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Universal primary education in pakistan pdf

It is the need for hour to understand the importance of elementary school. Somehow this is an aspect that has been neglected not only in our region but in many other countries of the world. The world is now working on the whole for children's primary education. It is mostly the unstable regions where there are primary school students or those that never attend a school. UNICEF plays an important role in trying to eliminate illiteracy from the growing countries. Universal Primary Education is one of the programmes that works towards every child's right to primary education. Globalization and Primary Education Development in Pakistan The world has become a global village. Globalisation has affected every aspect of life, as it has brought people of all continents on a platform of technology. Today, everything that happens in one place is known by the most remote areas. People are aware of their rights and needs; they now understand about the lack of their lives and facilities in better economic countries. Globalisation and primary education have a close relationship. In the field of education, it is necessary to instruct students of the same quality of education. It is globalisation that has made universal primary education programmes possible in many underdeveloped regions of the world. Unfortunately, there is a huge difference in educational standards in schools in the same country. The same is the case in the education system in the world. Globalisation and the development of primary education in Pakistan is a much sought after subject. Pakistan has been a long way behind in educating the masses. It is now blooming by planning for better systems in state schools. In this way, an average child can also benefit from high-quality education. Importance for Primary Education Where we talk about different aspects of education; one should not forget the importance of primary education in a child's life. Primary education is the basis for the pedagogical journey. It's the first milestone in the life of a student. If this foundation is laid properly the student would not fail in any field provided hard work is done in recent years. Primary education worldwide covers specific goals in a child's life. During the primary years of education, a child learns to interact with peers and to follow instructions. The first training is not just about colors, crayons and swings with friends, it's much more than that. It gives children independence and enables them to develop a decision-making personality. It also teaches them to take care of themselves. In addition, it develops and improves their reading and writing skills. The Universal Primary Education Program ensures that every child is equipped with at least their basic education. The importance of primary education cannot be reviewed in the first year of a child, the environment provided by a school cannot be given at home. A child must be with other children to learn interact in groups and be accommodative of the pace and personality of peers. In addition, parents affect their children and it is important for them to hand over the protective environment at home and learn how to follow instructions from their teachers. Benefits of primary education By many, here are some advantages of elementary school: supports social and emotional development Learn trust and independent Increases vocabulary Increases reading ability Unfortunately, in our country not all schools provide such an environment for their children. The schools located in rural areas teach strict course books to their pupils without knowing the importance of the basic skills they need to learn. The practice of rote learning and studying is common in rural schools and some low caliber schools in cities. Children are made to squeeze books and personality building curricula are missed. The problem is not only lack of awareness, but the lack of resources is also there. Such schools are somehow neglected by the government and are self-run not realizing that in a child's life there are many benefits of primary school that should not be ignored. Universal primary education is also to ensure the benefit of such a school by raising awareness of the importance of education in order to reduce poverty and improve personal hygiene in order to eradicate diseases. Development of primary education Primary education has a key role in a child's educational development. It prepares the child for higher classes and expanded learning in recent years. Although Pakistan has been a growing country and has faced several highs and lows but has always worked its best to improve the education field. There are various universities, colleges and schools that provide the best of education but there are still schools and colleges that are far behind the modern education system that prevents many students from the growth and exposure they deserve. The development of primary schools is an important factor under consideration now in Pakistan. Many new schools are being established along with improved education systems and lesson plans so that primary education can be improved across the country. Globalisation and primary education in Pakistan go side by side because our country brings its education standards to international levels. Through technology the development of primary school becomes possible. Schools adopt modern methods of teaching used by schools in developed countries. Their curricula are available on the Internet which are adopted to bring our own students to the international level of education. Role of primary education in development There is a distinct role for primary education in the development of personality in a child. It is a prerequisite and right for a child. Primary education is important to provide children with the opportunities of self-development and to an important part of society. Good primary education plays an important role in creating minds that are critical thinkers, leaders and innovators. It is believed that the future of a country lies in the education of its children, helping basic education build nations. A quality elementary school education is growing individuals who are caring and are supportive of their fellows, it also instills intelligence and sensitivity towards humanity. The role of primary education in the development of a child and a country cannot be denied. In the early years of education, a child learns moral lessons and develops a positive attitude towards life. Many educational websites benefit teachers but many educated parents can also learn different methods to help their children with syllabi by using these sites. These websites provide a thorough insight into the modern teaching methods. Globalisation in education is also incorporated by providing educational materials that can be used worldwide. This has affected education all over the world. In Pakistan there are many schools that benefit from the educational websites. They are easy to understand and provide teaching materials as well. Educational websites also make available many different spreadsheets and explanation of scientific terms so that teachers and students can both make use of this material. General education The situation of education in our country is quite dire. There are millions of children who never attend a school because of poverty or lack of awareness of parents. It is a common practice in rural areas to keep girls at home and not educate them. Children admitted to schools often drop out or run away for various reasons. In this scenario, the Universal Primary Education program is supporting the Ministry of Education by running various programs for training teachers and providing extra teachers. This program is to facilitate education systems to maintain and improve the quality of education nationwide. The government, in coordination with general education, is trying to achieve the level at which children of all classes are provided with high-quality education, good morale and a favourable environment. Academia.edu no longer supports the Internet Explorer. To surf Academia.edu and the wider internet faster and safer, take a few seconds to upgrade your browser. Academia.edu use cookies to customize content, tailor ads, and improve the user experience. By using our site, you agree to our collection of information through the use of cookies. To learn more, see our privacy policy. x of Mr. Amir Hussain Undergraduate is the first step in free and mandatory education in Pakistan. It has five grades in formal education for children of 5 to 9 years. There are four types of primary schools in Pakistan—public, private, religious and self-help schools. Vehicles of instruction are English and Urdu. It is rare to find a learning path for children from pre-primary pre-primary education despite the implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP) in 2009. The policy defines the entry age of preschool or Katchi as 3-4 years with a one-year curriculum, a dedicated teacher and a separate room. Due to the lack of resources, there are no separate teachers for Katchi grades in 95 percent public schools. Most public schools do not have formal Katchi classes taught. Provincial governments have recently begun introducing Katchi classes in some public schools according to their provincial education plans. These Katchis are in a multi-grade setting so teaching is very rudimentary. Some Raw Statistics According to various domestic and international reports, Pakistan has a total of 150,129 elementary school training facilities. 131,376 (88 percent) of facilities are public, while 18,753 (12 percent) are operated by the private sector. At primary level about 5 million children outside school, with a gender distribution of 60 percent (girls) vs. 40 percent (boys). 18.751 million children in Pakistan are enrolled at primary level; which can be divided up to 11.461 million (61 percent) and 7.290 million (39 percent) enrolments in the public and private sectors respectively. Segregating data on total enrolment in primary schools we have 10.471 million boys (55 percent) and 8.28 million girls (45 percent) respectively. Pakistan has 324,561 public primary schools (77 percent) and 98,236 (23 percent) from the private sector. According to the latest available data (2018), Pakistan has 78% professionally trained teachers at primary school level against a global average of 89.1%. If we break down this percentage on a gender basis, a bias is obvious. 89% of male teachers have had some form of vocational training, while 68% of female teachers have had similar training. Education and the 18th Amendment primary education in Pakistan were delegated as a provincial topic with the introduction of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution in 2010. Strategy wording for post 18 Amendment provincial education plans includes: Universal access to elementary schoolCurriculum developmentsyllabus planningresource allocationresource managementinfrastructure quality of improvement assurance on access to primary school educationquality assurance of access to measures to improve learning outcomes The role of the Federal Ministry of Education is now reduced to assisting provinces with curriculum development, accreditation and R&Amp; D. Simultaneously with the 18th Amendment, Article 25-A was introduced into the Constitution. Article 15-A makes the State responsible for providing free and compulsory education to all children aged 5 to 16. Pakistan is one of the lowest performing countries in the South-East Asian region in terms of access to primary education, its quality and learning outcomes. This is despite its constitutional assurances to make primary education free and compulsory under Article 25-A. If the status of primary education evidence of unsatisfactory performance compared to regional comparator. According to an evaluation report from the ADB sector (June 2019), Pakistan spends only 2% of gross domestic product on education, which is a much lower proportion than in comparable countries in the region. After the 18th Amendment, education became a provincial responsibility that expected more funds to be available for primary education. However, additional resource allocation is not obvious, while capacity constraints at the provincial and district levels mean that value for money in public spending on education does not materialise. Objective 4 Pakistan for Sustainable Development has signed the SDGs, and Objective 4 of the SDGs relates to quality education and lifelong learning. Pakistan was unable to achieve the Education for All Agenda (EFA) by 2015 despite the invocation of the right to education under Article 25-A of its Global Monitoring Report (2015). In the region of Pakistan ranks at the bottom with Bangladesh in performance to achieve the EFA agenda. The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) shows that Pakistan lags behind the regional countries (India, China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Malaysia) in the competitiveness of the provision of primary education services. There is also a marked difference between urban and rural areas in terms of the proportion of child enrolment between the public and private sectors. The proportion of enrolments in private primary schools is much higher in urban areas—about 60% of total enrolments. The private sector includes low- to expensive private schools and elite schools, independent private schools, franchise schools, schools funded by government subsidies and fee-free schools run by philanthropists and NGOs. However, there is no well-structured regulatory mechanism in the private sector in the country. There is also a lack of authentic information on enrolments, exit and quality of private sector education. The data provided here are based on the most recent private school census, which took place in some provinces in 2005. Registration choices at public and private facilities suggest a clear shift in trends from private sector choice to public sector schools (Annual Status of Education Report - ASER-rural, 2014-15). The report shows that enrolment in rural areas in public sector primary schools increased from 70% (2014) to 77% (2015). There was also a sharp drop from 30% to 23% in the private sector's share. This reflects sustained government efforts over the past six years to improve public sector facilities, ensure teacher attendance and merit-based recruitment. Conclusion The state of primary education in Pakistan is bleak. We need a radical strategic change on several fronts - from improving outreach quality of learning outcomes. We need to focus on ensuring that all enrolled children who are not of school have a retention policy for all enrolled children. It is important to introduce a comprehensive national action plan outlining an increased responsibility for the provinces to carry out pre-primary education in the spirit of national education policy. Having a good pre-school education system to track and improve learning pathways will improve learning outcomes at primary school level. This will require broader and deeper reforms to reach the millions of children who are currently out of school. Note: The author is a social development and political advisor, and a freelance columnist based in Islamabad. An earlier version of this blog appeared as an opinion piece in The News International online (available at :)

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