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Pakistan Alliance for Girls Education

STATUS OF GIRLS EDUCATION IN SINDH

November, 2021

ABSTRACT

This report explores the status of girls education in the province of Sindh, Pakistan, with special emphasis on the gender gap between male and female children. The report gives a district wise breakdown of Sindh, primarily highlighting the status in five distinct categories i.e., Out of School Children, Enrolment in Public/Private schools, Missing Facilities, Barriers to Education, Gender Wise Comparison.

The purpose of this report is to bring the status of education, specifically girls' education, on the agenda of the Pakistani citizens, media, government, students, corporate entities, and other concerned stakeholders. Hence, targeted action can be taken in order to effectively improve the status of girls' education in Pakistan. This step would not only give the women of Pakistan a better chance of improving their lives but would also drastically improve Pakistan's performance on different indexes like the Human Development Index and Gender Disparity Index.

The facts and figures used in this report have been compiled by studying government reports like the School Education Statistics Sindh, Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis Reports, and Annual Status of Education Report etc.

OVERVIEW OF SINDH

The Province of Sindh makes 23% of Pakistan's total population. Along with a large population Sindh also has a high rate of unemployment (40%). This unemployment leads to poverty which has significant impact on the enrolment of children in the education sector. However, girls fall prey to this more than boys as more than 50% girls are not admitted into schools!

As per the Sindh Education Sector Plan 2014-18 the allocations for education budget have increased by 108%, 119% and 44% respectively since 2009 however, it must be noted that the reports also mention this increase to be uneven.

Despite the increase in budget gender gaps exist in every district of the province. Gender disparity also exists in the number of schools made for girls against those for boys, in the number of Out of School Children and in the number of schools for girls with missing facilities all of which has been documented below for each district.

DISTRICT JACOBABAD

Literacy Rates

According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey, 2011 Jacobabad ranked 23rd out of the 29 provinces in Sindh in terms of female illiteracy and showed that 84.77% females were not literate.

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

Out of 1427 public schools 251 only boys' existed with just 215 for girls. Moreover, the Out of School Children in the district showed that 37.9% girls were out of school while the percentage for boys was 29.1%. Overall, 58.3% girls went to public schools and 3.7% to private schools.

Gender Disparities (GPI below 1= favours males, 1.00 shows equality and above 1 favours females)

Wide gender gaps exist across all levels and females have only been favoured at middle level of education.

a. 0.77 at primary level

b. 2.05 at middle level

c. 0.51 at secondary level

d. 0.58 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 51.5% schools without electricity

b. 47.30% schools without drinking water

c. 51.2% schools without washrooms

d. 51.9% schools without boundary wall.

KARACHI CENTRAL

Literacy Rates

With 81.52% literacy rate of the total population, the female literacy rate stands at 81.13% as compared to 81.90% for males.

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

Out of 606 public schools, 141 are for girls while 117 exist for boys and 348 mixed schools in the district. 17.6% girls go to public schools and 60.7% to private schools as compared to 19.5% boys going to public schools and 59.8% to private ones. 19.9% females are out of school in the district as compared to 17.7% boys.

Missing Facilities

a. 26.4% schools without electricity

b. 16.5% schools without drinking water

c. 20.3% schools without washrooms

d. 12.9% schools without boundary wall.

KARACHI EAST

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

18.3% girls go to public schools and 67.6% to private schools as compared to 12.2% boys going to public schools and 74.6% to private ones. 13.4% females are out of school in the district as compared to 11.9% boys.

Missing Facilities

e. 15.5% 264 schools without electricity

f. 17% schools without drinking water

g. 8.7% schools without washrooms

h. 9.8% schools without boundary wall.

KARACHI WEST

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

16.9% girls go to public schools and 56.3% to private schools as compared to 15.9% boys going to public schools and 62.2% to private ones. 22.7% females are out of school in the district as compared to 16.5% boys.

Missing Facilities

i. 36% schools without electricity

j. 29.5% schools without drinking water

k. 17.1% schools without washrooms

l. 6.3% schools without boundary wall.

KARACHI SOUTH

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

2.8% girls go to public schools and 90.1% to private schools as compared to 3.3% boys going to public schools and 90.9% to private ones. 6.9% females are out of school in the district as compared to 5.4% boys.

Missing Facilities

m. 20.5% schools without electricity

n. 26.1% schools without drinking water

o. 11.6% schools without washrooms

p. 10.4% schools without boundary wall.

KHAIRPUR

Literacy Rates

For the years 2012-13 literacy rates were at 53% for above 10 and above population. For the female population the literacy rates for the above mentioned age group were 33% and were far below that of males (71%).

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

Out of 3,290 public schools only 408 have been established for girls. 49.2% girls go to public schools and 19.2% to private schools. On the other hand 56.8% boys go to public schools while 19.9% to private ones. 31.1% females are out of schools in contract to 22.7% males.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.70 at primary level

b. 0.82 at middle level

c. 0.59 at secondary level

d. 0.34 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 32.9% schools without electricity

b. 15.96% schools without drinking water

c. 28.4% schools without washrooms

d. 37.2% schools without boundary walls.

KORANGI

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

There are total 274 primary, 39 middle, 94 secondary and 6 higher secondary institutions. There are 35192 male enrolments and 46918 female enrolments. The ratio of OOSC is 23%. Karachi's Korangi district has the highest proportion of children enrolled in private schools at 75 per cent. Korangi stands 4th in the list of highly educated districts. Its literacy rate is 80.19 percent. Of them, 81.51 are male, 76 are female.

Missing Facilities

a. 27.8% schools without electricity

b. 28.9% schools without drinking water

c. 79.3% schools without washrooms

d. 7.45% schools without boundary wall.

MATIARI

Literacy Rates

The literacy rates for age 10 years and above population is 48% in total, with female literacy at 32% while male literacy at 62%.

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

Out of the total 829 public schools in the district only 78 are for girls. 50.9% girls go to public schools and 2.6% to private schools against 63.2% and 1.9% boys going to public and private schools respectively. The Out of School Children also constitutes more females (46.5%) as compared to males (34.8%).

Gender Disparities

a. 0.64 at primary level

b. 0.53 at middle level

c. 0.56 at secondary level

d. 0.10 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 23.6% schools without electricity

b. 23.4% schools without drinking water

c. 24.97% schools without washrooms

d. 23.4% schools without boundary wall.

NAUSHAHRO FEROZE

Literacy Rates

For the 10 and above population the literacy rates for Naushahro Feroze are 60% on the whole. Out of this the female literacy rates are 40% which are quite below those of males (77%).

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

From the 2,235 public schools only 220 has designated for girls. There are 55.6% girls going to public schools and 7.4% to private schools for girls as compared to 61.1% boys going to public and 13.1% going to private schools for boys in the district. 36.8% females are out of school in contrast to the 24.6% boys.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.68 at primary level

b. 1.00 at middle level

c. 0.48 at secondary level

d. 0.67 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 31.3% schools without electricity

b. 11.8% schools without drinking water

c. 32.26% schools without washrooms

d. 36.1% schools without boundary walls

QAMBAR SHAHDADKOT

Literacy Rates

With education budgetary allocations of just 18% for girls against 72% for males in the year 2011-2012, the literacy rates for 10 and above population in district Qamber Shahdadkot are only 23% for females while being 59% for the males.

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

Only 215 schools exist for girls out of the total 1,498. Despite such loopholes in the system there are no serious efforts to uplift the academic careers of females. Only 46.3% girls obtain education from public schools and 3.4% from private schools while for boys, 58.7% and 6.8% of them are obtaining education from public and private schools respectively. The Out of School Children also consist of more girls as compared to boys i.e. 44.2% females are out of school while for boys the percentage is 32.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.72 at primary level

b. 1.07 at middle level

c. 0.62 at secondary level

d. 1.12 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 38.25% schools without electricity

b. 42.26% schools without drinking water

c. 28.7% schools without washrooms

d. 32% schools without boundary wall.

SHIKARPUR

Literacy Rates

The literacy rate of the district for 10 and above female population was just 29% as per the Annual Status of Education Report, 2011.

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

More females i.e. 38.4% make up the Out of School Children as compared to 25.7% males in district Shikarpur. The situation is worsened as out of the total 1,101 public schools in the district only 128 are for girls while 163 exist for the boys! 57.2% girls go to public schools while 67.3% boys do so. On the other hand 4.1% girls go to private schools while 5.6% boys do the same.

Missing Facilities

a. 57.8% schools without electricity

b. 29.7% schools without drinking water

c. 38.7% schools without washrooms

d. 25.9% schools without boundary wall.

SUJAWAL

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

More females i.e. 65.5% make up the Out of School Children as compared to 46.7% males in district Shikarpur. 33.9% girls go to public schools while 52.6% boys do so. On the other hand 0% girls go to private schools while 0.5% boys do the same.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.6991

Missing Facilities

e. 89.6% schools without electricity

f. 81.4% schools without drinking water

g. 66.4% schools without washrooms

h. 70.2% schools without boundary wall.

TANDO ALLAHYAR

Literacy Rates

According to Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis report of October 2014 of Tando Allahyar the female literacy rates for 10 and above population for the year 2012-13 were 31% as compared to 63% for the males.

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

The gender gaps extend beyond the literacy rates as they can be seen in the number of schools that have been established for females in contrast to those for boys in the district. Out of total 760 public schools only 91 have been made for girls while 98 for boys. 55.6% females were out of school as compared to 39.4% boys. On the whole just 35% girls were going to public schools and 9.1% to private schools. In contrast 49.7% boys went to public schools and 10.3% to private ones.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.59 at primary level

b. 0.74 at middle level

c. 0.37 at secondary level

d. 1.31 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 35.3% schools without electricity

b. 43.2% schools without water

c. 26.2% schools without washrooms

d. 19.1% schools without a boundary wall.

THARPARKAR

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

The School Education Statistics, 2016-17 show that out of 3439 public schools only 379 are for females as compared to 382 for males.The report also shows that there are 48% females of the government schools, which again is higher than males who make 46% of the Out of School Children.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.80 at primary level

b. 0.75 at middle level

c. 0.55 at secondary level

d. 0.11 at higher secondary level (a GPI lesser than 1 shows that Gender Parity is in favour of males)

Missing Facilities

a. 84% schools without electricity

b. 79.2% schools without water

c. 47.3% schools without washrooms

d. 54.7% schools without boundary wall.

MALIR

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

District Malir shows better state of education as compared to most districts of the provinces however there are still few areas which need attention if Malir is to be looked at as a model for other districts. In District Malir out of 663 public schools only 113 have been made for girls. 10.9% of the females are out of school as compared to 3.9% males. A total of only 5.1% girls attend the public schools. Most girls resort to private schools i.e. 83.9%. Whereas, 4.1% boys go to public schools and 92% go to private ones.

Missing Facilities

a. 59.4% schools without electricity

b. 48.9% schools without drinking water

c. 32.7% schools without washrooms

d. 18.95% schools without boundary wall.

BADIN

Literacy Rates

The overall literacy rate in 2012-13 for 10 and above population in the district of Badin was very low, standing at 36% only. The male literacy rate like most other districts was higher (50%) than that of females (21%).

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Children

The literacy rates are low and so are the number of schools made for girls in the district. Out of 2934 total public schools in the district, only 306 are for girls. Furthermore, the data regarding OOSC also showed that 56.1% of the girls were out of school as compared to 38.6% boys. On the whole 39.8% girls go to public while 3.8% go to private schools. 53% of the boys go to public schools and 8.4% go to the private ones.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.61 at primary level

b. 0.94 at middle level

c. 0.47 at secondary level

d. 0.33 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 70.2% schools without electricity

b. 55.8% schools without drinking water

c. 45.6% schools without washrooms

d. 50.7% schools without boundary wall.

DADU

Literacy Rates

Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis report of February 2015 for the district of Dadu showed that the literacy rates were better than few other districts of the province but still not good enough. The overall literacy rates for 10 and above population were 62% with women literacy rates (42%) being lower than that of men (79%).

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

Along with less literacy rates the females also had less number of schools made for them and were as compared to the males. Out of 1821 public schools in the district only 281 were for girls. Data further showed that 42.8% of the girls were out of school as compared to 26.6% boys. On the whole 49.3% girls and 64% boys were in public schools while 4.4% girls and 6.8% boys were in private schools.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.71 at primary level

b. 0.92 at middle level

c. 0.46 at secondary level

d. 0.52 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 48.9% schools without electricity

b. 45% schools without water

c. 35.6% schools without washrooms

d. 32.8% schools without boundary wall

GHOTKI

Literacy Rates

With female literacy rates (21%) for 10 and above population being lower than males (67%) it is evident through that the state of education in the district is not a positive one especially for the girls.

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

Females are lagging behind in many aspects related to education and partly this is because of the less number of public schools for them in the district. Out of the total 1891 public institutions only 198 are for girls. Moreover 41.6% females are out of school as compared to 29.2% boys. Overall, 51.6% girls and 58.5% boys go to public schools and 6.5% girls and 11.9% boys go to private schools.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.46 at primary level

b. 0.89 at middle level

c. 0.26 at secondary level

d. 0.51 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 52% schools without electricity

b. 30.9% schools without water

c. 37.3% schools without washrooms

d. 41.35% schools without boundary wall.

HYDERABAD

Literacy Rates

Despite the fact that Hyderabad shows a better overall literacy rate of 70% in 10 and above population than many other districts of its province yet there are still gender gaps that need to be removed in order to establish an equitable learning environment for the children. The Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis shows that female literacy rate for 10 and above population is 66% while that for males is 75%.

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

Along with gaps in the literacy rates, in Hyderabad district the number of schools for girls are also less than those for boys. Out of the total 868 public schools only 160 are for girls. Furthermore, 32.5% girls are out of school as compared to 22.6% boys. Moreover, data has also showed that 54.8% girls are in public schools and 11.5% in private ones while 67.1% boys are in public schools and 10% in the private ones.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.84 at primary level

b. 1.00 at middle level

c. 1.10 at secondary level

d. 1.25 at higher secondary level

Missing facilities

a. 26.96% schools without electricity

b. 30.4% schools without water

c. 15.1% schools without washrooms

d. 13.9% schools without boundary wall.

JAMSHORO

Literacy Rates

The literacy rate for females for 10 and above population in 2012-13 data shows that women are behind men by 31% as the female literacy rates are 38% while that of males are 69%.

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

The School Education Statistics 2016-17 show that out of 694 public institutions only 87 have been made for girls. 45.7% girls are out of school in contrast to 31.7% boys. 42.5% girls and 54.8% boys are in public schools while 11.7% girls and 13.4% boys are in private schools.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.72 at primary level

b. 0.69 at middle level

c. 0.62 at secondary level

d. 0.73 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 35.6% schools without electricity

b. 37% schools without water

c. 24.2% schools without washrooms

d. 16.4% schools without boundary wall.

KASHMORE

Literacy Rates

The literacy rates for 10 and above population for females are less than males. The female literacy rates are 40% less than males as males have 58% literacy rate while the females have just 18%.

Private/Public Institutes and Out of School Girls

Since out of the total 1368 public schools only 169 schools are for girls, 45.1% girls are out of school as compared to 29.4% boys. 45.8% girls are in public while just 2% are in private schools. On the other hand, 62.2% boys are in public and 3.2% are in private schools.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.47 at primary level

b. 1.26 at middle level

c. 0.67 at secondary level

d. 0.42 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 71.4% schools without electricity

b. 41% schools without water

c. 55.4% schools without washrooms

d. 57.5% schools without boundary wall

LARKANA

Literacy Rates

For the 10 and above population the female literacy rates are just 37% while that for males are 71%.

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School irls

With just 171 schools for girls out of the total 1,158 public schools it is no surprise that the female literacy rates are below males. Overall, 34.5% females are out of school against a percentage of 23.7% for the males. 57.2% females and 68.5% males are in public schools while 8.3% females and 7.5% males are in private schools.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.74 at the primary level

b. 1.32 at the middle level

c. 0.59 at the secondary level

d. 0.56 at the higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 31% schools without electricity

b. 17.6% schools without drinking water

c. 20.98% schools without washrooms

d. 13.6% schools without boundary wall.

MIRPUR KHAS

Literacy Rates

Girls in Mirpur Khas are far behind men in terms of education as their literacy rates for 10 and above population are 27% as compared to 61% for the males.

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

There are also more schools for boys in the district than there are for females. Out of the total 1998 public schools only 258 are for the females and 273 for the males. Overall, 36% females go to public schools and only 4.2% go to private institutes. For the boys, 52.6% of them go to public schools while 5% go to private schools. More number of females (59.7%) are out of school as compared to boys (42%).

Gender Disparities

a. 0.55 at primary level

b. 0.61 at middle level

c. 0.66 at secondary level

d. 0.78 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 60% schools without electricity

b. 53.2% schools without water

c. 35.3% schools without washrooms

d. 51.4% schools without boundary wall.

SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD

Literacy Rates

The males have been favoured by the education system of Shaheed Benazirabad in many ways. The female literacy rates (29%) are below males (70%) for the 10 and above population.

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

The number of schools for the females are also less than those for males. Out of the total 2361 public schools only 312 are made for girls. On the whole, 65.6% girls (against 72.6% boys) go to public schools while 9.5% (against 8.7% boys) go to the private ones. Moreover, 24.8% girls are out of public schools as compared to 18.5% boys.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.61 at primary level

b. 0.88 at middle level

c. 0.61 at secondary level

d. 0.42 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 41.7% schools without electricity

b. 28.5% schools without drinking water

c. 38.6% schools without washrooms

d. 29.5% schools without boundary wall.

SANGHAR

Literacy Rates

The literacy rate for females for 10 years and above is 35% while for the same age group that of boys is 70%. This shows that gender gaps exist in the district and can be seen in multiple ways.

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

Firstly, the number of schools made for girls in the district are far less than that of males. Out of 2955 public institutions only 274 are for girls and 381 are for the males. Secondly, more girls i.e. 59.4% are out of school as compared to 38.8% males. When looking at the entire picture, it is determined that 35.9% females go to public schools while 4.3% go to the private ones against 54.2% boys going to public schools and 6.3% males going to private ones.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.60 at primary level

b. 1.20 at middle level

c. 0.39 at secondary level

d. 0.54 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 71.9% schools without electricity

b. 43.7% schools without drinking water

c. 39.9% schools without washrooms

d. 41.7% schools without boundary wall.

SUKKUR

Literacy Rates

Like most other districts of Sindh province, the female literacy rates in Sukkur are once again below those of men. For ages 10 and above the female literacy rate according to PESA 2014 report was 41% as compared to 71% for the males

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

In Sukkur district 55.5% females go to public schools while 6.6% go to private institutions. When compared with boys we see that 71.6% boys go to public schools while 10.1% go to the private ones. 34.4% girls are out of school as compared to 16.5% boys. Out of 1187 public schools only 145 are for girls.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.67 at primary level

b. 1.24 at middle level

c. 0.46 at secondary level

d. 0.86 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 37.8% schools without electricity

b. 26.7% schools without drinking water

c. 27% schools without washrooms

d. 29.5% schools without boundary wall.

TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN

Literacy Rates

For populations 10 and above 31% females in the district are literate as compared to 57% males. This is a worrisome number and is a clear depiction of the gruesome state of education in the district.

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

Out of 1012 public schools just 116 are made for girls while 194 are for boys. On the whole 39.1% girls go to public schools and 10.6 go to the private ones (against 46.5% boys going to public schools and 11.5% going to private schools). Moreover, 47.2% girls in comparison to 37.5% are out of school.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.62 at primary level

b. 0.44 at middle level

c. 0.84 at secondary level

d. 0.22 at higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 73% schools without electricity

b. 47.4% schools without water

c. 40.7% schools without washrooms

d. 38% schools without boundary walls.

THATTA

Literacy Rates

In Thatta the poor state of education persists. There are gender gaps and a large number of Out of School Children, all of which require serious attention from the higher ups. For the years 2012-13 literacy rates were at 36% for 10 and above. For the female population the literacy rates for the above mentioned age group were 23% and were below that of males (48%).

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

32% girls go to public schools and just 0.9% to private schools as compared to 40.4% males going to public schools and 1.6% to the private ones. For girls, out of the total 1,282 public schools just 155 have been established in contrast to 258 for boys. 67.1% girls are out of school while for boys the percentage is 58%. This again shows that gender gaps exist even in the OOSC category.

Gender Disparities

a. 0.73 at the primary level

b. 1.55 at the middle level

c. 0.61 at the secondary level

d. 0.27 at the higher secondary level

Missing Facilities

a. 83% schools without electricity

b. 78.8% schools without drinking water

c. 38.7% schools without washrooms

d. 54.4% schools without boundary walls.

UMERKOT

Literacy Rates

The literacy rate for children of the age of 10 and above is 40%; for male it is 58% and for female it is 20%. The education system in Umerkot is not widespread.

Public/Private Institutes and Out of School Girls

32.9% girls go to public schools and just 2.4% to private schools as compared to 52.3% males going to public schools and 2.3% to the private ones. 63.6% girls are out of school while for boys the percentage is 43.9%. This again shows that gender gaps exist even in the OOSC category.

Gender Disparities

e. 0.88

Missing Facilities

I. 76.5% schools without electricity

j. 64.4% schools without drinking water

k. 33% schools without washrooms

l. 41.5% schools without boundary wall.

DISTRICT RAJANPUR

Out of School Children

In the district of Rajanpur 59% of the girls are out of school. This is more than half of the female child population being deprived of their basic right of education. On the other hand, 36.2% boys are also out of school. This indicates high rates of illiteracy and a huge gender gap which is disadvantaging girls the most.

Types of Schools

Out of the enrolled children, 24.8% girls go to public schools and 14.6% of them go to private schools. On the other hand, 36.3% boys go to public schools and 24.7% of them go to private schools.

Missing Facilities

cxiii. 17.8 % institutions have Electricity

cxiv. 76.6% institutions have boundary wall

cxv. 67.4% institutions have toilets for students

cxvi. 77.0% institutions have drinking water

Gender Wise Comparison

The GPI of the district of Rajanpur is 0.442. This is quite a low score even when compared to other districts in the province. This score ranks Rajanpur at 29th out of 36 districts in terms of gender parity.

DISTRICT RAWALPINDI

Out of School Children

The literacy rate of this district is quite high, with only 6.2% girls and 5.4% boys out of school. Children here are more likely to attend school as compared to other districts in the region.

Types of Schools

Out of the enrolled children, 45.6% girls go to public schools and 47.9% of them go to private schools. On the other hand, 45.5% boys go to public schools and 48.3% of them go to private schools.

Missing Facilities

cxvii. 66.9% institutions have Electricity

cxviii. 80.3% institutions have boundary wall

cxix. 78.9% institutions have toilets for students

cxx. 76.1% institutions have drinking water

Gender Wise Comparison

The GPI of the district of Rawalpindi is 0.625. This is quite a high score as compared to other districts in the province. This score ranks Rawalpindi at 8th out of 36 districts in terms of gender parity.

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http://aserpakistan.org/document/aser/2012/drc/sindh/Shikarpur.pdf

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA-Tandoallahyar-Sindh.pdf

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA-DP-Tharparkar-Sindh.pdf

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/IMMAP_2.pdf

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA_DP_Dadu_2.pdf

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA-DP-Ghotki-Sindh_0.pdf

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA-DP-Hyderabad-Sindh.pdf

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA-DP-Jamshoro-Sindh.pdf

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/District%20Kashmore%202014.pdf

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA-DP-Larkana-Sindh.pdf

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA-District-Mirpurkhas-Sindh.pdf

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA-DP-Shaheed%20Benazirabad.pdf

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA-DP-Sanghar-Sindh.pdf

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA-DP-Sukkur-Sindh.pdf

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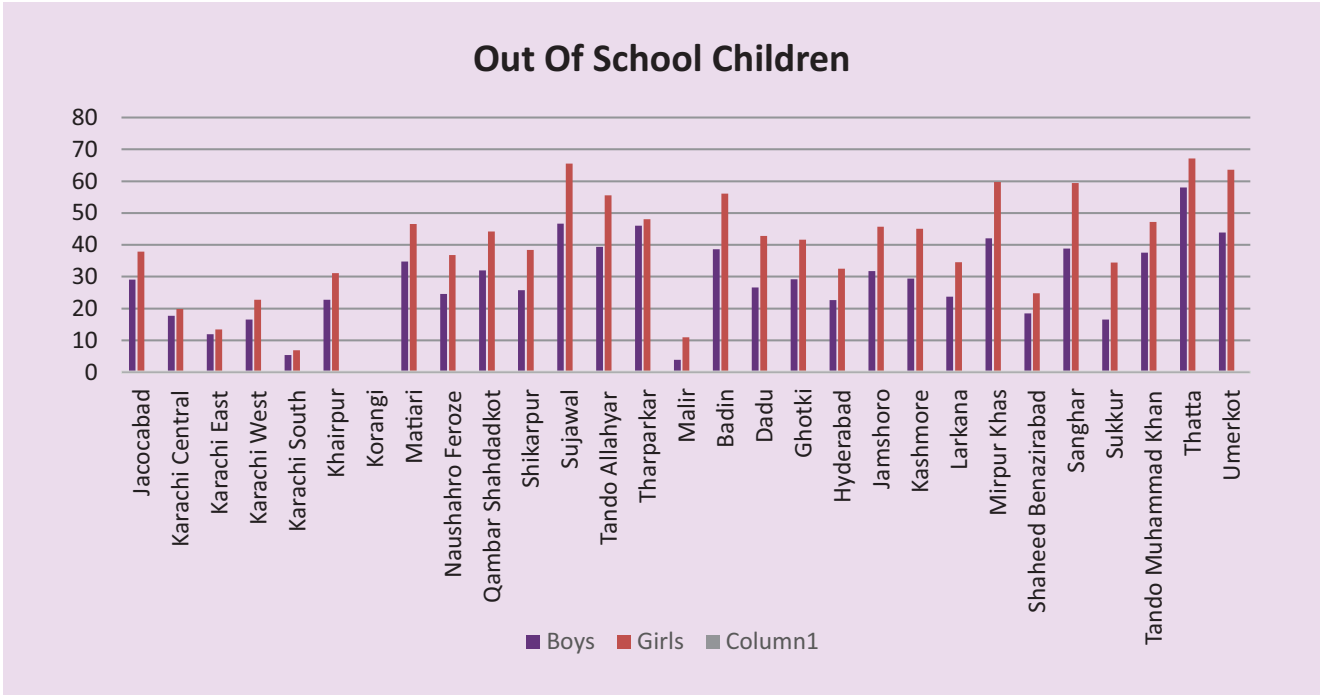
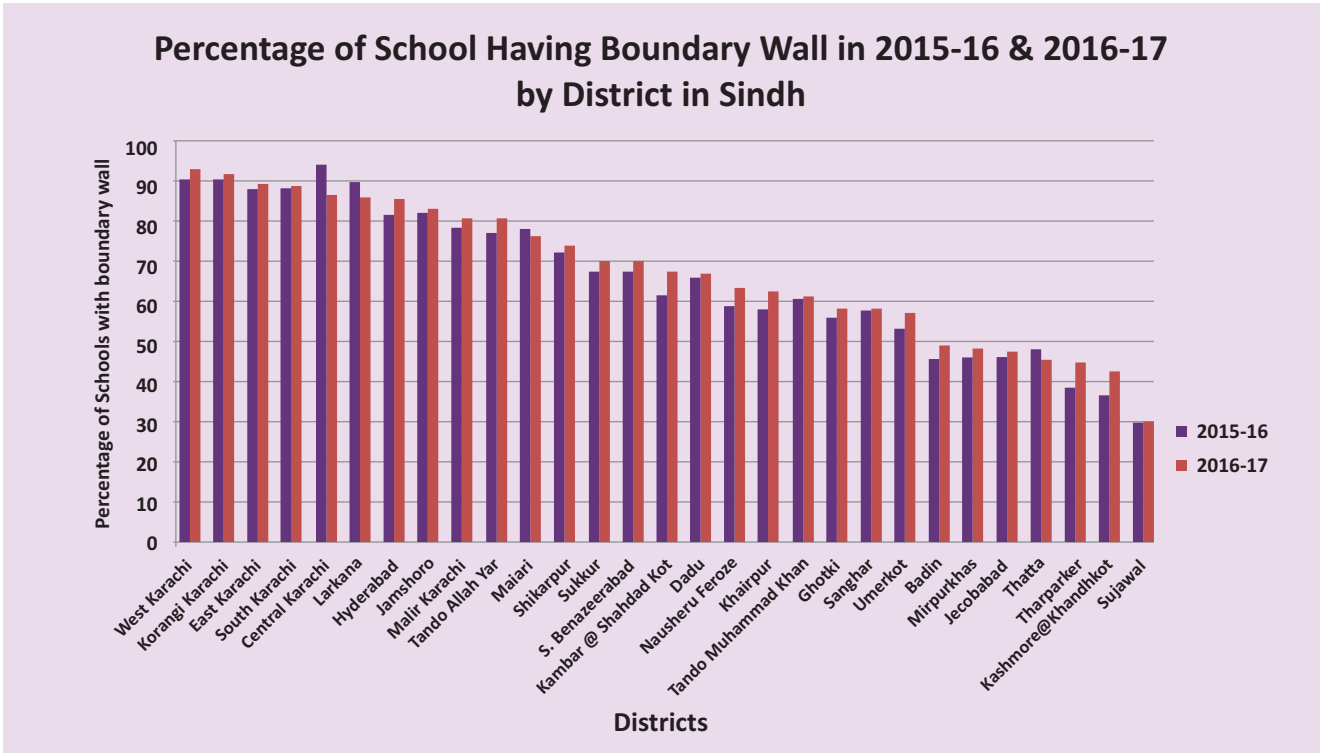
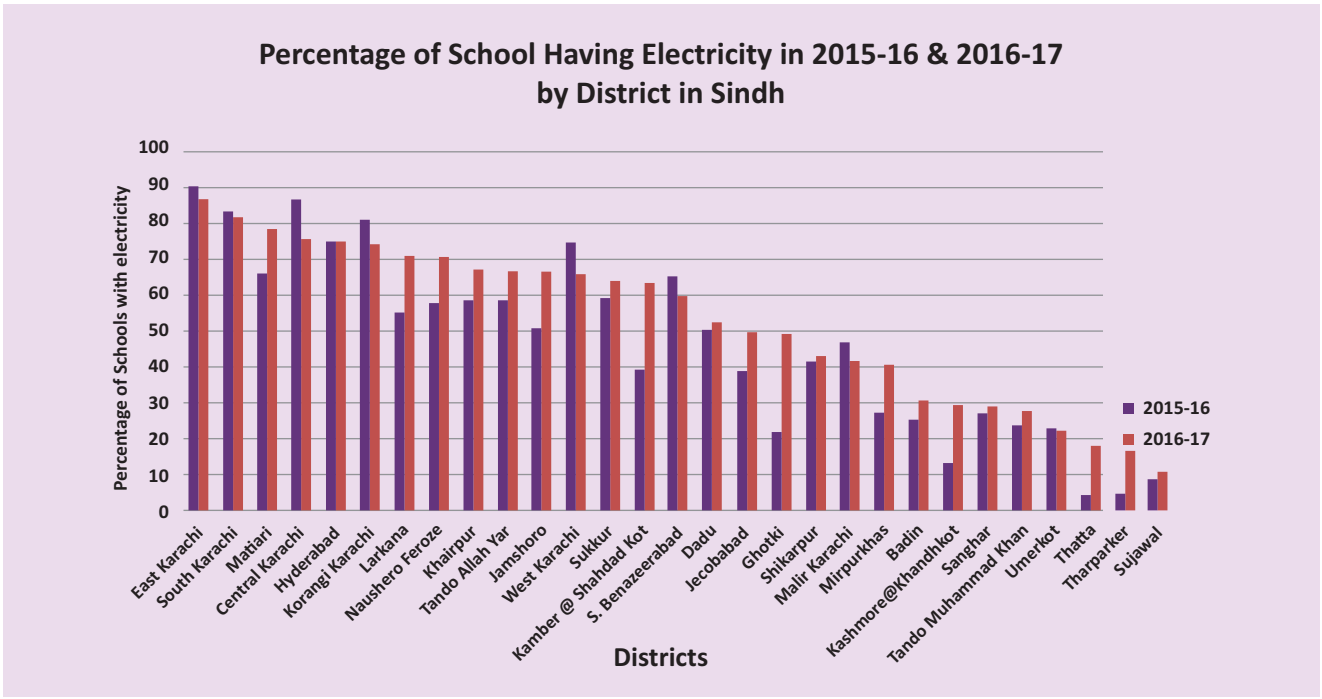
http://sindhbos.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/School-Education-Statistics-2016-17.pdf

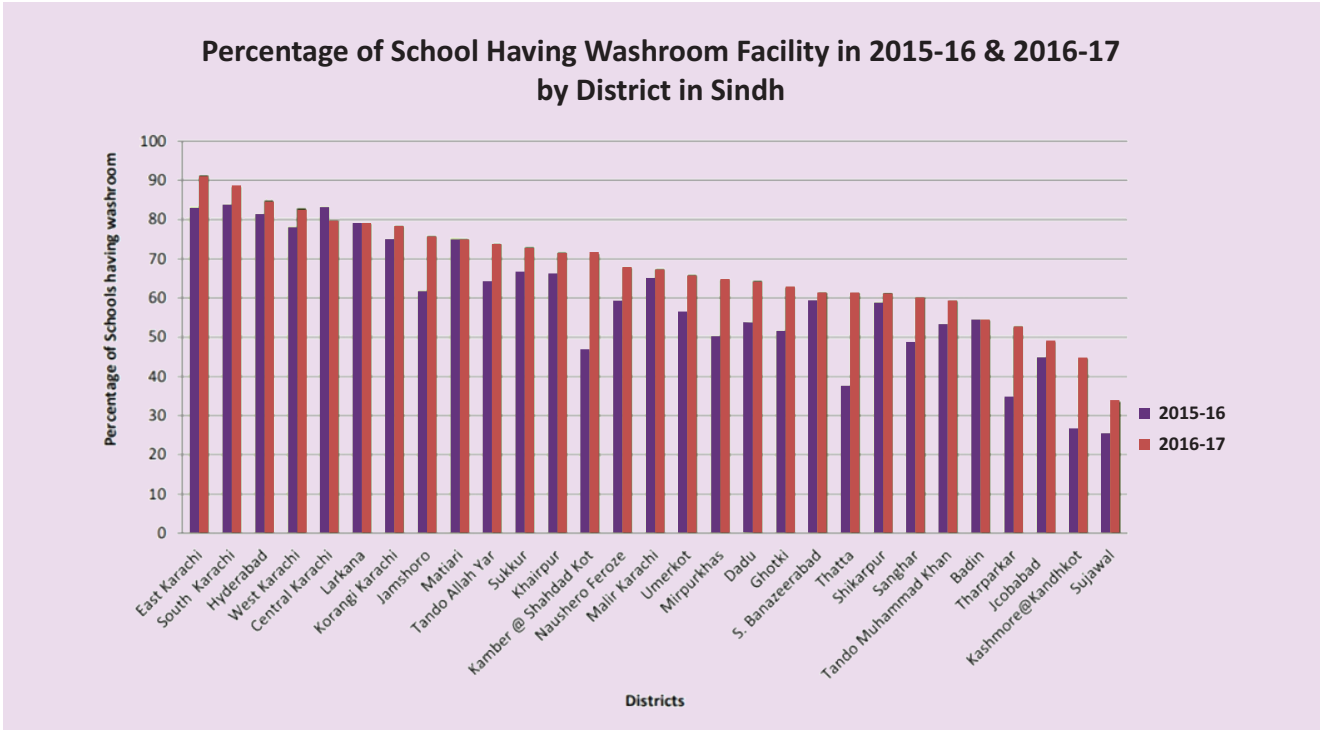
http://sindhbos.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/School-Education-2013-14.pdf

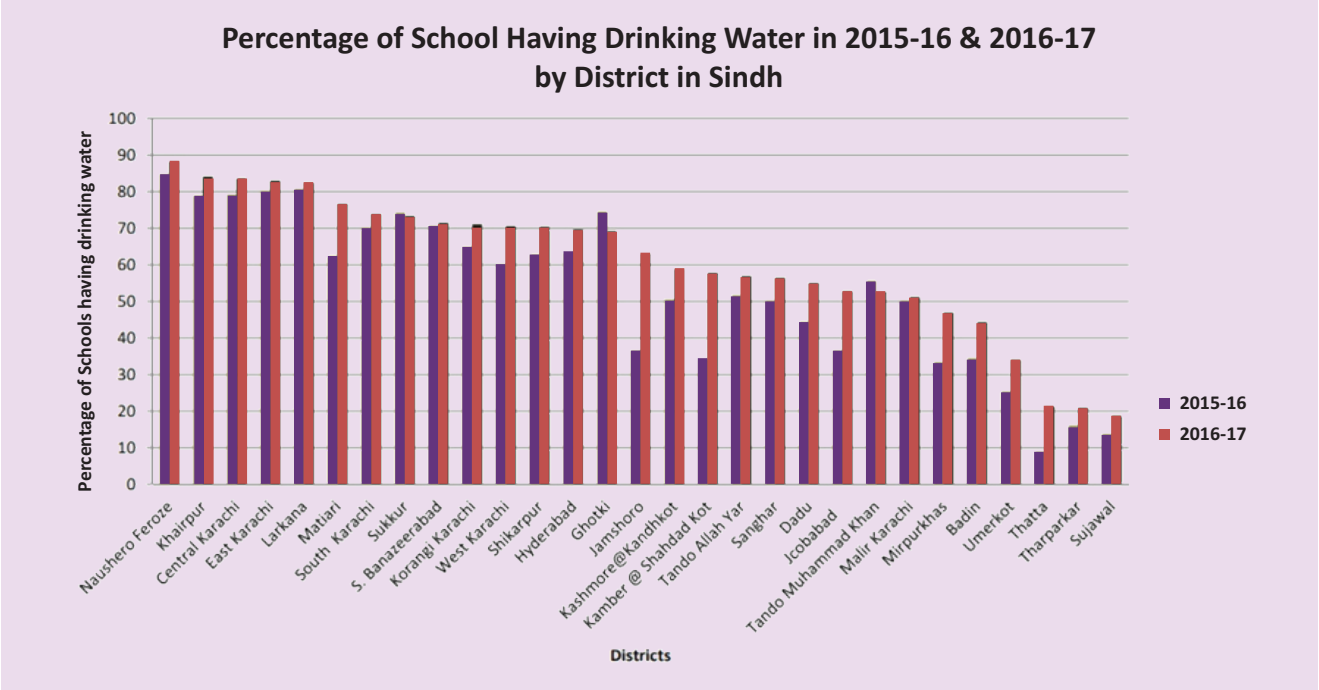
STATUS OF GIRLS EDUCATION – SINDH






Percentage of School Having Electricity in 2015-16 & 2016-17
by District in Sindh
Percentage of Schools with electricity
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
East Karachi
South Karachi
Matiari
Central Karachi
Hyderabad
Korangi Karachi
Larkana
Naushero Feroze
Khairpur
Tando Allah Yar
Jamshoro
West Karachi
Sukkur
Kamber @ Shahdad Kot
S. Benazeerabad
Dadu
Jecobabad
Ghotki
Shikarpur
Malir Karachi
Mirpurkhas
Badin
Kashmore@Khandhkot
Sanghar
Tando Muhammad Khan
Umerkot
Thatta
Tharparker
Sujawal
Districts
2015-16
2016-17


Percentage of School Having Washroom Facility in 2015-16 & 2016-17
by District in Sindh
Percentage of Schools having washroom
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
East Karachi
South Karachi
Hyderabad
West Karachi
Central Karachi
Larkana
Korangi Karachi
Jamshoro
Matiari
Tando Allah Yar
Sukkur
Khairpur
Kamber @ Shahdad Kot
Naushero Feroze
Malir Karachi
Umerkot
Mirpurkhas
Dadu
Ghotki
S. Banazeerabad
Thatta
Shikarpur
Sanghar
Tando Muhammad Khan
Badin
Tharparkar
Jcobabad
Kashmore@Kandhkot
Sujawal
Districts
2015-16
2016-17



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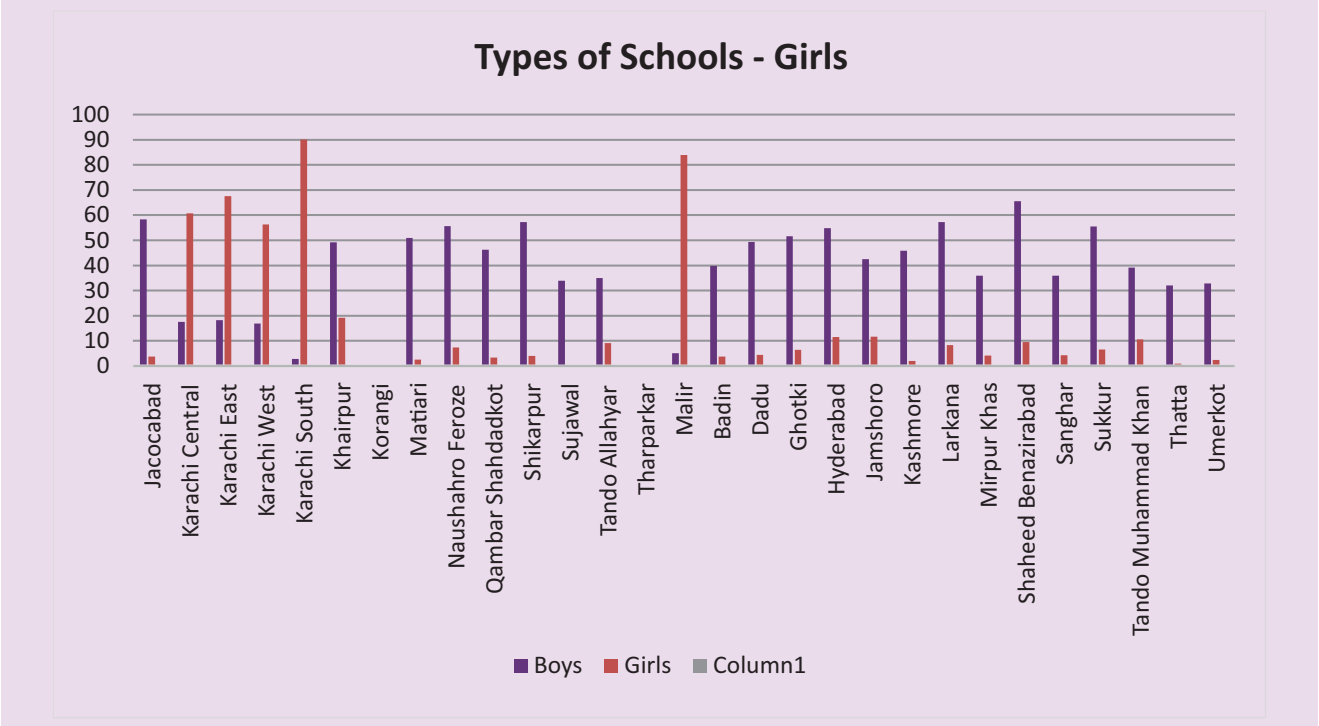

Districts	Gender Party Score
Karachi	89.13
Naushehro Feroze	85.99
Dadu	90.39
Larkana	86.08
Khairpur	84.07
Sukkur	82.45
Shaheed Benazeerabad	83.37
Hyderabad	81.34
Ghotki	80.30
Sanghar	78.29
Tando Allah Yar	86.02
Kashmore-Kandhkot	79.46
Matiari	80.77
Shikarpur	85.15
Jamshoro	80.93
Kambar-Shahdadkot	87.43
Badin	82.99
Mirpurkhas	77.56
Umerkot	87.87
Tando Muhammad Khan	76.11
Tharparkar	74.27
Jacobabad	70.28
Sujawal	69.91
Thatta	78.94