

Education

1. Introduction

Definition: word "education"---Greek root. Aristotle defines it as a process necessary for the creation of a sound mind in a sound body."

Kinds---Formal and informal Education.

2. Importance:

- Political Aspect—pre requisite of democracy
- Socio-cultural aspect---presentation and transmission of culture of the society.
- Economic aspect---Education the best remedy to eradicate the poverty.

3. Education system of Pakistan:

Before the implementation of Education Policy (1979):

Four tier system

1. Primary schools
2. High schools
3. Colleges
4. Universities

Under the Education Policy:

Three tier system

1. Elementary Education (1-8)
2. Secondary Education (9-12)
3. Tertiary Education (B.A/B.Sc to M.A/ M.Sc)

4. Different levels of Education

- Primary and Elementary level
- Secondary level
- Intermediate level
- Higher Education level
- Post graduate level
- Technical and Vocational Education

5. Overview of Education in Pakistan

- Literacy rate---
- Low literacy rate of women---
- Total development expenditure on the sector---

6. Problems of education sector of Pakistan:

A. General

- Low literacy rate
- Low quality of education
- Lack of uniformity in the education system
- Lack of moral Direction
- Threat of cultural and social disintegration
- Faulty curriculum
- Difference between the education of Private sector and government sector

Problems of Primary/Secondary Education in Pakistan

- Unhygienic or Inhospitable School Environments
- Unskilled Teachers
- Dropouts
- Student Teacher Ratio
- Phantom Schools
- Low Enrollment Rates
- Inadequate Physical and other Facilities

Problems of Higher Education in Pakistan

- Increasing cost of Higher education
- Few and incompetent Vice-chancellors
- Uninterested Lecturers
- A few good scholars
- HEC policy of hiring faculty from abroad---problems for local scholars
- Examination system---Annual/ Semester
- Violence in universities

Postgraduate Education problems

- No institutions
- Competent people shift to abroad for further studies
- No consumptions for PhDs

7. Remedies

- Decentralization of Decision-making
- Greater autonomy for the schools
- Co-ordination of School system at District and Provincial level
- Decision-making be based on educational, not political, considerations
- Expand the information and research base of education in Pakistan
- Education at primary level should be free, universal and financed by state
- The state should finance private institutions directly.
- Scholarship for poor students and for brilliants as well.
- Post-primary education should be truncated
- Dropped students should be equipped with skills
- Students for higher studies should be selected purely on merit.
- Education should have a moral and spiritual base.
- Curriculum development should be based on modern needs.
- Math, natural science should be part of curriculum.
- Demand of labour market should be conceived while developing curriculum.
- Emphasis should be shifted from theoretical knowledge to practical one.
- Uniformity between curricula and the methods of teaching.
- Teacher training programmes should be there.
- IT education should be motivated.
- Administration of Universities should be selected on merit bases.

8. Reforms in the Education sector.

These reforms are introduced

- Education for all
- Adult literacy
- Free education till elementary level
- Technical education is introduced in institutions.
- Teacher training programmes are being conducted.
- Good relation between student and teacher—no physical punishment
- Quality assurance
- Revamping of science education
- Public private partnership

9. Conclusion

Education is a social instrument through which man can guide his destiny and shape his future. An unenlightened mind is nothing but a sorry lamp to light the steps of any man or woman.

No matter how fast i run or how far i go it wont escape me, pain, misery, emptiness.