



- Universal declaration of human rights was passed in _____ 1948
- When it is important that both sides be integrated, then which style will be effective? _____ Collaborating
- Literacy rates are much _____ for females than males _____ Lesser
- Through which way we can enable our nations and communities to gradually evolve and strengthen their systems: _____ Education
- Who of the following presented five features of formal learning? _____ Eraut
- The belief that one’s own culture or racial heritage is innately superior to that of others is called _____ Racism
- On important issues when unpopular action must be taken, then which style will be effective? _____ Competing
- The aim of attitude of peace education is _____ Development of tolerance
- In SAARC countries our position is also not hopeful. We are only above Nepal and _____ Bangladesh
- When the issue is relatively trivial when the issue is relatively trivial when you know you can’t be satisfied, then which style will be effective? _____ Avoiding
- In the cost of education, If we adopt a holistic perspective of society, it is relevant to ask about the: _____ Costs to the society
- Free and accessible education strives to provide ___in classroom.____ Quality education
Peace education is the efforts to create a world at peace. _____ Pedagogical
- If all children have all supplies, school equipment then there will be _____ Equity
- TKI Stands for: _____ Thomas Kilman Inventory
- Which conflict style has the goal to find the middle ground? _____ Compromising
- Which article of our constitution says that state shall remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education? _____ 37B
- Which of the following is Not a health issue? _____ Slow learning
- Most influential factor that cause change in education is _____ Technology
- Change processes and go hand in hand to move towards free and accessible education for all learners _____ Empowerment
- Free and accessible education involves a particular emphasis on those groups of learners who may be at risk of _____ marginalization, exclusion or underachievement
- “State shall remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education” is according to _____ Article 37B
- Constitution of 1973 has two important things one is remove illiteracy and second is free _____ education _____ Secondary
- The innate behavior of an individual are _____ Learned behaviors
- When Thomas and Kilman proposed five basic ways of addressing conflict? _____ 1976
- According to 1998-2010 National Education policy _____ will be launched on an emergency basis in every village, tehsil and district. _____ National literacy movement

26. Which conflict style is moderate on assertiveness and moderate on cooperativeness? _____ - **Compromising**
27. _____ will give opportunity to learn in mother tongue in early grades in line with the child-development approach to learning. _____ **Curriculum**
28. Pakistan's madaaris constitute a highly _____ sector in terms of size, financing, level of education offered, theological and ideological positions and links to political affiliation. _____ **Diverse**
29. The relationship between the Pakistani state and the religious institutions is marked by _____ **Distrust**
30. Self-respect, respect for others, gender equality, are all _____ of Peace education themes _____ **Attitudes / values**
31. Who said that language is contentious? _____ **Mark Turin**
32. Philosophy of peace education involves _____ **Non-Violence**
33.April 2000 _____ countries combined together, to ensure Education for All (EFA). _____ **164**
34. To ensure education for all (EFA) which convention was passed _____ **Dakar Declaration**
35. Religious discrimination in education in Pakistan can only be reduced if we think we all are _____ **Pakistanis**
36. In the revised curriculum of 2006 which subject was offered? _____ **Ethics**
37. Peace education seeks to make and build peace through _____ **Pedagogy**
38. Peace studies focus less on actors, more on _____ **Cultures**
39. Peace studies, is a _____ **Process**
40. At present, after providing free textbooks and elimination of fee, children not going to school are around: _____ **7 Million**
41. -----The must take into consideration the various needs of students to ensure access for all _____ **Curriculum**
42. In peaceable teaching learning process cognitive phase is considered as: ____ **Active phase**
43. Peace education rests on the assumptions that morals and ethics cannot be separated from the _____ **Classroom**
44. Females are not allowed to go to schools to teach _ **When the schools are far across**
45. Ensure an adequateratio to permit quality teaching in small class setting _ **Teacher-student**
46. philosophical ideas involved concepts of educating for peace. _____ **Dewey's**
25. Who may explore the social effects of cognitive consonance as peace of mind? **Sociologist**
26. Which studies make women and their conditions of suppression and liberation visible? _____ **Women Studies**
27. The white portion in our flag of Pakistan shows _____ **Minorities**
28. A (An) curriculum is frequently used for early grades with no clear separation in religious and non-religious _____ **content Integrated**
29. Peace studies are --- rather than inter-disciplinary. ____ **Trans-disciplinary**
30. Elementary education involves education up to _____ **grade8**
31. The oldest convnstion on the education is ____ **Universal declaration of human rights**
32. The relation between poverty and academic success is _____ **Inverse**
33. How many goals were set in MDGs? _____ **8**
34. According to which theory quality of learning can be enhanced by diversity of student involvement. _____ **transactional theories**
35. Knowledge aim of peace education is _____ **Understanding the causes of conflict**
36. Which of following is both a trend and an issue in education? **Free and accessible Education**
37. The Literacy rate of Pakistan is _____ **54% or 57.8**
38. Teachers, parents, communities, school authorities, curriculum planners, training and institutes and entrepreneurs in the business of education are among the actors that can serve _____ **Valuable Resources**

39. The Effectiveness of free and accessible education is measurable not only in terms of educational outcomes but also through Returns on educational investment.
40. The move towards free and accessible education is not technical movement but a movement with a / an Philosophy
41. In rural areas the number of schools for boys and girls are Less for girls
42. In rural areas percentage of girls who are not enrolled in schools is 52%
43. Elimination of gender disparities in primary and secondary education was planned to be achieved by: 2015
44. Which of following is TRUE? The research has shown that better the income of a house, the chances are more that the child will get better education
45. Eight Millennium development goals were set by the: United Nations
46. Maternal love giving rise to maternal practice can promote peace. Sara Ruddick
47. Process of peace education includes All of above
48. "establishing peace is the work of education all politics can do is keep us out of war" who is quoted to be saying that. Montessori
49. The net enrollment rate is an indicator of the level of accessibility of education for school-age children
50. Silent exclusion is the children who come to school yet gain nothing
51. "All parties to a conflict have equal rights to be understood, but not the same right to be accepted and supported" this is known as transcend approach
52. One target for achieving EFA goals was to attain adult literacy by 2015: 50%
53. The peace for education skill aim is Improved communication skill
54. Teacher has to ensure that every student in the classroom Participates
55. In gender equity issue is the disadvantaged group Females
56. With low education budget it is not possible for schools to raise their facilities
57. Disarmament is an alternative for: Knowledge
58. If we want to reduce poverty, we have to increase Schooling
59. Understanding of education is releasing persons to be different Maxine Greene
60. How much time was given to remove gender disparity from schools? 5 years
61. The Curricula was revised in Pakistan in 2006
62. Free and accessible education is concerned with the identification and removal of ---- Barriers
63. In the disciplinary stage a university or a conference encourages dialogue among approaches, an obvious method being to address the same event or phase in history inter-
64. According to Article 25A the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of ----- to 5-16 years
65. Characteristics of a school for all include exercising Flexibility with regard to the individual pupil's capabilities
66. Peace studies make Peace visible, understandable, and obtainable.
67. The need to ensure that learning opportunities contribute to effective inclusion of individual and groups into the wider fabric of society Free ad accessible education
68. Assumptions of peace education is Both a and b
69. Despite encouraging developments there is still children not attending schools are approximately 115 to 130 million
70. Another word for peace is Equality
71. According to Universal declaration of human rights article 1 is about: Right to equality
72. It is often a great challenge to get the----- of the most marginalized learners Involved Families
73. Make the subject Ethics as compulsory to avoid socio cultural issue
74. themselves are committed to becoming more inclusive . Schools
75. In peaceable teaching learning process affective phase is considered as All of these
76. studies explore handling of conflict by peaceful means Peace

77. As critical studies peace studies do the same as critics of _____ **human behavior**
 78. Quality education is therefore education that is _____ **inclusive**
 79. Pakistan is -----largest Muslim populated country _____ **2nd**
 80. The Madrassa School systems only have _____ **Muslim Students**
 81. Teacher education, the availability of support within the classroom, class size and overall workload are all factors which influence _____ **teachers' attitudes**
 82. How Many Elements are involved in free and accessible education? _____ **4**
 83. How less income effects the equity issues in education___ **It gives lesser opportunities to get education**
 84. A rights based education approach has basic fundamental principles _____ **Three**
 85. Positive kinds of things that are happening can be termed as _____ **Trends**
 86. Silent exclusion students can be identified by _____ **Attendance , Low achievers, repeaters**
 87. Convention on the rights of the child explicitly recognized education as a fundamental right in _____ **1989**
 88. How many chapters in "My Book" (Mari Kitaab) were containing Islamic sermons? _____ **7**
 89. In Pakistan the Number of schools for boys and girls are _____ **More for boys**
 90. Who gave the concept of schools as homes _____ **J R Martin**
 91. In rural area schools which of following is true _____ **More male teachers and less female teachers**
 92. (1993) places a greater emphasis on skills and attitudes, defining peace Education _____ **Cremin**
 93. Mental task such as concentration, memory recall can be related to which of following equity issue in education. _____ **Health**
 94. At which position Pakistan is ranked according to Human Development Index for 20 years? _____ **125th**
 95. Changes in attitude involve significant changes in conceptions and ... _____ **role behavior**
 96. Human variations and should be reflected in the classrooms _____ **Differences**
 97. The not so good things that happen in education are _____ **Issues**
 98. Education quality and are intricately linked _____ **Access**
 99. An educator teaching will use conceptual elements of the philosophy and the processes to structure formal, informal, and hidden curricula. _____ **Peace**
-
1. study of peace is so intimately related to the study of _____ **conflict**
 2. Ultimately success will be judged on the _____ of basic education provided to All _____ **quality**
 3. Shortage of school's effects which group's education the most _____ **Girls Education**
 4. How much percentage of the people in Pakistan live below the poverty line? _____ **30%**
 5. According to UNESCO figures, primary school enrolment for girls stands at _____ **60%**
 6. In the -----disciplinary stage a university, or a conference, invites specialists from several disciplines to contribute to peace studies from their angle _____ **multi**
 7. When the costs of conflict outweigh the benefits of resolution _____ **Avoiding**
 8. Purposes of peace education are the elimination of social the rejection of violence and the abolition of war _____ **Injustice**
 9. How Many goals were set in MDGs _____ **8**
 10. As a backup style when *collaboration* or competition fails_style is effective. _____ **Compromising**
 11. Which of the following is not among the three levels of literacy _____ **Literacy and Education**
 12. When you are wrong, when learning is important, or when demonstrating reasonableness is critical, then which style is effective _____ **Accommodating**
 13. Understanding someone from someone's perspective is _____ **Empathy**
 14. When did Universal declaration of human rights (UDHR) , an international document was initiated by the United Nations General Assembly? _____ **1948**
 15. In 2000, it was decided to achieve Education for All (EFA) goals till: _____ **2015**
 16. Most conflicts can be resolved through _____ **Effective communication**
 17. Culture of peace will bring _____ around us _____ **Positivity**
 18. The madrassa _____ needs to be reformed to highlight pluralistic traditions in Islam,

- particularly in dealing with differences of opinion between faith and traditions_____ **Curriculum**
19. Which of the following promotes access, equity, self -esteem, faster acquisition of basic literacy and contributes to higher academic achievement?_____ **Mother Tongue**
20. When we can resolve internal and interpersonal conflicts, using win-win problem solving, it is a:_____ **Positive conflict**
21. What is the world literacy rate for males?_____ **88.6%**
22. The majority of wafaqs or madrassa boards associations of madaaris with any political parties_____ **Dislike**
23. Possible outcome of the skill of peace education curricula_____ **Students will demonstrate effective listening**
24. There are ----- madrassa boards or wafaqs in Pakistan _____ **Five**
25. The not so good things that happen in education are _____ **Issues**
26. The ----- role of the madrassa has been the main focus and concern of policymakers, analysts and the media_____. **Political**
27. Self-esteem, tolerance, and keeping safe are the components of _____ education curriculum _____ **Peace Education**
28. When Thomas and Kilman Five basic ways of addressing conflict? _____ **1976**
29. Declaration declaration of human rights contains:_____ **30 Articles**
30. Positive things that are happening can be termed as _____ **Trends**
31. The effectiveness of free and accessible education is measurable not only in terms of educational outcomes but also through _____ **Returns on educational investment.**
32. Shortage of school's effects which group's education the most _____ **Girls' Education**
33. Children's right to basic education through mother tongue should be guaranteed in at least the first ----- _____ **Three**
34. Which Conflict style has the goal to delay? _____ **Avoiding**
35. According to universal declaration of human rights article 3 is about. _____ **right to life**
36. Ignoring negative verbal behaviours can diffuse situations ____ **Avoidance** | **potential outcomes**
37. Thus, Madaaris resist government control over _____ because they believe in religious schools it ought to be decided by religious experts. _____ **Curriculum**
38. Personal Style, Owl is used for _____ **Compromising**
39. Respect for other groups within nation, justice, tolerance, cooperation is called _____ **Intergroup / Social peace**
40. Dakar world education forum was held in:_____ **2000**
41. Model is Starting in the mother tongue, and continuing to national language immersion _____ **Assimilation Model**
42. Madrassa ----- is under heated debate inside the madaaris and beyond _____ **Curriculum**
43. Can Mother tongue educated students compete in the ? _____ **global market**
44. When the issue is vital, and the right course is clear, then which style will be effective? _____ **Competing**
45. When quick decisive action is needed, then which style will be effective? _____ **Competing**
46. MDGs agenda tends to ignore the significant _____ school growth. _____ **Private**
47. When harmony is important, then which style will be effective? _____ **Accommodating**
48. When the day is celebrated as the African Human rights day by the African Union (AU) members every year. _____ **21st October**
49. peace to be in multi-disciplinary academic and moral quest movements that will contribute to a peace that is based on justice and ----- _____ **reconciliation.**
50. and religious education have played a vital role in the history of Islam _____ **Madaaris**
51. Presence of conditions of well-beings and just relationships is _____ **Positive Peace**
52. _____ model for education system can also be comprehensively applied to our madrassa education system _____ **Cuban**
53. Two heads are better than one is related to which conflict style ? _____ **Collaborating**
54. Govt. should create -- amongst people about the importance of education _____ **Awareness**
55. Of all the illiterate adults in the world, two-thirds are ----- _____ **Women**
56. The status of net enrollment rate is _____ **More males and less females**

57. Which of the following is not a source of conflict? _____ **Empathy**
58. We have to be non-exploitive, not only to relationships between human but also between relationships between humans and _____ **Nature**
59. Possible outcome of the skill of peace education curricula _____ **Conflicts over values**
60. It is the classroomwho has the utmost responsibility for the pupils and their day to day learning. _____ **Teacher**
61. At a primary school in Durban, south Africa, teachers use as a resource to develop the reading abilities of the children. _____ **grand mothers**
62. Ensure an adequate - ratio to permit quality teaching in small class settings. _____ **teacher-student**
63. .is defined as the ability to read a newspaper and writing a letter in Urdu _____ **Literacy**
64. Change processes andgo hand in hand to move towards free and accessible education for all learners _____ **empowerment**
65.must take into consideration the various needs of students to ensure access for all. _____ **Curriculum**
66. Theof education is a critical issue to all school systems _____ **cost**
67. The implementation of more inclusive systems of education is possible if....themselves are committed to becoming more inclusive _____ **schools**
68. In rural areas the number of school for boys and girls are _____ **None of the above**
69. in teacher training we do not focus on _____ **How to deal with minorities**
70. A minority in a society can be defined in terms of _____ **all of the above**
71. health has any effect on equally in education _____ **Yes**
72. The second goal of MDGs was..... **Achieve universal primary education**
73. a fundamental provider of education in future years _____ **Technology**

Quiz no 2

1. Madaaris, plural for Madrassa, are at least a _____ years old. **thousand**
2. Literacy practices are used by us in the practices of our lives. _____ **Everyday**
3. The bare minimum to be considered literate is baseline literacy _____ **Baseline literacy**
4. Righteousness, Not listening, Spreading to news are all of conflict. _____ **Escalation**
5. The term 'Madrassa' originates from the Arabic word. _____ **Darasa**
6. 'Might Makes Right' is according to which conflict style _____ **Competing**
7. The government position is also seen as by the Madrassa leaders _____ **Ambiguous**
8. Till 1971 the total number of Madaaris in Pakistan were _____ **908**
9. The _____ Education has been prevalent since the time of Prophet Muhammad PBUH in the Muslim world. _____ **Madrassa**
10. Pakistan's Madaaris are predominantly _____ institutions _____ **Private**
11. In Pakistan, the Madaaris are based on sect, and every sect has its own madrassa network that is controlled by a board or..... _____ **Wafaq**
12. In _____ Government promulgated the Societies Registration (Amendment) Ordinance a) 2006 _____ **2005**
13. Civil society and academic institutions should act as aBetween various segments by promoting dialogue between them _____ **Bridge**
14. in 2010 the total number of Madaaris in Pakistan were _____ **19104**
15. Madaaris registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 as _____ **Charity organization**
16. _____ of Madaaris is a major problem which is debated across the board _____ **Registration**
17. The government should take measures to enhance, rationalize the..... available to the people of Madaaris and religious scholars. _____ **Economic benefit**

18. Some experts have also challenged the role of Madaaris in **Militancy**
19. Listening act as an indicator of _____ **De-escalation conflict**
20. which of the following is not main subject in Madaaris _____ **Science**
21. The issue of funding from _____ is heavily debated _____ **Foreign countries**
22. According to a PIPS survey (2008), a majority of madaaris have....affiliations. _____ **political**
23. personal style owl is used for _____ **Confronting**
24. Literacy will give you the ability to read a book is when you, at least, understand what the author is trying to convey. _____ **education**
25. In Pakistan, madaaris are established on the basis of _____ **sect**
26. Despite passing of the 18th amendment, the madaaris prefer to remain part of the government. _____ **-federal**
27. Students of more than countries including the US, UK, Africa, India, China, and Russia are getting education from the Pakistani seminaries _____ **64**
28. _____ model for education can also be comprehensively applied to our madrassa education system _____ **Cuban**
29. There are no universal definition and _____ of literacy. _____ **Standards**
30. in the battle of _____ we can see the importance of literacy in Islam _____ **Bad'r**

Quiz 3rd (Final term McQ)

1. According to Beckett and Hager (2002) Practice-based informal learning is **Holistic**
2. Who says there is no such thing as informal learning? _____ **Billet**
3. All people are population _____ **actor**
4. Developing nations average annual growth rates of per cent. **b) 2.5**
5. It is difficult to make a clear distinction between formal and informal learning as there is often a crossover between the two **c) McGivney**
6. In informal learning the context is **c) specific**
7. For formal learning there.....timeframe, as per Colley. Hokinson and Malcom. **c) fixed**
8. growth is not the sole reason for the world's food problem. **a) Population**
9. There is no such thing as informal learning. All learning takes place within social organizations or communities that have formalized structures is according to? **a) Billet (2001)** learning may be intentional but in most cases it is non-intentional (or incidental / random).
10. **b) Informal**
11. Model Starting in the mother tongue, and continuing to national language immersion **a) Assimilation**
12. Programs of.... education can contribute to solve either the population or the educational problems faced by individuals and nations. **a) Population**
13. is influenced by the views held in a particular society concerning the nature and significance of population matters in social, economic and political development **a) Population education**
14. Informal learning is not only more common, but also more effective than formal learning. **Beckett and Hager (2002)**
15. many of the earlier for school programs emphasized world and national issues. **a) curricula**
16. has strong objections to the term informal because all learning takes place within social organizations **a) Billet (2001)**

17. The nature and scope ofprograms are influenced by political and ideological orientations
a)Educational
18. One of the goals of is to assist learners to identify, examine and understand their folk demography.
a)Population education
19. The sum of their decisions shapes the nature of population
a)actors b) agents c) destructors d) forces
20. Planners of population education activities must identify the level of
a)Aggression b) depression c) aggregation d) deprivation
21. growth is not the sole reason for the world's food problem
a)Populationb) industrial c) urban d) rural
22. Educational institutions in all countries should be encouraged to expand their..... to include a study of population dynamics and policies
a) Curricula b) education c) economy d) political system
22. In the developing world, however, death rates have..... rapidly only in the last few decades of this century
a)dropped b) increased c) leveled d) none of the above
23. Colley, Hodkinson and Malcom see teacher as... in formal learning
a)no authority b) authority c) subordinate d) all of the above
24.Implementing mother tongue as medium of instruction is possible only incommunity.
a)Heterogeneous b) homogenous c) diverse d) scattered
- 25.Today most people associate the word population with
a) Growth b) developmentc) devastation d) garbage
- 26.Learning that is not provided by an education or training institution and typically does not lead to certification
a)Formal b) informal c) non-formal d) none of the above
- 27.According to billet learning is more common and also more effective than formal learning
a) Informal b) formal c) non-formal d) none of the above
- 28.As a result of external production, the have not been able to prepare even basic elementary readers in any of the mother tongues
a) Governments b) Textbook Boards c) curriculum d) society
- 29.In the sixteenth century in England it was used as synonym for
a)production b) devastation c) human race d) demographic
- 30.Which of following is not learning type?
a) Formal b) non-formal c) informal d) unformal
- 31.Which of the following is not among the five feature of formal learning of Eraut
**a) Prescribed learning framework b) an organized learning event or package
c) The presence of a designated teacher or trainer d) high load knowledge**
- 32 population shifts place an extra burden both on the area receiving inhabitants
a) Migratory b) actual c) inhabitantd) reluctant
33. According to colley, Hodkinson and Malcom learning is low status.
a)formal b) informal c) unformal d) nonformal
34. Formal learning is always -----
a) Organic b) evolving c) planned d) unplanned
35. nations wrestle with agrarian reforms
a) Developing b) OECD c) developed d) european
36. Family, kin, peers and community play a dominant role in acquisition of ademography
a)folk b) personal c) community d) freedom
37. There are models of education
a)one b) two c) three d) four
- 38 education occurs when a teacher has the authority to determine that people designated as requiring knowledge effectively learn a curriculum taken from a pre-established body of knowledge
a) Formal b) informal c) non-formal d) all of the above

a) Natural b) ubiquitous c) limited d) negative

39. the present situation of thecountries originates in the unequal processes of socio economic development
a) **developing** b) developed c) OECD d) oic
40. The consideration of population problems cannot be reduced to the analysis of trends only
a) **population** b) death c) birth d) health
41. Learning typically provided by an education or training institution, structured (in terms of objectives, learning time or learning support) and leading to certification.
a) **formal** b) informal c) non-formal d) none of the above
42. is any activity involving the pursuit of understanding knowledge or skill which occurs without the presence of externally imposed curricular criteria
a) **Informal learning** b) formal learning c) non-formal learning d) negative learning
43. EU's definitions are related with the context of policy
a) Day to day learning b) monthly learning c) **Life-Long Learning**
d) no learning
44. Colley, Hodgkinson and Malcom say that formal learning is open for
a) **all** b) a few c) none d) females
45. to report an average world population growth rate at present of percent is misleading
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) **2**
46. The status of women and girls is a subject of particular concern today within the general area of social
a) **justice** b) context c) injustice d) equality
11. grants to local governments shall be linked with literacy programs.
a) **Development** b) routine c) educational d) research
12. 13.
13. For over 65 years has worked to ensure that literacy remains a priority on national and international agendas
a) UNICEF B) IMF C) **UNESCO** D) World Bank
14. or further education occurs when learners opt to acquire further knowledge or skill by studying voluntarily with a teacher.
a) formal b) informal c) **Non-formal** d) all of the above
15. "One who can read a clear print in any language". is literacy definition according to the census of
a) 1998 b) 1981 c) 1961 d) **1951**
16. Every year UNESCO offers a. for the activities of outstanding individuals, governments or governmental agencies and NGOs whose work in literacy serves rural adults particularly women and girls.
a) **prize**
17. govt should create amongst people about the importance of education
a) **awareness** b) school c) idea d) seminars

EDU401

1. Data have shown that private provision of education in Pakistan has also become a significant phenomenon in the _____ areas. _____ Rural
2. Some advocates of privatization are motivated by an _____ commitment to individual rights over government rights. _____ Ideological
3. The goal of _____ is to improve learners' and nations' abilities to deal effectively with population issues. _____ Relevance
4. In school programs, many of the population related decisions likely to be considered are those that will be made in the _____. _____ Future
5. Family, kin, peers and community play a dominant role in acquisition of a _____ demography. _____ Folk
6. In 1947 Pakistani state promised universal primary education as well as sought _____ to participate in realizing it. _____ other actors

7. Climate change jeopardizes efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially those related to _____. _____ child welfare
8. The stimulus to external efficiency is expected to come from _____ sources. ____Three
9. many of the earlier _____ for school programs emphasized world and national issues Curricula
10. Programs of _____ education can contribute to solve either the population or the educational problems faced by individuals and nations. _____Population
11. Deciding how these systems can be responsive to the needs of learners in different parts of the country, in different racial and ethnic groups, in different social and economic classes is another problem for _____. _____ population educators
12. Population education is not an attempt to develop a new _____. _____ Discipline
13. The continued absence of which factor is appeared as one of the major barriers for further progress in conceptual and methodological development of population education? _Research
-
14. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 1992 confirmed the indispensability of children in achieving _____. _____ sustainable development
15. There are some schools in Pakistan that teach music and _____. _____ Liberal Arts
16. A motivation for greater freedom of choice is to make the education system more _____. _____ Accountable
17. The growth of private schools received a serious setback due to government's drive for nationalization in _____1972
18. A comprehensive framework for evaluation has _____ criteria. _____Four
19. Excess demand has grown because education has become more important for social and economic betterment.
20. In 2000, international community exerted pressure on Pakistan for achieving _____. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
21. Equity can be assessed in terms of _____. _____ Inputs
22. After demand-side pressure, _____ pressure is second most important for privatization. _____Supply-side
23. Social goods are created through communal activities, this is called as _____. _____common schooling
24. Equity can also be assessed in terms of _____. _____ - Outcomes
25. _____ criteria refers to the maximization of educational results for any given resource constraint. _____Productive Efficiency
26. assessment of learning and student _____ shape an idea of overall quality of education. _____Achievement
-

Quiz 4th

1. criteria refers to the maximization of educational results for any given resource constraint
_____Productive Efficiency
 2. Quality of teaching and learning is a main factor in the rapid growth of educational institutions
_____. _____private
 3. broader research agenda needs to be initiated forso that future programs can be planned more rationally and systematically_____program development
 4. Privatization trends are _____ as education policies across each of the three sectors of primary,secondary and tertiary education_____developing
2. No education system, anywhere in world is free from some degree of _____ and prescription.

a)persuasion

3. Excess demand has grown because education has become more important for social and
.....betterment

a)economic

4. In particular, most although not all information and motivation activities have been aimed at supporting activities

a) family-planning

5. If it is decided that a prescriptive approach is necessary the efficacy of prescription is, in certain circumstances,

a)Questionable

6. international reviews of the demand-side and supply-side policies show that many countries have implemented some form of.....

a) privatization

7. population education in a... context

a)lifelong

8. One way to foster competition between public and private schools is to give or assistance

a)subsidies

9. Assessments of learning and student shape an idea of overall level of quality of education

a)achievements

10. There are many experiences across different countries at different stages in the process of

a)privatization

11. A comprehensive framework for evaluation has criteria

a)four

12. Before passing on to the question of , it seems necessary to indicate briefly the goals of both population education and other educational programs

a)Integration

13. is the third type of privatization

a)Private regulation

17. Regarding financing of education, a question arises how does the fee structurewith quality of education in private schools?

a) Correlate

that
will be made in the

a)future

31. Part of the perceived
decline in quality may be a consequence of a fall in funding.

a)per-student

32. the goal of... is to improve learners' and nations' abilities to deal effectively with
population
Issues

a)Relevance

33. Global economic and change is also an other factor towards
privatization of education

a)Social

34. Methodological issues also concern of different ways of
adding population education to
the school curriculum

a)effectiveness

35. An important goal often suggested for population education concerns the contribution it might
make to educational

a)renovation

36. Liberalization would involve reducing the.....

a)'red tape'

37. Although form the core of knowledge needed for population education, they do not
cover the
whole range of issues involved.

a)Demography

38. The growth of private schools received a serious setback due to government's drive for
nationalization in

d)1972

39. According to the Census 1999-2000, the largest chunk of private sector's investment went to
.....

a)teaching staff

40. Formal education systems in the developing world and in most industrialized nations are financed and directed largely from the.....

a)national center

41. demand- side is the first factor for.....

a)privatization

42. some scholars argue that the goals and objectives of population education should reflect these.....

a)

b)broader frame works

43. some advocates of privatization are motivated by an commitment to individual rights

a)ideological

44. The emphasis on relevance, decision-making and future orientation raises questions concerning theto be used in population education activities:

a)methods

45. 'Privatization' is also thought of as a '

a)liberalization

46 In terms of health care, developing nations continue to concentrate on infant mortality_____decreasing

47 may therefore mean that parents pay for schooling rather than the government_____Privatization

47. social goods are created through communal activities this is called as _____common schooling

BC170400871

MUHAMMAD EJAZ

1. Who said school as homes J. R. Martin

2. Peace is -----not inter disciplinary

Peace studies are trans- rather than inter-disciplinary

One who can read a clear print in any language" is literacy definition according to the census of

May be 2011

According to UNESCO figures, primary school enrolment for girls stands at %60

60% as compared to

84% for boys.

According to 1998-2010 education policy the existing non-formal basic education community schools/centers will be increased to **82,000** (including the existing 7,000)

Understanding of education is releasing persons to be different **Non-Deweyan Maxine Greene's**

There are **eight goals** with 21 targets, Presence of conditions of well-beings and just relationships is (social, economic, political, ecological) **Positive peace**

Teachers, parents, communities, school authorities, curriculum planners, training and institutes and entrepreneurs in the business of education are among the actors that can serve as

valuable resources in support of free and accessible education.

Peace education is the _____ **pedagogical** _____ efforts to create a world at peace Change processes towards free and accessible education often begin at

This is where change processes and empowerment go hand in hand to move towards free and accessible education for all learners.

In rural areas **52** % of girls are not enrolled in schools.

In rural areas the number of schools for boys and girls are **there are fewer schools for rural areas and in particular lesser schools for girls.**

Peace Studies explore handling of conflict by peaceful means

Quiz no 2

- 1. Khankahs, mazars shall donate a portion of their _____ to the literacy fund. _____ **Earnings**
- 2. Radio and _____ play a crucial role for social mobilization and promoting basic education. _____ **Television**
- 3. Implementing mother tongue as medium of instruction is possible only in _____ **communities**
- 4. Every year UNESCO offers a (an) _____ for the activities of outstanding individuals, governments or governmental agencies and NGOs whose work in literacy serves rural adults particularly women and girls. _____ **Prize**
- 5. Who of the following presented five features of formal learning? _____ **Eraut**
- 6. In education institutions, literacy is helpful for students': _____ -- **Success**
- 7. Which of the country has granted the responsibility of Madrassa education system to the Ministry of Religious Affairs? _____ **Indonesia**
- 8. The government should take measures to rationalize the _____ **benefits** available to the Madaaris _____ **Economic**
- 9. The madrassa _____ needs to be reformed to highlight pluralistic traditions in Islam, particularly in dealing with differences of opinion between faith and traditions _____ **Curriculum**
- 10. Literacy rate of Pakistan province Punjab in 2009: _____ **59%**

11. The Literacy and Mass Education Commission was established in 1981 and converted into National Education and Training Commission (NETCOM) in ____ year **1990**
12. Mass education means literate _____ - **Everyone**
13. boards must be taken into confidence before any step of reform, rather than general bureaucrat _____ **Madrassa**
14. Which of the following best refers to the ability to read and write at a level that enables a person to develop and function effectively in their day-to-day activities? _____ **Literacy**
15. Literacy corps comprising of colleges/university students/teachers shall be established for literacy programs during _____. **Vacations**
16. Programs of _____ education can contribute to solve either the population or the educational problems faced by individuals and nations _____ **population**
17. Methodological issues are concerned which of the following factor for different ways of adding population education to the school curriculum? _____ **Effectiveness**
18. Few individuals make _____ -related decisions outside a group context _____ **population**
19. In terms of health care, developing nations continue to concentrate on _____ infant mortality _____ **decreasing**
20. Deciding how these systems can be responsive to the needs of learners in different parts of the country, in different racial and ethnic groups, in different social and economic classes is another problem for _____. **population educators**
21. In school programs, many of the population related decisions likely to be considered are those that will be made in the _____. **Future**
22. In the "World Population Plan of Action", _____ rights are recognized. _____ **women's**
23. _____ is influenced by the views held in a particular society concerning the nature and significance of population matters in social, economic and political development _____ **population education**
24. many of the earlier _____ for school programs emphasized world and national issues _____ **curricula**
25. Population education is not an attempt to develop a new _____ **discipline**
26. A question related to mother tongue is that when and for how long should the MT be used as _____ **MOI**
27. Eight Millennium development goals were set by the _____ **united nation**
28. Means the ability to read and write at a level that enables a person to develop and function effectively in their day-to-day activities _____ **literacy**
29. When quick decisive action is needed then which style will be effective ? _____ **competing**
30. When the issue is relatively trivial when you can, t be satisfied . then which style will be effective ? _____ **avoiding**
31. Language is contentious and the debate between national language and mother tongue moreso ? _____ **60 %**
32. Which of the following is not a main subject in Madaaris ? _____ **science**
33. When its important for others to learn from experience , then which style will be effective ? _____ **Accommodating**
34.cuban..... made for education comprehensively applied to our madrassa educationsystem .? _____
35. The term Madrassa originate from the Arabic Word ? _____ **Darasa**
36. One who can read newspaper and write a simple litter is the definition of _____

- literacy according to the census of-1981
37. Education quality andare intricately linked ? _____ access
 38. Which strategy is used to handle the long term disputes ? _____ conflict resolution
 39. According to a PIPS survey 2008 a majority of madaaris have affiliations ? _____ political
 40. Language is contentious and the debate between national languages and mother tongues more so? _____ Mark Turn
 41. According to Thomas Kilman Inventory TKI how many conflict styles are there ? _____ Five
 42. Listening acts as an indicator of ? _____ managing conflict
 43. Which of the following is not a type of Learning ? _____ unformal
 44. Study of peace is so intimately related to the study of ? _____ conflict
 45. Of all the illiterate adults in the world two –thirds are ? _____ women
 46. The education has been prevalent since the time of Prophet Muhammad PBUH in THE Muslim World ? _____,madrassa
 47. In rural areas the numbers of schools for boys and girls are ? _____ none of above
 48. Self respect , respect for others , gender equality are all of peace education themes ? _____ attitudes and values
 49. Every year UNESCO offers a For the activities of outstanding individuals , government or governmental agencies and NGOs whose work in literacy serves rural adults particularly women and girls ..? _____ Prize
 50. According to which theory quality of learning can be enhanced by the diversity of student involvement ? _____ Transactional Theory
 51. Possible outcome of the skill of peace education curricula ? _____ student well demonstrate effective listening
 52. Shortage of schools effects which group ,s education the most ? _____ Girls Education
 53. State shall remove literacy and provide free and compulsory second education is according to ? _____ Article 37B
 54. At which position Pakistan is ranked according to Human development index for 20 years ? _____ 125 th
 55. When creating goodwill is paramount then which style will be effective ? accommodating 31. Free and accessible education involves a particular emphasis on those groups of learners who may be at risk ? _____ Marginalization , exclusive or underachievement
 56. The aim of attitude of peace education is ? _____ Development of tolerance
 57. With it is not possible for schools to raise their facilities ? _____ low education Budget
 58. Purposes of peace education are the elimination of social The rejection of violence and the abolition of war ? _____ injustice
 59. Which of following is not among the Three levels of Literacy ? _____ literacy and education
 60. Millennium development Goals(MDGs) set the agenda for the attainment of universal literacy by primarily to be delivered by the state sector ? _____ 2015
 61. Which conflict style has the goal to multiple participation ? _____ collaborating
 62. A discussion between two or more disputants who are trying to work out a solution to their problem is called ? _____ negotiation
 63. Health has any effect on equity in education ? _____ yes

1. Immersion model and national language model.

Immersion Model: Initial instruction is given in the national language with oral discussion and instruction permitted in the local language

National Language Model: Sole instruction in the national language, with no teaching in the mother tongue

2. Population Studies ?

Population education is not an attempt to develop a new discipline. Although demography and folk demography form the core of knowledge needed for population education, they do not cover the whole range of issues involved. Facts, theories and concepts from a broad spectrum of academic disciplines and professional fields are needed to help individuals and societies fully understand population interactions and thus the effect of population factors on the quality of their individual and collective lives. The sum of this knowledge is referred to as population studies.

3. Freedom of choice for parents.

Two possible concerns arise as a result of greater freedom of choice for parents. The most important is the possibility that some choices are socially, culturally, or politically unacceptable. For example, a family may choose to educate its children in a manner intolerant to others in society, or it may choose an education that is segregated from other groups (e.g. by race, religion or income).

The other concern is that, even for those who value freedom of choice, the costs of deciding which school to go to --- or to change to --- may be high.

4. What role environment friendly schools play for climate change?

Discuss.

With a view to promoting a child friendly environment in schools and to ensure children's rights to learn in their own mother tongue, children's mother tongue should be employed as the medium of instruction.

5. characteristics of Beckett and Hager informal learning.

Characteristics to informal learning:

- Practice-based informal learning is organic / holistic.
- Practice-based informal learning is contextual
- Practice-based informal learning is activity- and experience-based
- Practice-based informal learning arises in situations where learning is not the main aim
- Practice-based informal workplace learning is activated by individual learners rather than by teachers / trainers
- Practice-based informal workplace learning is often collaborative / collegial

6. Privatization' define

'Privatization' is also thought of as a 'liberalization' --- where agents are freed from government regulations, or as 'marketization' --- where new markets are created as alternatives to government services or state allocation systems.

7. Innovation and renovation.

Innovation

The act of innovating; the introduction of something new, in customs, rites, etc.

renovation

The act or process of renovating; the state of being renovated or renewed.

8. Food is issue for education population.

While developing nations wrestle with agrarian reforms, the industrialized nations either produce enough food or have enough capital to purchase large quantities of foodstuff.

Although population growth is not the sole reason for the world's food problem, it is estimated that this growth accounts for about 70% of the medium-term increase in the total demand for food in developing countries.

9. Health care issues in population studies??

Next issue that we will discuss is health. Different family backgrounds, different cultures, financial situation all this helps in determining what kind of health facilities your family is able to provide to you. Without proper health care a child will not be able to make it through even the primary years of education.

If you have good health you are able to do a lot. Of course good health comes from lots of factors like:

food, nutrition, exercise, relaxation all of these contribute in good health.

Inequality and social conditions give rise to unequal and unjust health outcomes for different social units. We may have health facilities but more detailed facilities like medicine, injections, x-rays are not available. Government health care facilities do not guarantee proper health treatment. Private health care facilities are frightfully expensive. Again you are not able to afford that you will not be able to do well for your children and the children will not be able to do in education.

Poor nutrition includes poor protein intake children performed less in the achievement test. Protein is what human muscles are made of. Students who get more protein perform well in the achievement tests. **Iron** is an important part of the hemoglobin of the blood, less iron includes less energy and hence not able to get good education.

Along with malnutrition the problem is of **obesity**. Obesity comes in the families are privileged, where food is rich, they get fat/ obese. Children with obesity also get teased in schools, resultant in low self-esteem. When children get bullied like this they miss at the schools.

Physical environment is also important. You need to get exercise in the parks. Who can go there, of course people from good families?

Mental tasks such as concentration, memory recall can be compromised if you do not have good quality air in the room, poor ventilation, humidity can also affect your learning. Poor ventilation can cause a decline in the performance of the teacher as well as of the schools. Many

schools do not have even windows in the classrooms; such environment is not conducive for learning to happen.

10. human right?

There are implications of population composition ---- socio-economic, religious, and cultural/ethnic groupings ---- for the attainment of human rights and social justice.

The status of women and girls is a subject of particular concern today within the general area of social justice.

In the “World Population Plan of Action”, women’s rights are recognized in the following manner:

“Women have the right to complete integration in the development process particularly by means of an equal access to education and equal participation in social, economic, cultural, and political life.”

From a population standpoint, what is at stake in a number of nations is the right to women to make informed and conscious decisions of life-cycle events, but this freedom may not easily be obtained in societies where marked inequalities of opportunity exist between men and women.

11. Climate change effect on children?

On any given day, more than a billion children are in primary or secondary school.

However, many fail to complete their education, deterred by poor school quality and persistent challenges caused by deepening poverty, gender inequities, location, disabilities, chronic environmental degradation and climate related hazards.

Recent scientific findings indicate that a changing climate has a significant impact on our planet. In 2007, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) issued its Fourth Assessment Report, so far the most convincing assessment on the science and implications of climate change.

This report concluded that only immediate and sustained action will stop climate change from causing irreversible and potentially catastrophic damage to our environment.

The IPCC noted that climate change will manifest itself in various ways, including:

- a. Rising temperatures, droughts and desertification
- b. Heavy precipitation, flooding and rising sea levels
- c. Extreme weather events such as cyclones, floods and droughts

12. Challenges in environmental education?

The main constraints faced by the teachers in integrating environmental education were time constraints and being overloaded with school work. These two main problems were also

recorded in previous studies (Shaari, 2009) , revealing that these were old and continuous challenges faced by teachers.

13. *integration.*

Some scholars consider that population education programs ---- and particularly school programs ---- are an integral part of other “educations”, such as developmental education or environmental education.

They argue that the goals and objectives of population education should reflect these “broader frame works” and might be appropriately and meaningfully integrated into them.

Before passing on to the question of integration, it seems necessary to indicate briefly the goals of both population education and other educational programs which are in some way related to population education.

14. *home schooling.*

5. Home – Schooling

Some families believe that neither existing public nor private schools can deliver an appropriate or desirable education for their children. These families may opt out of the education system entirely and school their children at home.

This is the ultimate form of education privatization: privately funded, privately provided, and monitored only very lightly by government agencies.

In the United States, home-schooling is a legitimate way of meeting the compulsory schooling laws, and over 800,000 students (1.7 per cent of all school-age children) are estimated to spend at least two years as home-schoolers.

15. Challenges Implementing Mother Tongue as Medium of Instruction ?

Challenges

Practical only in homogenous communities.

No teacher recruitment and training modalities have been developed yet.

As a result of external production, the Textbook Boards have not been able to prepare even basic elementary readers in any of the mother tongues

Current political unrest makes it difficult to implement changes in local contexts

16. *decision making*

Few individuals make population-related decisions outside a group context and in many cases, the

decision-making unit is the group itself, such a large family unit in Pakistan or a street committee in the local villages.

Less obvious but equally significant is the impact which the group has upon decisions made by individuals and within families. Clarifying these influences is part of the process of creating informed decision-makers. In all cases, the aim is to increase understanding of the inter-relationships between macro and micro units of the society .

However, the range of options that are theoretically open to individuals and groups may, in reality, be quite limited due to lack of equity and social justice and to the presence of cultural norms, traditions and taboos.

17. types of learning

- Formal
- Informal
- Non-formal

18. social cohesion

4. Social Cohesion

Schools should promote the social good; this is the main reason why they are publicly funded. What constitutes the ‘social good’ will vary from one society to another.

19.forml informal non formal learning

Non-Formal Learning:

Learning that is not provided by an education or training institution and typically does not lead to certification. It is, however, structured (in terms of learning objectives, learning time or learning support).

Informal Learning: learning resulting from daily life activities related to work, family or leisure. It is not structured (in terms of learning objectives, learning time or learning support) and typically does not lead to certification.

20.eraut informal definition

Informal Learning: learning resulting from daily life activities related to work, family or leisure. It is not structured (in terms of learning objectives, learning time or learning support) and typically does not lead to certification.

21.private payment

6. Private Payments

More common, however, is the partial step towards such home-sourced privatization through payments by families for supplementary schooling. In some countries, it is also referred as 'home- tuitions'.

Many households directly contribute a large share of their household income to education through private tutoring or exam preparation. These payments are used to augment the schooling provided by the government.

22.write a note on the voucher.

Educational Vouchers

Vouchers are educational coupons that entitle each student to a prescribed amount of schooling.

A voucher system is very different. Each student is allocated an annual amount of funding that could be used to enroll in any eligible school.

The schools obtain revenues based on the number of students who enroll: if not enough students enroll in a particular school, that school has to cut its costs or close.

Education under a voucher system still involves government funding, but it need not involve government provision of schools.

By giving parents the power of being able to freely use the voucher, private choices are significantly expanded.

Vouchers need not cover all the costs of schooling, but may simply serve as an incremental inducement to enrolment.

In Guatemala, scholarships are targeted at female students, whose enrolment rates are typically low.

23. Relationship btw quality education and environment education.

QUALITY	ENVIRONMENTAL
---------	---------------

Quality education enables people to develop all of their attributes and skills to achieve their potential as human beings and members of society.	Environmental education is a process that allows individuals to explore environmental issues, engage in problem solving, and take action to improve the environment.
Quality education provides the foundation for equity in society	Knowledge and understanding of the environment and environmental challenges.

24.ideological and culture in population education.

The nature and scope of educational programs are influenced by political and ideological orientations, and population education is not an exception to this rule. It is influenced by the views held in a particular society concerning the nature and significance of population matters in social, economic and political development and by the character and function of educational systems as such.

Ideological theories and culture provide a framework for setting goals and filters for selecting content.

People acquire population-related knowledge throughout their lives ---- a process of absorption which is generally part of a larger process of socialization.

Family, kin, peers and community play a dominant role in acquisition of a folk demography ---- the knowledge, attitude, values norms, systems of belief that people come to hold about population related matters, such as family and marital relationships, social customs, and status and role of women and children and the choice of residence.

Sometimes this learning is clearly perceived as having population repercussions; most often, however, it is, part of the conventional wisdom of the group or culture.

One of the goals of population education is to assist learners to identify, examine and understand their folk demography and implications it has for population decisions. In this way, the folk demography of learners becomes a significant content area of population education.

Identification of cultural differences and sensitivities is an important part of program planning and development for its raises issues about the relevance of the curricula, the adaptation of content and method to meet specific needs and the administration of decentralized programs.

25. Why privatization happening? Write dominants of pressure of privatization?

There are many factors driving privatization in education. These factors differ in intensity between countries and across the three sectors of primary, secondary and tertiary education.

Following are the dominant pressures for Privatization:

1. Demand – Side Pressures
2. Supply-side Pressures
3. General Pressures

26. population education details.

The word population has at different times meant different things to different people. In the sixteenth century in England it was used as synonym for devastation, for laying waste.

Today most people associate the word population with growth though the depopulation of rural areas- both in industrialized and developing nations- its not an unusual phenomenon. Despite the popular association of population with fertility. It is also concerned with movement of people within and between nations and with morality.

This module, however, its not about population as such but about an educational process ---- Population Education ---- designed to help people understand the nature ---- and particularly the causes and consequences ---- of population events.

It is directed at people ---- as individuals or as members of groups, as decision-makers or potential decision-makers within their families, as citizens within a community, as leaders within a society and as policy makers within a nation.

All people are population actors, making population related decisions throughout their lives. The sum of their decisions shapes the nature of population forces (fertility, mortality, migration) which operate within a society and which then affect other social, political and economic forces.

In turn, the population, social, political and economic decisions made by the larger mass of people (the society or nation) influence the behavior of the individual, the families and the small communities in which they belong.

Population education in essence, is an educational response to contemporary economic, social and political issues.

27. Billet view of informal learning?

Billet (2001): There is no such thing as informal learning. All learning takes place within social organizations or communities that have formalized structures. Informal Learning is organic or holistic, engaging the whole person, so that intellect, emotions, values and practical activities are blended.

28. Privatization Policies in Education ?

The main policies and programs include:

1. Educational Vouchers
2. Public School Liberalization
3. Private Contracting
4. Tuition Credits and Deductions
5. Subsidies and Assistance Grants
6. Home – Schooling
7. Private Payments
8. Competition among Schools and Education Agencies

29. Demand – Side Pressures ?

- The first factor that can be cited to explain privatization in education is simple: many parents want it. In many countries, education is viewed as an important way to gain social and economic advancement.
- Therefore, the demand for education is high, and if governments cannot afford to provide and fund quality education, then parents seek private suppliers. This type of demand is 'excess demand', over and above what is provided by the government. In addition, many parents want for their children an education different from that offered in public schools. This is 'differentiated demand' and it may encourage privatization across all three sectors.
- Both excess and differentiated demand have increased in recent decades. Excess demand has grown because education has become more important for social and economic betterment: to get high-paying jobs, for example, workers must have a high level of skills and credentials that are only available from universities.

30. Differentiated demand has grown for two reasons.

- One is that many public schools offer education that is standardized or uniform. The greater the uniformity in the public schools, the larger the number of parents who will seek differentiated demand.
- The other reason is that economies and societies have become much more specialized. Many more trades and occupations have developed, and the education system must cater to these.

Q4. General pressure?

There are general pressures to privatize education systems.

- One such factor is global economic and social change. Globalization, linked with market liberalization, has both pressured and encouraged governments to seek more efficient, more flexible, and more expansive education systems.
- Privatization may be one response to these changes.

- Another factor that explains some of the growth in privatization is the encouragement of world aid agencies, such as the World Bank. Within the last decade, for example, the World Bank has given assistance to countries like El Salvador, Indonesia, Mali, the Dominican Republic etc.

Q5. Level and grades of madrassa?

The Madrassa Education system is organized in terms of the following levels and grades:

- “**ibtidaya**” - first to the fifth grades of primary education
- “**mutawasitah**” - sixth to eighth grades of middle school
- “**thanviyah-e-ammah**” - ninth and tenth grades
- “**thanviyah-e-kassah**” - 11th and 12th grades
- “**aliya**” - the university Bachelor’s degree (consisting of the 13th and 14th years)
- “**alimiyah**” - the Master’s degree (being the 15th and 16th years)
- “**takmeel**” - advanced post-graduate education

Q6: What is Madrassa Education?

The term ‘Madrassa’ originates from the Arabic word ‘Darasa’ which means ‘**To Study**’. Madrassa, in general, is referred to the school that imparts Knowledge. But in the context of Pakistan or even in Contemporary South Asia the term ‘**Madrassa**’ is often used for Islamic educational institutions along with ‘Dar-ul-aloom’ and ‘Jamia’.

The main subjects of Madrassa **Education include:**

1. Qur’an
2. Hadith
3. Fiqh

Q6. Contemporary concern of population education?

It is directed at people ---- as individuals or as members of groups, as decision-makers or potential decision-makers within their families, as citizens within a community, as leaders within a society and as policy makers within a nation. All people are population actors, making population related decisions throughout their lives. The sum of their decisions shapes the nature of population forces (fertility, mortality, migration) which operate within a society and which then affect other social, political and economic forces. In turn, the population, social, political and economic decisions made by the larger mass of people (the society or nation) influence the behavior of the individual, the families and the small communities in which they belong. Population education in essence, is an educational response to contemporary economic, social and political issues.

Q7. Liberalization?

‘Privatization’ is also thought of as a ‘liberalization’ --- where agents are freed from government regulations, or as ‘marketization’ --- where new markets are created as alternatives to government services or state allocation systems.

Q8. Two assumptions of Peace education?

1. Conflict is ubiquitous
2. There are ways to transform it.

Q9. What is peace education?

Peace education is the pedagogical efforts to create a world at peace.

By peace, we mean more than the absence of violence (negative peace). Peace in its most positive aspects embraces ideas of justice, global sustainability and the eradication of structures that promote insecurity:

poverty, hunger, malnutrition, and lack of access to resources.

Q10. Eraut Non-formal learning?

Defines the dimensions of non-formal learning:

- The timing of stimulus (past, current, future)
- The extent to which such learning is tacit (tacit, reactive or deliberative)
- To the extent to which learning is either individual or social
- To the extent to which learning is either implicit or explicit
- Eraut's definition of non-formal learning is based on an investigation into learning in the workplace.

Q11: EU definition about Non formal learning ?

Learning that is not provided by an education or training institution and typically does not lead to certification. It is, however, structured
(in terms of learning objectives, learning time or learning support)

Q12. Livingstone?

Formal, Informal & Non-Formal Learning of Adults:

Formal education occurs when a teacher has the authority to determine that people designated as requiring knowledge effectively learn a curriculum taken from a pre-established body of knowledge whether in the form of agegraded and bureaucratic modern school systems or elders initiating youths into traditional bodies of knowledge.

Non-formal or further education occurs when learners opt to acquire further knowledge or skill by studying voluntarily with a teacher who assists their self-determined interests, by using an organized curriculum, as is the case in many adult education courses and workshops.

Q13. Eraut's five features of formal learning?

- ✦ A prescribed learning framework
- ✦ An organized learning event or package
- ✦ The presence of a designated teacher or trainer
- ✦ The award of a qualification or credit
- ✦ The external specification of outcomes

Q14. Concept of Private Contracting?

Schools provide a range of services under the title 'education'. These include instruction, but they also provide food, sports facilities and welfare counseling. Many of these ancillary services could be provided by private firms under contract rather than by government agencies. If private contractors are more efficient at delivery, then governments may seek to encourage more contracting of educational services. Given this large number of services that schools provide that are not directly educational, numerous companies have emerged as contractors to the schools for textbooks, food, transport and cleaning services. In the United

States in the 1990s, a new niche opened up in the form of Educational Management Organizations (EMOs). These companies supply management services to schools (i.e. student assessment, budgeting and administration). Private contracting may therefore allow a school district to concentrate on education without also having to operate a cafeteria or transport service.

Q15: Define Positive peace ?

Presence of conditions of well-beings and just relationships: social, economic, political, ecological.

Q16. Problems in literacy?

Gender Differences:

- There is the great difference in the rates of enrollment of boys, as compared to girls in Pakistan.
- According to UNESCO figures, primary school enrolment for girls stands at 60% as compared to 84% for boys.
- The secondary school enrolment rate stands at a lower rate of 32% for females and 46% males.
- On July 09, 2012 the Senate passed a law on 'The Right to Free and Compulsory Education'.
- All over the world poverty is the main cause of low literacy rate.
- Now for the literacy rate compared to Sri Lanka and India that stand at a literacy rates of 91.2% and 61% respectively, Pakistan is lumbering at a mere 57.8%.
- Only less than 2% invested in the Education sector.
- Pakistan has also remained one of those few countries where education falls under the federal government

Q17: Implementation of environment education.

Environmental education is a process that allows individuals to explore environmental issues, engage in problem solving, and take action to improve the environment. As a result, individuals develop a deeper understanding of environmental issues and have the skills to make informed and responsible decisions.

Q18: Demand side pressures.

In many countries, education is viewed as an important way to gain social and economic advancement. Therefore, the demand for education is high, and if governments cannot afford to provide and fund quality education, then parents seek private suppliers. This type of demand is 'excess demand', over and above what is provided by the government. In addition, many parents want for their children an education different from that offered in public schools. This is 'differentiated demand' and it may encourage privatization across all three sectors.

Q20: Systematic research

Systematic research – investigations that might survey, for example the relevant literature concerning the nature of the learner and his learning context.

Q21. Beckett and Hager informal learning?

Informal learning is not only more common, but also more effective than formal learning.

Q23: Terms use for attitude.

Following are the terms related with the attitude

- ✚ Empathy
- ✚ Reconciliation
- ✚ Solidarity
- ✚ Social responsibility
- ✚ Sense of justice and equality
- ✚ Joy in living
- ✚ In attitudes these things are of importance.

Q25. Three levels of Literacy?

There are three levels of literacy:

Baseline literacy

The bare minimum to be considered literate is baseline literacy. The ability to read very simple and ability to write very simple, is included in it. Further includes, the ability to do simple Quantitative (arithmetic) analysis. It may also include basic computer skills.

Functional literacy

The functional literacy means that you become functional within the society. In other words, a person is not dependent on reading the letter or writing something. It is an advanced level.

Multiple literacy

Further advanced level of literacy is multiple literacy. When one can become able to distinguish between different words of similar meanings. As there is a very minute difference in the synonyms of the words, if a person can distinguish those words then it is multiple literacy.

Q26: Why is Population Education necessary?

Programs of population education can contribute to solve either the population or the educational problems faced by individuals and nations. The solutions of these problems depend basically upon social changes that will lead to greater equity and social justice, greater independence and selfdetermination.

Q27: What are 3 sources from which internal efficiency comes?

Internal efficiency is expected to come from three sources:

1. Greater competition
2. Superior ownership and managerial structures within the enterprises
3. Enhanced accountability / incentive systems

Q29: Madarasa reform 2006

In **2006** when the curricula were revised, the government focused on revising the old curricula of the country to build reforms

Q30: Forms of privatization?

The three most common privatization forms include:

1. Private Provision
2. Private Funding

3. Private Regulation

Q31. Environmental education?

Most simply, environmental education is education in, about, and for the environment.

Environmental education is an “approach, a philosophy, a tool, and a profession,” built on the following

three goals:

1. To foster clear awareness of, and concern about, economic, social, political, and ecological interdependence in urban and rural areas.
2. To provide every person with opportunities to acquire the knowledge, values, attitudes, commitment, and skills needed to protect and improve the environment.
3. To create new patterns of behavior of individuals, groups and society as a whole toward the environment.

Q32: Discuss demands of Madaris reforms.

Since **1999**, the issue of madaaris reforms has been negotiated between the government and the administrations of wafaqs or boards. It is not clear what development has been made so far. Madaaris are major societal institutions. They have ardent followers, and thus they can play vital roles for reforms of society, but they do not pay much attention to the society besides influencing religion. It remains to be seen how madaaris can play a positive role for promoting peace and harmony in the society.

Q33: What is Privatization?

‘Privatization’ is also thought of as ‘liberalization’ --- where agents are freed from government regulations, or as ‘marketization’ --- where new markets are created as alternatives to government services or state allocation systems.

Q35. What is peace education?

Peace education is the pedagogical efforts to create a world at peace. By peace, we mean more than the absence of violence (negative peace). Peace in its most positive aspects embraces ideas of justice, global sustainability and the eradication of structures that promote insecurity: poverty, hunger, malnutrition, and lack of access to resources.

Q36. Private Regulation ?

- ✦ Education services can be monitored by those who receive the services directly, i.e. the students and their families.
- ✦ They will make sure that the education is of satisfactory standard --- either by refusing to enroll at poor quality schools or by demanding better services.
- ✦ Privatization can include giving parents more choice over what goes on in schools, or what types of school are available, even where all these choices are within the public sector.

Q37. Features of Formal and Informal Learning: Colley, Hodgkinson and

Malcom

FORMAL LEARNING	INFORMAL LEARNING
Teacher as authority	No teacher involved
Educational premises	Non-educational premises
Teacher control	Learner control
Planned and structured	Organic and evolving
Summative assessment;	No assessment
Externally determined	Internally determined
Interests of powerful and dominant groups	Interests of oppressed groups
Open to all groups, according to published criteria	Preserves inequity and sponsorship
Propositional knowledge	Practical and process knowledge
High status	Low status
Education	No education
Measured outcomes	Outcomes not precise; immeasurable
Learning mediated through agents of authority	Learning mediated through learner democracy
Fixed and limited time frame	Open-minded engagement
Learning is the main explicit purpose	Learning is either of secondary significance or implicit

Q38. What is Article 37B?

1973 the constitution says that state shall remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education Article 37B. There are two things in this article. Remove illiteracy but how to remove illiteracy? Second point is compulsory and free secondary education, so it is even better than the conventions that we have studied. Secondary education means up to level 10 or matric

Q39. Goals in Conflict styles ?

Different styles have different goals

Competing: the goal is to win

Accommodating: the goal is to yield

Avoiding: the goal is to delay

Collaborating: the goal is multiple participation

Compromising: the goal is to find a middle ground.

Q40. Racism ?

It is belief that different races possess distinct characteristics, abilities, or qualities, especially so as to distinguish them as inferior or superior to one another.

Q41. History of madrasa?

- The Madrasa Education has been prevalent since the time of Prophet Muhammad PBUH in the Muslim world. The examination of the status of madrasa in Islamic history testifies to its success due to strong sense of respect among the Muslims for 'Knowledge'.
- In the initial days of Islam, the aim of religious seminaries or Madaaris was preservation and spread of knowledge.
- Meanwhile it has been highlighted time and again that there is a need to reform the madaaris to transform the radical ideologies with real Islamic moderate values, and provide an applied-education mode where madaaris students become useful members of the society.

Q42. EU's Definition Formal Learning ?

Learning typically provided by an education or training institution, structured (in terms of objectives, learning time or learning support) and leading to certification. Formal learning is intentional from the learners' perspective

Q43. EU's Definition of Non-Formal Learning ?

Learning that is not provided by an education or training institution and typically does not lead to certification. It is, however, structured (in terms of learning objectives, learning time or learning support).

Q44. EU's Definition of Informal Learning ?

Informal Learning: learning resulting from daily life activities related to work, family or leisure. It is not structured (in terms of learning objectives, learning time or learning support) and typically does not lead to certification.

Q46. Learning Types ?

- Formal

- Informal
- Non-formal

It is difficult to make a clear distinction between formal and informal learning as there is often a crossover between the two (McGivney 1999).

Q47. What are the methods to be used in population education ?

The emphasis on relevance, decision-making and future orientation raises questions concerning the methods to be used in population education activities: are certain methods particularly suited to population education? Intuitively, it might be suggested that methods which emphasize learner participation and practice of various skills would achieve the results desired by the population educator.

Q48. Literacy and Lifelong Learning?

- Implementation arrangement
- Delivery mechanism
- Mother tongue medium literacy programs should be emphasized.
- Implementation matrix
- Introduce and expand mother tongue literacy courses in local languages

Q49. How our changing climate affects children?

On any given day, more than a billion children are in primary or secondary school. However, many fail to complete their education, deterred by poor school quality and persistent challenges caused by deepening poverty, gender inequities, location, disabilities, chronic environmental degradation and climate related hazards.

The IPCC noted that climate change will manifest itself in various ways, including:

- Rising temperatures, droughts and desertification
- Heavy precipitation, flooding and rising sea levels
- Extreme weather events such as cyclones, floods and droughts

Q50. International Conventions for Free and Quality Education?

Provision of free and quality education has been declared as fundamental rights. They want all children to get basic elementary, secondary education.

Q51. Some Components of a peace education curriculum Peace Education ?

- Emotions and feelings
- Anger and anger management
- Violence in media
- Communication
- Empathy
- Cooperation
- Self esteem
- Tolerance
- Conflict resolution
- Keeping safe
- Emotions and feelings

- How emotions affect behavior
- The effect of violence on the emotions and feelings of children

Q52. Implementing Privatization Programs?

Overall, there are many opportunities to privatize the provision, funding and accountability of educational services. Indeed, international reviews of the demand-side and supply-side policies show that many countries have implemented some form of privatization.

Q53. Strategies for developing accessible curricula?

1. Providing a flexible timeframe for students studying particular subjects.
2. Giving greater freedom to teachers in choosing their working methods.
3. Allotting time for additional assistance for classroom based work
4. Emphasizing aspects of pre-vocational training

Q54. Slow ?

Remember, it takes time to settle a conflict. Go slow at first because conflict resolvers usually encounter some rough roads in the beginning. keep using your I-way map to reach safer roads.

Q55. Handling of conflict ?

Peace studies explore handling of conflict by peaceful means. Conflict can be resolved through argumentation but how do we resolve a conflict peacefully is what we study in peace studies. Only then the peace can prevail.

Q56. Population studies?

Population studies is broadly defined as the scientific study of human populations. Major areas studied include broad population dynamics; fertility and family dynamics; health, aging, and mortality; and human capital and labor markets.

Q58. In your own words importance of EE in environmental friendly schools?

EE encourages students to research, investigate how and why things happen, and make their own decisions about complex environmental issues. By developing and enhancing critical and creative thinking skills, EE helps foster a new generation of informed consumers, workers, as well as policy or decision makers.

Q59. Give attitude values of peace education?

Attitudes / Values

self-respect
 respect for others
 gender equality
 respect for life
 compassion
 global concern
 ecological concern
 cooperation
 openness and tolerance
 justice

1social responsibility

Positive vision

Q60. Approaches of peace education?

Peace education tries to inoculate students against the evil effects of violence by teaching skills to manage conflicts nonviolently

Q61. Challenges of mother tongue?

The main issue in teaching mother tongue-based education in terms of reading is the lack of instructional materials. There are limited reading materials for students to develop their reading skills. The challenge is that students have difficulty in understanding some words they are not familiar with.

Informal education

or training occurs when teachers or mentors take responsibility for instructing others without sustained reference to an intentionally-organized body of knowledge in more incidental and spontaneous learning situations, such as guiding them in acquiring job skills or in community development activities.

- Informal learning is any activity involving the pursuit of understanding knowledge or skill which occurs without the presence of externally imposed curricular criteria ...in any context outside the pre- established curricula of educative institutions

Why is Privatization Happening

There are many factors driving privatization in education. These factors differ in intensity between countries and across the three sectors of primary, secondary and tertiary education. It is worth noting that some advocates of privatization are motivated by an ideological commitment to individual rights over government intervention. These advocates believe that a family's right to choose its own education is paramount.

Why is Privatization Happening

Following are the dominant pressures for Privatization:

1. Demand – Side Pressures

The first factor that can be cited to explain privatization in education is simple: many parents want it. In many countries, education is viewed as an important way to gain social and economic advancement.

Therefore, the demand for education is high, and if governments cannot afford to provide and fund quality education, then parents seek private suppliers.

This type of demand is 'excess demand', over and above what is provided by the government.

Why is Privatization Happening 2. Supply-side Pressures

The second factor that motivates privatization is the decline in the quality of, and in some cases the reductions in funds available to, the public sector.

Many parents may feel that the local public school is inefficient in providing education of the type that is most needed; this dissatisfaction is reported by parents in very basic terms (such as the inability of the school to guarantee their children's safety).

In some cases enrolments have expanded much faster than funding, resulting in overcrowding, large classes, and double or triple shifts for delivery of instruction. Part of the perceived decline in quality may be a consequence of a fall in per-student funding.

Higher education often has a high cost per unit, governments expect students to bear an increasing financial burden for their higher education.

Why is Privatization Happening 3. General Pressures

In addition to these push-and-pull pressures discussed previously, there are general pressures to privatize education systems. One such factor is global economic and social change.

Globalization, linked with market liberalization, has both pressured and encouraged governments to seek more efficient, more flexible, and more expansive education systems. Privatization may be one response to these changes.

Diversity Private Education Pakistan

Diversity of private education in Pakistan is a characteristic feature and has tremendous implications for policy research but this aspect remains largely under explored in the literature. As a result, private sector as the provider of education has generally been treated as a homogenous category, though to a lesser degree than the public education sector. Ordinarily, differentiation is made between low- and high-fee schools, Urdu- and Englishmedium schools with different syllabi and between boys, girls and mixed schools. However, in reality the private educational institutions can be classified along a much broader range of categories.

Financing private Education in Pakistan

The size of private sector engaged in delivery of education services and its rapid growth in terms of number of institutions, teachers and enrolment draw attention to some fundamental questions pertaining to financing of private education in Pakistan.

Financing Private Education Pakistan

The data available to answer these and similar questions related to financing of private education is insufficient and whatever is available is too much scattered.

The deficiency of data is evident from the fact that the most comprehensive set of financing statistics are available only in the Census of Private Educational Institutions 1999-2000. Since then, considerable changes might have occurred in trends and patterns of investment, receipts and expenditure of private educational institutions but it is difficult to analyze those changes because National Education Census 2005 and NEMIS haven't collected this information.

Formal and Non-Formal Learning:

- uses the concept of non-formal learning, (no informal)
- learning takes place mainly outside formal learning contexts

- **Presents five features of formal learning**

- a prescribed learning framework
- an organized learning event or package
- the presence of a designated teacher or trainer

➤ the award of a qualification or credit

➤ the external specification of outcomes

Defines the dimensions of non-formal learning:

➤ the timing of stimulus (past, current, future)

➤ the extent to which such learning is tacit (tacit, reactive or deliberative)

➤ to the extent to which learning is either individual or social

➤ to the extent to which learning is either implicit or explicit

Eraut’s definition of non-formal learning is based on an investigation into learning in the workplace.

Define Positive peace.

Presence of conditions of well-beings and just relationships: social, economic, political, ecological

Q: Relationship btw quality education and environment education.

ANS:

Quality	Environment
Quality education enables people to develop all of their attributes and skills to achieve their potential as human beings and members of society.	Environmental education is a process that allows individuals to explore environmental issues, engage in problem solving, and take action to improve the environment.
Quality education provides the foundation for equity in society.	Knowledge and understanding of the environment and environmental challenges

Implementation of environment education.

Environmental education is a process that allows individuals to explore environmental issues, engage in problem solving, and take action to improve the environment. As a result, individuals develop a deeper understanding of environmental issues and have the skills to make informed and responsible decisions

Demand side pressures.

In many countries, education is viewed as an important way to gain social and economic advancement. Therefore, the demand for education is high, and if governments cannot afford to provide and fund quality education, then parent seeks private suppliers. This type of demand is ‘excess demand’, over and above what is provided by the government. In addition, many parents want for their children an education different from that offered in public schools. This is ‘differentiated demand’ and it may encourage privatization across all three sectors.

Systematic research and population studies.

Systematic research – investigations that might survey, for example the relevant literature concerning the nature of the learner and his learning context.

Population education is not an attempt to develop a new discipline. Although demography and folk demography form the core of knowledge needed for population education, they do not cover the whole range of issues involved.

Q: Forms of privatization.

ANS: The three most common privatization forms include:

1. Private Provision
2. Private Funding
3. Private Regulation

Q: Privatization Policies in Education.

ANS: The main policies and programs include:

1. Educational Vouchers
2. Public School Liberalization
3. Private Contracting
4. Tuition Credits and Deductions
5. Subsidies and Assistance Grants
6. Home – Schooling
7. Private Payments
8. Competition among Schools and Education Agencies

What is Madrassa Education---5

The term ‘Madrassa’ originates from the Arabic word ‘Darasa’ which means ‘To Study’.

Madrassa, in general, is referred to a school that imparts Knowledge. But in the context of Pakistan or even in the contemporary South Asia the term ‘Madrassa’ is often used for Islamic educational institutions along with ‘Dar-ul-aloom’ and ‘Jamia’. The main subjects of Madrassa Education include:

1. Qur’an
2. Hadith
3. Fiqh

Q: Discuss demands of Madaris reforms.

ANS: Since 1999, the issue of madaaris reforms has been negotiated between the government and the administrations of wafaqs or boards. It is not clear what development has been made so far. Madaaris are major societal institutions. They have ardent followers, and thus they can play vital roles for reforms of society, but they do not pay much attention to the society besides influencing religion. It remains to be seen how madaaris can play a positive role for promoting peace and harmony in the society.

What is Privatization---2

‘Privatization’ is also thought of as ‘liberalization’ --- where agents are freed from government regulations, or as ‘marketization’ --- where new markets are created as alternatives to government services or state allocation systems.

Q: EU definition about Non formal learning.

ANS: Learning that is not provided by an education or training institution and typically does not lead to certification. It is, however, structured (in terms of learning objectives, learning time or learning support).

Characteristics of informal learning described by Beckett and Hager---5 Ø Characteristics to informal learning:

- Practice-based informal learning is organic / holistic.
- Practice-based informal learning is contextual
- Practice-based informal learning is activity and experience-based
- Practice-based informal learning arises in situations where learning is not the main aim
- Practice-based informal workplace learning is activated by individual learners rather than by teachers / trainers
- Practice-based informal workplace learning is often collaborative / collegial

○

Q: Terms use for attitude.

ANS: Following are the terms related with the attitude

- Empathy
- Reconciliation
- Solidarity
- Social responsibility
- Sense of justice and equality
- Joy in living

In attitudes these things are of importance.

Q: Why population education is necessary?

ANS: The “World Population Plan of Action” urged the need of population education in the following way: “Educational institutions in all countries should be encouraged to expand their curricula to include a study of population dynamics and policies including, where appropriate, family life, responsible parenthood and relation of population dynamics to socio- economic development and to international relations” Programs of population education can contribute to solve either the population or the educational problems faced by individuals and nations. The solutions of these problems depend basically upon social changes that will lead to greater equity and social justice, greater independence and self-determination.

Q: What are 3 sources from which internal efficiency comes?

ANS: Internal efficiency is expected to come from three sources:

- (a) Greater competition
- (b) Superior ownership and managerial structures within the enterprises
- (c) Enhanced accountability / incentive systems

Q: Why privatization happening? Write dominants of pressure of privatization.

ANS: There are many factors driving privatization in education. These factors differ in intensity between countries and across the three sectors of primary, secondary and tertiary education.

Following are the dominant pressures for Privatization:

1. Demand – Side Pressures
2. Supply-side Pressures
3. General Pressures

Q: Madarasa reform 2006

ANS: In 2006 when the curricula were revised, the government focused on revising the old curricula of the country to build reforms.

What is Environmental Education----5

Most simply, environmental education is education in, about, and for the environment. Environmental education is an “approach, a philosophy, a tool, and a profession,” built on the following three goals:

1. to foster clear awareness of, and concern about, economic, social, political, and ecological interdependence in urban and rural areas.
2. To provide every person with opportunities to acquire the knowledge, values, attitudes, commitment, and skills needed to protect and improve the environment.
3. To create new patterns of behavior of individuals, groups and society as a whole toward the environment.

Changing climate affects children

On any given day, more than a billion children are in primary or secondary school.

However, many fail to complete their education, deterred by poor school quality and persistent challenges caused by deepening poverty, gender inequities, location, disabilities, chronic environmental degradation and climate related hazards.

Recent scientific findings indicate that a changing climate has a significant impact on our planet. In 2007, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) issued its Fourth Assessment Report, so far the most convincing assessment on the science and implications of climate change. This report concluded that only immediate and sustained action will stop climate change from causing irreversible and potentially catastrophic damage to our environment. The IPCC noted that climate change will manifest itself in various ways, including:

- a. Rising temperatures, droughts and desertification

- b. Heavy precipitation, flooding and rising sea levels

- c. Extreme weather events such as cyclones, floods and droughts

Implementing EE 1

To respond to the needs of children most at-risk and marginalized by climate change, quality education aims to make all girls and boys more resilient to the impacts of climate change. Quality education is a key component of adaptive capacity, the knowledge and skills needed to adapt lives and livelihoods to the ecological, social and economic realities of a changing environment.

The Environment-friendly schools approach is most effective when it starts before school, continues throughout the child’s life cycle and leads to lifelong learning in adulthood.

EE in Environment-Friendly Schools

Many environment-friendly schools around the world have incorporated EE into their design, operation and curriculum. The most common strategies are:

Incorporating EE into the curriculum, with adaptations for the local context. Lessons on key climate change topics such as global warming, the greenhouse effect and weather-related disasters are not enough.

Productive Efficiency

This criterion refers to the maximization of educational results for any given resource constraint. It is important that any activity be conducted efficiently, because the resources used for it could be used for other activities