

EDU401 RECENT PAPER QUESTIONS

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Q1. Literacy

People also ask how you define literacy. Literacy is the ability to read, write, speak and listen in a way that lets us communicate effectively and make sense of the world. The current literacy rate of Pakistan is 62.3 which mean that an estimated population of 60 million is illiterate in the country.

Q2. Universal declaration of human rights

(The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is an international document adopted by the United Nations General Assembly that enshrines the rights and freedoms of all human beings.)

Q3. Conflict instruments

(The Thomas-Kilmann Instrument is designed to measure a person's behavior in conflict situations. According to the Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode Instrument (TKI), used by human resource (HR) professionals around the world, there are five major styles of conflict management—collaborating, competing, avoiding, accommodating, and compromising.)

Q4. Note on Madrassa education in Pakistan

(Madrassa education in Pakistan is one of the prime teaching systems. It gives students religious education and also teaches them about the lesson of the Quran. They also get to know beliefs and religious books. This starts soon after they get a basic understanding. Students from all age groups can enroll in Madrassa. During the 10th century, madrasas emerged as independent institutions, distinct from mosques, which helped to create a new type of educational system. As a result, these madrasas became centers for religious and secular learning, as well as places where officials were educated according to Muslim orthodoxy.)

Q5. Constitution 1973 about 37B

(In 1973, Article 37-B of the Pakistani Constitution was created, stating that "The State shall remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within minimum possible period." Also created in 1973 was Article 38-D of the Pakistani Constitution, which states "The State shall provide basic education.)

Q6. What is the core madrassa institution?

(The most common of these schools is known as a madrassa. In general, madrasas focus on teaching the Qur'an, the recorded sayings of the Prophet Muhammad, sacred law and other Islamic subjects. Most madrassas teach mostly Islamic subjects such as tafseer (interpretation of the Quran), hadith (thousands of sayings of Muhammad), fiqh (Islamic law) and Arabic (the language of the Quran); but include some non-Islamic subjects (such as logic, philosophy, mathematics), which enable students to understand the religious one.)

Q7. Level of literacy

(The OECD defines literacy across six levels. People with Level 1 or below literacy skills are considered to have very poor literacy skills, while Level 3 is considered the minimum literacy skills required for coping with everyday life.)

Q8. Obstacle of free education

(The problems associated with the education system of Pakistan are lack of adequate budget, lack of policy implementation, defective examination system, poor physical facilities, lack of teacher quality, lack of implementation of education policies, directionless education, low enrollment, high scale dropouts, political)

Q9. Long question conflict ky about tha (turtletedybear.....shark.....fox.....wala Q prepare kar len.achy se)

Turtle: withdrawing

Avoid conflict at all costs

Give up their personal goals and relationships

Believe it is hopeless to try to resolve a conflict

Feel helpless

Easier to withdraw than to face conflict

Shark: forcing

Try to overpower opponents by forcing them to accept their solutions

Not concerned with needs of others

Do not care about how others perceive them

Winning give them a sense of pride

Try to win by attacking, overwhelming, and intimidating others

Teddy Bear:

Teddy Bear: Smoothing

Relationships most important, goals of little importance

Want to be accepted and liked by other people

Believe conflict should be avoided in favour of harmony

Fearful that conflict will hurt someone Smoothing

Fox: compromising

Moderately concerned with relationships and goals

Willing to sacrifice part of their goals and relationships in order to find agreement for the common Good

Owl: confronting

Value their own goals and relationships View

Conflicts as problems to be solved

See conflicts as improving relationships by reducing tension

Seek solutions that satisfy both parties

Not satisfied until solution is found and tension is reduced

Q10: Narrate social peace

Social peace is achieved when people have a strong two-way relationship with the state and other community groups, and they trust that decisions by the state are made fairly, even if they do not benefit from them directly.

Q11: Explain the word madrassa

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'. Madaaris, plural for Madrassa, are at least a thousand years old. Accounts differ as to where madaris began, with origins being traced back to Baghdad, Syria, Morocco, and other rich cultural hubs in the Middle East.

Today, however, the madrassa typically functions as a privately owned school where a religious Teacher instills his pupils with the basic tenets of Islam and the Arabic language.

The main subjects of Madrassa Education include:

1. Qur'an
2. Hadith
3. Fiqh

Q12: Foreign students and presence in madrassa

Many aspects of the madaaris reforms pertain to registration of madaaris, curriculum reforms, inclusion of modern subjects and the presence of foreign students; all of these are being discussed in a way to bring madaaris education at par with mainstream education systems. Foreign students have been studying religious education subjects in Pakistan for a long time. Students of more than 64 countries including the US, UK, Africa, India, China, and Russia are getting education from the Pakistani seminaries.

Q13: Strategies for accessible curricula

Strategies for developing accessible curricula

- Providing a flexible time frame for students studying particular subjects
- Giving greater freedom to teachers in choosing their working methods
- Allowing teachers, the opportunity of giving special support in practical subjects (e.g. Orientation, mobility) over and above the periods allotted for more traditional school subjects.
- Allotting time for additional assistance for classroom-based work
- Emphasizing aspects of pre-vocational training

Q14: Note on MDGs

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight goals with measurable targets and clear deadlines for improving the lives of the world's poorest people. To meet these goals and eradicate poverty, leaders of 189 countries signed the historic millennium declaration at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000. Drawn from the Millennium Declaration, adopted and agreed to by all Governments in 2000, the MDGs represent the commitments of United Nations Member States to reduce extreme poverty and its many manifestations: hunger, disease, gender inequality, lack of education and access to basic infrastructure, and environmental pollution.

Q15: Provisions of instruction medium.

Q16: Feelings of conflict(2)

Common feelings associated with conflict

1. Anger
2. Frustration
3. Fear
4. Excitement

Q17: Problems of literacy (3)

The reasons of illiteracy are slow economic growth, poverty, poor education system, lack of qualified teachers etc. etc. A higher crime rate is also one of consequence of lower literacy rate as illiteracy stops the social progression of a society and decrease in economic development growth.

Q18: Important conventions for free and quality education (5)

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

- Universal declaration of human rights
- Convention on the rights of the child
- DAKAR world education forum

Q19: Rules of road for solving conflict (5)

Rules for the road

No 'you' statements.

Use statements that begin with the word "I". Do not use statements that include the word you, Because these statements make people feel defensive.

Slow

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

Detour Ahead

Sometimes tempers are flaring so much that it may be necessary to take a temporary detour From the communication I-way.

Once the tempers have calmed down, you may begin using I statements to solve the problem

Exit ahead

Most conflicts can be resolved through effective communication. However, if you begin to Feel threatened or unsafe, you should exit the communication I-way and seek safety.

Construction zone

Construct an I-way statement by following these directions:

Use the word I State how you feel

State specific behavior that you do not like

State your willingness to cooperatively resolve the problem

Merge Ahead

After using properly constructed I-way statements, individuals can begin to share ideas for How to solve the problem. Often, the best solution is reached when two people merge their ideas Together.

End of construction

After reaching a solution that the two individuals agree will work, they can resume normal Activities.

Q20: Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read, write, speak and listen in a way that lets us communicate effectively and make sense of the world.

Q21: Universal declaration of human rights

Universal declaration of human rights

This convention was approved by the world nations at the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. According to this convention everyone has the right to education and education shall be free at least in the elementary and fundamental basis.

Elementary education involves pre-school, the early years and education up to grade 5. It is supposed to be free. It means that govt. or any other agency shall be sponsoring that. All the Children shall be in school in those grades.

Q22: Note on Madrassa education in Pakistan

In Pakistan, the madaaris are based on sect, and every sect has its own madrassa network that is controlled by a board or Wafaq. Every board has its own system of education and they hold annual exams and distribute certificates among students.

There are five madrassa boards or wafaqs in Pakistan, and they are also members of Ittehad Tanzeemat Madaaris Deenia (ITMD), an umbrella organization of madaaris, which was Established in 2003.

In Pakistan, a madrassah is a school that teaches a form of an Islamic curriculum rather than the one prescribed by Pakistan's Federal Ministry of Education. ². According to one estimate, madaris (Pl. madrassah) constitute 10.8% of all educational institutions in the country.

Q23: How to find net enrollment rate?2marks

Net enrollment rate for primary school is calculated by dividing the number of students of official school age enrolled in primary education by the population of the age group which officially corresponds to primary education, and multiplying by 100.

OR

Divide the number of pupils enrolled in primary education who are of the official school age by the population for the same age-group and multiply the result by 100.

Q24: Core of Madrassa education?2 marks

During the 10th century, madrasas emerged as independent institutions, distinct from mosques, which helped to create a new type of educational system. As a result, these madrasas became centers for religious and secular learning, as well as places where officials were educated according to Muslim orthodoxy.

Q25: Different learning styles?

A 2008 article in Education Week focused on effective teaching in the United States by examining different learning styles and explaining that customized learning approaches are needed to help students succeed. This study in 2008 done in the US was trying to see the different learning styles of students and how they learn. Of course, we've been aware for many years that students learn differently. Every child has his or her own way of learning.

The Four Learning Styles

1. Visual Learning. ...
2. Auditory Learning. ...
3. Reading/Writing Learning. ...
4. Kinesthetic Learning.

Q26: give your opinion on discrimination minorities in textbook writing?5marks

Q27: Write a note on MOI?5 marks

Medium of Instruction

Language is contentious, and the debate between national languages and mother tongues Mores.

Mark Turin

Should local language or official language or international language be the medium of Instruction (MOI)?

Should we use language as a subject of study or a MOI?

Medium of Instruction

- What is the appropriate level to shift from MT - NL - IL?
- When and for how long should the MT be used as a MOI and taught as a subject?
- When and how should English be introduced as a subject and as a MOI?
- What about the right of ethnic minorities to have primary education in their own mother Tongue?
- Should it be the mother tongue of the majority of students whereby it would not be fair to Some of the students whose mother tongue is different; or should it be Urdu the Lingua Franca and the national language; or should it be English

Q28: Negative peace 2 marks

Absence of direct / physical violence is known as negative peace.

Q29: Why international language learning is necessary 2 marks

Because the study of a foreign tongue improves the knowledge of one's own language: English vocabulary skills increase. The study of foreign languages teaches and encourages respect for other peoples: it fosters an understanding of the interrelation of language and human nature.

Q30: Types of prejudice 3 marks

- **Racism**- the belief that one's own culture or racial heritage is innately superior to that of others, hence, the lack of respect or appreciation for those who belong to a different race.
- **Sexism** A system of attitudes, actions and structures that subordinates others on the basis of their sex where the usual victims are women.
- **Classic** Distancing from and perceiving the poor as 'the other'
- **Religious intolerance** Prejudice against those who are followers of religious other than one's own.
- **Education for tolerance and respect** There is a need for schools to educate citizens not to accept hateful propaganda about the different other and instead appreciate other cultures and respect cultural differences.

Q31: Levels of literacy 3 makers

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.

Q32: Types of wafaq 5 marks

1. Tanzeem-ul-Madaris
2. Wafaq-ul-Madaris Al- Arabia
3. Wafaq-ul-Madaris Al- Salafia
4. Wafaq-ul-Madaris Al- Shia
5. Jama'at-e-Islami

Q33: Gender disparity issues in education 5 marks

Equity Issues in Education: Gender (Reasons for Gender Disparity)

What are the reasons for gender disparity in education? Why is that more boys are in schools than in girls. Why is that boys move from primary to secondary to tertiary education than girls do.

Q34: Role of poverty in education 2

Poverty and education are inextricably linked, because people living in poverty may stop going to school so they can work, which leaves them without literacy and numeracy skills they need to further their careers.

Q35: Components of conflicts 3

Components of a conflict situation

- Frustration- when you feel blocked Conceptualization of problem- what's going on?
- Conceptualization of behaviors and intentions- what does that mean? Outcome- emotional, Cognitive, behavioral
- In a conflict situation, what can we do?
- How do we intervene?
- Accept that you will have conflict
- Work toward having positive versus dysfunctional conflict Use conflict management skills
- De-escalation I-Messages

Q36: History of peace education 5

A brief history of peace education

Contemporary view on peace education reflects the evolution of its concept from the beginning of the peace research movement – 40s and 50s

However, its roots go much further

Reformers such as Addams and Fannie Fern Andrews and IPRA (The International Peace Research Association) –1965 and COPRED (Consortium on Peace, Research, Education and Development) –1970, were outgrowths of the work done by Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Q37: Models of education 5

Assimilation Model:

Starting in the mother tongue, and continuing to national language immersion

Pluralistic Model: Recognizes the importance of the language spoken at home; thus, first language teaching is not restricted only to the early grades

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.

Q38: Madrassa and politics.

The administration of 60 percent of these madrassas believes that playing their role in politics is a religious obligation. Some nine percent prefer to be affiliated with a political party to protect their interests. Most of these interests revolve around administrative issues concerning government departments.

Q39: Equity issue in religion in education of Pakistan .

Pakistan is significant on the geopolitical state. Pakistan is second largest Muslim populated country and fastest youth population increase. This is important to understand the role that religion plays in social, economic, and political life of its citizens.

We only spend a little of the GDP in education. In last decade or so, Pakistan has seen violent Extremism in Pakistan. The minorities are not secure in Pakistan. With this trend of thinking going on in the country it is getting more difficult to keep the minorities secure so that they can contribute in the development of the country. Starting from the independence of Pakistan, there were missionary schools, like convents, were available and providing good education to Pakistan. But now they have become scarce.

In 2006 when the curricula were revised, the government focused on revising the old curricula of the country to build reforms. The reforms have leaned on the 22nd article of the constitution which Codifies the rights of religious minorities.

Despite the efforts of the government it has been 6 years the revision has been incorporated. Who is evaluating what new textbooks offer? The existing textbooks have been reprinted since 2006. Content needs to be looked at. What kinds of content and texts/ pictures are given in the textbooks? There are some groups that see others with tolerance and some groups who see religious minorities with bigotry. So, there are two extremes in our society.

Q40: 3 fundamental principles to access education.

- Generating collective thinking and identifying practical solutions such as how human rights
- can be made part of the local school curriculum.
- Linking the human rights movement with educational access.

- Fostering grassroots action and strengthening its ties to the policy level in order to promote protection.

Q41: Define Silent exclusion

Silent exclusion is the children who come to school yet gain nothing. Along with those who are Drop out the students who gain nothing are also affected by poverty. They are vulnerable to get Drop out. These students are low attenders, they have less attendance. They are repeaters as well. They get fail. Then they are low achievers. They get low grades. These students are actually there but teachers do not give attention to them. Teachers have to look for these teachers. Every child can learn.

Q42: Why mother tongue is important

Mother tongue is the language that a child gets to hear after birth and helps give a definite shape to our feelings and thoughts. Learning in the mother tongue is also crucial for improving other critical thinking skills, second language learning, and literacy skills.

Q43: Difference between trend and issue?

Trend

Are positive kinds of things that are happening in other words the patterns that we like to see and Continue.

Issues

Issues deal with the negative. They deal with the not so good things that happen in Education.

Q44: school equipment?

Next topic is of school equipment and school supplies. What happens what you do not have? Adequate school supplies. A child who attends classes without pencil and paper, it is impossible for him/ her to remember everything. This is impossible. Because of this child struggle. I could borrow from a friend. My friend could not have a separate pencil, he/ she will break his/ her pencil into two.

Then what do I do? I will look for a sharpener. One thing leads to another. So, like this the learning experience damages, unless we are able to provide the equal supplies to all.

Clearly lack of basic school equipment, is significantly related to parents' low income. A family that earns less, the geometry box is quite an expensive thing. You cannot share the geometry box. It is the poor who cannot buy good equipment. The poor tend to get poorer, because they cannot afford.

Q45: Explain negotiations

A negotiation is a strategic discussion that resolves an issue in a way that both parties find acceptable. In a negotiation, each party tries to persuade the other to agree with his or her point of view. By negotiating, all involved parties try to avoid arguing but agree to reach some form of compromise.

Q46: Thamoson kilwan goals of conflict

Q47: how can quality education related free and accessible education

Q48: assumption of peace education

Peace education is the process of acquiring values, knowledge, attitudes, skills, and behaviors to live in harmony with oneself, others, and the natural environment. There are numerous United Nations declarations and resolutions on the importance of peace. The philosophy teaches nonviolence, love, compassion and reverence for all life. Peace education confronts indirectly the forms of violence that dominate society by teaching about its causes and providing knowledge of alternatives.

Q49: thomas kilman conflict

It was called the Thomas-Kilmann model after them. Under this model, the term 'conflict' is described as the condition in which people's concerns can't be compared with the others. If two or more people or groups care about things that are contradictory to each other, then the outcome is conflict.

Q50: gives status of historical madaris in Pakistan**LESSON NUMBER 14**