

The Educational Scenario of Pakistan

1947-2000

Aurangzeb Malik *

Introduction:

Present day nations are being judged neither by their military or economic strength, nor by the splendor of their capital cities and public buildings, but by the well being of their people; by their levels of health and nutrition, by their opportunities to earn a fair reward for their labour; ability to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; the respect that is shown for their civil and political liberties, and by the protection that is afforded to the growing minds and bodies of their children through education.

Education is one of the most powerful instruments that can bring about change in the attitudes and prejudices of the family, community, society and particularly in the future destiny of a nation. It is considered to be a very useful vehicle through which a lot of issues and solutions can be conveyed appropriately and meaningfully to its subject population. The progress and property of a country largely depends on the kind of education it provides to the people.

Pakistan inherited two education systems on the day of its inception in 1947. One of them was the Western model created and managed by the British Government in the sub-continent. The other was of far greater concern as it was rooted in history with socio-cultural needs and inspiration from Islam. This dual system remains in a process of evolution and is reflected in the National Education Conferences and Policies formulated during the last 53 years. Five-Year Plans, Annual Development Programmes, foreign-funded projects and public-private educational partnership also played an important role in the educational development of Pakistan.

Following are the key indicators, important steps, achievements and glimpses of education in Pakistan since its inception:

1. Education Policy Statement of the Father of the Nation

Quaid-e-Azam's Message to the Pakistan Educational Conference, 1947

"I am glad that the Pakistan Educational Conference is being held today in Karachi. I welcome you to the capital of Pakistan and wish you every success in your deliberations which I sincerely hope will bear fruitful and practical results. You know that the importance of Education and the right type of education, cannot be over-emphasised. Under foreign rule for over a century, sufficient attention has not been paid to the education of our people and if we are to make real, speedy and substantial progress, we must earnestly tackle this question and bring our educational policy and programme on the lines suited to the genius of our people, consonant with our history and culture and having regard to the modern conditions and vast developments that have taken place all over the world.

There is no doubt that the future of our State will and must greatly depend upon the type of education we give to our children, and the way in which we bring them up as future citizens of Pakistan. Education does not merely mean academic education. There is immediate and urgent need for giving scientific and technical education to our people in order to build up our future economic life and to see that our people take to science, commerce, trade and particularly well-planned industries. We should not forget that we have to compete with the world which is moving very fast in this direction.

At the same time we have to build up the character of our future generation. We should try, by sound education, to instill into them the highest sense of honour, integrity, responsibility and self-less service to the nation. We have to see that they are fully qualified and equipped to play their part in the various branches of national life in a manner which will do honour to Pakistan".

M.A. Library Science, M.A. History, Librarian - Punjab Textbook Board, Lahore, Pakistan

26903

2. Hallmarks of Education in Pakistan 1947-2000.

S. No	Year	Status	Pages/Chapters	Presented By
1.	1947	Pakistan Educational Conference, Karachi	91	Fazl-ur-Rehman
2.	1959	National Education Commission	370/27	S.M. Sharif
3.	1965-66	Commission on Student Problems and Welfare	234/15	Hamoodur Rahman
4.	1965-69	National Commission on Manpower and Education.		
5.	1970	New Education Policy	27	Nur Khan/Shamsul Haq
6.	1972-80	Education Policy	45/16	Z.A. Bhutto
7.	1977	National Educational Conference, Islamabad		Zia-ul-Haq
8.	1978-79	National Education Policy (Implementation Program)	110/32	M.A. Kazi/M. Ali Khan Hotti
9.	1983-88	Action Plan for Educational Development		
10.	1989	National Educational Conference, 1989		Zia-ul-Haq
11.	1992-2002	National Education Policy	87/26	Fakhar Imam
12.	1998-2010	National Education Policy	138/16	Ghous Ali Shah

3. Five Year Plans and Educational Allocations 1952-2000.

S. No	Plan	Period	Educational Allocation (Millions)	% of the total Allocation
1.	Six Year National Plan for Educational Development	1952-57		
2.	First Five Year Plan	1955-60	Rs. 570.70	5.28%
3.	Second Five Year Plan	1960-65	Rs. 1323.00	6.96%
4.	Third Five Year Plan	1965-70	Rs. 2730.00	7.91%
5.	Fourth Five Year Plan (Not implemented)	1970-75	Rs. 3555.00 Rs. 3665.00	5.20%
6.	Non-Plan period	1970-75	Annual Development Programs	
7.	Fifth Five Year Plan	1978-83	Rs. 8646.00	4.27%
8.	Sixth Five Year Plan (Amended) actual	1983-88	Rs. 18830.00 Rs. 14500.00	6.40% 5.80%
9.	Seventh Five Year Plan	1988-93	Rs. 24100.00	6.80%
10.	Eighth Five Year Plan	1993-98	Rs. 69031.70	
11.	Ninth Five Year Plan	1999-2003	Rs. 1,20,000.00	
12.	SAP - I	1992-96	Billion \$ 7.7	
13.	SAP - II	1997-2000/2	Billion \$ 10.0	

• Source: Foreign Funding of Primary Education, Islamabad, 1989.

• Source: PSTE and AEPM, MOE, Islamabad

• Source: Economic Survey, 1999-2000

4. Education: Constitutional Status

1973 Constitution of Pakistan; Federal and provincial lists (Shared responsibility).

Management and Administration:

- 1947, Local Bodies
- 1962, District Councils
- 1970, Government
- 1972, Nationalised

5. Educational Infrastructure

National Level

- Ministry of Education, Islamabad (Ministry of Interior, Education Division, 1947, Ministry of Education, 1964, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, 1968-69, Ministry of Education and Provincial Coordination, 1971-72)
- Ministry of Social Welfare & Special Education, Islamabad.
- Specialized agencies and Attached Organizations:
 - **AEPM** - Academy of Educational Planning & Management, Islamabad.
 - **IBCC** - Inter Board Committee of Chairmen, Islamabad.
 - National Library of Pakistan, Islamabad.
 - Pakistan Sports Board, Islamabad.
 - National Education Equipment Centre, Lahore.
 - **NEMIS** - National Education Management Information System.
 - National Book Council of Pakistan.
 - Federal Directorate of Education.
 - Federal Government Educational Institutions.
 - Department of Libraries.
 - National Education Council.
 - Central Bureau of Education.
 - National Education & Training Commission.
 - **NETCOM** - National Documentation Center.
 - Urdu Science Board, Lahore.
 - **NISE** - National Institute of Science Education.
 - Petroman.
 - National Academy for Higher Education.
 - Pakistan Literacy Commission.
 - **NICE** - National Institute of Communication Education.
 - **LAMEC** - Literacy & Mass Education Commission, Islamabad.
 - **NBC** - National Book Centres.
 - **PSF** - Pakistan Science Foundation
 - Pakistan National Commission for Education, Islamabad.
 - National Museum of Science and Technology, Lahore.
 - National Education Council, Islamabad.
 - Pakistan Academy of Letters
 - Urdu Dictionary Board

Provincial Level

- Departments of Education
- Attached Offices/Authorities.

- **TEVTA** - Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority.
- **EMIS** - Educational Management Information System.
- **EF** - Education Foundations.
- **LF** - Library Foundations.
- Directorates of Special Education.
- Directorates of Technical Education.
- Directorates of Public Libraries.
- Directorates of Public Instructions (Colleges).
- Directorates of Public Instructions (Schools).
- Directorates of Physical Education.
- Audio Video Aids Bureau.
- Bureaus of Education.
- Children Complex.
- Quaid-e-Azam Library.
- Institute of Printing & Graphic Arts.
- Sports Boards.
- Vocational Training Council.
- **MUST** - Management Unit for Study and Teaching.
- Information Technology Board

i. Curriculum Bureaus

National Level

- a- National Bureau of Curriculum & Textbooks, (Curriculum Wing) M.O.E, Islamabad.
- b- University Grants Commission, Islamabad.

Provincial Level

- a- Curriculum & Research Development Centre, Lahore.
- b- Bureau of Curriculum & Extension Wing, Sindh, Hyderabad at Jamshoro.
- c- Bureau of Curriculum Development and Education Extension Services, NWFP, Abbottabad.
- d- Bureau of Curriculum Development & Extension Service, Quetta.

ii. Textbook Production

National Level

- a- National Bureau of Curriculum & Textbooks, Islamabad
- b- Institute of Promotion of Science, Education & Technology, Islamabad
- c- National Book Foundation, Islamabad.
- d- National Language Authority (Muqtadara Qaumi Zaban) Islamabad.

Provincial Level

- a) W. Pakistan/Punjab Textbook Board, Lahore, 1962.
- b) Sindh Textbook Board, Jamshoro, Hyderabad, 1971.
- c) N.W.F.P. Textbook Board, Peshawar, 1971.
- d) Balochistan Textbook Board, Quetta, 1972.
- e) AJK Bureau of Curriculum and Textbooks.

iii. Examination Bodies

Primary and Middle Education.

Directorates of Education at each District/Divisional Level.

Secondary and Higher Secondary Education.

- a- **Boards of Intermediate & Secondary Education** BISEs (Punjab) Lahore, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Multan, Faisalabad, D.G.Khan, Sargodha & Bahawalpur; (Sindh), BSE, Karachi, BIE, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, (NWFP), Peshawar, Abbottabad, Bannu, Swat, and at (Balochistan), Quetta
- b- Federal Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education, Islamabad.
- c- Armed Forces Board of Higher Education, Islamabad.
- d- Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Mirpur AJK.

Higher Education.

Accredited/Chartered Universities and Degree Awarding Institutes in public and private sector:

a)

	Public Sector	Private Sector
Islamabad/Federal Area	7	-
Azad Kashmir	1	1
Balochistan	2	-
NWFP	5	1
Punjab	11	2
Sindh	8	13
Total	34	17

b)

Sector	Universities	Degree awarding Institutes.	Total
Public	28	6	34
Private	12	6	18
Total	40	12	52

Source: University Grants Commission, Islamabad.

Technical Education.

- a- Punjab Board of Technical Education, Lahore.
- b- Sindh Board of Technical Education, Karachi.
- c- NWFP Board of Technical Education, Peshawar
- d- Fauji Foundation.

6. Education System

a. General Education

LEVEL	CLASSES	AGE	DURATION
Pre-Primary	I	3-5	2 Year
Primary	I-V	5	5 Years
Middle	VI-VIII	10	3 Years
Secondary	IX-X	13	2 Years
Higher Secondary	XI-XII	16	2 Years
B.A (Graduate Degrees)			2 Years
M.A (Post-graduate Degree)			2 Years
M.Phil / Ph.D.			3 Years

b. Technical and Vocational Education.

Post-Secondary technical and vocational education is imparted through the following:-

- 1) Polytechnics/ Monotechnics 3 Years diploma course.
- 2) Vocational Training Institutes, Certificate Courses.
- 3) Commercial Training Institutes/Colleges Diplomas.
- **Medium of Instructions** Urdu & English

Pre-Primary, Primary	Secondary, Higher Secondary
Urdu, English, Pushto, Sindhi.	Urdu, English

- Script Arabic, Nastaleeq
- Academic Year April - June, Sept-March.
- Summer Holidays July - August

7. Key Features of Education in Pakistan.

■ Low levels of:

- a) Literacy, especially among females and in rural areas.
- b) School enrollments at all levels, particularly for girls and in rural areas.
- c) Learning achievement.
- d) Government expenditure on education.

Increasing role of:

- a) Non formal Basic Education.
- b) Non Governmental sectors in Education.
- c) High drop out rates.

Wide disparity in:

- a) Literacy and enrollment rates across provinces.
- b) Literacy and enrollment rates between urban and rural areas.

8. Basic Education in Pakistan.

- 1. Village Aid 1953-61
- 2. Literacy Program (Basic Democracies) 1964-69
- 3. Peoples Works Program (Sipah-e-Khidmat) 1973
- 4. Adult Functional Literacy Project 1975-81
- 5. Experimental Pilot Projects 1977-78
- 6. Read (Rural Education & Area Development) 1982
- 7. National Literacy Project 1985-88
- 8. Iqra Pilot Project 1987
- 9. Nai Roshni Schools 1987-89
- 10. Quranic Literacy Project 1992-94
- 11. Non-Formal Basic Education Schools Program (NFBES) 1995
- 12. Crash Literacy Program 1998

9. Teachers' Education and Training

National Level

- NTTTC** National Technical Teachers' Training College, Islamabad.
- NISTE** National Institute of Science & Technology Education, Islamabad.
- AEPM** Academy of Educational Planning and Management, Islamabad.
- AIOU** Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

Provincial Level

- 1. **DSD** Directorate of Staff Development (Education Extension Center)
- 2. **PI TE** Provincial Institute of Teacher Education.
- 3. **CRDC** Curriculum Research and Development Centers.
- 4. Elementary Teachers Training Colleges.
- 5. Govt. Colleges of Education.
- 6. Govt. Colleges of Science Education.
- 7. Govt. Colleges of Physical Education.
- 8. Govt. Technical Teachers Training Centers.
- 9. Govt. Colleges of Elementary Education.
- 10. **VTI** Vocational Training Institutes.
- 11. Agro-Technical Centres.
- 12. Teachers Training Institutes for Deaf and Dumb.
- 13. Departments and Institutes of Educational Research in Universities.

Private Sector

- Ali Institute of Education, Lahore.
- Teachers Resource Centre, Karachi

Courses:

Training Program	Qualification for Admission	Duration of Training	Classes to Teach
PTC	Matric	1 Year	I-V
CT	Intermediate	1 Year	I-VIII
B. S. Ed.	Intermediate	3 Years	VI-X
B. Ed.	B. A. / B.Sc.	1 Year	VI-X
M.Ed.	B. Ed.	1 Year	VI-XII
M. A. Ed.	B. A. / B.Sc.	2 Years	VI-XII & Student Teachers, PTC, CT, B.Ed. supervision.
M. A. EPM.	B. A.	2 Years	Administration and Teaching
M. Phil. & Ph. D.	M. A. Ed, M.Ed.	3 Years	

10. Distance (Non Formal) Education.

- 1. **AIOU** Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.
- 2. **IUI** International Islamic University, Islamabad. (Da'wah Academy)
- 3. **ETV(PTV-2)** Educational Television.
- 4. **AFL** Adult Functional Literacy Project.
- 5. **CVC** Community Viewing Centers (TV Literacy Center).
- 6. **PTV Quiz Programmes** (Neelam Ghar/ Tariq Aziz Show, Kasauti etc.)

11. Foreign Funding Agencies.

- ADB** Asian Development Bank
- AF** Asia Foundation
- AKES** Aga Khan Education Service.
- AKRSP** Aga Khan Rural Support Program.
- ASPBAE** Asian-South Pacific Bureau of Adult Association.
- BRIDGES** Basic Research & Implementation in Developing General Education System.
- CIDA** Canadian International Development Agency.
- DFID** Department for International Development.
- EEC** European Economic Community.
- GTZ** Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Technische Zusammenarbeit.
- IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- IDA** International Development Authority.
- ILO** International Labor Organization.
- JICA** Japan International Co-operation Agency.
- MSU** Multi-Donor Support Unit.
- NLDP** Netherlands Library Development Project.
- NORAD** Norwegian Agency for Development.
- ODA** Overseas Development Administration (U.K.).
- SIDA** Swedish International Development Association.
- UNDP** United Nations Development Programme.
- UNESCO** United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Organization.
- UNFPA** United Nations Fund for Population.
- UNHCR** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
- UNICEF** United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
- USAID** United States Agency for International Development.
- WB** World Bank.
- WID** Women In Development.
- WFP** World Food Program.

Foreign Assistance Variations.

- a. Interest Bearing Loan.
- b. Free standing Technical Cooperation.
- c. Interest Free Loan.
- d. Technical Assistance
- e. Credits.
- f. Emergency Relief Assistance
- g. Grants.
- h. Budgetary Aid or Balance of Payment Support.

12. Educational Projects (Foreign Assistance) 1952-2000 (National & Provincial).

- 1) UNESCO Fundamental Education Mission to Pakistan (1952)
- 2) Village Aid, 1953-61.
- 3) 1st Education Project, 1964.
- 4) 2nd Education Project, 1970.
- 5) Adult Functional Literacy Project, 1975-80.
- 6) NTKP National Teaching Kit Project for Primary Schools, 1976. (UNICEF).
- 7) 3rd Education Project, 1977-84
- 8) Primary Education Project-I, 1979-84 (4th Education Project)
- 9) Primary Education Project-II, 1981-85
- 10) Female Youth Group Project, 1982-89.
- 11) Technical Teachers Training and Polytechnic Institutes Project, 1985.
- 12) Primary Education Project-III, 1985-90.
- 13) Primary Education Project-IV, 1986
- 14) Iqra Pilot Project, 1986.
- 15) Science Education for Secondary Schools Project-I, 1986.
- 16) Population Education Project, 1986-87.
- 17) SEP-Science Education Projects-II, 1987-94 Punjab
- 18) Primary Education Project-V, 1987-94
- 19) Integrated Women's Development Project, 1988.
- 20) Primary Education Project-IV, 1988-93
- 21) PEERP-Primary Education Curriculum Reform Project, 1989-94.
- 22) GPEP-Girls Primary Education Projects, 1990-95 P-I.
- 23) Sindh Primary Education Development Program, 1990-98
- 24) Flood-Damaged (Sector) Restoration Project, 1992.
- 25) Teacher Training Project, 1993-1998.
- 26) PMSP-Punjab Middle Schooling Project, 1993-2000.
- 27) Balochistan Primary Education Project, 1994-99.
- 28) MSP-Middle Schooling Projects, 1994-2000
- 29) Technical Education Project, 1996-2000 (Sindh, NWFP & Balochistan)
- 30) HEP-Higher Education Projects
- 31) PEPIL-Primary Educational Project for Improvement of Literacy Environment.
- 32) POPED-Population Education Project.
- 33) PEDEP-Primary Education Development Expansion Project.
- 34) PEDP-Primary Education Development Project.
- 35) WBEP-Women's Basic Education Project.
- 36) WMEP-Women's Middle Education Project.
- 37) WSEP-Women's Secondary Education Project.
- 38) Non Formal Education Program for Rural Women.
- 39) EPPERD-Experimental Pilot Project Integrating Education with Rural Development.
- 40) READ-Rural Education and Area Development.
- 41) Mobile Female Teachers Training Program
- 42) FEPR-Functional Education Project for Rural Areas.
- 43) NEPR-Non-Formal Education Program for Rural Area.

Source: 1- Ministry of Education Islamabad.

13. International Awards in Education.

Organization	Award
National Form Guide Movement of Pakistan.	UNESCO Prize Award 1976.
National Form Guide Movement of Pakistan.	UNESCO Prize Award 1976.
Adult Basic Education Service Gujranwala	International Reading Association Literacy Award UNESCO, 1984.
Allama Iqbal Open University	International Noma Literacy Prize, 1988.
PGGA - Pakistan Girls Guide Association	International "Noma" Literacy Prize, 1989.

14. International Days, Weeks, Years and Decades Celebrated.

- World Scouts Day 22nd February
- World Book & Copyright Day 23rd April
- International Literacy Day 8th September
- World Teachers Day 5th October
- Universal Children Day 20th November
- Library Week.....
- International Book Year 1972
- International Year of Disabled Persons 1981
- International Literacy Year (ILY) 1990
- World Decade for Reading & Book Development 1996-2005

15. Pakistan Signed Copyright Conventions and Protections

- The Berne Convention.
- The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).
- The Universal Copyright Convention (UCC).
- The Term of Copyright Protection (50 years).

16. UNESCO - Pakistan Relationship

Membership-1948	
ACCU	Asian Cultural Centre for UNESCO.
PROAP	Principal Regional Office for Asia and Pakistan.
ABD	Asia/Pacific Book Development.
APPEAL	Asia-Pacific Program of Education for All.
APPREB	Asia Pacific Cooperative Program in Ready Promotion and Book Development.
IIEP	International Institute for Educational Planning.
APEID	Asian Programme of Education Innovation for Development.
UNDP	United Nations Development Program.
IBE	International Bureau of Education.
ACEID	Asia-Pacific Centre of Education Innovation for Development.
IEEP	International Innovation Program.
	Pakistan National Commission for UNESCO.
PBWG	Pakistan Bibliographical Working Group
NBCP	National Book Council of Pakistan
PIP	Press Institute of Pakistan

17. Health Education.

- Basic Qualification for Admission F. Sc.
- Universities Public- Nil Private-6
- Colleges 34 in Public & Private Sectors.
- Medical graduates each year approx. 8,000.

18. Area Study Centers(ASC) & Pakistan Study Centers(PSC)

Balochistan University, Quetta	ASC (Middle East & Arab Countries) & PSC
Karachi University, Karachi	ASC (Europe) & PSC
Peshawar University, Peshawar	ASC (Central Asia) & PSC
Punjab University, Lahore.	ASC (South Asia) & PSC
Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad	ASC (Africa, South & North America) & PSC
Sindh University, Jamshoro	ASC (Far East & South East Asia) & PSC

19. Private Sector Educational Involvement.

Aitchison College Lahore.	Lawrence College Ghora Gali
Army Burn Hall School, Abbottabad.	Naya Aligarh Public School, Lahore.
Beaconhouse School System.	Pakistan Foundation, Lahore.
Crescent Model School System.	Public School, Hyderabad
Essena Foundation, Lahore.	Sacred Heart School, Faisalabad.
Froebel School, Islamabad	Sadiq Public School, Bahawalpur.
Habib Public School	St. Joseph Comment Girls H/S, Quetta
Hamdard Foundation	The Chand Bagh Trust, Lahore.
Hamza Foundation	The Trust School, Lahore
Islamabad Public School.	University Public School Peshawar
Jesus and Mary Convent School, Lahore.	(See others in Section 2 of this Guide)
Lasalle High School, Faisalabad.	

20. Educational Contributions of the Other Major Organizations

All Pakistan Educational Congress	Overseas Pakistanis Foundation (OPF).
Anjuman-e-Hamayyat-e-Islam All Pakistan Women Association (APWA).	Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, Peshawar.
Aurat Foundation, Lahore.	Pakistan Army, Navy and Air Force Educational Institutions
Behbood (NGO).	Pakistan Boys Scouts Association
Family Planning Association of Pakistan.	Pakistan Education Foundation.
Fauji Foundation Educational Institutions	Pakistan Railways
Local Bodies and Development Authorities' Educational Institutions.	Rural Support Programs.
Ministry and Departments of Health	Social Security Educational Institutions.
Ministry of Industries and Manpower.	SOS Village Schools
Ministry of Science & Technology.	WAPDA.
Orangi Pilot Project Karachi	

21. Scholarship Schemes Abroad:

- Central Overseas Training Scheme.
- Quaid-e-Azam, Scholarship Scheme.
- Merit Scholarship scheme.
- 100 Scholarship Scheme.
- Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme.
- Cultural Scholarship Scheme.

22. Federal Ministers of Education, Government of Pakistan.

1) Fazal-ur-Rehman	1947
2) Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi	1953
3) Mr. Ghulam Ali Talpur	1954
4) Col. Syed Abid Hussain	1955
5) Abdul Sattar Pirzada	1955
6) A. K. Fazal-ul-Haq	1955
7) H. S. Suharwardi	1956
8) Zaheer-ud-Din Lal Mian	1957
9) Lutfur Rehman	1957
10) Kamni Kumar Dita	1958
11) B. K. Das	1958
12) Habib-ur-Rehman	1958
13) A. K. M. Fazal-ul-Qadir Chaudhary	1962
14) A. T. M. Mustafa	1962
15) Qazi Anwar-ul-Haq	1965
16) Muhammad Shamsul Haq	1969
17) Abdul Hafeez Pirzada	1971
18) Muhammad Ali Khan Hotti	1977
19) Dr. Muhammad Afzal (Advisor)	1977
20) M. Yasin Watto	1985
21) Ms. Afsar Raza Qizalbash (Special Education)	1986
22) Nasim Ahmad Aheer	1988
23) Syed Amir Hayder Kazmi	1988
24) Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah	1989
25) Shahnaz Wazir Ali	1992
26) Syed Fakhar Imam	1992
27) Syed Khurshid Ahmad Shah	1994
28) Syeda Abida Hussain	1997
29) Syed Ghaus Ali Shah	1997
30) Ms. Zubaida Jalal	1999

23. Military and Civil Defence Training 1973

- National Cadet Corps.
- Mujahid Force.
- Janbaz Force.
- Women Guard.

24. Concepts and Innovations

- Karachi Plan.
- Colombo Plan.
- Universal Primary Education.
- Naya Din.
- Education for All.
- Iqra Surcharge.
- Each one - Teach one.
- Masjid-Maktab School.

25. Educational Associations / councils

- Academic Staff Association.
- All Pakistan Teacher's Federation.
- Pakistan Bar Council.
- Pakistan Engineering Council.
- Pakistan Medical Council.
- Pakistan Publishers and Booksellers Association.
- Pakistan Teachers Federation.
- PLA Pakistan Library Association.
- PPLA Pakistan Professors and Lecturers Association.
- Senior Staff Association

26. Students Organizations

- All Pakistan Muhajir Student Organization.
- Anjuman-Talba-Islam
- Imamia Students Organization.
- Islami Jamiat Talba.
- Muslim Student Federation.
- National Student Federation.
- Peoples Student Federation.
- Students Councils

27. The Educationists

- Abdul Ali Khan.
- Air Marshal (Retd) Nur Khan.
- Anita Ghulam Ali
- Atiya Inayat Ullah
- Ch. Mumtaz Hussain
- Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan.
- Dr. Abdul Salam.
- Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi.
- Dr. Mahboob-ul-Haq.
- Dr. Mehmood Hussain.
- Dr. Syed Abdullah.
- Dr. Waheed Qureshi.
- Hakim M. Saeed.
- Khuda Baksh Bucha.
- Laeq Ahmed Khan.
- Malik Meraj Khalid.
- Moulvi Abdul Haq
- Nafis Sadiq
- Prof. Khurshid Ahmed.
- Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan.
- Sayyed Abu Al Ala Maudoodi
- Shaheen Atiq ur Rehman.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

28. Educational Statistics, 1947-2000.

a) Enrollment in Educational Institutions, 1947-1997.

T = Total, F = Female

Year	Primary Stage (000)		Middle Stage (000)		High Stage (000)		Secondary Vocational (000)		Arts & Science Colleges (000)		Professional Colleges (Number)		Universities (Number)	
	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.
1947-48	770	110	221	21	58	7	4	1	14	1	4368	327	644	56
1959-60	1890	370	422	63	149	23	13	3	76	12	12434	1851	4092	778
1967-68	3750	990	793	164	275	50	24	8	153	34	25000	3500	15903	2993
1977-78	5015	1598	1304	317	506	123	26	7	221	72	62113	10766	41130	6998
1987-88	7959	2673	2053	593	745	203	89	27	420	135	73609	15901	65340	9786
1996-97	15553	6312	3756	1392	1546	540	95	24	830	317	150969	24129	71819	17956

b) Number of Educational Institution, 1947-1997.

Year	Primary		Middle		High		Secondary Voct.		Arts & Science		Professional colleges		Universities
	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.
1947-48	8.413	1.549	2.190	153	408	64	46	18	40	5	---	---	2
1959-60	17.901	3.260	1.974	281	1.069	203	100	35	126	32	40	5	4
1967-68	36.453	9.324	3.018	719	1.827	458	165	72	251	76	50	5	7
1977-78	53.882	16.238	5.100	1.359	3.239	880	222	77	430	116	95	8	15
1987-88	105.884	24.898	6.993	2.161	5.492	1.602	560	289	548	203	99	8	22
1996-97	150.963	46.691	14.595	6.425	9.808	3.419	673	317	798	296	161	9	25

c) Education (Institutions and Enrollment by kinds and level) 1999-2000

Stage	Institution	Enrollment
Elementary (Primary, Middle including Mosque Schools)	1,954,000	25,043,000
Secondary (including High Schools and Secondary Vocational Institutions)	141,498	2,020,000
Colleges (Public)	790	796,000
Professional Colleges (Public)	294	160,486
Universities (Public)	26	100,122

(d) Literacy Rates by Gender and Location

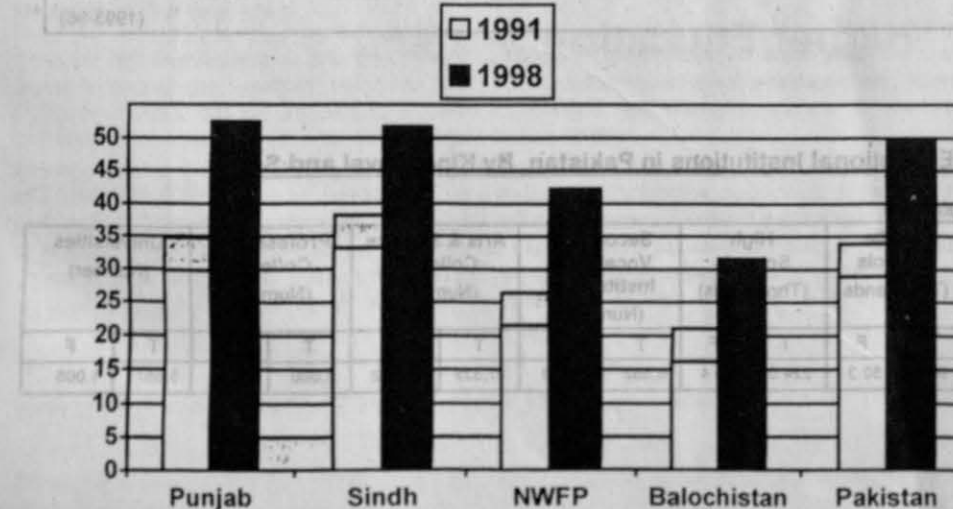
A= All, M= Male, F= Female

	PAKISTAN			RURAL			URBAN		
	A	M	F	A	M	F	A	M	F
Lit. Rate (%)	45.0	56.5	32.6	34.4	47.4	20.8	64.7	72.6	55.6
Formally Trained	44.5	56.1	32.0	33.9	47.0	20.2	64.3	72.3	55.1
Non-formally Trained (N.F.T.)	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5

Source: Population and Housing Census, 1998.

Source: Pakistan Banker July-December, 1997.

Literacy Rate by Provinces



(e) Literacy Rate By Provinces

Literacy Rate	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan
Male	58.7	56.5	52.8	36.5
Female	35.3	35.4	21.1	15.0
Total	47.4	46.7	37.3	26.6

(f) Primary Education Development in Pakistan during the Five-Year Plans (1955-98)

	1st. Plan (1955-60)	2nd. Plan (1960-65)	3rd. Plan (1965-70)	Non-Plan (1970-78)	5th. Plan (1978-83)	6th. Plan (1983-88)	7th. Plan (1988-93)	8th. Plan (1993-98)
NEW SCHOOLS								
Target	4,000	15,200	42,500		12,641	4,198	34,613	23,524
						(Primary)	(Primary)	(Primary)
						40,000	20,000	4,300
						(Mosque)	(Mosque)	(Mosque)
Achievement	2,442	14,688	8,701	12,674	9,102	26,684	21,000	20,67
							(Primary)	(Primary + Mosque)
							13,000	
							(Mosque)	
ADDITIONAL ENROLLMENT (in mill)								
Target	6 m	1.2 m	2.8 m		2.68 m	2.8 m	4.6 m	5.55 m
Achievement	0.28m	1.15m	0.86 m	1.1 m	1.16 m	1.52 m	3.1 m	2.83 m
PARTICIPATION RATE								
Target	58%				68%	75%	100%	95.5% (B)
Achievement	36%	45%	46%	54%	48%	52%	68.9%	81.6% (G)
								85.5% (B)
								63.1% (G)
DEVELOPMENT BUDGET (in Rs. Mill)								
Allocation	52.8	84.0	200.0	605.0	3049.7	7000.0	10562.0	32669.0
Expenditure	23.0	19.0	72.0	444.0	1413.0	3500.0	11900.0	9008.0

(g) Number of Teachers in Educational Institutions in Pakistan, By Kind, Level and Sex

T = Total, F = Female

	Primary Schools (Thousands)		Middle Schools (Thousands)		High Schools (Thousands)		Secondary Vocational Institutions (Number)		Arts & Science Colleges (Number)		Professional Colleges (Number)		Universities (Number)	
	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F
1999-2000 (P)	373.9	137.9	96.1	50.3	224.0	80.4	6,582	1,870	27,325	10,282	8,000	1,636	5,657	1,005

Source: Economic Survey (1999-2000)

(h) Characteristics of Government and Non-Government Primary Schools.

CHARACTERISTICS	URBAN		RURAL	
	Govt.	Non-Govt.	Govt.	Non-Govt.
Average No. of students per school	232	165	96	117
Average No. of classrooms per school	5.7	6.5	2.4	4.1
Average No. of teachers per school	9.6	9.1	3.3	4.9
Average No. of students per classroom	41	25	40	28
Average No. of students per teacher	24	18	29	24
Women teachers as % of total teaching staff	46%	85%	36%	71%
Facilities				
% schools providing desks	56%	92%	17%	70%
% schools with electricity	76%	98%	27%	88%
% schools with water supply	73%	94%	57%	87%
Fee Structure-Average fee/month (Rs.)				
Nursery	7.4	42.6	4.6	39.1
Class-1	13.6	53.5	5.3	43.1
Class-2	13.7	59.8	5.3	45.6
Class-3	14.3	59.4	5.4	47.0
Class-4	17.7	62.2	8.0	49.0
Class-5	17.9	56.8	8.8	49.7

Source: UNESCO: Basic Education in Pakistan, 1999.

Description of secondary school system

Secondary Education is divided into three cycles: three years, middle school, two years, secondary and two years, secondary. Higher Secondary. On completion of the second cycle, pupils take the secondary school certificate examination. Pupils may then study for a further two years, specializing in science or arts. At the end of the third cycle, the examination for the intermediate certificate of higher secondary school is held. In certain schools, a diploma in general studies is awarded. Vocational secondary schools offer courses leading to the secondary school certificate in technical subjects.

Higher Education System

Higher education is provided by universities and professional universities and non-university colleges and is divided into two levels: the undergraduate level and the postgraduate level. Universities are autonomous organizations founded by the central or provincial governments. The University Grants Commission is the main university body responsible for higher education. The University Grants Commission takes a leading role in the development of higher education. It provides grants to universities and research centres and organizes research fellowships and grants. It also organizes and provides training of university teachers. Main types of higher education institutions in country are:

- Universities
- University Colleges and Institutes

Structure of Educational System in Pakistan

Pre-higher Education System

Duration of compulsory education:
Age of entry: 5
Age of exit: 15

Structure of school system

Type/level of education	Type of school	Length of program	Age level	Certificate awarded:
Primary	Primary School	5 years	from 5 to 10	
Middle	Middle School	3 years	from 10 to 13	
Secondary	Secondary School	2 years	from 13 to 15	Certificate awarded: Secondary School Certificate or Matriculation
Higher Secondary	Intermediate Colleges	2 years	from 15 to 17	Intermediate Certificate or Higher Secondary School Certificate
Technical Secondary	Technical Secondary School	2 years	from 15 to 17	Secondary School Certificate (in Technical Subjects)

Description of secondary school system

Secondary Education is divided into three cycles: three years' middle school, two years' secondary and two years'

Higher Secondary. On completion of the second cycle, pupils take the secondary school certificate or matriculation examination. Pupils may then study for a further two years, specializing in science or arts. At the end of this period, pupils take the examinations for the intermediate certificate or higher secondary school certificate.

Vocational Secondary schools offer courses leading to the secondary school certificate in technical subjects.

Higher Education System

Structure

Higher education is provided by universities and professional universities and their constituent colleges and in colleges affiliated to universities. Universities are autonomous organizations founded by the central or provincial parliament. The senate, the syndicate and the academic council are the main university bodies responsible for matters concerning studies. The University Grants Commission serves as a clearinghouse for development schemes of the universities; provides support to centres of excellence, area study centres and Pakistan study centres; supports research fellowships and research programmes; and organizes pre-service and in-service training of university teachers. Main types of higher education institutions in country:

University, College and Institute

Stages and Organization

Higher vocational/technical studies

Polytechnics, technical and commercial institutes offer courses at post-secondary school certificate level. They provide courses lasting between 1 and 3 years that lead to certificates and diplomas.

University level studies

Stage 1: Bachelor's degree

Description: Pass degrees are normally obtained after a two-year course and honours degrees after a three-year course in arts, science and commerce. First degrees in engineering take four years and in medicine five years. New universities have also introduced a three-year bachelor degree course.

Stage 2: Master's degree, BEd, LLB

Description: A master's degree requires two years' study after a pass degree and one-year after an honours degree. The BEd requires one year's study beyond a bachelor's degree in arts or science. The LLB is a postgraduate qualification and entry to the three-year course is by the bachelor's degree in any other subject.

Stage 3: MPhil, PhD

Description: The master of philosophy (MPhil) takes two years after the master's degree. The PhD (doctorate of philosophy) is a research degree taking three years after the master's degree.

Stage 4: Higher doctorate

Description: The degrees of doctor of literature (DLitt), doctor of science (DSc) and doctor of law (LLD) are awarded after five to seven years of study.

Teacher education

Training of primary/basic school teachers

Primary school teachers are trained in a one-year post-secondary school certificate course leading to a primary teaching certificate (PTC).

Training of secondary school teachers

Middle school teachers are trained in a one-year post intermediate/higher secondary school certificate course leading to a certificate in teaching (CT). **Secondary school teachers** are trained in a one-year postgraduate course leading to a BEd degree.

Non-formal studies

Distance higher education

Distance higher education is offered by the *Allama Iqbal Open University* which provides a wide range of courses at different levels in humanities, teacher education, technical education, business management, commerce, social sciences, Arabic, Pakistan studies, Islamic studies, and home economics and women's studies. It uses multi-media techniques, such as correspondence packages, radio and television broadcasts.

Grading system

Usual grading system in (upper) secondary school:	A-F
Highest on scale:	A
Pass/fail level:	E
Lowest on scale:	F

Main grading system generally used by higher education institutions

Divisions:	I Div. 60% +; II Div. 45-59.9; III Div. 33-44.9; Fail below 33
Highest on scale:	60

Pass/fail level: 33
 Lowest on scale: 0
 Other main grading system used: A-D

Admissions to Higher Education

Admission to Vocational/Technical Studies

Admission to higher vocational/technical or other professionally oriented non-university level studies. Secondary school credential/certificate/diploma(s) required for entry.

Name of sec. school credential: Secondary School Certificate
 Total number of years of primary and secondary school study: 10

Admissions to university level

Secondary school credential/certificate/diploma(s) required for entry

Name of sec. school credential: Intermediate Certificate
 For: It is a request for all institutions
 Total number of years of primary and secondary school study: 12

Admission for foreign students

Foreign students should submit details concerning previous studies and qualifications well in advance of academic session as requirements vary according to course. Applications must be sponsored by candidates' governments and forwarded through embassies in Islamabad or through Pakistan embassies abroad. Good knowledge of English is essential for all regular university courses.

Recognition of studies and qualifications

Recognition of studies completed and credentials awarded in foreign countries. Body primarily addressing questions relating to the recognition of foreign credentials and studies in higher education is the **University Grants Commission (UGC)** see details in the **University Section**.

Higher Education System

Distance higher education is offered in the form of open universities which provide a wide range of courses at different levels in business, teacher education, technical education, business management, commerce, social sciences. Arabic, Pakistan studies, Islamic studies, and home economics and women's studies. It also offers technical and vocational courses. Correspondence courses, radio and television broadcasts.

Grading system

Grading system is used by higher education institutions. The highest level is A, followed by B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. The lowest on scale is 0.

Salient Features of Educational Policies of Pakistan 1947-2000 and Proposed Educational Sector Reforms 2000-2003.

PAKISTAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE-1947

- i. Establishment of Advisory Board of Education.
- ii. Establishment of Inter-University Board for Pakistan.
- iii. Establishment of Council of Technical Education.
- iv. Establishment of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of Pakistan.
- v. Establishment of Pakistan Academy.
- vi. Lingua Franca - Urdu.
- vii. Quaid's Message: Scientific and Technical Education.
- viii. Free and compulsory primary education in 5 years.
- ix. Madrassa education in line with formal school education.
- x. Co-education at primary schools.
- xi. Female teachers for nursery and pre-primary classes.
- xii. Compulsory and free education upto Class VIII.
- xiii. Proper training and adequate salaries of teachers.
- xiv. Separate schools for girls.
- xv. Domestic science, first aid, hygiene and home nursing as compulsory subjects for girls.
- xvi. Encourage vocational training among women.
- xvii. Review of curriculum and syllabus of University education to, bring it in line with the ideal and the needs.
- xviii. Universities may extend facilities for teaching of foreign languages with the help of central and provincial governments.
- xix. Survey and collection of data about technical institutions and Agriculture Colleges.
- xx. Training of manpower mandatory foreign countries, which supply machinery and supplies and other technical/industrial assistance.
- xxi. Explore possibilities of opening art, crafts and technical schools for tribal people.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON EDUCATION -1959

- i. Covers every aspects of education.
- ii. Graduation and L.L.B. three years Hons. course.
- iii. Secondary Education will be comprised of: Middle, Secondary & Higher Secondary Education.
- iv. Technical Education will be comprised of: Polytechnics & Technical Education.
- v. Primary Education will be of 5 years & Compulsory.
- vi. Universal Primary Education (U.P.E.)
- vii. National Anthem and Flag hoisting in the School Assembly.
- viii. N.C.C. Training
- ix. Establishment of National Book Centre and Trust.
- x. Urdu and Bengali Official Languages.
- xi. Textbooks a detailed study.
- xii. Establishment of Education Service parallel to Civil Service.
- xiii. Compulsory schooling for age group 6-11.
- xiv. Emphasis on national language.

- xv. Female teachers preferable at primary level.
- xvi. Emphasis on teaching of national languages, science and mathematics.
- xvii. Compulsory religious education from VI-VIII.
- xviii. Introduce practical arts courses.
- xix. Transformation into multipurpose schools in 10 years.
- xx. Examination system to be based on international and external evaluation.
- xxi. Separate examination for students from outside the regular school system.
- xxii. Provide qualified teachers.
- xxiii. Special awards to teachers by the President and Governors in recognition of their performance.
- xxiv. Intermediate classes should be transferred from the jurisdiction of Universities to that of the Boards of Secondary Education.
- xxv. Universities and colleges should determine their own requirements of admission.
- xxvi. The courses of study for the Bachelor's Degree in Arts and Science should be extended from two years to three years.
- xxvii. An institute of Modern Languages should be established for the specialised training of high-grade linguists to meet the needs of trade and industry and various civil and defence services of the country.
- xxviii. New subjects like sociology, home economics, public and business administration, and journalism, which have acquired special importance recently, should be developed.
- xxix. The examination system should be reorganised.
- xxx. Pass marks should be fixed at 40% in each paper, and 50% in the aggregate. Minimum marks for second division should be 60% and for first division 70% of the total marks.
- xxxi. Existing procedures for the recruitment, evaluation, and promotion of teachers are defective and should be improved.
- xxxii. To overcome the existing shortage of teachers personnel, special measures should be adopted for their recruitment and training.
- xxxiii. An organised programme of counselling and guidance should be developed through which each teacher would be responsible for a small group of students. The teachers should be sympathetic to the students and should be able to recognise their problems and pressures. This programme should be under the direction of a senior member of the staff.
- xxxiv. Each college and university should provide the following facilities so that students are kept busy during the whole day in healthy activities:
 - a) Adequate provision of play-fields.
 - b) Organised programmes of dramas, debates, music and indoor games.
 - c) Student-teacher centres for informal meetings of staff and students.
 - d) Ample library space for study during leisure periods and after working hours.
 - e) Cafeterias for inexpensive meals under sanitary conditions.
- xxxv. Introduction of diversified curriculum of general education in schools with practical courses in technical subjects. Common courses upto the middle stage; first diversion from general to technical subjects from Class IX.
- xxxvi. Establishment of a network of "vocational schools" for apprenticeship training with 50% general education and 50% craft instructions of two to three years duration.
- xxxvii. Remodel trade schools on the pattern of vocational schools.
- xxxviii. Admission in technical institutions based on the result of matriculation examination.
- xxxix. Duration of diploma course to three years.
 - xl. Produce 7000 technicians, annually.
 - xli. Introduction of evening and part-time courses in polytechnics and technical institutions.
 - xlii. Training scheme for large-scale industry.
 - xliii. Mobile workshops to give apprentice training.
 - xliv. Establish of a Central Manpower Committee for collecting data/information on trained Manpower and market demands.
 - xlv. Industries to contribute substantial portion of the cost of establishing technical institutes.
 - xlvi. Government contracts only to those who employ proper proportions of engineers, technicians and skilled workers.
 - xlvii. Technical Institutions other than those administered by universities be given to the Directorate of Technical Education.
 - xlviii. Establishment of effective branches of the Council of Technical Education.

- xlix. Appointment of Vocational Guidance Officers.
- l. Establishment of a Board of Technical Education to conduct public examinations in technical subjects.
- li. Development of training courses for teachers.
- lii. Teacher training programmes at Karachi and Rawalpindi Polytechnics.
- liii. Establishment of two teacher training institutions.
- liv. Revision of pay scales of technical teachers to attract qualified personnel.

EDUCATION POLICY -1970

- i. Universal enrollment up to class V by 1980 and provide full facilities for students in Class VI-VIII by that year.
- ii. Making school atmosphere attractive to eliminate dropouts.
- iii. Emphasis on female enrolment.
- iv. Functional education at elementary level.
- v. Establishment of 922 Agricultural Schools by 1980 with an enrollment of 664,000.
- vi. Establishment of 613 Technical Schools by 1980 with an enrollment of 442,000.
- vii. School education should comprise class I-X and be organised in Elementary Schools (Class I-VIII) and High Schools (Class IX-X). These schools should have a governing body of 3-5 members.
- viii. Urdu should be compulsory from Class VI-X and English should be taught as an optional subject.
- ix. Emphasis on Postgraduate and Ph.D. level teaching and research.
- x. Establishment of Centres of Excellence in selected disciplines by at universities.
- xi. Introduction of a national research fellowship scheme by the Central Government.
- xii. Introduction of scheme of national professorship.
- xiii. Reorganisation of courses of study and curricula.
- xiv. Establishment of Institute of Modern Languages at Islamabad University.
- xv. Setup of a new university to ensure equitable distribution of facilities in various regions of the country.
- xvi. Establishment of new Colleges for Science Education and extension of facilities to all regions.
- xvii. Autonomy to Colleges upto some extent.
- xviii. Introduction of Post-graduate classes and improvement in service conditions of the teaching staff.
- xix. Review efficiency and disciplinary rules for University teachers.
- xx. Restore Senates of Universities by legislation.
- xxi. Diversify education with separate streams for technical education at secondary level and above.
- xxii. Arrangement of appropriate organisation for curriculum development, counselling and guidance, practical programmes in industries and coordination at national level for an effective technical vocational programme.
- xxiii. Establishment of a Council for Coordinating employment service.
- xxiv. Development of one science school in each sub-division and one Science College in each district as centres of excellence.
- xxv. Expansion of the programme of designing scientific apparatus and its manufacturing in association with Industrial Development and Small Industries Corporations.
- xxvi. Establishment of technical institutes by industrial concerns, individually or through consortia.

EDUCATION POLICY 1972-80.

- i. Nationalization of Private Institutions.
- ii. Free Education from class I-VIII.
- iii. National Literacy Corps. Recruitment of 200,000 Teachers.
- iv. Free Textbooks for Primary Schools.
- v. Emphasis on Technical & Vocational Education.
- vi. Establishment of Curriculum Research Development Centres, UGC and National Book Foundation.
- vii. Establishment of Inter Board Chairmen Committee and Peoples Open University.
- viii. Establishment of Centres of Excellence, Area Study Centres, Pakistan Study Centres.
- ix. Model Standard Textbooks.

- x. Curriculum Revision.
- xi. Establishment of Provincial Textbook Boards.
- xii. Celebrations of International Book Year 1972.
- xiii. Establishment of National Academy for Higher Education 1974.
- xiv. Federal Supervision of Curricula, Textbooks and Maintenance of Standards of Education Act 1976.
- xv. National Teaching Kit Project – 1976.
- xvi. Establishment of Academy of Educational Planning & Management.
- xvii. Free Education from October 1972 in Class I-VIII at both public and privately managed schools.
- xviii. Universal Primary Education for boys by 1979 and girls by 1984.
- xix. Use of Union Councils halls, community centres and other suitable buildings for school purposes.
- xx. Construction of 38,000 additional class rooms.
- xxi. Provision of educational facilities in rural areas on priority basis.
- xxii. Standardization of specifications for low cost buildings of schools.
- xxiii. Provision of 75,000 additional trained teachers.
- xxiv. Provision of audio-visual material, radio and TV sets for schools.
- xxv. Enrollment in arts subjects may be restricted to the existing level and significant increase be made in science and agro-technical education.
- xxvi. 2,200 units with enrollment of 80 students in each for science teaching be established.
- xxvii. Additional 175,000 seats may be created in high schools for science teaching.
- xxviii. New 3,500 units to enroll 80 students in each may be established for teaching of technical/occupational subjects.
- xxix. Education may be introduced as an elective subject at Matriculation.
- xxx. Integrated science courses may be introduced in high schools.
- xxxii. Training of 12,100 teachers in science and technical subjects by 1980.
- xxxii. Increase of 100 and 50 seats respectively for Commerce and Home Economics colleges annually.
- xxxiii. Establishment of new universities at Multan, Saidu Sharif and Sukkur.
- xxxiv. Conversion of Jamia Islamia Bahawalpur into a full-fledged university.
- xxxv. Upgrading of the Agriculture College Tandojam, NED Engineering College, and Engineering College Jamshoro as universities.
- xxxvi. Addition of new faculties to the Agriculture University, Faisalabad.
- xxxvii. Addition of a Medical College to the University of Balochistan.
- xxxviii. Addition of undergraduate faculties to the University of Islamabad.
- xxxix. Collaboration between PINSTECH and University of Islamabad.
- xl. Replacement of the University Ordinance by progressive legislation to democratise universities.
- xli. Set-up of professional councils to lay-down minimum standards in professional fields.
- xlii. Establishment of National Institute of Pakistan Studies at the Islamabad University.
- xliii. Conversion of Polytechnics Institutes to Technical Colleges.
- xliii. Introduction of B. Tech. Degree course.
- xlv. Industrial training for Technical College students in public sector/nationalized industries.
- xlvi. Legislation on new technologies.
- xlvii. Massive technical education programmes at high schools and general colleges.

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY -1979

- i. Islamization of Knowledge; Islamiyat Compulsory up to B.A.
- ii. Arabic Language Compulsory from class VI-VIII.
- iii. Establishment of Special Education Institutions; Curriculum & Textbooks Revision
- iv. Encouragement of Private Sector Education.
- v. New setup of Mosque and Mohalla Schools.
- vi. Emphasis on Universal Primary Education.
- vii. Three Tier Educational System.
- viii. National Education Conference

- ix. Prime Minister's Five Point Programme: National Literacy Programme.
- x. Establishment of 22,000 Nai-Roshani Schools.
- xi. Establishment of Literacy and Mass Education Commission.
- xii. Iqra Pilot Project.
- xiii. Population Education Project.
- xiv. Agenda for Educational Development 1988-93.
- xv. Universalise Primary Education by 1986-87.
- xvi. Reduction of dropout in schools.
- xvii. Expansion of female participation at primary level.
- xviii. Upgradation of Degree Colleges to Postgraduate Colleges.
- xix. Determination of minimum strength of a degree College.
- xx. Consolidation of Science subjects in degree Colleges.
- xxi. Provision of extra curricular facilities at hostels.
- xxii. Establishment of book banks at educational institutions.
- xxiii. Provision of adequate equipment in laboratories.
- xxiv. Introduction Guidance and counselling.
- xxv. Exchange of Goodwill teams among universities.
- xxvi. Scholarships to teachers and students for higher studies.
- xxvii. Universities to generate own resources to become self-sufficient.
- xxviii. Universities to be federally funded.
- xxix. Reinforcement of U.G.C.
- xxx. Upgradation of the selected Departments of Universities into Centres of Advanced Studies.
- xxxi. Improvements in laboratory and library facilities.
- xxxii. In-service teacher training of university teachers at National Academy of Higher Education.
- xxxiii. Mobilization of qualified staff among universities, research organisations and government departments.
- xxxiv. Amendments in the University Acts.
- xxxv. Establishment of Advisory Committees with representatives from trade and industry.
- xxxvi. Attachment of production units to selected technical and vocational institutions.
- xxxvii. Improve and extension evening programmes.
- xxxviii. Preparation of Standardised lists of equipment and supplies for workshops.
- xxxix. Encouragement of non-formal skill training programmes through recognition.
- xl. Set-up Inter-Board Technical Education Committees.
- xli. Practical training to engineers and technical graduates in industries.
- xlii. Organise exchange programmes for teachers and industry technicians.
- xliii. Establishment of a College of Technical Education for the training of technical teachers.
- xliii. Improvement in the pay structure of technical teachers.

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 1992-2002.

- i. Opening of non-formal education to non-government organizations.
- ii. Achievement of 100% literacy in selected districts.
- iii. Setting up of new model schools (male and female) in rural areas.
- iv. Introduction of a flexible policy on medium of instruction.
- v. Involvement of institutions of higher education in crash training programmed for science teacher.
- vi. Introduction of computer education at all levels of education and in all educational management and teacher training programmes.
- vii. Provision of science kits for creative laboratory experiments.
- viii. Establishment of Education Foundations for supporting private enterprises in education.
- ix. Introduction of incentives based performance evaluation of teachers.
- x. Establishment of National Testing Service (NTS).
- xi. Introduction of compulsory social service for students.

- xii. Promotion of female education through non-formal and distance education modes.
- xiii. Merging of secondary and higher secondary levels into the school system.
- xiv. Setting up of separate academic and vocational higher secondary schools.
- xv. Use of general schools as technical schools in the evening shift to capture the dropouts of general education.
- xvi. Appointment of Ombudsmen in the universities to deal with the complaints of students.
- xvii. Establishment of National Council of Academic Awards and Accreditation (NCAAA) for colleges and other institutions which are given degree awarding status.
- xviii. Establishment of Provincial funding Councils (PFCs) for colleges.
- xix. Provision of incentives for accredited international universities to set up their sub-campuses in Pakistan in collaboration with the private sector.
- xx. Improvement in industry-university relationship.
- xxi. Removal of the restrictions for No Objection Certificate (NOC) to scientists and scholars participating in international conferences, seminars and workshops.
- xxii. Introduction of educational cadre for teachers at par with other services.
- xxiii. Opening of colleges of distance education in the Provinces.
- xxiv. Setting up of an Institute of Education Technology (IET) for preparing and producing educational material for dissemination through second TV channel.
- xxv. Introduction of high technology disciplines in selected polytechnics, engineering and general universities.
- xxvi. Setting up of an Institute of Reverse Engineering.
- xxvii. Opening of four self-sustaining biotechnology centres in universities.
- xxviii. Supporting the public sector for promoting of the education industry in the private sector.
- xxix. Institutionalization of manpower planning for educational development.
- xxx. Setting up of a National Education Management Information System (NEMIS).
- xxxi. Shifting of education from supply to demand-oriented study programmes.
- xxxii. Development of textbooks in the private sector.

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 1998-2010.

- i. Teaching of the Holy Quran with translation from class VI to XII.
- ii. Nazira Quran (Reading of the Holy Quran) and Islamiyat Compulsory for classes I-VIII.
- iii. Islamiyat, Arabic and the Holy Quran with translation as a single compulsory subject from class IX onward.
- iv. Establishment of a Deeni Madaris Board and Model Darul Uloom.
- v. National Literacy Movement.
- vi. Integration of Primary and Middle level Education into Elementary Education (I-VIII).
- vii. Revision of Service Structure for School Teachers.
- viii. Introduction of Kachi class, Takhti and slate at Primary level.
- ix. Free and compulsory Primary Education Act.
- x. Set up of one Model Secondary School at each District level.
- xi. Multiple textbooks at Secondary School level.
- xii. Expansion of National Education Testing Service role.
- xiii. Establishment of National Institute of Teacher Education and Teacher Foundations.
- xiv. Introduction of Matric (Technical).
- xv. Establishment of National Council for Technical Education.
- xvi. One year B.A. B.Sc. (Honours) Course after B.A. B.Sc.
- xvii. Establishment of Teacher Service Training Academy.
- xviii. Establishment of National Council for Academic Awards and Accreditation (NCAAA).
- xix. Upgradation of three Medical Colleges to Universities.
- xx. Strengthening of the NGO and Private Sector Involvement.
- xxi. Introduction of an Education Card scheme for financial assistance to the deserving students.
- xxii. Establishment of Pakistan Education Service Cadre.
- xxiii. Establishment of Provincial Councils for Education Development.
- xxiv. Establishment of District Education Authorities.

- xxv. Introduction of a Mobile Library Service.
- xxvi. Introduction of a Professional Cadre for Librarians.

PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL SECTOR REFORMS (2000-2003)

- Total Resource Requirement Rs. 81.077 billions.
- Primary Education from classes I to VIII. (Rs. 46.32 billions.)
- Secondary Education from classes IX to XII.
- Upgradation of Primary Schools and Intermediate Colleges.
- Increase in Literacy Rate from 47 percent to 60 percent. (Rs. 8.3 M).
- Enhancement of enrollment in Higher Education from 2.6 percent to 5.0 percent.
- Raising Educational Allocations from 0.39 % to 1 % of the GNP by 2001-2002.
- Creation of Research Endowment fund of Rupees One billion.
- Increasing Science and Humanities Education ratio to 70 : 30.
- Implementation of Education For All (EFA) incentives:
 - Free Textbooks
 - School Nutrition
 - Scholarships to public and private schools.
- Effective Schooling through:
 - School Management Committees (SMCs).
 - Parents Teachers Associations (PTAs).
 - Local School Board Programmes.
- 18,000 New Schools.
- 216,000 new Teachers.
- Emphasis on Science, Mathematics, Computers and English.
- 56 Model Technical/high Schools (Rs. 98.3 M).
- National Education Testing Service (NETS) at Federal and provincial level (Rs. 32 M).
- Development and Revision of syllabi and textbooks.
- 23 Resource Centres in all provinces.
- Academic Session to be changed from April to August/September in Summer Zone Areas by 2001-2002.
- English as a second language from class 1 in a phased manner.
- Admission in higher Education through NETS.
- Primary Institutions to be made co-educational.
- Qualification of Primary Teachers to be upgraded.
- Introduction of Matric-Tech. Scheme in 1,200 secondary schools.
- Encouragement to Private Sector in High Education through:
 - Grant of charter
 - Duty free Import of equipment.
 - Tax holidays.

Extensive review of Reforms in Education Sector

Landmark decisions of the Federal Cabinet

(Meeting held on 31st Oct. 2000)

- Compulsory Primary Education Ordinance.
- "Technical Stream" at Secondary School level with a wide choice of area and gender specific courses.
- Improvement in the quality of existing and newly inducted teachers.
- Comprehensive and nationwide standardized teacher-training programme.
- Fresh and upgraded curriculums from class I-12.
- Encouragement of equality Education at all levels including Higher Education through the private sector.
- Restructuring the functions and responsibilities of Education Foundation at federal and provincial levels.
- An efficient system of testing and Examination.
- Reforms in the higher Education Sector.

(Compiled by Aurangzeb Malik)