

Education Situation in Afghanistan

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Importance of Education

As we know Education is one of the most important aspects of human development. The Convention on the Rights of the Child emphasized on human rights enshrines the right of all children to a primary education that will give them the skills they need to continue learning throughout life.

In Afghanistan according constitution 1383, and education law in 1386 education is the right for every Afghan child.

Importance of Education

- ❖ Afghanistan is faced with a huge challenge to reconstructions by case of more than three decades war in the country.
- ❖ The war resulted damage and destruct social and economic bases in the country which more effected by this worst phenomenon is education.
- ❖ The education system before 2001 was completely faced to inactive situation.
- ❖ Since 2001, nation reconstruction process is being implemented with large support from the international community, on result education improve significantly.

Importance of Education

Despite major achievements in the last decade, education performance in Afghanistan is still among the poor countries in the world.

- Opportunities to attend education are few, especially for girls and women, and in rural and Kuchi populations.
- Gender inequity remains a major concern in education.
- Enrolment in general education is low especially for girls.
- The literacy rate allocated in low level.
- The net and gross attendance not adequate.

Afghanistan's Education System

- ❖ The education system in Afghanistan is being rebuilt and restructured.
- ❖ The responsibility of primary, secondary and upper secondary education relate to ministry of education. while the Ministry of Higher Education supervises tertiary education.
- ❖ In principle, public education is free and primary and lower secondary education is compulsory.

Afghanistan's education system

education grade

| education level | entrance age | duration | pupils age |
|-----------------|--------------|----------|------------|
| primary | 6 years | 1 up 6 | 6 up 12 |
| lower secondary | 12 years | 7 up 9 | 12 up 14 |
| upper secondary | 14 years | 10 up 12 | 14 up 17 |

For various reasons the actual age at which children attend on education levels often differs considerably with the official school age. practically age 7 to 12 as the primary school age, age 13 to 18 as secondary school age and age 19 to 24 as tertiary school age.

Afghanistan's Education System

- ❖ Community-based education(CBS) and literacy school is provided in some part of the country by case of challenge with out age attention.
- ❖ Most often Education of this type is conduct in mosques by an imam and the emphasis lies primarily on religious subjects. Pupils complete their primary education with an examination which grants them admission to lower secondary education.

Collection and Dissemination Data as Responsibility of Central Statistics Organization

Central Statistics Organization(CSO) is the only independent organization in the country which has authorize and responsibility data collection, analyze and dissemination data in trade, industry, finance, economic, social, environments and other area.

education data mostly collecting form the ministry of education and ministry of high education and survey which conducting by CSO

Data Dissemination

Data disseminate in cso with statistical publication, throw email cso.gov.af@mail, throw wib sit www.cso.gov.af , mobile application, and CD as official in the country.

In generally data collection is direct method with prepared form from government and privet sector and indirect method with launching different survey.

collection and dissemination data as responsibility of central statistic organization

- The important indicators like number of students, number of teachers, number of schools, number of student by education level, students by vocational field, and so... on collect form ministry of education and ministry of high education.
- Conducted annually vulnerability assessment survey form 2005 up to 2012 and (NRVA) and live condition survey in Afghanistan (ALCS) in 2014, demography and health survey in 2015 is an important demonstrator of education indicators like literacy rate, enrolment ratio attendance ratio.....in the country.

General Education in 2015 (000)

| Program | Male | female | Gender ratio | Total male and female | Female percentage |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| General Education | 53041.0 | 3362.4 | 0.63 | 8667.3 | 34.7 |
| Islamic Education | 239.6 | 72.4 | 0.30 | 312.1 | 0.7 |
| TVET | 63.7 | 12.9 | 0.20 | 76.7 | 0.1 |
| TTC | 31.8 | 50.1 | 1.58 | 81.9 | 0.5 |
| Literacy school's Students | 9.6 | 9.4 | 0.98 | 18.9 | 0.1 |
| CBE | 114.1 | 219.8 | 1.93 | 333.8 | 2.3 |
| Cross Border | 117.6 | 71.4 | 0.61 | 189.1 | 0.7 |
| Total | 5881.4 | 3798.4 | 0.65 | 9679.9 | 39.2 |

Table shows big gap gender parity ratio on TVET, Islamic education, and general education 0.20, 0.30, and 0.63 respectively but in teacher training and community basic education (cbe) the share of female is high than male .

General education in 2015

Share of female students compare on total on 2015 in general education was 34.7 percent, compare on total students is 39.2 percent which is allocate in low.

General education

number of students from 1010– 2015(000)

| indicator | 2010 | | | 2015 | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | total | Male | Female | total |
| number students | 4033.6 | 2384.3 | 6416.2 | 5223.5 | 3502.9 | 8726.4 |
| number of teacher | 112.4 | 49.9 | 162.3 | 125.2 | 62.8 | 188.1 |
| entrance in first class | 587.8 | 415.6 | 1003.4 | 585.9 | 384.3 | 970.2 |

The total number of school in 2010 was 12802 increased to 14479 in 2015 the number of student, number of teachers and entrance in the first class increased 36, 15, increased but the number entrance in first class decreased 3.3 percent respectively. Gender ratio between 2010 and 2015 for students 0.5, for teachers 0.4 and for new increase in first class was 0.7 which shows big gap on that period.

Attendance ratio

| net and attendance ratio | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|--------|----------|---------------|
| | Male | Female | both sex | gender parity |
| primary | 62.4 | 45.5 | 54.5 | 0.73 |
| Secondary | 46.7 | 26.9 | 37.2 | 0.58 |
| Tertiary | 12.7 | 4.7 | 8.7 | 0.37 |

- The net primary attendance ratio is used as one of the MDG indicators to monitor progress towards the goal of achieving universal primary education.
- The target set for Afghanistan is to achieve 100 percent net attendance by 2020 .
- It shows that NARs shows large differentials between men and women in three level of education. Thus

Adult literacy rate, by residence, and by sex (in percentages); Gender equity indicators, by residence

| sex | national | Urban | rural | kuchi |
|-------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| both sex | 34.3 | 53.6 | 28.7 | 7.5 |
| Male | 49.1 | 68.2 | 44.4 | 13.4 |
| Female | 19.0 | 39.1 | 12.5 | 1.1 |
| gender parity | 0.39 | 0.57 | 0.28 | 0.08 |
| absolute deferent | 30.1 | 29.2 | 32 | 12.3 |

Table indicates very low adult literacy rates for Afghanistan, according to Afghan living condition survey in 2014 around 9.7 million illiterate persons aged 15 and older in Afghanistan, 5.9 million women and 3.8 million men.

The literacy rate in rural and nomadic population compare to urban is very low.

Youth Literacy Rate from 2005-2014 percentages

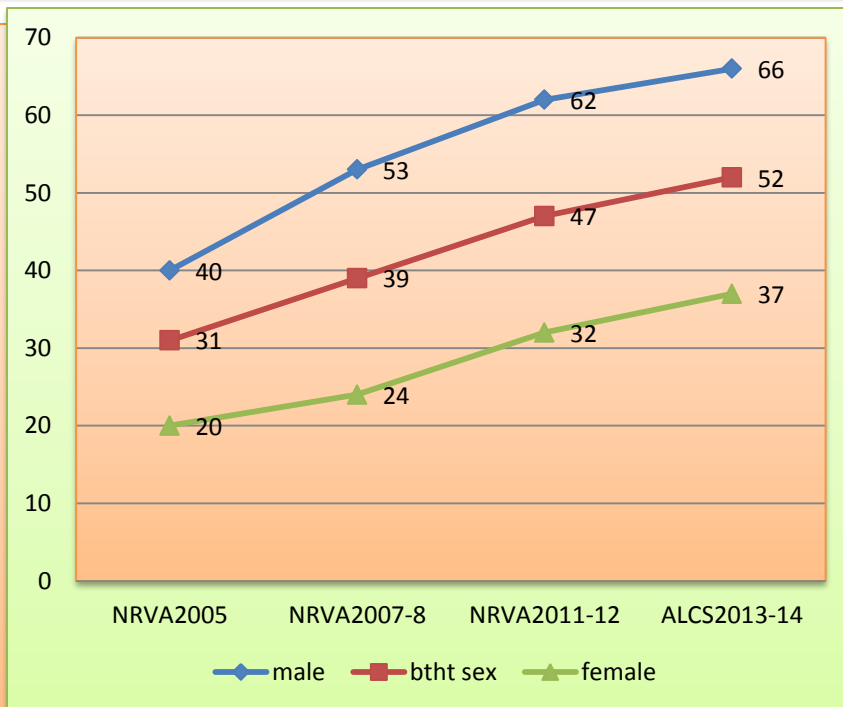
2005.....2014

Boys 40% increased to 66%

Girl 20%increased to 37%

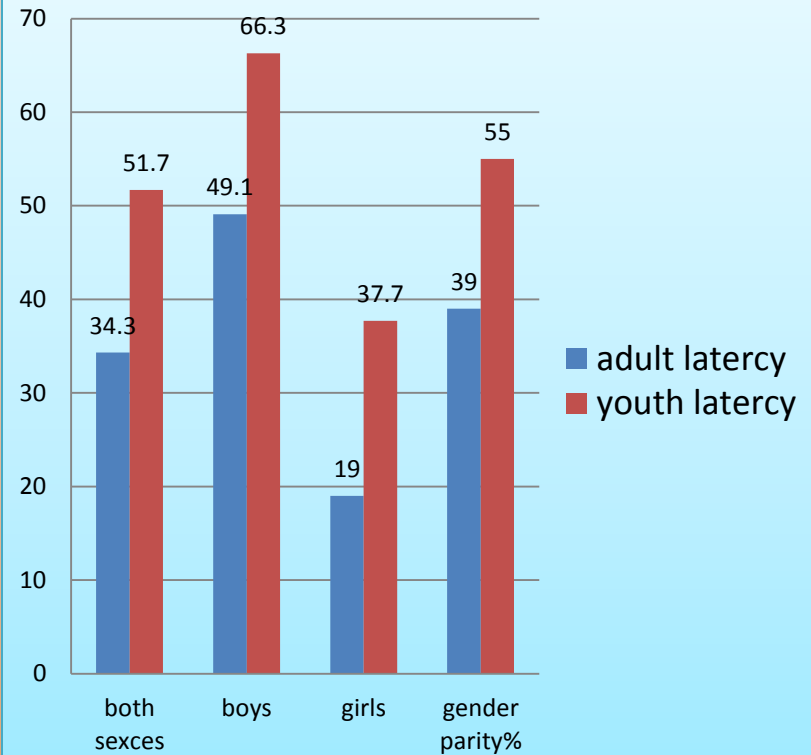
Gender parity 0.50 increase 56

Thus the chart show increased from 31 to 52 but it was very slow.



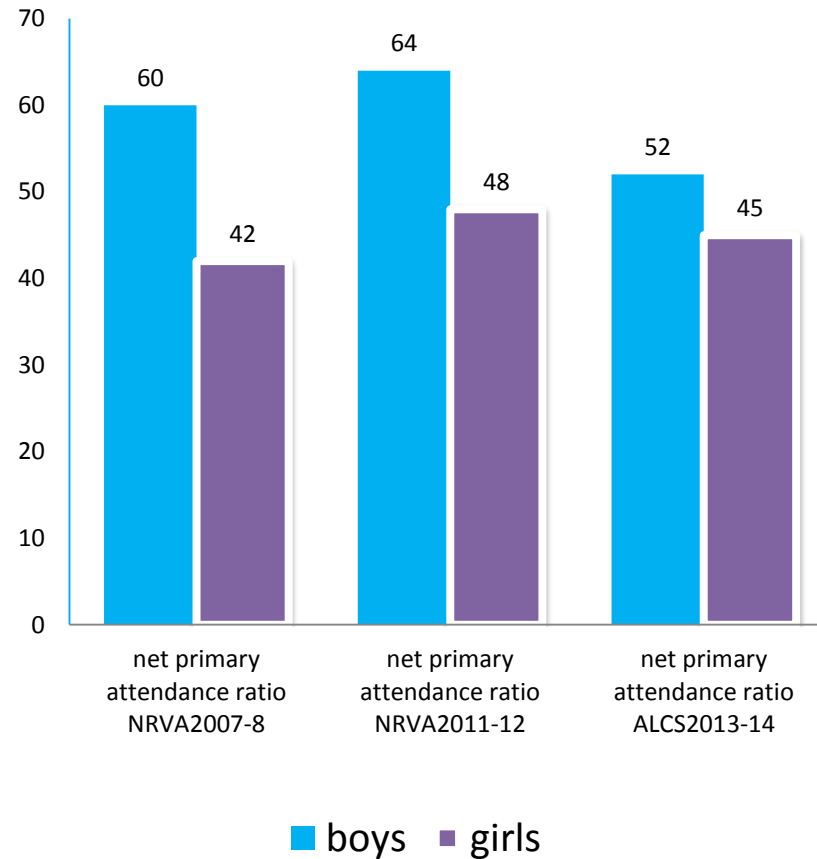
Literacy in 2014

- ❖ youth literacy rate was 66.3 for male and 37.7 percent was for female.
- ❖ Gender parity more than half (55%).
- ❖ Adult literacy rate was 49.1 for male and 19 for female.
- ❖ Gender parity was 39%.



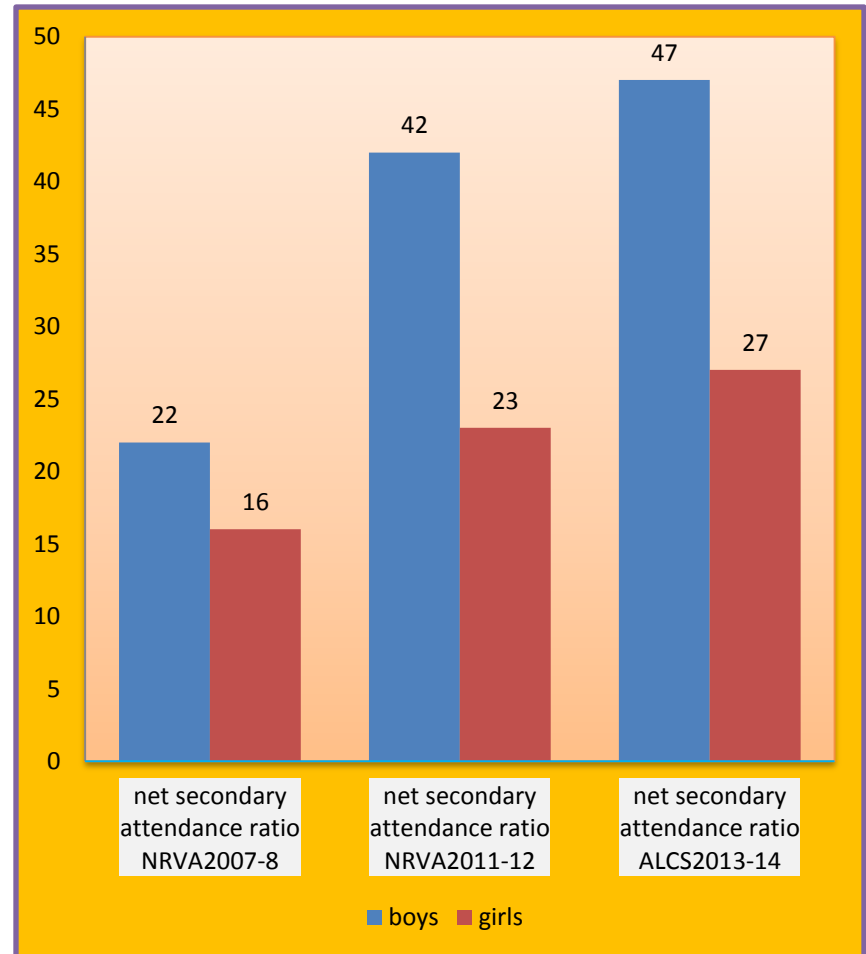
Net primary attendance ratio 2007-14

- Net primary attendance ratio on year 2007-8 and 2011-12 had moderate progress, but on year 2013-14 decrease compare to 2011-12.
- The absolute different between boys and girls decrease very slowly from 2008-2014



Net secondary attendance ratio in 2007-14

- Net secondary attendance ratio from 2008-2014 had increase but very low,
- Gender absolute different on years 2007-8, 2011-12 and 2013-14 was 6, 19 and 20 which shows upgraded slope.



Thank you for your Patience

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