

[Date]

Sindh Class 9 Pakistan Studies Notes Chapter 9 Education in Pakistan

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Fill in the Blanks

- i) No real progress is possible without_____ .
- ii) _____ is responsible for the preparation and developmem of textbooks in Sindh.dh.
- iii) The first step of formal system of Education in Pakistan is
- iv) Compulsory Primary Education Act was enforced in the year_____ .
- v) First Educational Conference in Pakistan was held in the year_____

Answer

1. Education
2. *Textbook Boards*
3. *Primary level*
4. *2004-05*
5. 1947

Q.1) Describe the importance of education in the development of a country.

Answer:

Education is a fundamental factor in the process of human development. Education is a social instrument through which man can guide his destiny and shape his future. The word "Education" has a Greek root. It has been derived from the word "educer," which means to know or to learn. Aristotle defines education as:

"A Process necessary for the creation of a sound mind in a sound body."

Thus, Education is defined as "the act or process of imparting or acquiring general knowledge and of developing the powers of reasoning and judgment."

Importance of education in the Development of a Country:

Education plays an essential part in developing human capital and accelerating productivity in any country. The impact of education spending on economic growth is one of the critical problems in economic literature. Many economic growth models and theories have been developed, overtime related to education and economic growth. Human capital is measured by the skills of the labour force, health, education level, experience, training, and some other factors. It is considered a tool for economic advancement. The importance of education in developing a country is:

- It helped humankind to pass through many stages of evolution and reached the present age of science and high technology.
- It helped humankind to conquer the forces of nature on the earth and explored some secrets of space.
- It helps in understanding the ideology of a nation and suggests ways to strengthen this ideology.
- It develops nationhood and patriotism among the individuals and the community.

- It helps in understanding the rights and duties of a citizen to perform his or her role for the welfare and progress of society.
- It helps in developing the creative abilities of people to accelerate the process of health and constructive change in society.
- Education plays an important role in the development of the economic setup of a country. It can promote the industry of Pakistan, which can help in alleviating poverty.
- It helps to understand that educational development and economic progress are linked with each other. With a high standard of education, more skilled people will be produced who will work for the progress and development of the country.
- Education is the basis of the building of a sound character. It crushes negative emotions in man and cultivates positive values.
- It helps in the optimum utilization and exploitation of natural resources.

Conclusion:

Education plays an important role in the political constancy, economic progress, and social evolution of a nation. It has a universally positive effect on all forms of tasks because it works as a driving force in the development process of a country, which makes the economy more competitive and innovative. The government should focus on the quantity and quality of education that, in turn, leads to more research in the country. In conclusion, education is beneficial for society overall.

Q.2) Highlight the important aspects of education as mentioned in the National Education Policy 1998-2010.

Answer:

Pakistan Education Policy:

Education is a fundamental factor in the process of human development. Educated people are aware of the socio-economic scenario of the country and can help in the progress of the country. The importance of education is evident from the Education policies introduced by the government in different periods. Many educational The children have been for in the country since its independence in 1947, i.e.

1. Educational Conference 1947
2. Report of the Commission on National Education 1959
3. Education Policy 1972-80
4. Education Policy 1978
5. National Education Policy 1998-2010

1) Educational Conference 1947:

All the Educational policies from 1947 to 1998, emphasized the promotion of literacy, universal primary education, improvement in the quality of education, science and technical education. The government also set high targets for improving the quality of teacher training, improvement in the textbook and the examination and

evaluation system, improving primary education and literacy rate, however, in reality, those targets could not be achieved.

2) Report of the Commission on National Education 1959:

The second Education Policy Program, i.e. National Education Commission Report 1959 emphasized religious education, the equal expansion for girls and boys, training of manpower, and educated citizens.

3) Education Policy 1972-80:

The important aspect of Education Policy 1972-80 was the nationalization of private institutions but it damaged the system of education. Therefore, another Educational policy was devised in 1978.

4) Education Policy 1978:

In the year 1978, the teaching of Islamiat and Pakistan Studies was made compulsory from class IX to degree level. During this period, the

Social Action Programs and Literacy Commission were also started for the improvement of education by opening new schools for female children and spreading literacy in the country. Nevertheless, in practice, the objectives of education could not be achieved as per targets set in the policies due to a meagre allocation of funds, defective supervisions, and mismanagement of the educational institutions. Moreover, the Private sector was ignored and was kept away to share in the promotion of education. The examination system suffered from several malpractices. Therefore, the government decided to prepare a comprehensive Education Policy to meet the challenges of the modern world. In this perspective, National Education Policy 1998-2010, was enforced in the country finally.

5) National Education Policy 1998-2010:

Education is essential for social and economic development. Therefore, proper investment in the field of education is a bad way to improve human resources, social and economic development. The government of Pakistan launched a “National Education Policy” Programme in 1998-2010. The main objectives and aspects of this policy are:

1. Education will be accessible to all citizens because it is the right of every individual citizen of Pakistan.
2. All possible formal and non-formal means will be used to eradicate illiteracy. By the year 2010, the gross enrolment of children in the primary age group (5-9) will rise to 105%.
3. The Compulsory Primary Education Act has been promulgated and enforced from the year 2004-05.
4. The separate stream of Matric (Technical) will be added to general education for those who plan to pursue higher education. Facilities for technical education will be increased including the undertaking of training programs for the training of technical and vocational teachers to cope with the increasing demand for teachers.
5. Technological and scientific knowledge will be one year by introducing computer education as a subject at secondary and above level. The opportunities will be provided for technical teaching.
6. The existing capacity of teacher training institutions shall be fully utilized. The quality of teacher education programs will be raised by prescribing the qualification of primary teachers from Matric to Intermediate. Two parallel programs of FA/F.Sc. Education and B.A./B.Sc. Education has. The curricula of teacher education will be revised to bring it at par with other programs in the region.
7. Education Foundations have to provide financial assistance to the private sector for opening non-commercial educational institutions, especially in rural areas.
8. A District Education Authority will be established in each district to ensure public participation in the monitoring and implementation of all educational programs.
9. The national budget for education will be increased from 2.2% to 4% of the total national income.
10. To promote sports and games from the grassroots at all the tiers of the education system.

Conclusion:

Education is indispensable to economic development. Therefore, a balanced education system promotes not only economic development, but also promotes productivity, and generates

individual income per capita. However, proper planning is required to utilize the power of education. Therefore, many policies were implemented in the country after the independence of Pakistan for the progress of the individuals and the country but most of them could not achieve their targets due to certain conditions. The Education Policy of 1998-2010 is the only education policy, which enforces unconditionally in the country and succeeds in achieving most of its targets, and goals.

Q.3) Mention the Socio-cultural importance of education.

Answer:

The term "socio" implies everything, which is related to "society." Society is meant as, *"a particular broad group of people who share beliefs, customs, laws, and institutions."* While culture is defined as *"the sum-total of customs, beliefs, and all other products of human thought by a particular group of people."* Therefore, a cultured man is defined as *"a person having a good education and refined social behaviour."* Thus, Education preserves the culture and transmits the culture from one generation to the next. There are several customs and traditions, which are contrary to Islamic teachings and values, for example, air shooting at the time of marriages, and the use of drugs and alcohol etc. In other words, cultural values can only be purposeful if people have a certain level of education. Art, poetry, literature, and music

cannot be appreciated without education. Moreover, the wealth of a country alone cannot raise the standard of cultural life but it is the education, which makes the people cultured and civilized. Therefore, education is an essential element of change in society, attitude, behaviour, and way of living.

Q.4) Describe the structure of formal education in Pakistan?

Answer:

The education system is becoming the most important basic need of the Developing countries. The system of education includes all institutions that are involved in delivering formal education e.g. public and private, onsite or virtual instruction and their faculties, students, physical infrastructure, resources, and rules. Therefore, the Federal Ministry of Education has the overall responsibility for the development and coordination of national education policies, plans, and programs including curriculum development, while implementation of the policies is the responsibility of the local administration. Moreover, the National Education Policy and Implementation Program (1979) has declared that a minimum level of education for all citizens is not only a basic human right but also is imperative for conscious participation of the masses in the development process of a sovereign nation. It has also declared that education would be made free and universal up to grade 10.

Formal Education System:

The formal system of education is defined as *"the provision of education by establishing different educational institutions, prescribing textbooks, appointing teachers, establishing a system of examination and awarding certificates and degrees."* Thus, Formal education corresponds to a systematic, organized education model and techniques chosen and applied through teaching institutions, which presents a rather rigid curriculum as regards the objectives, content, and methodology. It means that formal education has a well-defined set of features. The stages of formal education in Pakistan are Primary, middle, secondary and higher secondary stages are the initial steps in the learning process in which the learner receives the basic introduction of a concept while the other stages are the higher standard which enables the learner for practical learning.

1) Primary Stage:

Formal education in Pakistan starts at the primary level. Primary education is provided by public and private schools as well as by Islamic madrasas. These institutions are well distributed throughout the rural and urban areas of all the four provinces of Pakistan as well as the federally administered and tribal areas. Primary education comprises Grades I-V and its total duration is 5 years. The language of instruction is Urdu, English or the regional

language. The curriculum includes Urdu, English, mathematics, arts, science, social studies, Islamiat, and sometimes computer studies, which is subject to the availability of a computer laboratory. The government of Pakistan is trying to increase the net enrollment in primary education.

2) Middle Stage:

Middle schools are institutions in which children receive middle stages of education. In Pakistan, middle education starts from class 6 to class 8. Its duration is 3 years and certificates are issued by the school after passing the middle stage. The subjects included in the scheme of middle school are regional languages, Urdu, English, Algebra, Geometry, Science, Social Sciences, and Islamiat

3) Secondary Stage:

Secondary school is a term used to describe an educational institution where the final stage of schooling, known as secondary education, takes place. The High schools in Pakistan usually include grades 9 and 10. The students are required to pass a national examination administered by a regional Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education (BISE). At the secondary level, the curriculum includes the subjects of Urdu, English, Islamiat, and Pakistan Studies as the compulsory subjects for all groups of students. The Humanities group of students opt General Science as a compulsory subject apart from

Mathematics and two other subjects in Humanities whereas Science students study Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Biology along with compulsory subjects.

4) Higher Secondary Stage:

Higher secondary education comprises Class 11 and Class 12 and has a duration of 2 years in which the Arts, Science, and Commerce courses are taught. At this level, Urdu, English, Islamiyat, and Pakistan Studies are compulsory subjects for both Arts (Humanities) and Science groups of students.

5) Degree Level:

It starts after the student passes the Higher Secondary Level of education and is admitted to a college to earn a degree. The government has raised its duration from 2 to 3 years. University issues a degree to successful candidates. However, in many parts of the country, the Degree courses are of a duration of two years.

6) University Level:

It starts after the students pass the degree level examination from the college. Courses leading to the masters and other postgraduate degrees like M.Phil. and PhD classes are categorized as University level degrees. At present, nearly thirty chartered and government-run universities are present in the country. The University issues degrees on successful completion of the course and passing the examination.

7) Professional Education:

Professional education, which is also formal education, is divided into the following:

i. Diploma:

The students, who pass the Secondary School Certificate examination, could take admission in diploma courses, which are taught in the Polytechnic institutions in the area of electrical, mechanical, automobile, civil engineering, and computers.

ii. Engineering Degree:

After passing Higher Secondary level examination the students who had opted for Mathematics at the higher secondary level get admission in different branches of engineering in the Engineering Colleges or universities. They study electrical, mechanical, chemical, electronics, mining, textiles, petroleum, and computer science. Their duration of study is 4 to 5 years.

iii. Medical Degree:

After passing Higher Secondary examination the students who opted for Biology as a subject at the higher secondary level, take admission in MBBS to become a doctor. The duration of my studies at MBBS is 5 years.

iv. Commerce:

The students after passing the secondary school examination are admitted to the first year Commerce class. They pass Inter Commerce and further B. Commerce (B.Com) and M. Commerce (M.Com). The subjects of study include business and administration, management sciences, information technology, economics, accounting etc.

v. Agricultural Degree:

After passing a higher secondary examination in science, students are admitted for B.sc (Agriculture) and M.Sc. (Agriculture) Degree education. Some students also get degrees in Agricultural Engineering.

Conclusion:

Education is a significant element of promoting the success and progress of an individual and country. There are many educational structures in Pakistan however the most impressive educational structure of Pakistan is dependent on the formal system of education which depends on certain stages, i.e. primary, middle, secondary, higher secondary, degree and university level education. Therefore, the government of Pakistan is enforcing many policies for improving the condition of the education sector and has established several institutions throughout Pakistan to provide formal education.

Q.5) What are the main components of the scheme of studies at the secondary level of education?

Answer:

The Scheme of studies defines the courses/syllabi prescribed at different levels. The Schemes of studies at the different levels of education are quite distinct from each other. Secondary schools are institutions in which children receive middle, high and higher secondary stages of education. After passing the grade eight Examination, Students are promoted to High/Secondary Level i.e. grades first-year 9 to 10 which are also known as Secondary School Certificate (SSC). Students are required to pass a national examination administered by a regional Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education (BISE). At the secondary level, the curriculum includes the subjects of Urdu, English, Islamiat, and Pakistan Studies as compulsory subjects for all groups of students. The Humanities group of students opt General Science as a compulsory subject apart from Mathematics and two other subjects in Humanizes whereas Science students study Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Biology along with compulsory subjects.

Q.6) Write a note on the Teacher-Training Programme in Pakistan.

Answer:

Teachers occupy a position of paramount importance in any education system because teachers facilitate students' learning. Every

Education system depends on the quality of its teacher. Everyday Technology brings a change in the modern world, which affects the learner's ability to learn and understand things and skills. Therefore, to meet the requirements of the global world, teachers must be equipped with proper knowledge, skills, and attitudes in achieving the goals of education. Teacher's training programs are one of those fundamental steps in the education sector, which can fulfil the requirements of a modern education system. After the independence of Pakistan, many education policies were introduced by the government, in which teacher-training policies were also included. These education policies were:

1. Educational Conference 1947.
2. Report of the Commission on National Education 1959.
3. Education Policy 1972-80.
4. National Education Policy 1998-2010.

1) The first All Pakistan Education Conference was held in November 1947, which made three important recommendations regarding teacher's training, i.e. Establishment of Pakistan Teachers' Academy, Establishment of New Teacher's Training Institutes, Arrangements for periodic teachers training programs

2) The second Education Policy Program, i.e. The National Education Commission Report 1959 devoted an independent chapter of teacher's training. This report also introduced short-term training courses and high-level training institutes in each province.

3) The Education Policy 1970 made special arrangements to enhance women's participation in the teacher's care. In addition, with the recommendations made by the Education Policy 1970, education was introduced as an elective subject both at Intermediate and Degree levels in the year 1975.

4) The National Education Policy 1998-2010 to the country for the development of the education sector. This policy is aimed at utilizing Outdated. The quality of teacher education programs was raised by prescribing the qualification of primary teachers from Matric to Intermediate. for, two parallel programs, i.e. F. A / F.S.C Education and B.A/ B.S.C Education were launched for teacher's training.

Teachers' Training Programmes:

Teachers' training has certain levels, which correspond to the general education ability of the teachers. There are three levels of teachers training:

1. Primary School Teachers:

Teachers for the primary schools The children at professional institutes. They must pass Secondary School Training examination at

the end of the one-year course. After completion of this training, they are awarded a certificate, which is called Primary Teachers Certificate (PTC).

2. Middle School Teachers:

The qualification level of Middle School Teachers' Training is F.A/ F.S.C. Teachers are given one-year training and awarded a certificate at the end of the program, which is called Certificate of Teaching (CT). PTC and CT training is provided by the Government Colleges of Elementary Education (GCE). There are separate Colleges of Education for girls and boys, which have been established at all the district headquarters within the country.

3. Secondary School Teachers:

The Teacher Training programme B.Ed is applied to those candidates who possess B.A/ B.S.C degrees at the Government Colleges of Education. However, those candidates who further want to specialize in the subject of education could take another one-year specialization course, which is called Master of Education (M.Ed.). The colleges and institutes of Education conduct this course. Allama Iqbal Open University has started teacher-training courses through its distance education system for those students who cannot afford to attend formal regular courses in the teacher training institutions.

Problems in Teacher Training Programs:

There are few problems in the teacher-training programs, which include non-availability of a qualified teaching faculty for the Colleges of Education, quality-training programs, financial problems of the Training Institutions, lack of quality material for training and lack of an effective system of management and supervision. However, the most serious problem is that the teachers do not use those teaching skills and methods in their classes, which were taught to them in the training institutions.

Conclusion:

Education is a significant sector in developing the social, moral, economic condition of a country and success cannot be achieved without good quality education and teaching. Teachers are the only assets who can provide the good teaching material, knowledge and skills to the learners. Only they can build the national character of students by imparting their wisdom and knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary to train the teachers with modern education and skills to the demands of the global world. The government of Pakistan is paying close attention to teacher's training for the development of the country.

Q.7) Describe the importance of Technical and Vocational education in Pakistan.

Answer:

The rapid technological developments have led to radical changes in the world of work. The new technologies are rapidly replacing the old ones. The countries all over the world are obliged to upgrade and enhance the skill level of the human resource of their countries, as the new technologies are knowledge-intensive. Therefore, the paradigm has shifted to Technical and Vocational Education and Training. Technical and vocational education helps in sustainable economic and industrial development because the vocational and technical institutes equip their students with the skills that can keep them in earning their livelihood.

Objectives of Vocational and Technical Education Institutions:

The objectives of vocational and technical Education Institutions are:

- To obtain employment opportunities.
- To provide knowledge and practice of the required attributes and challenges for starting and operating a successful enterprise, particularly a small business.
- To prepare beneficiaries to work productively in small and medium-sized enterprises and more generally for an environment in which formal, full-time wage employment may be scarce or unavailable.

Importance of Technical and Vocational Education:

Technical and vocational education and training emphasize on training for a specific career or trade. The training is mainly related to manual or practical professions and mostly does not involve theoretical and academic skills. Earlier, vocational training was only used for specific occupations, which mainly required manual skills and the use of machinery. Technical and vocational education is necessary to prepare qualified and educated technical hands for improving the standard and level of our technical products for competing in the International market.

Therefore, the government of Pakistan is spending huge funds on the improvement of technical and vocational education and has taken steps to improve technical and vocational education in the country.

Some of them are:

1. Many Polytechnic institutes have been set up at the level of each district headquarter for Matric pass students and at the end of the training, they are awarded a Diploma in Technical Education.
2. The government has started technical projects in the country whose objectives are to provide physical facilities, equipment, improve courses of technical education, and prepare the teachers for imparting technical education.
3. The Government of Pakistan has also started a Science Education Project. The objective is to improve the standard of education in the courses of Mathematics, Sciences, and Computer Science.

4. The government of Pakistan has established Ghulam Ishaque Khan (GIK) Institute of Technology at Topi in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which is the highest modern institute of technical education.
5. The government has also established a professional and vocational training institute and textile institute at Faisalabad, which prepares experts for the Textile Industry.

Conclusion:

The vocational and technical Education Institutions include studies of the social and economic aspects of the occupational field. Therefore, priority should be given to well-qualified teachers, instructors, trainers, administrators, and guidance staff to ensure the high quality of technical and vocational education. The government should design such Technical and vocational education programs on the national level, which can fulfil the requirement and needs of all learners with a special emphasis on motivating girls and women. This sector should be efficient and effective so that a highly skilled and well-trained workforce can be produced.

Q.8) What are the educational problems of Pakistan?

Answer:

Education is considered the defence of a nation because it is becoming a defining enterprise for the 21st century with the increase in global competition. Education brings about a change in the social, political, and cultural scenario of the country, though the change remains slow it does have an impact on society. The bad configuration of the

education system demoralizes the economic, social and cultural aspects of a country and the country remains backward among the other countries.

The problems of education in Pakistan:

Pakistan is amongst those countries, which are going through many problems of education. In the first place, the problems have arisen due to a lack of commitment and inefficient management on the part of the state. The policies lack long-term vision and their implementation strategies are being affected by unnecessary political interference. The reason is that the coordination between the federal and provincial governments is missing which causes strong problems in the policy implementation. There are many flaws in the current education system of Pakistan that need to be resolved. Pakistan is among those developing countries where people are mostly deprived of good quality education. In Pakistan, the educational system does not meet international standards. Some of the problems in the education sector in Pakistan are:

1) The attitude of the Feudal system:

The feudal system is the major obstacle in the way of education of poor children. The parents are poor and cannot afford the educational expenses of their children. On the other hand, feudal lords in the rural areas have discouraged the education of the children of poor parents.

They want to employ poor children for little wages. Feudalism is one of the greatest reasons that the literacy rate in rural areas has not increased; especially the education of female children has suffered much.

2) Dropouts:

The children's dropout rate has increased during the past few years at each stage of their education. About 85% of children are admitted in primary schools but hardly 56% of children complete the 5-year cycle of primary education whereas, at the middle stage, a significant majority also dropouts in the middle of their education cycle. The economic condition of the parents is the main reason for dropouts because they cannot afford the educational expenses of their children.

3) Teacher Absenteeism:

In rural areas, teacher absenteeism has adversely affected the progress of education. Shortage of teachers in rural areas and lack of supervision of rural schools have resulted in low progress in the promotion of education and eradication of illiteracy.

4) High Fees of Private Educational Institutions:

Private sectors are offering a very good quality of education in Pakistan but these institutions charge high fees as compared to the facilities provided there. Teachers are overworked but paid low

salaries. Government and private sectors should control expenses in these schools.

5) Shortage of Physical Facilities:

The shortage of physical facilities and equipment in the government schools has resulted in the decline in the level of education. About 25,000 primary schools are without proper buildings. Most of the schools have no boundary walls, toilets, furniture, and water facilities. These schools and the quality of education are in very bad condition.

6) Outdated Curriculum:

Pakistan emphasizes on quantity, not on quality which will make things worse for our future generation. The curriculum of our education system is not based on its objectives to create the power of reasoning and creativity in a child. The basic problem is that our curriculum is not promoting the interest of the student towards practical work and scientific knowledge.

7) Non-availability of Textbooks:

Many pupils do not afford the high cost of textbooks. Textbooks prescribed by the private and English medium schools are very expensive. Moreover, the higher education and professional courses are mostly imported, which are very expensive.

8) Corruption:

Corruption is one of the major contributing factors for the failure of educational policy, plans, and objectives. It is due to a lack of accountability and transparency along with low salaries of the staff. A large number of schools are operating in the records but do not actually exist in the record by some corrupt officials.

9) Educational Policies:

A number of educational policies were introduced from time to time by various regimes in the history of Pakistan for reforms but due to lack of implementation and inconsistency, it showed no result.

10) Political Interference:

Political interference is also one of the biggest issues in the education sector. Public representatives interfere in the administration of educational institutions especially in the appointment and transfer of teachers. The appointments of teachers are made on personal interests, favoritism, or political recommendation.

Conclusion:

Education serves as the backbone for the development of nations. It opens a new horizon for people to perceive things in a different dimension. The planning for education in Pakistan does not meet the needs of the learners and teachers. This is making the system more spoiled rather than flourishing. The government has to take solid steps to remove the flaws in our educational system. They must have

to bring unity in the education system of Pakistan because it is only education, which can turn a burden of a population into productive human resources and economic development of Pakistan.

Q.9) Mention the objectives of IT education in Pakistan.

Answer:

Information technology (IT) is the application of computers and telecommunications equipment to store, retrieve, transmit, and manipulate data, which is used often in the context of a business or other enterprise. The objectives of IT education in Pakistan are:

- To modernize the educational system of Pakistan by introducing information technology at all levels.
- To provide access to research and modern information through the internet.
- To familiarize information technology among the children of all ages and prepare them for the future.
- To emphasize the varied roles of a computer as a learning tool in the classroom.
- To employ communication technology for the training of teachers and other educational activities.