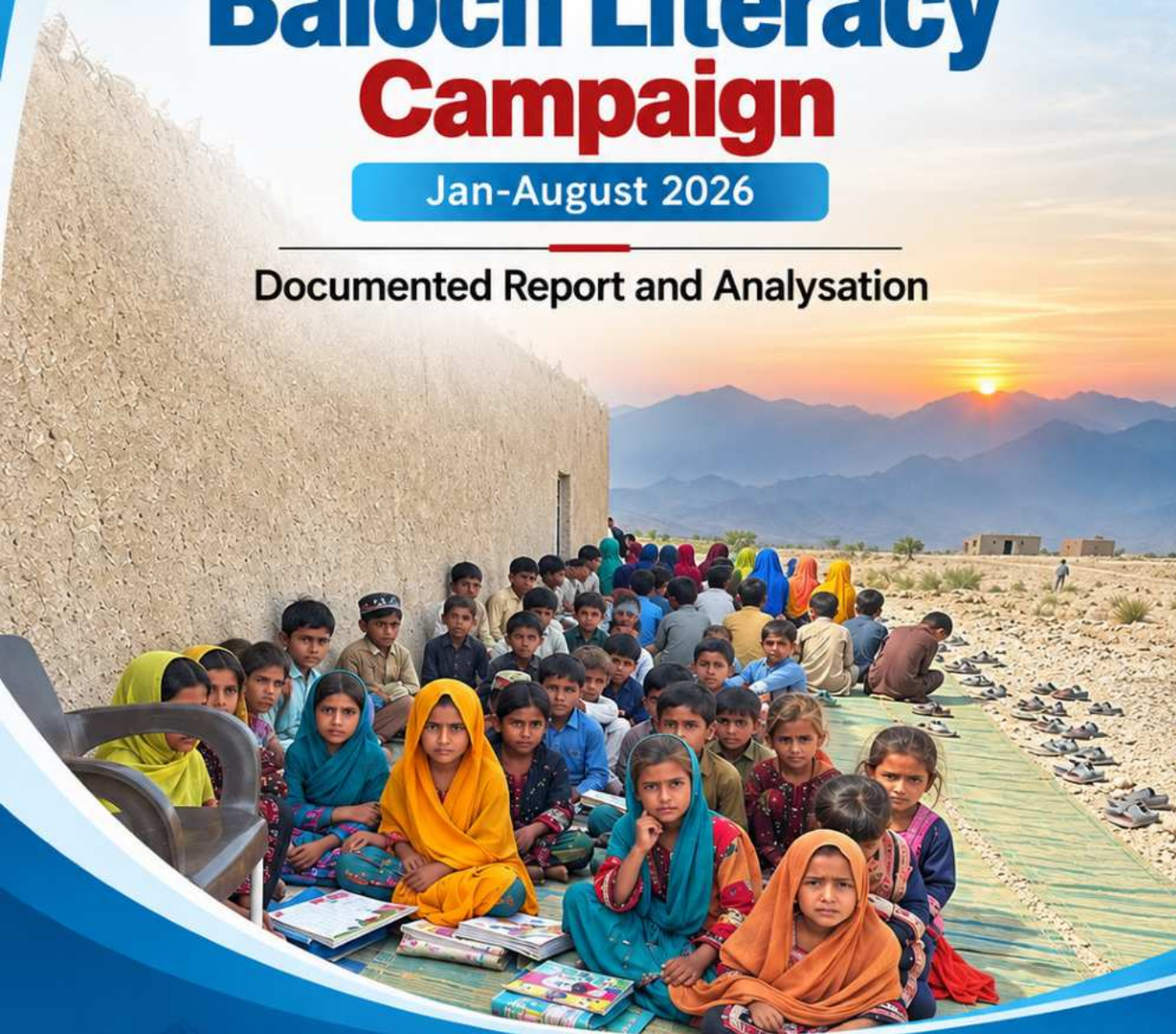




Baloch Literacy Campaign

Jan-August 2026

Documented Report and Analysis



Baloch Students Action Committee

**DEDICATED
TO
CHILDREN OF BALOCHISTAN
WHO ARE OUT OF SCHOOLS IN 21ST CENTURY**

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Foreword

The Baloch Students Action Committee has been campaigning for the educational rights of students in Balochistan. In this sense, the organisation has launched Baloch Literacy Campaign to advocate for the Baloch children who are out of school in the 21st century. This campaign has reached almost every school in Balochistan and tried to not only highlight the issues arising, but also to perform some practical ground work in promoting literacy.

The members of the organisation have surveyed about 60 schools across Balochistan in the first half of 2026. The BLC has found various issues faced by Baloch children. The reports are documented in this booklet. The booklet, consisting of survey reports on educational crisis of Balochistan.

The team of Baloch Literacy Campaign has visited and surveyed various schools across Balochistan, where they have collected data from schools and documented in our survey booklet. This booklet includes overall reports of schools surveyed, and an analysis on the conditions of different colleges from various districts of Balochistan. This booklet also contains detailed analysis of some universities of Balochistan's academic and teaching system.

The booklet also includes a conversation with chairman of Baloch Students Action Committee, Uzair Baloch on the Baloch literacy campaign, its goal, and development and the current educational crisis of Balochistan.

Baloch Literacy Campaign Team



Govt Boys Middle School Pogi Zabad Greshag



Govt Boys Middle School Pogi Zabad Greshag where 320 students are enrolled lacks basic educational facilities. There are only 2 classrooms with damaged boundary wall. It lacks proper furnitures and faces teacher shortage. There is no transport facility and clean water. and no other basic facilities.

The condition of the school is seriously affecting students' education. The concerned authorities should urgently provide basic facilities like classrooms, teachers, furniture, clean drinking water, transport, and repair the boundary wall to ensure that students can receive a safe and proper education.



Govt. Primary School Gori Balghatar Kech



Government Primary School Gori Balghatar in Kech is facing serious problems due to the lack of basic educational facilities. Students are studying without proper classrooms and are forced to sit in an open area. Students have no proper classrooms and have to study outside. They face very hot, cold, and rainy weather. The school also has no clean drinking water, which creates health problems for students. The current condition of the school is affecting students' education



Ghost School in Wadh Kharan

The ghost school in Wadh Kharan which is registered on paper but with no building, no location, yet a teacher draws salary. Children are denied education while funds are misused.

The school has no proper classrooms, furniture, or other basic facilities. As a result, children in the area are deprived of their right to education. parent are also facing difficulties because their children have no nearby school where they can study regularly.



Girls High School Lijjey Kharan Balochistan



The Girls High School Lijjey, Kharan is facing serious problems due to the lack of basic educational facilities. The school building is in poor condition and does not provide a safe and proper environment for students.

The school also lacks desks and other necessary furniture. These conditions make it difficult for girls to study comfortably and continue their education.

The lack of basic facilities can discourage students from attending school and can negatively affect their education and future.



Government Girls Middle School Shaptaan, Panjgur, Balochistan

Baloch Literacy Campaign is highly concerned to present the deteriorating condition of Government Girls Middle School Shaptaan, Panjgur, Balochistan. The absence of teachers & lack of basic facilities is one of core issues in the said school.



Government Girls Middle School Cheel Greshag Khuzdar Balochistan



The Government Girls Middle School, Cheel, Greshag, Khuzdar is facing a serious shortage of teachers. The school has only two teachers who are working on a contractual basis.

With only two teachers, it is difficult to provide proper education to all students. The shortage of teachers can affect students' learning and may also reduce the quality of education.



Schools in the Kahan area of district Kohlu Balochistan



The Baloch Literacy Campaign (BLC) deeply regrets to presents the very deteriorating condition of the schools in the Kahan area of district Kohlu, Balochistan. In the said area there are over fifty schools but exist only on papers. Among the schools over twenty-two schools are in an unlivable condition for the students of that area. There is a complete shortage of teachers, lack of all fundamental facilities, shelters for students, and other inadequate commodities such as desks and mats, water and required facilities

The schools that are completely closed ionclude the following:
Govt High School Kahan, Govt Primary School Basti Moladad, Govt Boys Primary School Daman, Govt Boys primary School Syada Kachad, Govt Boys Primary School Sekhari Zarren, Govt Boys Primary School Habib Sherani, Govt Boys Primary School Kaashi, Govt Boys Primary School Karpasi, Govt Boys Primary School Killi Salaman, Govt Boys Primary School Rekh, Govt Boys Primary School Jatki, Govt Boys Primary School Mank Band, Govt Boys Middle School Habib Langhani, Govt



Boys Primary School Chappi Kach, Govt Primary School Dodai Wadh,
Govt Boys Primary School Katki Daph, Govt Primary School Sehroz,
Govt Boys Primary School Suhren Kaor, Govt Boys Primary School Siyah
Bun, Govt Boys Primary School Mozah Rekh, Govt Boys Primary School
Wali Kach.



Primary Schools in the Hub Chowki district of Balochistan



The Baloch Literacy Campaign is very concerned about the drastic conditions of the various Primary Schools in the Hub Chowki district of Balochistan—a city known as a central hub of economy and industries, yet suffering from highly poor literacy rates.

The organizational team of the Baloch Literacy Campaign (BLC) has collected data from various Primary Schools in Sakuran and Gaddani within the Hub Chowki district. All of these schools face a challenging situation due to a shortage of teachers and a complete lack of all basic facilities required for the smooth continuation of basic education. The following data from 8 Primary Schools illustrates the deteriorating conditions of the said schools.

1: Govt Primary School Goth Allah Baksh Siyapadh, Sakuran, Hub is a school comprises 45 students with only a single teacher for teaching, lacking all basic facilities for functionality.



2: Govt Girls Primary School Kolwahi Goth, Sakuran, Hub has only one teacher to teach at least 88 students, which is a concerning situation, affecting the literacy growth of the students, meanwhile the school lacks basic facilities like clean water and washrooms.

3: Govt Primary School Ismail Goth, Sakuran Hub, is a school which is totally closed and is looking like a ghost school. The area is populated with over 300 students lacking primary education.

The school lacks infrastructure and all its basic facilities, despite such unfortunate circumstances, the teacher is getting its monthly salary, which is concerning.

4: Govt Boys Primary School Esho Goth, Sakuran, Hub is an underdeveloped school comprises of at least 170 students with the availability of only two teachers and lacking of toilets, electricity supply subsequently resulting into academic shutdowns.

5: Govt Boys Primary School Ali Dagarzai Goth, Gaddani, Hub is lacking school building including doors and windows and all basic facilities of black boards, and the severe condition of hot weather within the school causing severe damage to the academic life of students. There are four teachers, employed there in the school with no liveable building.

6: Govt Boys Primary School Pisho Goth, Gaddani, Hub comprises of over 90 students with the availability of only two teachers. The major hurdles in the school are the unliveable conditions of the classrooms. Out of two rooms one is provided by the NGO, yet lacks basic resources,





causing students to have classes in hot weather. The school also lacks basic educational resources such as textbooks and black boards.

7: Govt Boys high school Shikarpur, Gaddani , Hub faces severe situation near to a collapsing infrastructure, fearing of collapsing as the report portrays, subsequently resulting in such a situation of students not attending the classes.

8: Govt Primary School Barkat Goth Gaddani, Hub is a school comprises over 37 students. With only two teachers, teaching the students of that area. The school lacks resources of textbooks, black boards, well-equipped teachers and various other fundamental facilities.

Alongside the surveys of the given schools, the BLC team has collected data from a village known as Mohammad Khan Umrani Goth, Gaddani, Hub. The local community has highlighted the complete absence of schools in the area. Although the community has offered land to the concerned authorities for building a school, despite their struggles, there has been no development on the situation. This results in a total lack of educational availability for over 300 students.

In analyzing the available data, the Baloch Literacy Campaign has pointed out common challenges in the aforementioned schools as under:

- 1. Shortage of teachers**
- 2. Lack of all fundamental facilities**
- 3. Non-availability of electricity**
- 4. No facility for clean water**
- 5. Deteriorating condition of infrastructure**
- 6. Lack of textbooks**





Government Middle School Rasoolabad Goth Tamboo Magsi Shaak



Baloch Literacy Campaign is deeply concerned about the unfortunate conditions of the Government Middle School Rasoolabad Goth, located at Muhammad Panah Umrani, Tehsil Tamboo, Magsi Shaak.

The collapsing school was constructed in 1992 and since then, the school has faced multiple natural disasters with no renovation, leaving the infrastructure in a severely critical state.

Currently, the School is turning into ruins. It has been neglected by the concerned authorities and stakeholders, due to such unfortunate circumstances, there are hundreds of students deprived of having basic education.



Government Primary School Kor Tamboo, Kohlu, Balochistan



Baloch Literacy Campaign is deeply concerned about the poor conditions of the Government Primary School Kor Tamboo, Kohlu, Balochistan. The building was constructed in 1985, and since then, the school has faced harsh weather and disasters without any renovations. For 41 years, the authorities have neglected the school's need for structural repairs. Currently, the school is on the verge of collapse. Deep cracks threaten the stability of the walls and roof, creating a dangerous environment for students.

In addition to structural issues, the school lacks basic facilities such as clean water, textbooks, and enough classrooms to ensure a proper and effective learning environment.



Government Girls High School Sarrej Greshag Khuzdar Balochistan

The Baloch literacy campaign expresses its concern over the alarming conditions at the Govt Girls High School Sarrej, Greshag, Khuzdar Balochistan. Despite its official designation as a high school, the school lacks the basic resources needed for students' effective academic growth and development.

The high school faces a shortage of sufficient staff, as the ratio of students is estimated to be around over two hundred, and there are hardly 6 to 7 teachers available for teaching. The students are facing the challenge of not being taught the basic subjects such as science, mathematics, and English, which are the basics for study in high school.

The BLC team has also learned that the illegal practice of alternate teachers, the replacement of the teacher on duty by another individual, is part of the problem within the concerned high school, resulting in disturbance in regular classes and tutoring with no training.

Furthermore, the school, despite being registered as a high school, has no matric classes, leading students to abandon their further studies and leaving a vast number of female students without access to higher schooling. Meanwhile, Girls High School lacks sufficient classrooms, textbooks, and facility of clean water.



Government Primary School Nokar Khan Khadkocha in Mastung



The Baloch Literacy Campaign (BLC) highlights the deteriorating conditions at the Government Primary School, Nokar Khan, Khadkocha in Mastung. The school is a central hub for most of the town's students, but it lacks the basic facilities, causing various problems for students.

The institutions' students are not provided with any textbooks necessary for their studies, creating an academic hurdle. The school's infrastructure is also in an unfortunate state. The classrooms have no chairs or desks, nor any other basic resources, forcing students to sit on the floor for their studies. The School's wall has completely fallen, and the building has many cracks, which could lead to a serious situation.

There is no facility of clean drinking water forcing the students to drink unsafe water. The school lacks electricity and fans, and the school's toilets are in a condition of non-functionality.



Government School of Lijjey Tok Lijjey Kharan Balochistan

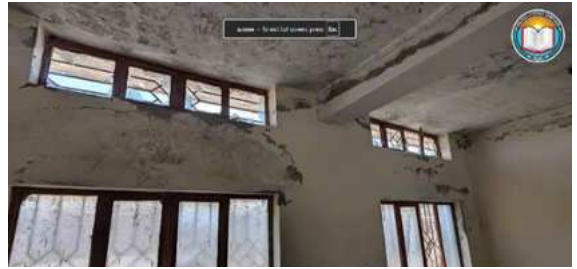


The Baloch Literacy Campaign (BLC) highlights the poor conditions of the Government School of Lijjey Tok, Lijjey, Kharan, Balochistan. The school comprises over seventy students who belong to very poor families. Yet, they wish to continue their education; however, the school lacks the resources and basic facilities for these students. Here, only a single teacher is teaching all of them amid a shortage of textbooks and other materials.

The school building is in a very poor condition with cracks on the walls, and it also lacks doors and windows. The students do not have desks to sit on and are compelled to sit on the floor without floor mats. The school also faces a shortage of drinking water for the students, who travel from far away. The BLC Committee visited the school and inquired about the situation being faced by the students.



Government Primary School Lango Abad Kad Koocha Mastung



The poor conditions of the Government Primary School Lango Abad, Kad Koocha, located in Mastung district of Balochistan. The primary school of Lango Abad has over 50 enrolled students, yet there is a severe shortage of fundamental necessities. The students do not have sufficient textbooks to meet their needs for their educational growth.

In the said school the classrooms lack the essential elements needed for a proper learning environment. There is no furniture, and students are forced to sit on the already damaged floor. Additionally, the conditions in the second classroom are far worse than in the first class. Meanwhile, the classroom windows are damaged, and the wirings of the class are exposed, posing a significant risk to the students.

The school's boundary wall is on the verge of collapse, putting the lives of the young children at serious risk. Although the locals of the residents have repaired one section of the wall out of their own pockets but the wall remains in a critical condition.



Government Girls Middle School Goth Abdul Rehman Hajwani Jaffarabad

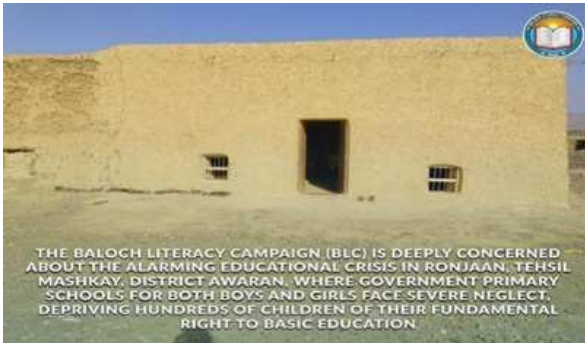


The Baloch Literacy Campaign (BLC) is highly concerned about the drastic condition at Government Girls Middle School, Goth Abdul Rehman Hajwani, located in the Jaffarabad district, which faces a severe educational crisis and basic essential requirements.

The school building has become extremely vulnerable and is on the verge of collapsing, leaving the students and staff feeling unsafe. Furthermore, basic essential resources such as electricity, furniture, and relevant materials are in acute shortage. Such conditions are very much concerning.



Government Schools in Ronjaan Tehsil Mashkay District Awaran



Educational crisis in Ronjaan, Tehsil Mashkay, District Awaran, where Government Primary Schools for both, girls and boys, face severe neglect, depriving hundreds of children of their educational right to basic education.

The situation of education in the area remains in critical condition. The primary Girls school has remained completely shut down for almost seven years due to a total absence of teachers and basic resources. Meanwhile, the government boys' primary school, which remained closed for 5 years, operates critically under a contract-based teacher who manages over 70 students in a single rented room by the local residents, lacking essential learning facilities.



Government Middle School Rasoolabad Goth Tamboo Magsi Shaak



The public library in Dera Murad Jamali (Teepul), Naseerabad, was constructed in 2018 under the provincial development scheme, viewed as a progress project for the region. However, after its management was transferred to the social welfare department, the library began to deteriorate critically.

Due to major neglect of its core responsibilities by authorities, a shortage of staff such as security guards and peons has resulted in the theft of books and essential equipment. Additionally, in Naseerabad's scorching climate, the lack of air conditioning, electricity, and solar backups has made it nearly impossible for students to study.

The unavailability of books, Wi-Fi, and basic resources like water, electricity power, and staff has effectively left the library in ruins. Students have approached district authorities and library management about the library's critical condition, but no substantial action has been taken. Students demand that these issues be addressed immediately.



Taj Muhammad Taj Inter-College Nasirabad



Baloch Literacy Campaign is highly concerned about the stagnation in the construction of Taj Muhammad Taj Inter-College in Nasirabad. The foundation of the college was laid in 2019, but its construction has since been put on hold. Students are expressing their views and concerns regarding the expected impacts of this critical situation. It should be noted that the entire region lacks any such college to facilitate students. In Balochistan, the educational system is in poor condition. The ongoing failure to heed such crises makes the situation even more critical. We have always expressed our concerns regarding these ongoing educational crises with a focus on addressing and improving them. However, the concerned authorities seem to be failing to address these challenges.



Govt primary school Naal Gresha



Govt primary school Naal Gresha lacks essential resources and facilities required for a proper learning environment. Basic educational needs are not adequately available for students, and the reading environment is greatly being affected

The issue of ghost teachers is a major concern. Teachers who are officially appointed do not regularly attend the school, which affects the study of the students. Without textbooks, it becomes difficult for students to follow the curriculum and continue their studies.



Waladaen Taleemi Committee School Goth Ghulam Mustafa Jattak Tehsil Tambo Districts Naseerabad



Baloch Literacy Campaign is deeply concerned about the situation of Waladaen Taleemi Committee School, Goth Ghulam Mustafa Jattak, Tehsil Tambo, Districts Naseerabad. The above-mentioned school in the respective village was established in 2025 namely by an NGO. The school holds an enrolment of 80-90 students contemporarily, the classes are merely functional due to the lack of a formal infrastructure. The classes in the said school are being conducted or distributed due to the unfunctional infrastructure of the school.

Lack of classes and infrastructure not only disrupts the educational system but the career of the children willing to study in the particular region. It entirely lacks institutional infrastructure; no sort of building is established for the school. Despite having students to study, the infrastructure of the school is not functional and lack all the basic needs for the children to read. The worsening situation in the educational institutes raises a serious concern about the seriousness of the authorities regarding the educational system in Balochistan.



Gresha Haroon kaor Bedrang School



Baloch Literacy Campaign shows deep concern about the condition of the school which is located in Gresha Haroon Kaor (Bedrang). The village is deprived of the basic education system and schools. Due to the lack of proper schools and an adequate educational system in the village, children have to travel long distances every day just to attend school. The will to study and read among the children motivates them to travel to long distance for the sake of studying. This deprivation by the concerned authorities for the following region has raised serious concern for the futures of the students and children's of the following village



Government Colleges in Hub



The educational and infrastructural situation of colleges in the district is very poor. Colleges face shortages of lecturers, basic facilities and transportation. Students particularly those coming from distant areas, face difficulties in accessing higher education. The major problems include shortage of lecturers, inadequate washroom facilities, lack of clean drinking water, transportation problems and insufficient infrastructure

Govt. Girls Degree College, Hub: The college provides an important opportunity for girls in Hub but it faces shortages in basic facilities and teaching staff. Washroom facilities, clean drinking water and transportation are among the major concerns.

Govt. Boys Degree College, Hub: It is one of the main government higher-education institutions in Hub. students face problems related to insufficient lecturers, basic facilities and transportation.

Govt. Boys Inter College, Windar: Students face limited educational facilities particularly shortages of teaching staff and basic infrastructure. Transportation is also a concern for students travelling from surrounding areas.

Govt. Boys Degree College, Bela: The college serves students from Bela and surrounding areas but inadequate infrastructure and shortages of teaching staff affect the quality and accessibility of education. At Hub Boys Degree College, there are two functioning buses one for male



students and one for female students both buses are in very poor infra-structural condition and require replacement

Govt. Girls Degree College, Bela: The institution provides higher-education opportunities for female students but basic facilities and availability of lecturers remain concerns

There are no non-functional colleges in the district. Some areas such as Dureji and Sakran dont have any colleges which makes access to higher education difficult for students living there.





Government Primary School Goth Akbar Khan Koso Naseerabad



Government Primary School, Goth Akbar Khan Koso located in Tehsil Chitar of Naseerabad District. The approval for the school was granted in 2007, after 19 years, the building of the school is still not been built. Almost 45-50 students' study in the school where it has one teacher, despite the lack of infrastructure.

Locals of the village have brought the issue into concern of the concerned authorities multiply times but still there have been no progress for the infrastructure of the school. Such negligence and corruption by the concerned authorities effects the future and career of the children in the village, with no other source of study the families and children's of the village study in the scorching sun to secure their future.



Government Primary School Allah Bux Sya Pad Sakran cross Hub



Baloch Literacy Campaign shows deep concern about the absence of teacher in the Government Primary School located in Allah Bux Sya Pad, Sakran cross Hub. The quantity of students in the school is 45-50 but only one teacher is appointed in the school.

The teacher of the school comes from Hub city which is far from the village, and this effect the presence of teacher in the school, as the teacher comes 3-4 days a week and sometimes he does not attend the school.

Despite being the only teacher in the school and not being regular, have affected the reading of the children's as they have become uncertain when they could attend the class and when not to. Concerned authorities should take immediate action and appoint a local to the school so that they can be regular and secure the futures if the students.



Education System in Balochistan



Education is one of the core factors that helps develop an individual, a nation, or a state. It serves as a source to improve social and economic conditions and allows a nation to move forward to catch up with the race of developed countries. A nation can develop its social, political, and developmental capabilities by focusing highly on the educational sector. Balochistan, as a large region, is facing several dilemmas, one of which is an educational crisis. Compared to other provinces, Balochistan has a very low literacy rate and a poor-quality education system.

The lack of educational institutions, a dysfunctional educational system, and partially functional schools and colleges are major causes of Balochistan's education crisis. The very first educational institution—a primary school—in Balochistan was constructed in 1925. In the current situation, most areas of Balochistan, being rural, do not have a single school. If a place does possess a school, it faces deteriorating conditions in terms of teaching staff, facilities, and shelter. The schools and colleges do not have enough classrooms for the students, while in many areas, students access education under homemade shelters, including huts



and trees. The schools are in such condition that students are unable to attend classes and continue learning smoothly. In many situations, students come from very long distances to attend school for their education. Moreover, in many schools, there is an insufficiency of adequate facilities, including electricity supply, furniture, washrooms, and appropriate desks or floor mats, which are highly necessary for the institutions.

Another factor in this educational crisis in Balochistan is the shortage of well-qualified teachers. In most cases, teachers do not possess sufficient qualifications and skills to teach. Some are totally absent, and some teachers have substituted themselves with matriculation graduates as alternate teachers. This unchecked system is directly affecting the students' educational careers. Unqualified and untrained teachers, alternates, and absent teachers are affecting the behavior of students as they adapt to this system. Students are developing an unqualified mindset that not attending school as a teacher and not possessing skills or quality is unquestionable; meanwhile, they stop attending classes without prior approval, following the continuous absences of their teachers.

Furthermore, another factor in this crisis is the female literacy gap in Balochistan. It is a fact that in rural areas, there are hundreds of thousands of females who are unable to get an education. Some students do not have the opportunity to attend school and college because of the non-functionality of the schools. In other cases, the large distances to schools and the unavailability of transportation facilities force females to drop out. Another concern is the security of female students, where families in fear do not allow them to go to school and college due to safety concerns.

Poverty is yet another reason for not attending school and college, thereby causing the literacy gap in Balochistan. Families, instead of educating their children, are more concerned about their financial burden and are compelling their children to work as laborers rather than going to school and college. While many students leave after their primary school education, some can afford to go up to matriculation, and a few can hardly get an intermediate-level education.



In conclusion, the education system of Balochistan is facing a dilemma called the “Educational Crisis.” Balochistan faces many difficulties, including a lack of proper and functional institutions, qualified teachers, a female literacy gap, poverty, and other issues. The lack of a proper literacy rate and quality education can lead a nation to a serious failure that cannot be ignored in any way. For the resolution of this crisis, the government should take immediate steps to ensure a quality education system in concrete terms, not just in claims. The ongoing education system is a failed system that we refer to as the “Educational Crisis,” and we call for government action to improve the education system to ensure proper and quality education.



Balochistan's College Education System

Balochistan, known as the largest region as it occupies a huge geographical area, has a small and highly dispersed population. When we discuss its educational system or literacy rate, it is seen in severe crisis.

At one point, we can see the educational medium between university and school, which is considered the college education system. Although it occupies a very critical position, this part of the education system holds the weakest position in the province's educational structure. The problem isn't just limited to shortages of colleges (though that is one of them); rather, it is much broader. It includes geographical distances, poor access, insufficient infrastructure, gender disparities, the existence of ghost teachers, severe shortages of teaching staff, weak learning foundations, and pervasive poverty.

These broader issues help us understand why the college sector in Balochistan struggles to expand.

According to the Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24, Balochistan has a population of at least 5.07 million children aged 5-16, among whom around 3.48 million are out of school. According to this report, nearly 69% of children in Balochistan in this age group are far away from the formal education system. Only about 1.65 million are enrolled from pre-primary to higher-secondary levels.

This narrow pipeline created at the fundamental stage means that very few children reach secondary school, drastically reducing the quantity of students who enroll in colleges.

The Educational Chain and the College Sector:

In actuality, if we look at the chain of the educational structure in Balochistan—from pre-primary to higher-secondary, colleges, and then universities—we see that every link in the chain is disrupted or affected by the previous one. We see a sharp decline in the number of constructed schools as we move to higher levels. According to a report published



by the Pakistan Institute of Education in 2024, titled Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24, there are about 16,599 schools in Balochistan, including 12,643 primary schools, 2,004 middle schools, 1,687 high schools, and only 265 higher-secondary schools.

This decline in numbers restricts the chain before students can ever reach college. The same condition continues in teacher distribution: out of about 70,954 school teachers, only 6,075 remain associated with higher-secondary educational institutions.

Because Balochistan consists of a vast landscape with a sparsely populated layout, geographical disconnection becomes a major barrier. A child may complete primary education, but very few reach a nearby middle school, high school, intermediate, or degree college due to an enduring lack of transportation facilities.

Gender Inequality and Female Access to College Education:

Its between male and female participation Regarding transportation issues, girls are the most affected. Due to the lack of transport, very few females are able to continue their education, directly fueling gender inequality. Therefore, gender inequality has become one of the core features of Balochistan's college education crisis. At higher levels, a severe gap ex. As per Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24 data, there are at least 660,516 female students compared to 992,022 male students from pre-primary to higher-secondary education. When they reach the intermediate level, the disparity worsens as females face severe restrictions, lack of transport, social hindrances, and other issues. According to reports from the Balochistan Commission on the Status of Women, only 34% of girls are enrolled at the secondary level, with a dropout rate of 56% among them.

Rural and Urban Divide:

In Balochistan, the college educational crisis is much more severe in rural areas than in urban areas, though both fronts face deep struggles. An urban student may have access to multiple colleges, private tutoring, internet connectivity, libraries, and transportation facilities. In contrast,



a child from a rural area is often unable to reach any standard educational institution. This imbalance creates a severe divide—a two-tier college system—where urban students receive better facilities while rural areas suffer from fewer facilities and lesser opportunities.

District-Level Case Studies:

1. Condition of College Education in District Kech;

District Kech, which covers a vast landmass and several populated towns, has government degree colleges, including:

Government Atta Shad Degree College, Turbat

Girls Degree College, Turbat

Government Inter College, Hoshap

Government Inter College, Buleda

Government Inter College, Tump

2. Conditions of Colleges in District Naseerabad;

In Naseerabad, there is a clear lack of opportunities for girls' college education. While major towns like Dera Murad Jamali and Osta Muhammad have

Girls Degree College, Panjgur

Inter College, Washbood

Agriculture College, Panjgur

Elementary College, Panjgur

Inter College, Tasp both boys' and girls' colleges, remote areas possess boys' colleges but no girls' colleges, driving down female literacy. Consequently, females traveling to peripheral areas for higher education must cover vast distances, leading many to drop out before intermediate studies.

Along with the neglect of female education, Naseerabad faces shortages of well-qualified teachers, lack of classrooms, missing scientific equipment and laboratories, weak infrastructure, limited libraries, and inadequate academic resources.



3. College Education in Panjgur;

Panjgur contains several degree, intermediate, agricultural, and elementary colleges:

Boys Degree College, Panjgur

Inter College, Khudabadan

Girls Inter College, Aissi Khan Zangi

Boys Inter College, Aissi

Among these institutions, a severe shortage of specialized teachers is observed, particularly in the Boys and Girls Degree Colleges and the Agriculture College. Many colleges face irregular class schedules—for example, Inter College Washbood is functional, but class irregularity remains a major issue. Furthermore, Elementary College Panjgur suffers from infrastructural decay, irregular classes, and teacher shortages.

Overall, colleges in Panjgur face severe issues including shortages of specialized faculty, lack of basic facilities, class absenteeism, and the concerning militarization of educational spaces. These defects lead to an educational crisis for Panjgur's youth.

4. College Education in Hub Chowki and Lasbela;

Hub Chowki faces a severe educational crisis despite being an economic powerhouse. The whole district has only three main government colleges:

Govt. Girls Degree College, Hub

Govt. Boys Degree College, Hub

Govt. Boys Inter College, Windar

The educational and infrastructural situation of these colleges is poor, suffering from shortages of lecturers, basic facilities, and transport:

Govt. Girls Degree College, Hub: Provides a critical space for local girls, but lacks basic facilities, washrooms, clean drinking water, transportation, and sufficient teaching staff.

Govt. Boys Degree College, Hub: The primary higher-education insti-



tution for boys in Hub, yet it lacks fundamental facilities, lecturers, drinking water, and working washrooms despite repeated complaints to government officials. It has only two functioning buses (one for male students and one for female students), both of which are in dilapidated structural condition and require urgent replacement.

Govt. Boys Inter College, Windar: Suffers from limited facilities, acute shortages of teaching staff, basic infrastructure, and transport for students traveling from surrounding areas.

The crisis extends throughout the historical Lasbela district:

Govt. Boys Degree College, Bela: Serves Bela and nearby regions, but inadequate infrastructure and staff shortages severely hurt the quality and accessibility of education.

Govt. Girls Degree College, Bela: Serves female students, but lacks basic amenities and lecturers.

Unserved Areas: Remote areas such as Dureji and Sakran have no colleges at all, making higher education virtually inaccessible for local residents.

5. Colleges in Awaran;

The District Awaran is one of the remote regions in Balochistan and is considered most backward area. It has been ignored for decades particularly in educational sector. The district Awaran has been facing a very poor quality of education due to the unavailability of sufficient resources crucial for quality education. It has four colleges as under.

Degree College Awaran

Inter College Awaran

Inter College Mashkay, Awaran

Inter College Jahoo, Awaran

The above mentioned colleges are partially functional because of the partial availability of teaching staff, basic and adequate facilities and other resources. The Inter College Awaran has been little bit functional. The above mentioned colleges are partially functional because of the partial availability of teaching staff, basic and adequate facilities and other resources. The Inter College Awaran has been little bit functional.



Boys' Colleges:

Govt. Boys Degree College, Khuzdar
Govt. Degree College, Naal
Inter College, Karkh (Khuzdar)
Govt. Degree College, Wadh
Govt. Degree College, Zehri

Housing new tertiary institutions (Jhalawan Medical College and SBK University) inside existing intermediate and technical college buildings has deprived local female students of intermediate and vocational education facilities. The functional deficit extends beyond Khuzdar city, hurting students across sub-districts like Wadh, Naal, Zehri, and Karkh. Rather than constructing dedicated campuses for new university sub-campuses and medical institutions, temporary administrative arrangements have compromised the primary educational pipeline for young women across the region.

6. Colleges in Dera Bugti

Govt. Inter College Boys and Girls, Dera Bugti

Partially functional.

Only exams are conducted.

Fewer than 5 teachers are present throughout the year.

There is a lack of basic facilities, such as clean drinking water and proper washrooms. Other basic facilities are also inadequate.

Govt. Degree College, Sui

Partially functional.

Only exams are conducted.

Fewer than 5 teachers are present throughout the year.

There is a lack of basic facilities, such as clean drinking water and proper washrooms. Other basic facilities are also inadequate.

ADA and ADS degree programs are also offered, but there are no proper classes; only exams are conducted.



Throughout the FSC session, due to the absence of teachers, students do not attend college and only come for exams.

Ghulam Qadir Girls Inter College

Under construction for the past three to four years.

Every year, the provincial government approves a budget for the construction of the Girls College, but the allocated funds are allegedly misused due to corruption.

Govt. Girls Inter College, Dera Bugti

Under construction for the past seven to eight years.

Every year, the provincial government approves a budget for the construction of the Girls College, but the allocated funds are allegedly misused due to corruption.

Govt. Boys and Girls Inter College, Baiker

Under construction for the past seven to eight years.

Every year, the provincial government approves a budget for the construction of the college, but the allocated funds are allegedly misused due to corruption.

Conclusion:

Balochistan's college education system is characterized by severe gender inequality, weak academic and infrastructural conditions, geographical divisions, and insufficient student progression from school to college.

As highlighted by the Pakistan Education Statistics report, at least 3.48 million children aged 5–16 are out of school, and only 265 higher-secondary schools exist compared to over 12,600 primary schools. Under these conditions, the province operates with only 3,180-degree college teachers and 837 inter-college teachers.

Reforming colleges alone will not be enough. Balochistan requires a comprehensive educational reform that connects primary education, secondary education, college expansion, female educational access, and systematic teacher recruitment and training. Furthermore, basic infrastructure, libraries, laboratories, digital access, scholarships, and clear university pathways are urgently required. Without strengthening this entire educational chain, the college system will continue to serve only a tiny fraction of Balochistan's youth.



The Educational Crisis of Universities in Balochistan

In a remotely forgotten area like Balochistan, the basic facilities of life lack include the necessary needs and education. Where at one side the other areas enjoy the taste of highly developed education system, but in Balochistan people seeks for the basic facilities for education. A region where most of the villages and areas did not have any education setup, and one studies and comes across multiple challenges and reach higher levels also faces the harshness of the fragile education system. According to the report form the Balochistan Secondary Education Department and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), currently 3694 government schools are closed with the literacy rate of 41 percent. A region faces basic educational needs; there are a lot of challenges for the students for higher education.

As per figure out of hundreds only 2 to 3 students reach the level of higher education, which makes the 2.5% to 3% overall enrolled students. In that situation on one side the region lacks basic educational needs and infrastructure; on the other side the one reaches the universities face the same level of challenges. The word crisis is not new for us but is merely raises the question in the sphere of so-called development and educational reforms. Simply there are a few universities in Balochistan, but the shocking reality of them is, most of them lack basic education facilities and environment and face the academic crisis. This is unimaginable that in today's developing world a region could lack and face this type of crisis.

Universities play the very important for the development of a society and its people. They give young people education and help them grow and nurture their talent for a future. A good university should provide good teachers, proper classes, research opportunities, hostels, libraries, and other basic facilities. But the condition of many universities in Balochistan are poor and do not play that sufficient role. Students face various problems in their educational academic activities, apart from academic issues, students face harassment and profiling. They are under



surveillance in their classes, hostels and other areas of campus. Their every activity is monitored and they live in fear. Whenever students resist for their academic right, they are dealt with threats and harsh behavior from university administration. Every university is in the sever academic crisis, their budget is low and somehow the emblazonment

Academic Issues

Balochistan is a large region, but it has fewer educational institutes and facilities as compared to other regions. Many students come from far areas to study in universities. They have dreams and hopes about their education and future. But after entering university, they face various academic and administrative problems. These problems are related to education, teachers, exams, hostels, fees, transport, and university administration. One of the biggest problems is the academic system. In many universities, classes are not held regularly. Some teachers do not attend their classes regularly, while some classes are cancelled without proper causes. Students sometimes have to depend on books and the internet to learn their subjects. A university should provide proper teaching to students, but students often do not get the education they expect.

Another problem is the lack of proper academic schedules. Students do not always know when their semester will start or end. Sometimes admissions are delayed, and sometimes exams are also delayed. A semester that should finish in a few months can take much longer. Because of this, students lose their precious time. Some students complete their degrees late compared to students in other provinces. The exam and result system is also a serious problem. Exams are sometimes delayed for many months. After giving exams, students may have to wait a long time for their results. This creates many problems for students. If a student wants to apply for a job, scholarship, or another university, he may not have the required result or degree on time.

Hostels are also a major issue for university students in Balochistan. Many students come from districts and villages that are far away from Quetta and other university cities. They cannot travel to their homes every day. Because of this, they need university hostels. However, there are not enough hostel rooms for all students. Many students have to



live in private rooms, which can be very expensive. Poor students are affected more by this problem. Their families may already have financial problems. They have to pay for fees, books, food, transport, and accommodation. Some students cannot afford these expenses. Because of this, some students may leave their education or choose not to continue their studies.

The condition of some university hostels is also not good. Students face problems with clean water, electricity, food, cleanliness, and security. Some hostels do not have proper facilities for students. A hostel should be a safe and comfortable place where students can study and live. But for many students, hostel life becomes another problem. Libraries and laboratories are also important parts of a university. Students need good libraries and laboratories for their studies and research. But many universities do not have enough books, modern equipment, or proper research facilities. Students who want to do research face many difficulties because they do not have the resources they need.

There is also a lack of student activities in many universities. University life should not only be about classes, assignments, and exams. Students should have opportunities to take part in sports, debates, seminars, workshops, societies, and other activities. These activities help students build confidence and improve their skills. But many students in Balochistan do not get enough such opportunities.

Another problem is the communication between students and university administration. Students often do not get information on time. Information about admissions, exams, fees, classes, and results may come very late. When students have a problem, they may have to visit different offices many times. Sometimes they do not get a clear answer from the administration.

Financial problems are also affecting universities in Balochistan. Many universities do not have enough money to provide all the facilities that students need. There is a need for better buildings, libraries, laboratories, hostels, sports grounds, and other facilities. Without proper fund-



ing, universities cannot improve their educational system. There is also shortage of teachers in some universities and departments. Some departments do not have enough teachers for all subjects. When there are not enough teachers, students cannot get proper education. The university should make sure that every department has enough qualified teachers.

Research is another weak area in many universities of Balochistan. Universities should not only teach students from books. They should also encourage students and teachers to do research and find solutions to the problems of society. Research can help Balochistan improve in areas such as education, health, agriculture, water, economy, and other fields. But students often do not have enough research facilities or support.

The harassment and profiling of the Baloch students are seen common, every student is under surveillance and their every act is being monitored. The educational activities and student activism are strictly prohibited. Threatening of students are seen widely in every university, anyone involved in student activism to fight for their educational rights and better environments is dealt with threats and harassment. While some students have been victim of enforced disappearance in campus and their surroundings. These have caused an atmosphere of fear and chaos among Baloch students.

Case study of some Universities

University of Balochistan, Quetta





If one should consider the developing crisis in the universities of Balochistan, can categorize them into many factions. For examples, the lack of Teacher and staffs, academic fragility, economic crisis, scholarships and the overall educational environment including the other basic needs of students for a better education. In that context we can point out the issues in every University of Balochistan. History remembers the movement and student lead resistance directed by the students just for those basic facilities. In that context we can understand the crisis in more detail and simple by placing the previous and existing condition of universities in Balochistan.

University of Balochistan is known as the bigger university in Balochistan yet has a long history of academic fragility and the educational crisis. On the very same issue, student movement has erupted but the ultimate result is shocking. UOB was known as an academic hub for a healthy environment that now faces failure and corrupt governing set-up which risks academic and educational developments. Its past is full of events which highlight the very basic issues of the institute. In that time, it also faced an academic, economic and educational crisis because it been closed for most of the scheduled periods. Students' grave concerns over these issues fail to gain attention from the authorities. Those which lighten up the flame of higher education to study in University of Balochistan, are very dissatisfying.

University of Balochistan, Mastung campus



The University of Balochistan's sub campus in Mastung was established to provide accessible educational facilities to the local youth,



yet it is faced by severe institutional challenges and administrative negligence. The campus suffers from the deprivation of physical facilities and lacks adequate internet access for the facilitation of the students. This lack of resources has paralyzed the academic environment of the campus. Regular academic classes are halted by the negligence of the teaching staff and administrators including government, resulting to the dismissal of students' academic learning.

The Mastung sub campus is currently closed indefinitely by the government for months under no certainty of reopening, bringing educational and academic growth of the students to a complete halt. This prolonged and uncertain closure of the campus reveals the authority's negligence and lack of seriousness regarding the future of the students in Balochistan. The problems of universities also affect the future of students. A student spends many years in university to prepare for a better life. If classes are not regular, exams are delayed, results are late, and facilities are poor, students lose important years of their lives. This can also make them lose hope in the education system.

Another issue in the campus is the non-registration of various degrees in higher education commission. Students have reported us the administration have been deceiving them by threatening them not to speak but silent otherwise their transport system would be closed forever and they would be punished in some other means. These are the harsh realities of the administrative and government behavior towards the students in Balochistan.

University of Turbat



The University of Turbat located in Turbat, Kech was established in 2013 by the government of Balochistan. University was established on the growing demand for the higher education in the region, where it sought to educate the youth of region. University of Turbat with the



aim of educating the youth, but corruption and mismanagement have led the university to become a place where students are forced to face inequality and injustice by the university administration.

University of Turbat claiming to be educational but its policies differ from reality, Bookstalls, circles, educational programs, and any other educational activity are forcefully banned or stopped by the administration. University behavior towards political and educational activities are seem to be harsh, regularly harassing the students to stop conducting educational activities, debate and discussion gathering and book fairs, while punishing those students, resisting against this injustice.

Furthermore, the conditions and situation in the hostels have worsened with time, basic facilities of cool drinking water and electricity have become regular issues in the facility. While baseless restriction persists on the timing of entrance and exit in hostels which have restricted the students to perform extracurricular activities.

Likewise, issues persist in university with students regularly demanding for their basic rights, including study trips, Labs, hostel facilities, transport facilities and educational facilities. Not only the students are facing such sever difficulties but the teaching faculty of the university also faces difficulties by the university administration where the paychecks of the teaching faculty members are constantly delayed or disrupted by the administration.

LUAWMS and the educational Crisis



As the same UOB, the Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences has a very dark past regarding academic and educational developments. The students as usual face basic academic issues, they are deprived of modern necessity in their various depart-



ments. There are student lead movements for the improvement of basic facilities which can fuel the educational environment, but the administration has also failed to produce a highly effective and healthy environment. Because of that the students did not have any access to a pure educational environment. Till to the date, the problem exists in the same way which existed 10 years before. The economic, social and educational environment did change, but it got worsened. Student face highly surveillance and harassment issues; any group speak against the injustice is dealt with harsh behavior. The administrative focus is to have a tight control over the students not to speak and do any educational activities rather to be silent and obey like robot. These are the main obstacles to have a healthy educational environment.

Shaheed Sikandar University, Khuzdar



Shaheed Sikandar University was established in the early 2020s in Khuzdar. The University was meant to be a major development of the education sector in Khuzdar, but that hope of students just shattered. However, despite the completion of its physical infrastructure, the university has never officially become functional. It is just an infrastructure built, no any university has been established. While gaining report from ground, some reasons are the devastating political interference, corruptive policies and administrative negligence has led to the collapse of the institution. Consequently, Baloch students have been deprived of accessible education facilities, facing significant hurdles in pursuing academic growth.



The solution

The condition of universities in Balochistan should be taken seriously by the government and university administrations. Universities are not only buildings. They are places where the future of the province is prepared. If universities are strong, young people can become educated, skilled, and useful members of society. There should be a proper academic calendar in all universities. Classes should be held regularly, and teachers should be responsible for their teaching. Exams should be conducted on time, and results should also be announced without unnecessary delay. Students should have better hostels, libraries, laboratories, and sports facilities.

The government should also provide enough funds to universities. More hostels should be built for students who come from far areas. Scholarships should be given to poor students so that they can continue their education. Universities should also provide better research opportunities and modern facilities. Students should also have a proper way to complain about their problems. University administrations should listen to students and try to solve their problems. There should be regular communication between students, teachers, and administration.

The harassment and profiling of the Baloch students must come to end, the harsh and threatening behavior of the administration and officials must change. A safe and democratic sphere must be provided to the Students body to have an environment of learning and growing towards the real knowledge. The students should be heard and respected as its their rights to learn, solve the issues, and fight against injustice. The educational problems of universities in Balochistan are not only the problems of students, but for whole generation of Balochistan. The future of Balochistan depends greatly on its young people, if young people receive good education, they can help develop their society.

In the end, the condition of universities in Balochistan needs serious attention. The government, university administrations, teachers, and students body should work together to improve the education system. Balochistan has many talented young people, but they need proper opportunities and facilities. If we want a better future for Balochistan, we must build better universities today.



Interview with Chairman Uzair Baloch on Baloch literacy Campaign

Balochistan, for decades, has been deprived from basic educational rights, hundreds of thousands of children are out of school. Thousands of schools are ghost, while thousands of schools are facing basic educational issues. In this sense the Baloch Students Action Committee has launched an educational campaign entitled as “Baloch Literacy Campaign” to work on-ground for the increment of Literacy rate and to create an educational environment. regarding this initiative, one of the team member of the Baloch Literacy Campaign, Nugrah Baloch (Central Committee Member of Organisation) has interviewed Uzair Baloch, Chairman of the Baloch Students Action Committee. Chairman discussed the current educational crisis of Balochistan, campaign’s goals, activities, achievement and other aspects of this campaign.

Nugrah Baloch: We are pleased to have you, Chairman, Tell us about Baloch Literacy Campaign and its purpose, the organisation seeks for. When and why was it launched.

Ch. Uzair Baloch: I am very thankful. First let me have a glance on our campaign. The Baloch Literacy Campaign is an educational initiative to highlight the educational crisis of Balochistan and promote literacy through campaigning for betterment of educational environment. As Balochistan is facing educational crisis, the literacy rate is very low due to lack of educational resources, proper education system and corruption in the institution. The BLC campaign was formally launched after the second council session of Baloch Students Action Committee in late 2021. Our initial motive was to highlight educational crisis in Balochistan, as to campaign for better literacy rate, for the closed schools, unavailability of basic facilities in schools, teacher’s shortage and other educational issues faced by Baloch students.

Through our continuous campaigning, we seek to increase the literacy rate, make the closed schools functional, make government accountable for the corruption and non-functionality, make the authorities provide



the basic educational services in Balochistan. Apart from this we lead students, parents and teachers to raise voices for the educational rights and resist against the corruption and crippling education system in Balochistan. We believe that education is not a charity, but the birth right of every citizen. So every child deserves better education to grow and learn, not only for self-interest but for the collective benefit of the society.

Nugrah Baloch: Why has the organisation taken this step to advocate for the educational rights, despite there being Governmental Education Department? What rightly and truly motivated the organisation to launch this campaign?

Ch. Uzair Baloch: As, the education sector is run through various departments of the government to maintain a better education system and make population literate. But there are various flaws, two of the concerning issues that must be discussed. First, the allocated funds for education sector is very low, the budget for 2026-2027 year is 144 billion rupees, the lowest in the country. While only 14 billion are allocated for the upgradation of the educational sector which I see not sufficient for a large region like Balochistan, but though these limited moneys will never be spend in the education sector properly. Secondly, the whole education sector from top to bottom is corrupt. From a peon to the head of departments, every individual is involved in embezzlement of the funds. The allocated money never reaches and spent properly on the schools and colleges. The clerks and education officers are bribed for being silent on various flaws. Some teachers give bribe to their officers for not fulfilling the duties in schools. There are thousands of ghost teachers and schools who are only seen on government documentation but have no any physical existence. Funds have been issues for hundreds of schools, colleges and libraries but they were never built. The alternative teachers are being common now, ten to fifteen thousand rupees are paid by the teachers to some individual just to replace them and give duty on their place. The teachers who are commissioned in the schools and receiving salaries are staying in other cities, preparing for higher jobs like public commissions, PCS and CSS. I name it moral corruption, the system has corrupted every individuals and our people are enjoying it, not realizing they are digging their own grave. I mean they are harming



the future of our generation and this is being done our own people. There is no any check and balance over these, instead the authority is focused to hide them. These are not just some common issues but are blunders which have created an educational crisis in Balochistan. The government and concerned authorities are responsible for these blunders. But somehow people are also responsible in the moral corruption. These crisis have motivated us to speak against this and take some steps to make some better changes and hold the authority accountable for these blunders. Education is the foundation of any nation's success and social development, if the education sector is like this corrupt, how can a talented and creative generation will be born? I believe this is a crime against this generation which has created a severe consequence for us.

Nugrah Baloch: As we can see literacy rate in Balochistan is dropped over the years and the condition of the educational institutes have been worsened. On this matter what sort of policy does the organisation have?

Ch. Uzair Baloch: We, as the representatives of Baloch students have come forward to not only address the educational issues of Balochistan but to campaign for the solution. We have been documenting the reports of closed, ghost and non-functional schools from all over Balochistan to cover the neglected educational crisis. As far the government authorities have not supported us neither contacted us about the campaign we are working on. Some of the teachers however supported us and encouraged us in the campaign by telling us the real story. While the district or provincial authorities have not supported, instead in some areas they warned the teachers to not provide us the information and not to speak about the condition of the schools. I believe they fear not to leak their corruption and incapability.

As the organisation hosted a BLC seminar at Quetta press club in 2025 and presented our research work to the media. We had documented more than 300 cases and the result was shocking, 70% schools were closed or non-functional while the remaining were lacking basic educational facilities. 60% male children were out of school while female were 65% who were deprived of basic education. In this regard our policy is to report those cases and bring them in public and accountable the



responsible officials. Apart from this, help the teachers and students to grow a better literacy environment in Balochistan through our organisational educational activities and sessions.

Nugrah Baloch: Beyond data collection and sharing, what other physical activities does the organisation seeks to perform through Baloch Literacy campaign?

Ch. Uzair Baloch: Through the Baloch Literacy Campaign, our dedicated members of Baloch Students Action Committee visit various schools in Balochistan, interact with students and teachers, collect data, document them and the organisation present them in media. This campaigning aims to highlight the neglected educational crisis. As first half of 2026, about sixty schools were surveyed, 24 of them were ghosts, 29 were functional but in crisis and most common issues were shortage of teachers, unavailability of resources, no shelters, no texts-books and lacked basic educational facilities. Our previous survey found 41% male and 36% female literacy rate while 70% of our visited schools were closed. In this regard our focus has not merely been highlighting issues and campaigning for them but also work on ground to help the students and teachers in their academic journey. Apart from the data collection we have been conducting awareness sessions on literacy, interactive sessions, educational walks, career counselling seminars, lecture session on the literacy skills and learning, and other ground level activities in Balochistan. This ground is continued and we have been educating the students through these educational activities.

We believe to have our own efforts regarding the educational system, and work through various educational activities to promote literacy rate in Balochistan. We have also encouraged the students and parents to come forward and highlight the educational crisis in their regions and make the authorities accountable. And we have been quite successful in this effort, people across Balochistan have followed us and came up to raise the voices against the closure and non-functionality of the schools.



Nugrah Baloch: What message would you like to convey to the authorities of education department and to the people of Balochistan?

Ch. Uzair Baloch: While addressing to the government, I urge them not to only rely on social media statements rather an effective ground work, and to provide sufficient resources in the education sector of Balochistan and increase the funds for the improvement of education or spend the stated budget in an organized manner. And I urge the education department's officials and teachers to ensure the proper education system. The public funds should not be embezzled; they are not charity but the rights of the people. And any employee in the department is the national servant and must be accountable by the public.

However, I urge the public to come forward and not only raise their voice but make the responsible accountable for this. Any school, lacks basic facilities, teacher's unavailability, and other shortage of resources should be highlighted by the public. And I request to my people, they must support us in this campaign by providing us information on schools, contact us for any assistance, support our activists in conducting awareness sessions, career counselling sessions and other activities on literacy. Whenever and wherever our activists organize such educational activities, they need your support and motivation so we could build a literate society through our own efforts. Our people our strength, they must follow us so that we would be a greater voice.



Through the Baloch Literacy Campaign, dedicated members of the Baloch Students Action Committee visit various schools across Balochistan to interact with students and teachers, collect data, and document the ground realities which our organisation present them in media. This campaign aims to highlight the region's worst educational crisis. In the first half of 2026, about sixty schools were surveyed, 24 of them were found ghosts schools, and 29 were partially-functional equivalent to crisis. The most common issues were shortage of teachers, unavailability of adequate resources, lack of proper infrastructures, non availability of texts-books and lacking basic educational facilities. Our previous survey revealed 41% of male with 36% of female literacy rate, while 70% of our visited schools were found closed.

However our focus has not merely been highlighting the issues but also extended beyond the campaigns for them. We work on ground to help the students and teachers in their academic journey. Apart from the data collection we have been conducting awareness programs, interactive sessions, educational walks, career counselling seminars, lecture sessions on literacy, skills, and learning. The campaign has focused other ground level activities in Balochistan.

We believe in taking active participation in improving the literacy, and work through various educational activities to promote literacy rate in Balochistan. We have also encouraged the students and parents to come forward and highlight the educational crisis in their regions and make the authorities accountable.

Uzair Baloch

Chairman, Baloch Students Action Committee

