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### Research Article

## Factors Leading to Educational Centers' Closure in Jalalabad City, Afghanistan

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### About Article

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### ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify the root causes of educational center closures, assess the impact of this problem on society, and provide practical solutions to develop these centers and strengthen long-term learning. The study found that 75.8% of participants blamed financial issues for educational center closures. Additionally, 57.6% pointed to government problems, 54.5% to poor management, and 42.4% to lack of skills. Other factors included location (28.8%), legal issues (28.8%), curriculum (21.2%), co-education (21.2%), social diversity (21.2%), natural disasters (13.6%), safety (13.6%), sabotage (9.1%), and accidents (6.1%). This Mixed-Methods Research utilized purposive sampling to select educational center managers as respondents. A Google Form questionnaire was created and shared via email and WhatsApp. After distribution, 66 responses were collected. The data underwent content analysis, with results shown in the figures below, using system theory to highlight key themes. The study emphasizes the need for multifaceted measures to address the root causes of closures. Economic stability, political stability, providing financial support, and encouraging community participation are essential for the developing of educational centers. The results also point to the importance of long-term strategies to protect education in conflict-affected areas. The study recommends creating a safe learning environment, providing financial resources to struggling educational centers, and launching public awareness campaigns to gain community support. In addition, cooperation between the government and international organizations can enhance the capacity of local authorities to overcome the ongoing challenges. If these measures are effectively implemented, access to education will be restored and sustainable development will occur in Jalalabad city.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The closure of educational centers in Jalalabad city of Nangarhar province is a serious problem that has adversely affected the quality and accessibility of education. In the past years, many educational centers have been closed due to various factors. There has been little research attention to this topic, and most of the existing research focuses on general analysis of war situations or economic problems. The closure of educational centers has a profound effect not only on education but also on social development and economic growth. This study provides guidelines for solving this problem and helps related institutions to improve the learning environment. According to the value of research, it is to identify the main reasons for the closure of educational centers, to provide information about the problems in the field of education. According to the objectives of the research, to investigate the factors of the closure of educational centers, to evaluate the impact of this problem on the lives of students, teachers, and educational institutions, to provide solutions for the reopening of educational centers, to provide practical recommendations for policymakers. The research problem is that the closure of educational centers in Jalalabad city has weakened the quality of education in the region, students have been deprived of education, and the development of the community has faced a serious obstacle. The research question is that what are the main reasons for the closure of educational centers in the city of Jalalabad, and what steps can be taken to solve this problem? The hypothesis of the research is that the closure of educational centers is due to economic problems, security threats, and social problems. If the security, economic situation, and social factors are improved, then the reactivation of educational centers is possible. This research is necessary to determine the root causes of the problem, propose solutions, and create a basis for effective action by local authorities, policymakers, and international donors in the field of education.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1. Educational centers and afghanistan

An assessment of the available literature on the closure of educational centers in Jalalabad city reveals that no specific academic article or book has been written on this specific topic. However, some reports and studies discuss education-related problems that indirectly refer to the problem of the closure of educational centers. While the reports highlight general problems related to the education sector, the specific factors behind the closure of educational centers in Jalalabad city in particular are not explored. Educational centers are bodies established to provide education and training. The purpose of these centers is to teach and develop academic, technical, professional, and social skills for students. These centers consist of technical and professional training institutions, private courses, and educational institutes (Havnes & Stensaker, 2006). The presence of educational centers is a fundamental part of development and growth in any country (Petersen *et al.*, 2016). Especially in countries like Afghanistan that are facing protracted conflicts and security challenges, educational centers can play a vital role in social stability, peace, and economic growth (Havnes & Stensaker, 2006). Educational centers are the

fundamental pillars of a nation's development and prosperity (Petersen *et al.*, 2016). Strong steps are needed in the areas of security, finance, and social cooperation to support educational centers in Afghanistan (Ferguson, 2024). The continuity and development of these centers will not only increase the level of education, but will also pave the way for the formation of a prosperous and developed society for the future of Afghanistan (Binesh, 2023). Education is the foundation of the development of any society and is particularly important for Afghanistan, as the country faces serious challenges of illiteracy, economic poverty, and security problems (Havnes & Stensaker, 2006). The importance of education is vital for the future of Afghanistan. Education can prevent the country's current challenges such as poverty, insecurity, and social division (Smith, 2024). Accordingly, the development of education should be a priority for national and international institutions so that Afghanistan can move towards development, peace, and stability (Barakat, 2024). The closure of private educational centers in the country is a significant issue due to economic hardship, restrictions on girls' education, and the suspension of Kankor classes (FAIEZ, 2024). If education policies are not reformed, the country may face further deterioration and deprivation of the next generation, requiring immediate attention and support to save education (Mehran, 2024). In 2021, changes in Afghanistan led to the closure of 40-50% of educational facilities due to a small number of students (Binesh, 2021). Before-2021, more than 50,000 students were studying in these private education centers, but now that number has dropped to less than 15,000. According to the Association of Private Educational Centers in Herat, only 70 of the 200 educational centers in Herat are still operational. This situation has led to the closure of more than 400 private schools across Afghanistan, including 150 in Kabul and 250 in various provinces. Before-2021, there were about 3,600 private schools operating across Afghanistan, of which 1,200 were active in Kabul alone. In 2023, UNICEF launched over 5,000 local classes for students, with at least 50% of them being girls. The Taliban imposed a ban on high school education in September 2021 and later restricted women's university attendance at the end of the year. From 2002-2021, 3,816,793 girls enrolled in grades 1-12, with 18,765 schools, 200,000 teachers, 80,554 women, and over 100,000 enrolled in universities, including 2,439 female lecturers (Ahmadi & Sultan, 2023). In Kandahar, The NGO operates in nine districts, providing approximately 650 classes with 20-30 students per class, primarily for girls who cannot attend school (Binesh, 2023). However, the banning on girls effected on educational centers as well because all the girls went to educational centers. Each private school also served through an educational center, and with the closure of schools, educational centers were also closed.

### 2.2. SDGs Goals, systems theory and educational centers

Systems Theory examines the relationships, interactions, and coherence between all parts of a system (Mwambi, 2020). In this theory, systems (such as educational centers) are viewed as a whole structure with different components (such as financial, administrative, social, and environmental) interacting with each other (Havnes & Stensaker, 2006). In this theory, the



following points are explained about the closure of educational institutions: Each educational center is part of a network that includes various components such as management, teachers, students, financial resources, and social support, any problem in one part of the system has the potential to affect the entire system (Mwambi, 2020). For example, if financial support is lacking, teachers' salaries are delayed, quality services are reduced, and the institution eventually closes. Problems within the educational institution such as poor management, teacher absenteeism, and corruption lead to the closure of institutions (Marougkas *et al.*, 2023). Security situation, government policies, social beliefs, and external financial support affect the sustainability of the system (Khuzwayo, 2020). If the components of the system such as management, finance, and education do not coordinate with each other, the system will fail completely (Rapp & Corral-Granados, 2024). For example, if the selection of a suitable location for a school is not done according to environmental conditions, students and teachers will have problems with it, and this will lead to the closure of the center. The closure of educational centers is directly related to the effects of the external environment. For example, natural disasters, security problems, and lack of social support cause the system to collapse (Khuzwayo, 2020), each part of the system must be well organized. Management must be trained, financial resources must be provided, and social support must be increased. It is necessary to establish coordination between internal and external components, such as cooperation between government agencies and educational centers (Mwambi, 2020). Taking specific measures to address environmental issues and security concerns can reduce educational centers closures (Marougkas *et al.*, 2023). However, Systems theory teaches us that educational centers closures are the result of poor coordination between different components and the interaction between external factors. Solving this problem requires better organization, coordination, and reduction of environmental pressures across all components of the system. SDG 4 aims to provide quality education that is inclusive and equitable for all, ensuring lifelong learning opportunities (Li & Sindhuphak, 2024). The closure of educational center is a direct violation of SDG 4, as students are deprived of education. In line with this goal, educational institutions should be develop and systems should be established that make education accessible to all. This mean, full access to primary and secondary education for all children and improved educational facilities and capacity-building of teachers. Consequently, analyzing the root causes of the closure of educational institutions in Jalalabad and finding solutions will not only increase access to education, but also help achieve many of the SDG goals. SGD 5 aims to achieve gender equality by empowering women and girls and eliminating discrimination based on gender (Mahin, 2024). The closure of educational centers has a particularly negative impact on female students, which leads to an increase in gender inequality. The analysis of the issue should highlight the need to provide a safe learning environment for women. SDG 8 aims to promote decent work and economic growth, promoting sustained growth, full employment, and productivity (Li & Sindhuphak, 2024). Education is fundamental to economic growth. The closure of educational centers limits opportunities

for young people to acquire skills and vocational training, which hinders their entry into the labor market, and increase employment and training opportunities, and develop skills. SDG 16 aims to promote peace, justice, and strong institutions by fostering inclusive societies, ensuring access to justice, and establishing accountable centers (Mahin, 2024). Security concerns are a major reason for the closure of educational center. This highlights the importance of peace, justice and security in SDG 16, efforts to build peace will help provide a safe environment for educational centers.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

This study is Mixed-Methods Research. For the first time, purposive sampling was used to select managers of educational centers as respondents, based on their direct involvement and experience with the subject matter. The sample included a diverse group of managers across various types of educational institutions in Jalalabad. To analyze the data, this study used a content analysis method, which specifically focused on qualitative responses. The analysis process involved several key steps: (1) responses were organized thematically, and (2) data were categorized into meaningful themes based on "systems theory." This theory was used to identify the interconnected economic, social, and security factors behind the closure of educational institutions. The limitations of this study are that the number of participants was limited, which may not have adequately represented all aspects of the education sector. Also, there is potential for bias due to purposive sampling. In addition, data collection through online tools such as Google Forums may not have enabled participation from individuals who do not have access to the Internet or digital skills. These limitations should be taken into account when interpreting and generalizing the results.

### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

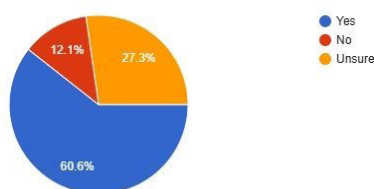
A Google-created questionnaire was shared with experienced Educational Center managers, specifically from the human resources department, resulting in 66 individuals completing the survey. The figures show the results of a Google form that asked managers about educational center closures in the city of Jalalabad (Afghanistan). 66 Educational Center Managers participated in the Google Form Survey, and the results are as follows: The results of this survey indicate that participants are very concerned about the impact of the closure of educational centers on the education system in Jalalabad. A majority of participants indicated in their responses that the closure of educational centers is "very important" or "extremely important" for the education system. This indicates that participants consider the long-term impact of the closure of educational centers to be very significant for the future of education and the development of society. Some participants noted that the closure of educational centers will have major consequences for the future of students. In particular, one participant stated that this issue could directly affect the knowledge and development of society, indicating that these concerns are not limited to students, but also have broader societal implications. Some responses clearly indicated the lack of international relations, indicating that participants believed



that international assistance and support were vital for the development of the education system. Jalalabad city was also mentioned as a scientific and educational center in the field of education, and the lack of international support was presented as a major problem in the deterioration of this system. The government and education-related institutions should seriously study the impact of the closure of educational centers and take necessary steps to fill the gap in the education system. The participants' responses indicate that the lack of international assistance and relations is a major aspect of the problem. The government should try to obtain international support so that the education sector can be protected and developed. Programs should be developed for the general public that highlight the value of the education system and the importance of education for the next generation. The government should allocate a special budget to the education sector and develop a clear strategy to address existing problems.

In your understanding, have there been any recent reports of educational centers being closed in Jalalabad City, Afghanistan?

66 responses



**Figure 1.** The reports of educational centers being closed in jalalabad city, afghanistan

60.6% of respondents said they have heard reports of educational centers being closed. This is a large proportion of respondents and indicates that the closure of educational centers is a serious issue for the public. 12.1% of respondents said they have not heard such reports. This proportion represents a small percentage of respondents. 27.3% of respondents said they are not sure or have not heard any reports. This indicates that some people are not aware of this.

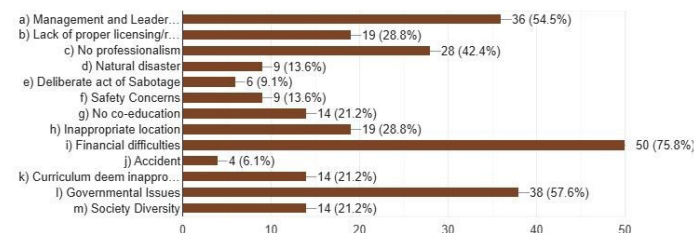
**Comment:** The majority of respondents (60.6%) believe that educational centers in Jalalabad city are closed, which indicates a potential problem with the education system. The high percentage of "unsure" responses (27.3%) indicates that there is still a need for public awareness and clarification on this issue. Only 12.1% of respondents reported a lack of reports, indicating that the closure of the education system is a potential reality.

**Recommendation:** It is necessary to carefully examine the root causes of the closure of educational centers. To solve the problem, serious discussions should be held between the authorities and educational institutions to minimize the negative impact on students' education. Coordination between the media and institutions is necessary to increase the transparency of information on this issue for the public.

75.8% of participants considered financial difficulties as the most important reason for the closure of educational centers. This result shows that lack of financial support is a major problem for the closure of educational centers. 57.6% of participants considered government issues as a major reason for the closure.

What is the most likely reason for the closure of an educational center (Choose all that apply)?

66 responses



**Figure 2.** The most likely reason for the closure of an educational center

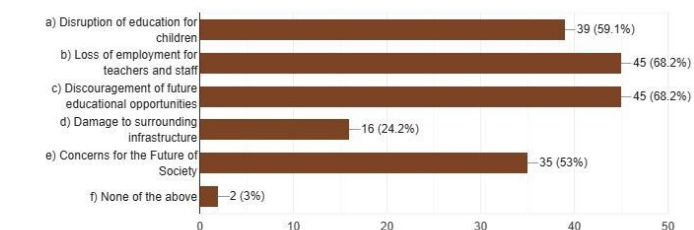
This shows that the role and policies of the government are very important in this regard. 54.5% of participants considered weak management and leadership as a major reason for the failure of educational centers. 42.4% of participants considered lack of professional skills as a major factor in this problem. 28.8% of participants considered inappropriate location as a major reason. 28.8% of participants considered legal issues and lack of licenses as a major reason. 21.2% mentioned curriculum deem inappropriate as a problem. 21.2% mentioned no co-education as a problem. 21.2% mentioned society diversity as a problem. 13.6% of participants cited natural disasters as a reason for the closure of educational centers. 13.6% of participants mentioned safety concerns. 9.1% mentioned deliberate act of Sabotage as a problem. 6.1% mentioned accident as a problem.

**Comment:** The survey results show that financial problems and government issues are the most important reasons for the closure of educational centers. At the same time, weak administration and leadership and lack of professional skills are also significant. The percentage of responses regarding legal problems and security concerns is significantly lower, but still needs to be considered for resolution.

**Recommendations:** Special efforts should be made to increase financial support for educational centers. It is necessary to conduct training programs for administration and management. The government should formulate policies that effectively address the problems of educational centers. It is important to recruit professional and experienced people for educational centers.

How would the closure of an educational center impact the community in Jalalabad City? (Choose all that apply)

66 responses



**Figure 3.** The closure of an educational center impact the community in Jalalabad City





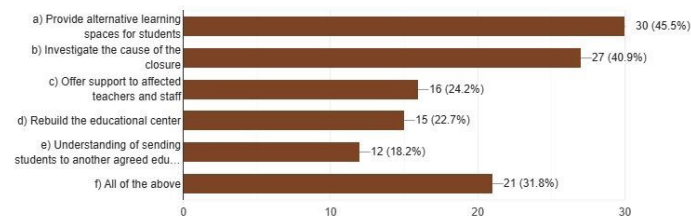
39 out of 66 respondents (59.1%) said that the closure of the educational center would harm children's education. Loss of employment for teachers and staff was the largest impact, mentioned by 45 respondents (68.2%). Discouragement of future educational opportunities was also a major concern for respondents, with 45 respondents (68.2%). Only 16 respondents (24.2%) mentioned damage to surrounding infrastructure impact, which was considered a lesser concern compared to other factors. 35 people (53%) expressed concern about concerns for the future of society. Only 2 people (3%) said that the closure of the educational center had no impact.

**Comment:** The results of the figure shows that the closure of educational centers has wide-ranging and profound effects on society. From an economic perspective, the loss of teachers' and staff's jobs directly affects family income. From an educational perspective, the disruption of children's education and the loss of future educational opportunities are issues that harm the development of society. From a social perspective, people's concerns point to the future stability and development of society, especially when educational centers are considered the main places for building human resources.

**Recommendations:** It is necessary to jointly examine the problem of the closure of educational centers with relevant authorities, charitable foundations, and international aid organizations. Budgeting, financial assistance programs, and support resources for centers should be increased. If it is not possible to prevent the closure of educational centers, alternative jobs or training programs should be provided for teachers and staff to minimize their economic losses. If an educational center is closed, alternative educational programs such as online learning or collaboration with nearby schools should be considered so that the flow of education is not interrupted. To continuously promote educational opportunities, awareness programs should be conducted with youth and parents to highlight the value of education and gain their support. Community leaders, parents, and education activists should work together to pressure for the preservation and development of educational centers.

In your opinion, what is the most important step to take after the closure of an educational center?

66 responses



**Figure 4.** The most important step to take after the closure of an educational center

Provide alternative learning spaces for students received the most support, with 30 people (45.5%) saying it is important. 27 people (40.9%) said it is important to investigate the cause of the closure. 16 people (24.2%) said it is important to provide support to teachers. 15 people (22.7%) said rebuilding the center

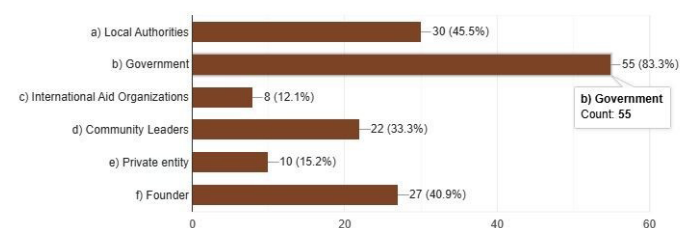
is an important step towards the solution. Understanding of sending students to another agreed educational center, Only 12 people (18.2%) said it is important. 21 people (31.8%) believed that all of the above should be done together.

**Comment:** The results show that the participants are focused on steps that will continue to support learning and the future of students. Providing alternative learning spaces and investigating the causes of closures are of the highest importance, both of which represent immediate and long-term solutions to the problem. Also, support for teachers and the rehabilitation of the center were considered less important, but still significant.

**Recommendations:** Short-term and long-term solutions should be considered so that students are not deprived of education, such as online learning platforms or their transfer to a nearby school. Investigations should be conducted to find the root cause of the problem in order to prevent similar problems in the future. Financial or psychological support is necessary for affected teachers and staff to cope with the effects of this problem. Reconstruction of the educational center with community or government support should be part of a long-term solution. Parents, students, and community leaders should be part of the process to create an effective and inclusive solution.

Who do you believe is most responsible for ensuring the safety and security of educational centers in Jalalabad City?

66 responses



**Figure 5.** The most responsible for ensuring the safety and security of educational centers in Jalalabad City

The largest number of participants (55 people, 83.3%) believed that the government is responsible for the safety of educational facilities. 30 people (45.5%) said that local authorities also have an important responsibility in this regard. 27 people (40.9%) considered the founder of the facility to be responsible for safety and security. 22 people (33.3%) also considered the role of community leaders to be important. Only 10 people (15.2%) mentioned the responsibility of private entities. Least of all, only 8 people (12.1%) mentioned the responsibility of International Aid Organizations.

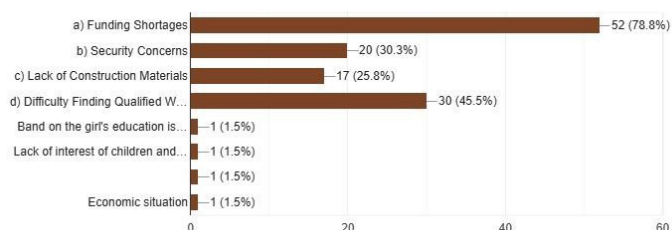
**Comment:** The results of the figure shows that the majority of participants consider the government to be the most important and responsible party for the security and safety of educational centers. Local authorities and the founder of the center are also mentioned significantly, but the role of international organizations and private institutions is given less importance. These results indicate that people expect more support from the government and local authorities, as they are officially considered to have this responsibility.



**Recommendations:** The government should develop specific policies for the security of educational centers, such as increasing security measures, implementing laws, and paying special attention to monitoring. Local authorities should take practical steps in the security and safety of educational centers, such as hiring security personnel and collaborating with the community. Creating plans for educational centers security together with founders, community leaders, and parents is important to increase transparency and accountability. Although international organizations have a limited role, support for educational projects, financial assistance, and training programs are beneficial for long-term security. Conduct awareness campaigns for the public to understand that educational centers security is not only the responsibility of the government, but also the role of society.

In your view, what are the biggest challenges in rebuilding the educational center? (Choose all that apply)

66 responses



**Figure 6.** The biggest challenges in rebuilding the educational center

Funding Shortages was identified as the biggest problem, with 52 respondents (78.8%). This indicates that lack of financial resources is a fundamental obstacle to the reconstruction of educational centers. 20 respondents (30.3%) identified security concerns as an obstacle to reconstruction. This problem is more common in areas with high insecurity. 17 respondents (25.8%) identified the shortage of construction materials as a problem, indicating that basic physical equipment and materials for the reconstruction of educational centers cannot be provided. 30 respondents (45.5%) identified deficiency finding qualified workforce as a problem, indicating that professional and experienced people cannot be found. The ban on girls' education, the lack of interest in education by children and parents, and the economic situation were mentioned by few respondents, each with only 1.5% of responses.

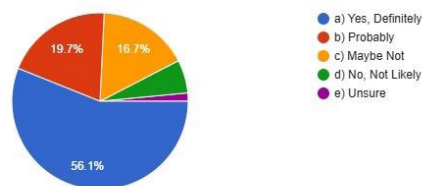
**Comment:** The results of this survey show that the reconstruction of educational facilities in Afghanistan or similar contexts faces serious challenges. Lack of funding is the biggest obstacle to this process, overshadowing the entire infrastructure of the project. In addition, security concerns are a major obstacle to starting and continuing work, making progress in insecure areas very difficult. The shortage of construction materials and the lack of a skilled workforce affect the physical and human aspects of the reconstruction process. Although some other issues were not answered well, such as the ban on girls' education or the lack of interest in education, these issues still deserve attention, as they have a long-term impact on the development of education. These problems

require not only local but also international coordination. Rebuilding educational facilities should be recognized as a national priority, requiring joint efforts by the government, charities, and international aid agencies. Without this, the state of education will remain seriously compromised for a generation.

**Recommendations:** Strengthen relationships with international organizations and charitable foundations for funding, to create a sustainable source of financial support. Work with local government and the community to develop security plans to protect educational facilities. Try to reduce costs by utilizing local resources and request materials from aid agencies. Initiate short-term training programs to build the capacity of the local workforce to prepare professionals for reconstruction. Conduct public awareness campaigns on the value of education and its social benefits to gain community support. Use local construction materials and labor to reduce costs and boost the economy. With the help of religious and social leaders, the value of girls' education can be conveyed to the public so that this problem can be gradually resolved.

Do you think the closure of this educational center will discourage people from attending educational center in Jalalabad City?

66 responses



**Figure 7.** The closure of the educational center will discourage people from attending educational centers in Jalalabad City

This figure shows the results of a survey that shows how much the closure of an educational center has affected people's motivation or discouragement to study in Jalalabad city. Based on 66 responses, the following results were obtained: 56.1% of respondents believe that the closure of this educational center will weaken people's efforts to study in Jalalabad. This is the main concern of most respondents. 19.7% of respondents said that the closure of educational centers will probably affect people's motivation. 16.7% of respondents said that it might not have an impact. Only a small percentage (no percentage shown) believe that the closure of the center will discourage people from studying. Some people (probably a minority) have no clear opinion on this question.

**Comment:** The survey results show that the closure of the educational center has profound social and educational impacts on the population. Most participants (56.1%) considered it a serious problem that would reduce the effort to learn. Those who answered "probably" are still not sure about this.

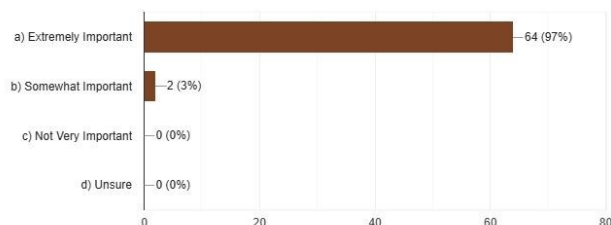
**Recommendations:** It is necessary to make financial and social efforts to reactivate the educational centers, so that people's interest in learning can be revived. If it is difficult to reopen centers, alternative places should be provided in Jalalabad to provide similar educational services. Initiate



awareness programs to encourage people about the importance of education, even if a specific center is closed. Ensure support from the local government and community to provide financial support and security guarantees for the center. Assess the education situation in other areas of Jalalabad city and see if other opportunities for education are available.

How important is education for the future of Afghanistan?

66 responses



**Figure 8.** Importance of education for the future of Afghanistan

This figure shows the results of a survey on how important education is for the future of Afghanistan. Based on 66 responses, the following results were obtained: 97% (64 respondents) believe that education is extremely important for the future of Afghanistan. This indicates that most people fully understand the value of education. Only 3% (2 respondents) said that education is somewhat important. No respondents said that education is unimportant or that they are unsure about it.

**Comment:** The survey results show that education is a priority for people in Afghanistan, and they strongly believe in the value of education. The fact that 97% of the participants considered education to be “very important” is a sign that people understand that education plays a fundamental role in the development and stability of the country.

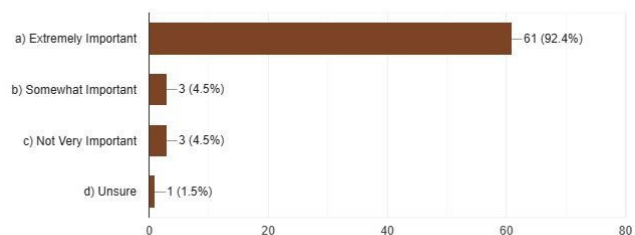
**Recommendations:** Create more educational programs and educational centers for education, so that access to education is easier for all. Obtain financial support from international organizations and domestic sources to facilitate education. Make the small percentage who consider education to be somewhat important understand the importance of education through public awareness programs. Improve the quality of education so that students not only have access to education, but also have quality educational opportunities. Pay special attention to the education of women and girls, because the development of society depends on the education of both sexes. Use education programs for peace and harmony, so that society focuses on education instead of violence.

The results of figure shows that Quality Assurance is highly important among the participants, as 92.4% of people rated it as “extremely important”. This indicates a broad understanding of the value of Quality Assurance. However, a small number of participants (4.5%) rated it as only “somewhat important” or “not very important”, and 1.5% seemed unsure about its importance. This figure indicates that the public perception of Quality Assurance is generally strong, but for some people, further clarification may be needed.

**Comment:** 92.4% of participants consider quality assurance

How important is quality assurance?

66 responses



**Figure 9.** Importance of quality assurance

to be “very important”, which is an indication of the importance of the subject. Only 4.5% of participants consider quality assurance to be “somewhat important” or “not that important”, and only 1.5% are unsure about it. This shows that a small number of people are either unclear or underestimate its importance.

**Recommendation:** Both government and citizens have a key role to play in improving quality assurance. The government must create an effective system through legislation, oversight, and financial support, while citizens must demand quality services and take a stand against poor quality. Coordination between government and citizens can improve the quality of every part of society.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, Jalalabad city’s closure of educational centers has significantly impacted education quality, access, and societal development due to economic challenges, security threats, and social instability. The study underscores the need for immediate interventions to address closures of educational centers, including improved security measures, economic support, and community engagement, and calls for collaboration among policymakers and stakeholders. This research identified factors causing educational center closures, offering practical solutions and policy recommendations for collaboration, resource allocation, and long-term planning to restore access and promote a prosperous future. The study found that 75.8% of participants cited financial difficulties as the primary reason for the closure of educational centers. Government issues were also a significant factor, followed by weak management, lack of professional skills, inappropriate locations, legal issues, and curriculum issues. Additionally, 13.6% of participants cited natural disasters, safety concerns, deliberate acts of sabotage, and accidents as reasons for closure. In recommendation, special efforts should be made to increase financial support for educational centers. It is necessary to conduct training programs for administration and management. The government should formulate policies that effectively address the problems of educational centers. It is important to recruit professional and experienced people for educational centers. I work on educational centers, and I want to highlight a future research gap: what are the primary reasons for the closure of private schools in Jalalabad, and what solutions can be implemented to address this issue?



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