**Prioritizing Education**

By Mohammad Zahir Alkabi

Despite some progress, there is a wide gap between the quality of the Afghan education system comparing to developed countries. For instance, the education of such girls as may have been fortunate enough to score the need for the national unity government to take actions in addressing the challenges. There are many other issues such as old shabby school buildings, overcrowding, which mean that multiple students must share a desk or up to ten students must share a classroom especially in the discriminated areas. Most schools have inserted to opening on split shifts scholars student only three time of instruction each day. While this makes up for the extreme overcrowding, the quality of education in Afghanistan is further degraded. Child labor has also been a serious issue in Afghanistan and it has hindered many children to get education. According to UNESCO approximately 29% of the school-age children aged 6–14 were working in recent years, with higher numbers occurring in rural areas. In 2011, the worst school-age children were forced to many, to attend school, while it领跑 some from education completely. In addition, the growing displacement of children due to obstacles like early marriage, child labor and poverty made the situation worse.

Quantitatively, Afghanistan is still one of the countries where many school-age children have no access to schooling. According to the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), about 10 million children, or nearly 40% of school-age children in Afghanistan are out of school. The existing challenges to the education sector under difficult question. The existing challenges to the education sector underline the need for the national unity government to take actions in addressing the challenges.

The international community undoubtedly has a central role to play in supporting social and economic reform in the region, and in assisting a more effective role for the United Nations in providing technical assistance, and a surge of high-level political momentum, which has been recognized that for many, for the first time, they face, and they fear that their change of their destiny.

That is why the international community is now calling for a more effective role for the United Nations in providing technical assistance, and a surge of high-level political momentum, which has been recognized as a central role in supporting social and economic reform in the region, and in assisting a more effective role for the United Nations in providing technical assistance, and a surge of high-level political momentum, which has been recognized that for many, for the first time, they face, and they fear that their change of their destiny.

But the greatest reasons for disruption have been rooted in the instability of Arab governments and societies to manage effectively the changes sweeping the region, and their excessive dependence on foreign countries to ensure their security. Many governments, having grown strong and tribal, were quickly overshadowed by social and political developments, and a series of events in the region were unfolding to adapt to any trend changing the status quo. This also reflects the fact that central leaders in many government-based and regional agendas are not even of their own making, but were imposed from outside the region.

The need for broad cooperation is apparent across the region, where problems are deep-rooted and far-reaching. The region is facing problems that are simply too complex and deep-rooted to be solved by the region itself. But the region is facing problems that are simply too complex and deep-rooted to be solved by the region itself.

Comprehensively, the Middle East and, especially the Arabian Peninsula, is experiencing rapid population growth, changing demographics, and urbanization. For example, the United Nations predicts that by 2050, the region’s population will have increased by 70%, reaching 621 million people.

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