Institutions without toilets: 63%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 96%
- Institutions without drinking water: 98%

Gender Wise Comparison

In the gender-wise comparison, 70% of boys and 94% of girls belonging to the age group of 6-15 years are out of school. Approximately 60% of boys and 92% of girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages rise beyond primary where 98% girls, 85% boys of age 11-13, and 99% girls and 89% boys of age 14-15 are out of school.

DISTRICT JHAL MAGSI

Out of School Children

Approximately 30,251 children belonging to the age group of 6 to 15 are out of school in Jhal Magsi. This number is 60% of the total 50,373 children of school-going age (6-15).

In level-wise comparison, 37% of children are out of school belonging to the age group of the primary level while 92% of the middle school level children are out of school and 95% of secondary school level children are out of school.

Type of School

In Jhal Magsi, a total of 283 schools are functioned by the public sector which constitutes primary, middle, high, and high secondary schools. Out of the total of 283 schools, 90% are located in rural areas and while 10% are located in urban areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 70%
- Institutions without toilets: 86%
- Institutions without boundary wall: NA %
- Institutions without drinking water: 83%

Gender Wise Comparison

54% boys and 69% girls belonging to the age group of 6-15 years are out of school. Approximately 27% of boys and 51% of girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages rise beyond primary were 89% boys, 95% girls of age 11-13 and 98% girls and 93% boys of age 14-15 are out of school.

DISTRICT KALAT

Out of School Children

there are approximately 38,984 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in the district. This constitutes 52% of the total 75,215 children of school-going age (6-15). Level wise 35% of the primary school-going age children are out of school, while the percentage of out of school children increases at the middle and secondary school level where 78% and 85% are out of school respectively.

Type of School

The education sector within the district has both private and public schools which vary in quality; a total of 448 schools are operated by the public sector which comprises of primary, middle, high, and high secondary schools. 81% of these schools are in rural areas and 19% in urban areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 89%
- Institutions without toilets: 65%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 36 %
- Institutions without drinking water: 87%

Gender Wise Comparison

46% of boys and 59% of girls of 6-15 age groups are out of school. The figure above shows the out-of-school children level and gender-wise. Around 25% of boys and 48% of girls of age 6-10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary were 77% girls, 78% boys of age 11-13, and 85% girls and 86% boys of age 14-15 are out of school. The data reveals that more boy's complete primary, middle and secondary classes than girls. It, again, shows an overall failure.

DISTRICT KHARAN

Out of School Children

there are approximately 77,941 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in the district Kharan. This constitutes 84% of the total children of school going age (6-15). Level wise 69% of the primary school going age children are out of school. The percentage of out of school children increases at the middle and secondary school level where 88% and 91% are out of school respectively

Type of School

A total of 220 schools are operated by the public sector which comprise of primary, middle, high and high secondary schools. 88% of these schools are in rural areas and only 12% in urban areas as the district comprises mostly rural areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: NA %
- Institutions without toilets: 20%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 100 %
- Institutions without drinking water: NA %

Gender Wise Comparison

20% males and 18% females of 6-15 age groups are out of school. Around 19% males and 12% females of age 6 to 10 are out of school- the percentages increase beyond primary where 9% females, 20% males of age 11-15 are out of school.

DISTRICT KHUZDAR

Out of School Children

There are approximately 133,482 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in the district. This constitutes 74% of the total 179,721 children of school-going age (6-15).

Type of School

Public and private schools are available in the district, and their quality varies. A total of 657 schools are operated by the public sector which comprises primary, middle, and high schools- 88% of these schools are in rural areas and 12% in urban areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 84 %
- Institutions without toilets: 69%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 41 %
- Institutions without drinking water: 99 %

Gender Wise Comparison

84% of boys and 81% girls of the 6-15 age group are out of school. Around 79% of boys and 76% of girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary where 86% girls, 90% boys of age 11-13, and 93% girls and 95% boys of age 14-15 are out of school.

DISTRICT KILLA ABDULLAH

Out of School Children

There are currently 165,304 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in the district. This constitutes 77% of the total 214,202 children of school going age (6-15). As a result, the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) data shows a low literacy rate in Killa Abdullah as compared to other districts; it is ranked 20th out of the 30 districts in the province with a literacy rate of 36% in the 15+ population and 38% in the 10+ population.

Type of School

A total of 474 schools are operated by the public sector which include primary, middle, high and high secondary schools. 87% percent of these schools are in rural areas and 13% in urban areas. As opposed to 407 primary schools there are only 35 middle and 31 secondary schools while there is only 1 higher secondary school in the district.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 19 %
- Institutions without toilets: 7%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 45 %
- Institutions without drinking water: 46 %

Gender Wise Comparison

67% boys and 90% girls of 6-15 age groups are out of school. Around 51% boys and 86% girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary where 96% girls, 85% boys of age 11-13 and 99% girls and 94% boys of age 14-15 are out of school.

DISTRICT KILLA SAIFULLAH

Out of School Children

There are approximately 41,481 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in the district which constitutes 60% of the total 69,312 children of school going age (6-15). Level wise 45% of the primary school going age children are out of school. The percentage of out of school children increases at the middle and secondary school level where 83% and 91% are out of school respectively.

Type of School

the district has both private and public schools- A total of 580 schools are operated by the public sector which includes primary, middle, high and high secondary schools. 97% percent of these schools are in rural areas and only 3% in urban areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 91 %
- Institutions without toilets: 72%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 75 %
- Institutions without drinking water: 100 %

Gender Wise Comparison

65% boys and 73% girls of 6-15 age groups are out of school. Around 51% boys and 62% girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary where 87% girls, 79% boys of age 11-13 and 93% girls and 90% boys of age 14-15 are out of school.

DISTRICT LASBELA

Out of School Children

There are currently 94,057 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in the district. This constitutes 64% of the total 146,975 children of school going age (6-15).

Type of School

A total of 564 schools are operated by the public sector which comprise of primary, middle, high and high secondary schools. 87% of these schools are in rural areas and 13% in urban areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: NA %
- Institutions without toilets: 53%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 33 %
- Institutions without drinking water: 92 %

Gender Wise Comparison

In a gender wise comparison, 49% boys and 71% girls of the 6-15 age group are out of school. Around 40% boys and 68% girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary where 80% girls, 71% boys of age 11-13 and 69% girls and 48% boys of age 14-15 are out of school.

DISTRICT MASTUNG

Out of School Children

There are approximately 13,324 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in the district. This constitutes 24% of the total 56,623 children of school going age (6-15). A level wise comparison shows that 6% of the primary school going age children is out of school. The percentage of out of school children increases at the middle and secondary school level where 45% and 68% are out of school respectively.

Type of School

Public and private schools are available in the district, and their quality varies. A total of 366 schools are operated by the public sector which include primary, middle, high and high secondary schools- 91% percent of these schools are in rural areas and 9% in urban areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 88 %
- Institutions without toilets: 48%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 27 %
- Institutions without drinking water: 93 %

Gender Wise Comparison

19% boys and 36% girls of 6-15 age group are out of school. Around 6% boys and 20% girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary where 57% girls, 34% boys of age 11-13 and 83% girls and 53% boys of age 14-15 are out of school.

DISTRICT NUKSHI

Out of School Children

There are approximately 21,329 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in the district. This constitutes 47% of the total 44,948 children of school going age (6-15). Level wise 37% of the primary school going age children are out of school. The percentage of out of school children increases at the middle and secondary school level where 59% and 80% are out of school respectively.

Type of School

There are both private and public schools within the region, however the quality varies. A total of 226 schools are operated by the public sector which comprise primary, middle, high and high secondary schools- 90% of these schools are in rural areas and 10% in urban areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 80 %
- Institutions without toilets: 59%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 94%
- Institutions without drinking water: 59 %

Gender Wise Comparison

56% boys and 49% girls of the 6-15 age groups are out of school. Around 52% boys and 40% girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary where 58% boys, 61% girls of age 11-13 and 71% boys and 72% girls of age 14-15 are out of school.

DISTRICT PISHIN

Out of School Children

There are currently 107,796 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in the district which constitutes 61% of the total 175,883 children of school going age (6-15). Level wise 48% of the primary school going age children is out of school. The percentage of out of school children increases at the middle and secondary school level where 81% and 87% are out of school respectively.

Type of School

The district comprises public and private schools with varying quality. A total of 921 schools are operated by the public sector which comprise of primary, middle, high and high secondary schools. 89% of these schools are in rural areas and only 11% are located in urban areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 82 %
- Institutions without toilets: 62%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 48%
- Institutions without drinking water: 92 %

Gender Wise Comparison

43% boys and 55% girls of 6-15 age groups are out of school. Around 27% boys and 43% girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary where 73% females, 62% boys of age 11-13 and 80% girls and 78% boys of age 14-15 are out of school.

DISTRICT QUETTA

Out of School Children

There are approximately 226,643 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in the district, which constitutes 57% of the total 395,207 children of school going age (6-15). Level wise 49% of the primary school going age children are out of school.

Type of School

The education sector in the district comprises both public and private schools with varying quality. Out of the total 678 schools, 529 are operated by the public sector which comprises primary, middle, high and high secondary schools. 69% of these schools are in rural areas and 31% in urban areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 70 %
- Institutions without toilets: 41%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 21%
- Institutions without drinking water: 86 %

Gender Wise Comparison

77% boys and 69% girls of 6-15 age group are out of school. Around 77% boys and 70% girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary where 74% boys, 65% girls of age 11-13 and 79% boys and 70% girls of age 14-15 are out of school. Quetta also faces the issue of dropouts at primary and middle level.

DISTRICT SHERANI

Out of School Children

There are approximately, 18,830 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in the district. This constitutes 79% of the total 23,890 children of school going age (6-15). Level wise 69% of the primary school going age children is out of school. The percentage of out of school children increases at the middle and secondary school level where 95% and 97% are out of school respectively.

Type of School

There are both private and public schools within the region, however the quality varies. A total of 157 schools are operated by the public sector which comprise of primary, middle, high and high secondary schools. Almost 99% of these schools are in rural areas and 1% in urban areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 89 %
- Institutions without toilets: 78%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 78%
- Institutions without drinking water: 100 %

Gender Wise Comparison

Gender wise 32% boys and 80% girls of 6-15 age groups are out of school. Around 9% boys and 76% girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary where 88% girls, 68% boys of age 11-13 and 90% girls and 75% boys of age 14-15 are out of school.

DISTRICT WASHUK

Out of School Children

There are approximately 31,025 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in the district. This constitutes 73% of the total 42,386 children of school going age (6-15). Level wise 60% of the primary school going age children are out of school. The percentage of out of school children increases at the middle and secondary school level where 90% and 95% are out of school respectively.

Type of School

Both private and public schools are present within the region but with varying quality. A total of 176 schools are operated by the public sector which include primary, middle, high and high secondary schools. 93% percent of these schools are in rural areas and 7% in urban areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 98 %
- Institutions without toilets: 65%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 82%
- Institutions without drinking water: 98 %

Gender Wise Comparison

79% boys and 84% girls of 6-15 age group are out of school. Around 70% boys and 77% girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary where 88% girls, 93% boys of age 11-13 and 93% girls and 98% boys of age 14-15 are out of school.

DISTRICT ZHOB

Out of School Children

There are approximately 43,884 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in the district which constitutes 61% of the total 71,782 children of school going age (6-15). Level wise 51% of the primary school going age children is out of school. The percentage of out of school children increases at the middle and secondary school level where 76% and 82% are out of school respectively.

Type of School

The education sector within the region contains both private and public schools. A total of 336 schools are operated by the public sector which include primary, middle, high and high secondary schools. 81% percent of these schools are in rural areas and 19% in urban areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 88 %
- Institutions without toilets: 94%
- Institutions without boundary wall: NA %
- Institutions without drinking water: NA %

Gender Wise Comparison

42% boys and 79% girls of 6-15 age group are out of school. Around 25% boys and 71% girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary where 81% girls, 70% boys of age 11-13 and 88% girls and 69% boys of age 14-15 are out of school.

DISTRICT ZIARAT

Out of School Children

There are approximately 5,406 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in Ziarat; this constitutes 56% of the total children of school-going age (6-15) within the district (The Ziarat District Education Plan for 2016-2017 to 2020-2021). Level wise 30% of the primary school-going age children are out of school. The percentage of out-of-school children increases at the middle and secondary school level where 75% and 77% are out of school respectively.

Type of School

A total of 263 schools are operated by the public sector which comprises primary, middle, high, and high secondary schools. 93% of these schools are in rural areas and only 7% in urban areas.

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 96 %
- Institutions without toilets: 70%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 51 %
- Institutions without drinking water: 100 %

Gender Wise Comparison

42% of boys and 75% of girls of the 6-15 age group are out of school. Around 25% of boys and 71% of girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary where 81% girls, 70% boys of age 11-13, and 88% girls and 69% boys of age 14-15 are out of school. Ziarat also faces the issue of dropouts at the primary and middle levels.

DISTRICT SOHBAT PUR

Out of School Children

There are approximately 42,905 out of school children of age 6 to 15 in the district, which constitutes 64% of the total 65479 children of school going age (6-15). Level wise 56% of the primary school going age children are out of school. The percentage of out of school children increases at the middle and secondary school level where 69% and 85% are out of school respectively

Missing Facilities

- Institutions without electricity: 89 %
- Institutions without toilets: 67%
- Institutions without boundary wall: 73%
- Institutions without drinking water: 56 %

Gender Wise Comparison

61% of boys and 77% of girls of the 6-15 age group are out of school. Around 58% of boys and 68% of girls of age 6 to 10 are out of school. The percentages increase beyond primary where 87% girls, 56% boys of age 11-13 and 96% girls and 78% boys of age 14-15 are out of school. The issue regarding dropouts at primary and middle level is one that still remains stagnant within Sohbat Pur considering that the survival rate of the last year has been around 40% at the primary level and 87% at middle level. According to 2013-14 BEMIS data, the survival rate of girls is 28% at the primary level whereas it is 51% for boys at the primary level.

DISTRICT BARKHAN

Public Institutes

- Functional public schools (total) = 610
- Schools for girls = 174
- Schools for boys= 436

Out of School Children (OOSC)- (age 6-15)

- OOSC (Total) = 33,341
- OOSC (Girls) = 92%
- OOSC (Boys) = 62%

Gender Disparities (Gender Parity Index or GPI when below 1.00 favours males, when 1.00 shows equality and when above 1.00 favours females)

- GPI at primary level = 0.51
- GPI at secondary level = 0.10

Missing Facilities (for Primary Level Girls' Schools)

- Schools without electricity = 99%
- Schools without water = 99%
- Schools without washrooms = 99%
- Schools without boundary wall = 23%

Barkhan ranks low on education standards as per the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement but performs relatively better when seen in comparison to other districts. However, it is no surprise that in terms of female literacy, just like many other districts of Baluchistan, it too shows a disappointing picture of just 5% female literacy rate for population aged 15+ and 11% for population aged 10+. The Gender Disparity Index also shows that alarming gender gap exists in the district.

DISTRICT GWADAR

Public Institutes

- Functional public schools (total) = 259
- Schools for girls = 80
- Schools for boys= 179

Out of School Children (OOSC)- (age 6-15)

- OOSC (Total) = 60,011
- OOSC (Girls) = 71%
- OOSC (Boys) = 72%

Gender Disparities (Gender Parity Index or GPI when below 1.00 favours males, when 1.00 shows equality and when above 1.00 favours females)

- GPI at primary level = 0.80
- GPI at secondary level = 0.23

Missing Facilities (for Primary Level Girls' Schools)

- Schools without electricity = -
- Schools without water = 76%
- Schools without washrooms = 58%
- Schools without boundary wall = 44%

Gwadar might have significance in terms of the potential it possesses with regards to economic activity for Balochistan province and also for entire Pakistan but it still has loopholes in its education system and is not at par with many districts of other provinces that rank high in education. However, it must be noted that as compared to rest of the districts of Balochistan, Gwadar presents a high literacy rate. With 50% literacy rate in 10+ and 15+ population overall, 25% in 15+ and 31% literacy rate in 10+ populations for females, Gwadar ranks 4th after Quetta on the whole and third highest after Quetta and Sibi in terms of female literacy

DISTRICT HARNAI

Public Institutes

- Functional public schools (total) = 165
- Schools for girls = 58
- Schools for boys= 107

Out of School Children (OOSC)- (age 6-15)

- OOSC (Total) = 32,153
- OOSC (Girls) = 87%
- OOSC (Boys) = 77%

Gender Disparities (Gender Parity Index or GPI when below 1.00 favours males, when 1.00 shows equality and when above 1.00 favours females)

- GPI at primary level = 0.48
- GPI at secondary level = 0.19

Missing Facilities (for Primary Level Girls' Schools)

- Schools without electricity = 78%
- Schools without water = 98%
- Schools without washrooms = 59%
- Schools without boundary wall = 51%

The Child Well Being Index among 30 districts ranked Harnai 26th. As many as 83,248 women live in the Harnai district (as per P&D Department, Government of Balochistan) which makes them around 46.6% of the total population. However, the literacy rates or number of schools are not as substantial as female count in Harnai. The literacy rates for females in 15+ population is 13% while in 10+ population it is 18%, placing Harnai in districts with middle ranking (rank 17). Nonetheless, the literacy rates for males still remains much better in comparison to girls as it is 52% for 15+ population and 54% for 10+ population.

DISTRICT JAFFARABAD

Public Institutes

- Functional public schools (total) = 572
- Schools for girls = 156
- Schools for boys= 416

Out of School Children (OOSC)- (age 6-15)

- OOSC (Total) = 97,282
- OOSC (Girls) = 75%
- OOSC (Boys) = 67%

Gender Disparities (Gender Parity Index or GPI when below 1.00 favours males, when 1.00 shows equality and when above 1.00 favours females)

- GPI at primary level = 0.60
- GPI at secondary level = 0.54

Missing Facilities (for Primary Level Girls' Schools)

- Schools without electricity = 99%
- Schools without water = 97%
- Schools without washrooms = 99%
- Schools without boundary wall = 71%

Jaffarabad district presents a very dismal picture of the education sector. Females make up 46.6% of the total population (611,443) of Jaffarabad which is a quite decent number however, even such a percentage cannot guarantee females the same status as males in their very basic right to education. The literacy rates for females in 15+ population is 3% while in 10+ population it is 10%, both of which are extremely low figures.

DISTRICT KACHHI

Public Institutes

- Functional public schools (total) = 423
- Schools for girls = 80
- Schools for boys= 343

Out of School Children (OOSC)- (age 6-15)

- OOSC (Total) = 58,219
- OOSC (Girls) = 81%
- OOSC (Boys) = 69%

Gender Disparities (Gender Parity Index or GPI when below 1.00 favours males, when 1.00 shows equality and when above 1.00 favours females)

- GPI at primary level = 0.35
- GPI at secondary level = 0.46

Missing Facilities (for Primary Level Girls' Schools)

- Schools without electricity = 84%
- Schools without water = 94%
- Schools without washrooms = 89%
- Schools without boundary wall = 35%

In the district and literacy rates at 9% for both 15+ and 10+ population for females against 36% and 18% for males respectively in 2013, it is quite evident that Kachhi district faces a number of issues in terms of female education and even ranks 25th among other districts of Balochistan.

DISTRICT KECH

Public Institutes

- Functional public schools (total) = 616
- Schools for girls = 220
- Schools for boys= 396

Out of School Children (OOSC)- (age 6-15)

- OOSC (Total) = 55,898
- OOSC (Girls) = 53%
- OOSC (Boys) = 50%

Gender Disparities (Gender Parity Index or GPI when below 1.00 favours males, when 1.00 shows equality and when above 1.00 favours females)

- GPI at primary level = 0.75
- GPI at secondary level = 0.24

Missing Facilities (for Primary Level Girls' Schools)

- Schools without electricity = N/A
- Schools without water = 96%
- Schools without washrooms = 69%
- Schools without boundary wall = 58%

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) has shown Kech to be moderate in literacy rates when compared with other districts of Balochistan. However, the gender gap is huge as the female literacy rates were 27% and 18% in comparison to 68% and 61% for boys in 10+ and 15+ populations respectively in 2013.

DISTRICT KOHLU

Public Institutes

- Functional public schools (total) = 441
- Schools for girls = 87
- Schools for boys= 354

Out of School Children (OOSC)- (age 6-15)

- OOSC (Total) = 28,669
- OOSC (Girls) = 83%
- OOSC (Boys) = 62%

Gender Disparities (Gender Parity Index or GPI when below 1.00 favours males, when 1.00 shows equality and when above 1.00 favours females)

- GPI at primary level = 0.45
- GPI at secondary level = 0.00

Missing Facilities (for Primary Level Girls' Schools)

- Schools without electricity = 26%
- Schools without water = 97%
- Schools without washrooms = 99%
- Schools without boundary wall = 21%

The Kohlu district has 72,035 and females and 82,563 males as of 2020 according to P&D Department, Government of Balochistan, based on the 1998 provincial census. For this population that totals 154,598 there are a total of 441 public sector schools. Out of these, only 5% fall in the urban areas and only 87 schools are made for girls! It is therefore, no surprise that the female literacy rates were incredibly low at 1% and 4% for 15+ and 10+ populations respectively in the year 2013.

DISTRICT LORALAI

Public Institutes

- Functional public schools (total) = 690
- Schools for girls = 182
- Schools for boys= 508

Out of School Children (OOSC)- (age 6-15)

- OOSC (Total) = 78,893
- OOSC (Girls) = 83%
- OOSC (Boys) = 79%

Gender Disparities (Gender Parity Index or GPI when below 1.00 favours males, when 1.00 shows equality and when above 1.00 favours females)

- GPI at primary level = 0.68
- GPI at secondary level = 0.88

Missing Facilities (for Primary Level Girls' Schools)

- Schools without electricity = 30%
- Schools without water = 92%
- Schools without washrooms = 54%
- Schools without boundary wall = 35%

The district of Loralai is ranked at number 17 among other districts of Balochistan as per Pakistan Social and Living Management (PSLM) Standards Survey 2013's education development index. The PSLM 2013 also showed yet another depressing image of the Adult literacy (15+) rates to be 35% only while that of 10+ population to be just 37%. Like most areas of Balochistan, female literacy rates remained far behind those of males and ridiculously low at 12% and 15% for 15+ and 10+ populations in contrast to the 55% and 57% respectively for males.

DISTRICT MUSAKHAIL

Public Institutes

- Functional public schools (total) = 287
- Schools for girls = 73
- Schools for boys= 214

Out of School Children (OOSC)- (age 6-15)

- OOSC (Total) = 35,150
- OOSC (Girls) = 74%
- OOSC (Boys) = 59%

Gender Disparities (Gender Parity Index or GPI when below 1.00 favours males, when 1.00 shows equality and when above 1.00 favours females)

- GPI at primary level = 0.51
- GPI at secondary level = 0.00

Missing Facilities (for Primary Level Girls' Schools)

- Schools without electricity = 89%
- Schools without water = 92%
- Schools without washrooms = 76%
- Schools without boundary wall = 60%

There are 287 public sector schools. Out of the 287 schools only 9% are located in urban areas while the remaining 91% majority are in rural areas. In urban areas for boys there are a total of 17 schools while for females the number is just 8! In the rural areas the situation is no different as the number of schools for girls remain low-65 in comparison to boys who have 197 schools made for them. Therefore, in totality, only 73 public sector schools exist for girls in comparison to 214 for the boys! Needless to say, that females despite making up 46.6% of the population of Musakhail district lag far behind men in their basic right to education.

DISTRICT NASEERABAD

Public Institutes

- Functional public schools (total) = 473
- Schools for girls = 150
- Schools for boys= 323

Out of School Children (OOSC)- (age 6-15)

- OOSC (Total) = 102,781
- OOSC (Girls) = 89%
- OOSC (Boys) = 81%

Gender Disparities (Gender Parity Index or GPI when below 1.00 favours males, when 1.00 shows equality and when above 1.00 favours females)

- GPI at primary level = 0.532
- GPI at secondary level = 0.462

Missing Facilities (for Primary Level Girls' Schools)

- Schools without electricity = 57%
- Schools without water = 96%
- Schools without washrooms = 100%
- Schools without boundary wall = 68%

Balochistan Compulsory Education Act of 2014 which has already been passed by the Balochistan Government stipulated that compulsory and free education is imparted to every single child irrespective of their gender or sex. However, these promises remain on paper and are hardly translated into reality in Naseerabad. This is because despite being 263,717 in number and making around 46.6% of the total population (565,976) as of 2020 according to P&D Department, Government of Balochistan, based on the 1998 provincial census, the female literacy rates remain extremely low at 5% and 9% for 15+ and 10+ populations respectively.

DISTRICT PANJGUR

Public Institutes

- Functional public schools (total) = 362
- Schools for girls = 144
- Schools for boys= 218

Out of School Children (OOSC)- (age 6-15)

- OOSC (Total) = 60,806
- OOSC (Girls) = 74%
- OOSC (Boys) = 69%

Gender Disparities (Gender Parity Index or GPI when below 1.00 favours males, when 1.00 shows equality and when above 1.00 favours females)

- GPI at primary level = 0.00
- GPI at secondary level = 0.00

Missing Facilities (for Primary Level Girls' Schools)

- Schools without electricity = 100%
- Schools without water = 100%
- Schools without washrooms = 80%
- Schools without boundary wall = 94%

Currently, in Panjgur, like other districts there are many punctures in the education system. Females in Panjgur are 177,125 in number and make around 46.6% of the total population (380,137) as of 2020 according to P&D Department, Government of Balochistan, based on the 1998 provincial census but because for such a significant population the number of schools are not enough, the female literacy rates remain extremely low at 4% and 15% for 15+ and 10+ populations respectively.

DISTRICT SIBI

Public Institutes

- Functional public schools (total) = 265
- Schools for girls = 101
- Schools for boys= 164

Out of School Children (OOSC)- (age 6-15)

- OOSC (Total) = 32,492
- OOSC (Girls) = 64%
- OOSC (Boys) = 66%

Gender Disparities (Gender Parity Index or GPI when below 1.00 favours males, when 1.00 shows equality and when above 1.00 favours females)

- GPI at primary level = 0.85
- GPI at secondary level = 1.27

Missing Facilities (for Primary Level Girls' Schools)

- Schools without electricity = N/A
- Schools without water = 91%
- Schools without washrooms = 49%
- Schools without boundary wall = 70%

Even though, after Quetta Sibi is ranked 2nd with overall literacy rate for 15+ population standing at 54% while that of 10+ population standing at 57% and even though after Quetta it ranks second highest in female literacy i.e. for 15+ population 38% literacy rate and for 10+ 43% yet, it needs to address the remaining loopholes in the education sector with more and consistent efforts to bring the district at par with districts of other provinces to perform even better in the education sector.

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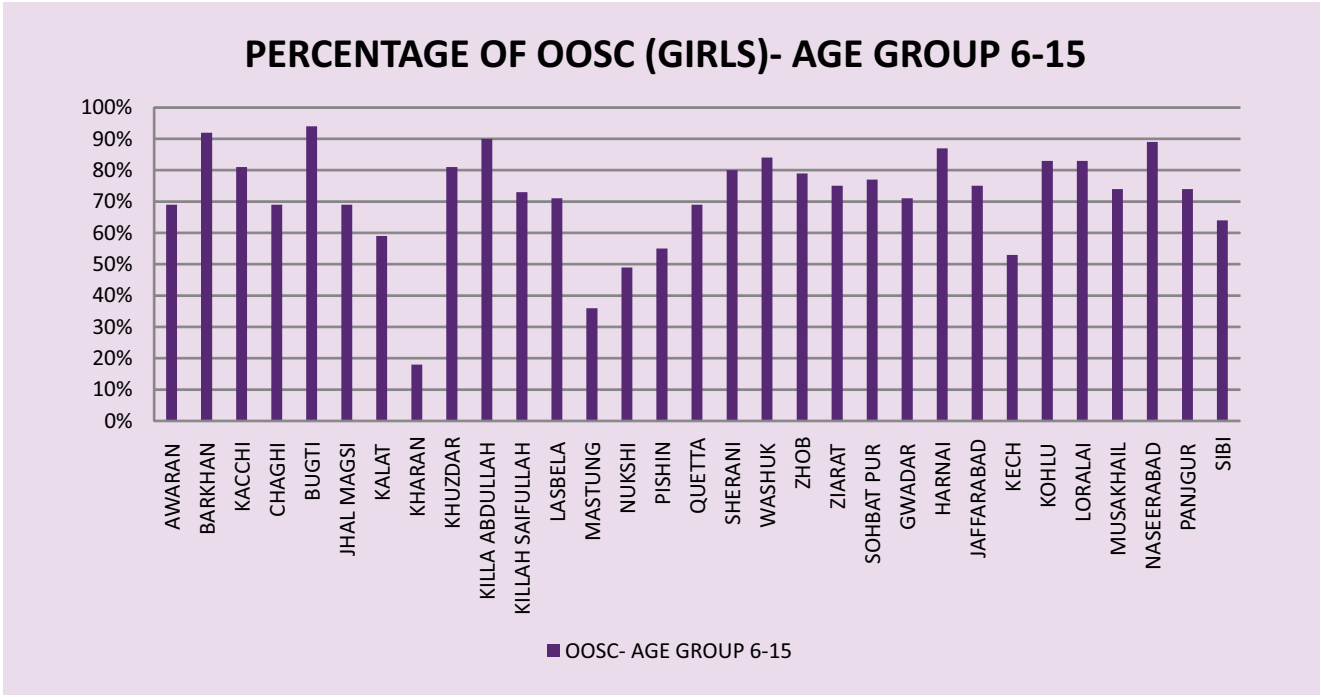
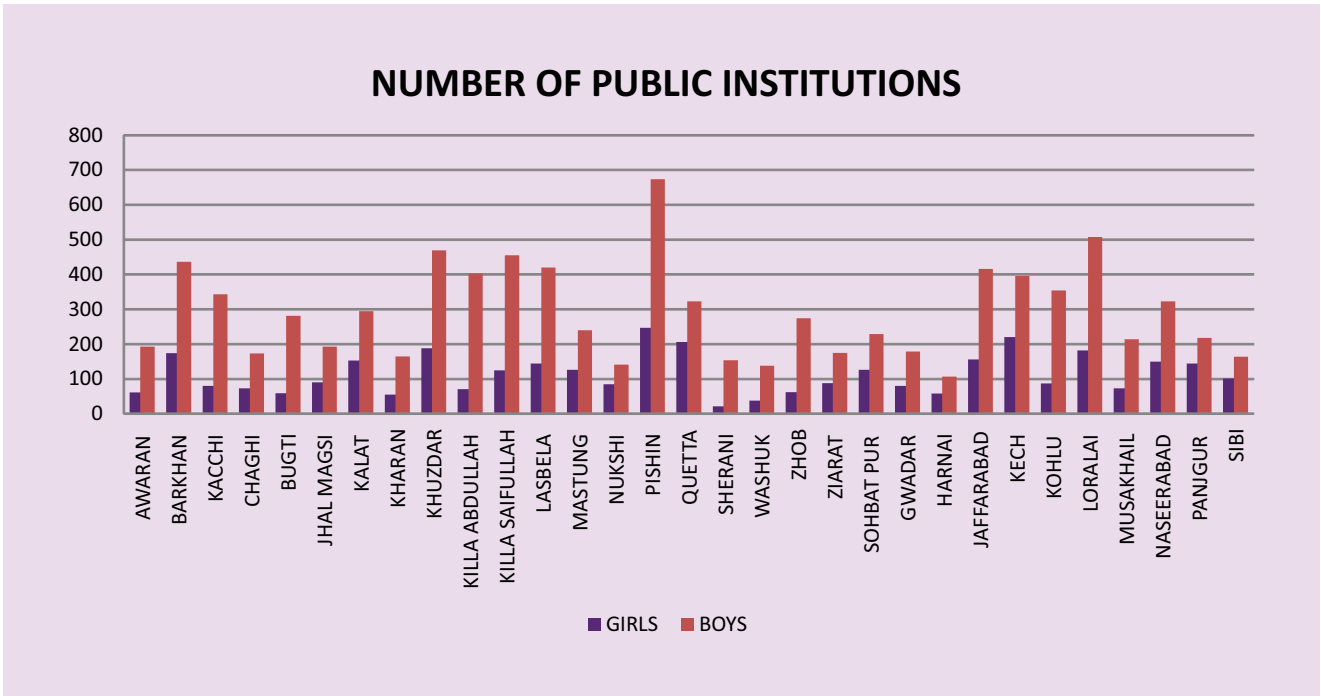
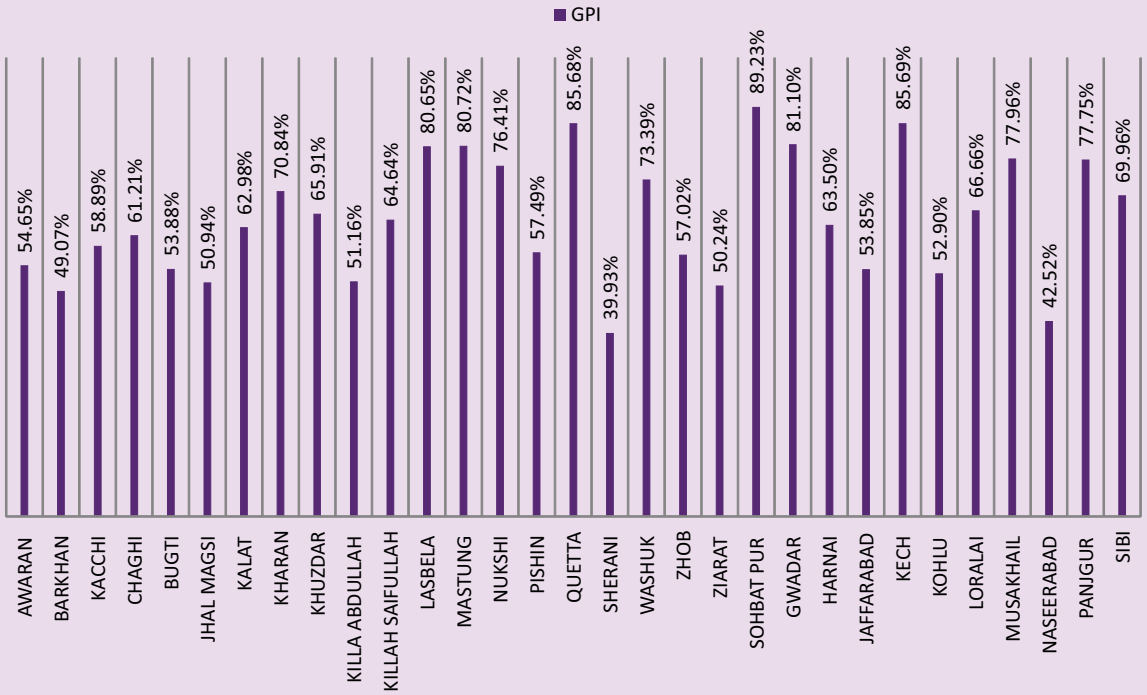
STATUS OF GIRLS EDUCATION – BALOCHISTAN

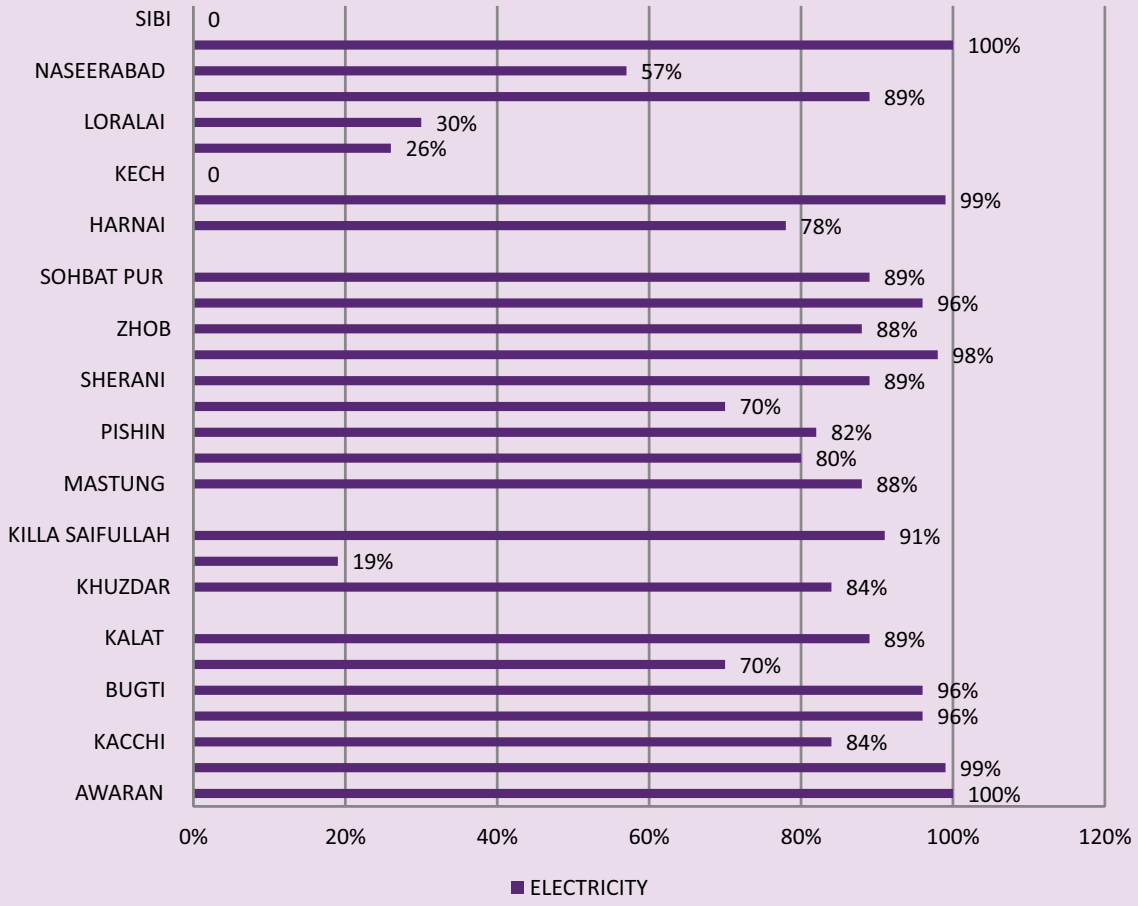


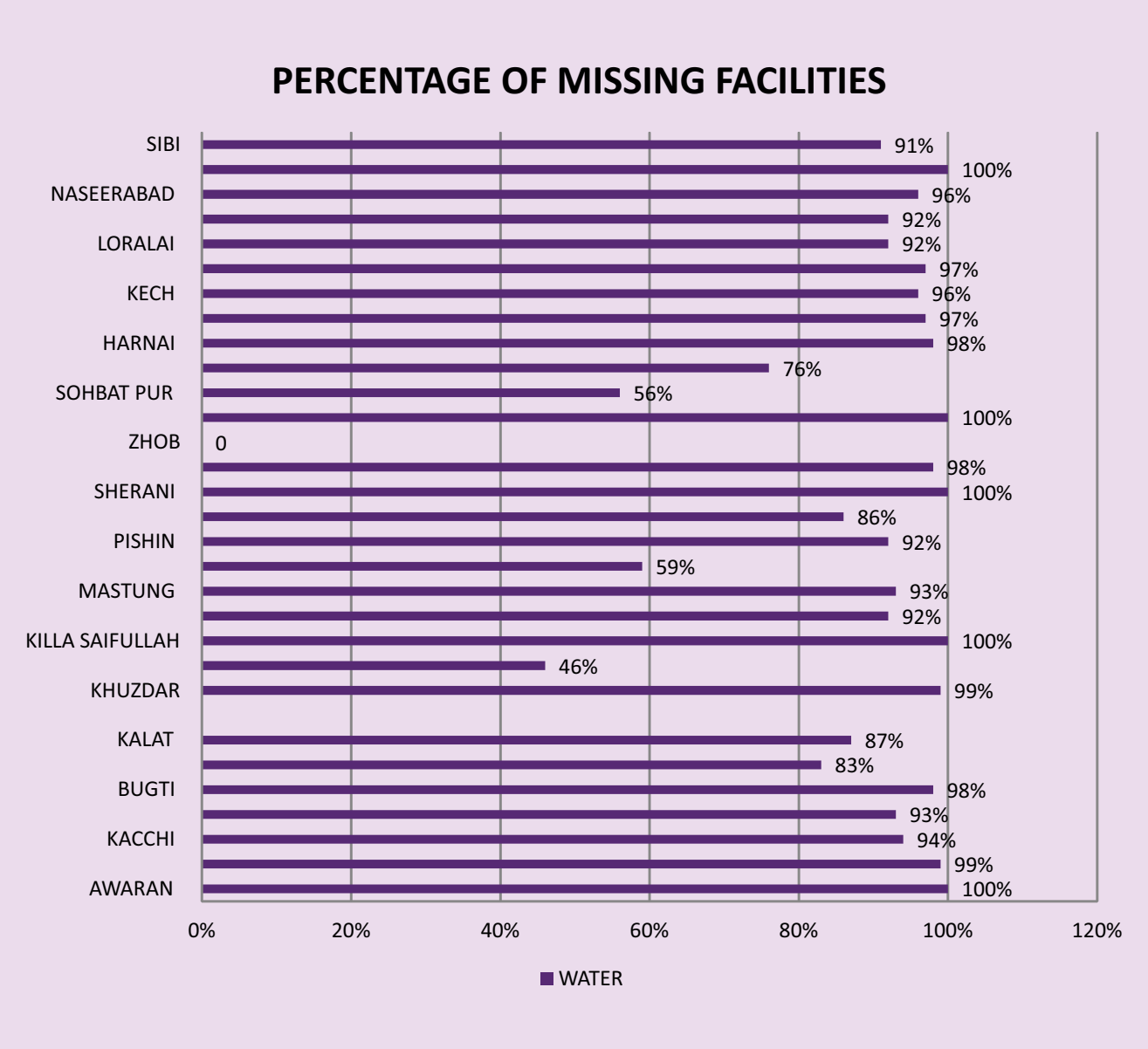


GENDER PARITY INDEX (GPI)



PERCENTAGE OF MISSING FACILITIES

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SHERANI
PISHIN
MASTUNG
KILLA SAIFULLAH
KHUZDAR
KALAT
BUGTI
KACCHI
AWARAN
91%
100%
96%
92%
92%
97%
96%
97%
98%
76%
56%
100%
0
98%
100%
86%
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59%
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100%
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99%
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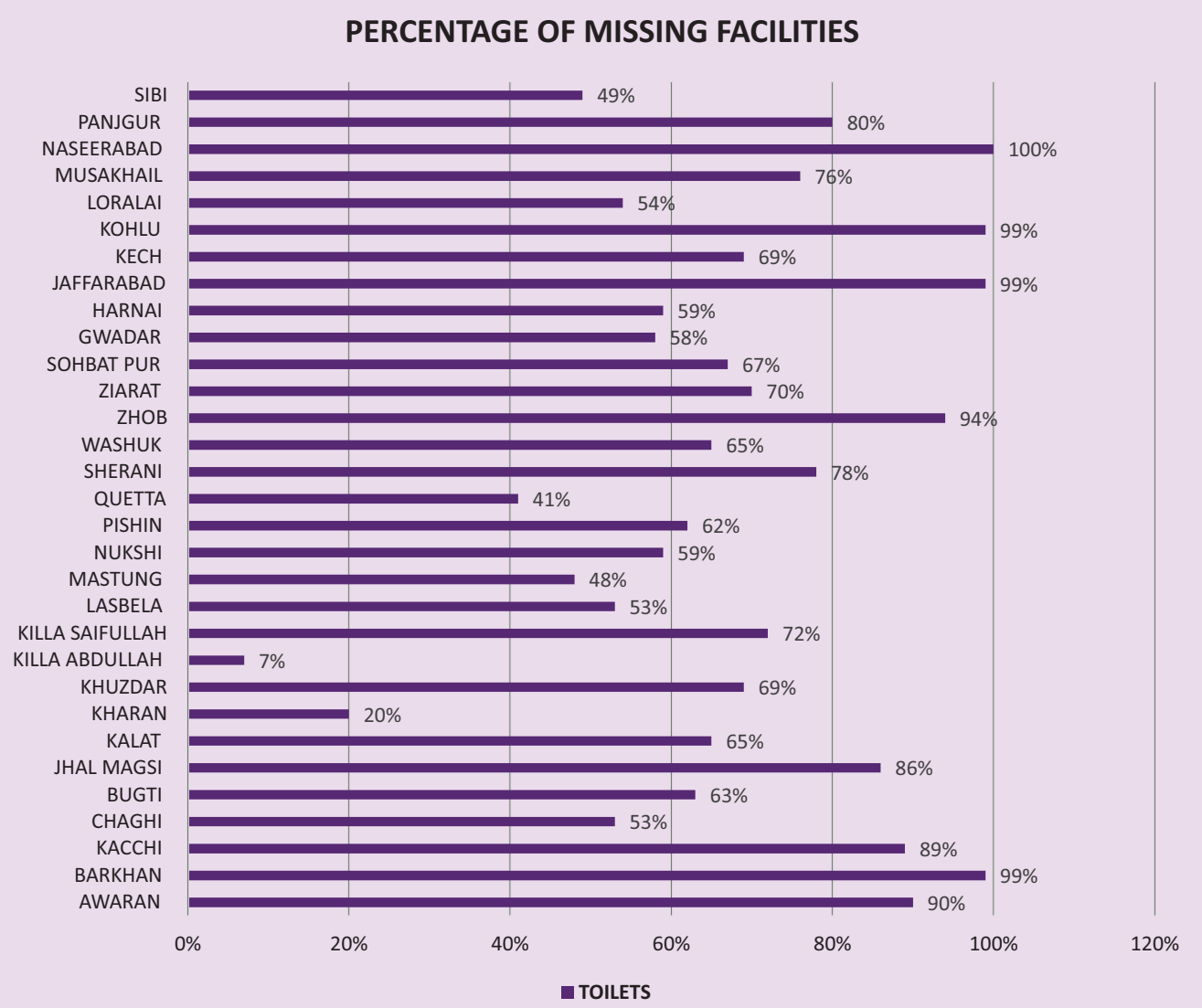
80%
100%
120%
WATER


PERCENTAGE OF MISSING FACILITIES
SIBI 49%
PANJGUR 80%
NASEERABAD 100%
MUSAKHAIL 76%
LORALAI 54%
KOHLU 99%
KECH 69%
JAFFARABAD 99%
HARNAI 59%
GWADAR 58%
SOHBAT PUR 67%
ZIARAT 70%
ZHOB 94%
WASHUK 65%
SHERANI 78%
QUETTA 41%
PISHIN 62%
NUKSHI 59%
MASTUNG 48%
LASBELA 53%
KILLA SAIFULLAH 72%
KILLA ABDULLAH 7%
KHUZDAR 69%
KHARAN 20%
KALAT 65%
JHAL MAGSI 86%
BUGTI 63%
CHAGHI 53%
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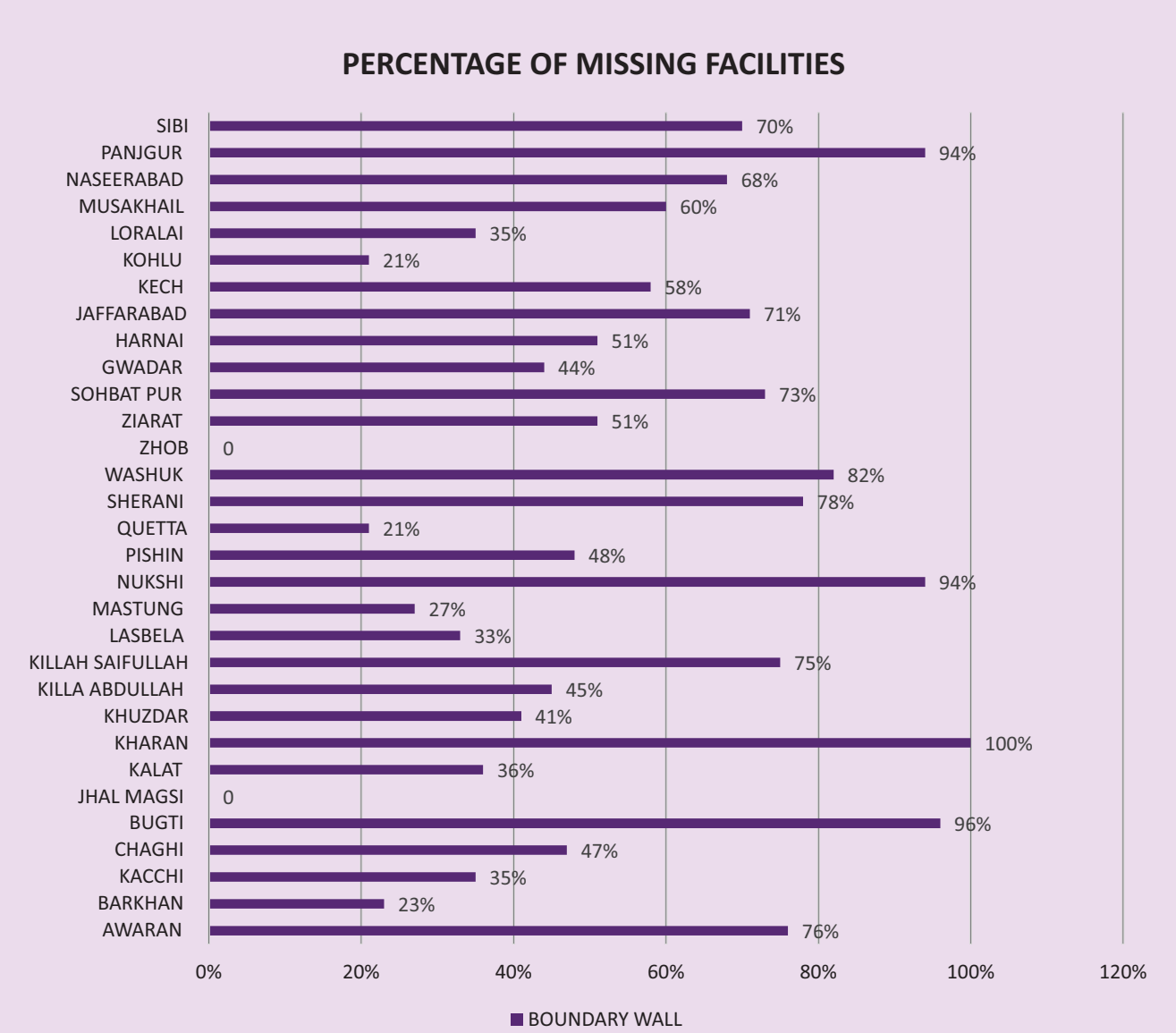
TOILETS


PERCENTAGE OF MISSING FACILITIES
SIBI 70%
PANJGUR 94%
NASEERABAD 68%
MUSAKHAIL 60%
LORALAI 35%
KOHLU 21%
KECH 58%
JAFFARABAD 71%
HARNAI 51%
GWADAR 44%
SOHBAT PUR 73%
ZIARAT 51%
ZHOB 0
WASHUK 82%
SHERANI 78%
QUETTA 21%
PISHIN 48%
NUKSHI 94%
MASTUNG 27%
LASBELA 33%
KILLAH SAIFULLAH 75%
KILLA ABDULLAH 45%
KHUZDAR 41%
KHARAN 100%
KALAT 36%
JHAL MAGSI 0
BUGTI 96%
CHAGHI 47%
KACCHI 35%
BARKHAN 23%
AWARAN 76%
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% 120%
BOUNDARY WALL