

Plan

A plan is typically any procedure used to achieve an objective. It is a set of intended actions, through which one expects to achieve a goal

Narration of first six year plans 1951-1957

In the 2nd conference just after the first conference of 1947 in 1951 the second conference was conducted to prepare a six year plan for the growth and development of the country and the citizens.

PREPARATION OF PLANS

As a policy is an enunciation of intentions. These intentions are then metamorphosed into plans based on resources position.

A sequence of plans in Pakistan is as under:

First Five Year Plan (1955-60)

- **Second Five Year Plan (1960-65)**
- **Third Five Year Plan (1965-70)**
- **Fourth was Non-Plan Period (1970-78)**
- **Fifth Five Year Plan (1978-83)**
- **Sixth Five Year Plan (1983-88)**
- **Seventh Five Year Plan (1988-93)**
- **Eighth Five Year Plan (1993-98)**

SIX YEAR PLAN 1951 TO 1957

NATIONAL PLAN OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

1951 TO 1957

**V-AID: PROPOSED A PROGRAM FOR ADULT LITERACY EVERY YEAR THROUGH THE PROGRAM
VILLAGE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (V-AID)**

LITERACY RATE IMPROVEMENT: 0%

REASON OF FAILURE OF PLAN: ADMINISTRATIVE AND ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS WERE UNSTABLE

AFTER RESULTS: AFTER FAILURE OF SIX YEAR PLAN "NATIONAL PLANING BOARD LAUNCHED 1 FIVE YEAR PLAN 1955-60

NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD STARTED ON 18 JULY 1953, CHAIRMAN (ZAHID HUSSAIN EX GOV STATE BANK) WITH 2 MEMBERS, PERMANENTLY IT WAS ESTABLISHED IN APRIL 1957. ITS FUNCTION WAS ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

First five year plan 1955_1 960	Second Five year plan 1960_1 965	Third Five year plan 1960_1 970	Fourth Five year plan 1970_19 75	Fifth five year plan 1978_1 983	Sixth five year plan 1983_19 88	Seventh Five year plan 1988_19 93	Eighth Five year plan 1993_19 98
1ST 1955-60	2ND 1960-65	3RD 1965-70	4TH 1970-75	5TH 1978-83	6TH 1983-88	7TH 1988-93	8TH 1993-98
TARGET OF NEW SCHOOLS 4000 (2400 ESTABLISHED)	TARGET OF NEW SCHOOL S 15200	INVESTMENT ON EDUCATION FOR NATIONAL ECO GROWTH	FREE & UNIVERSAL EDUCATION UPTO GRADE 10	REDUCE DROPOUT RATE	DUTILIZATION OF MOSQUE FOR CLASS 1 TO 3 FOR NEW AND OVER CROWDED SCHOOLS	PROVISION OF BUILDING SHelters	OUPE FOR AGE 5-9 YEARS
PRIMARY EDU OF BOYS AND GIRLS (UPE)	IMPROVING THE CURRICULUM CONTENTS TA TEACHER TRAINING	EDU DEPARTMENT FOR ALL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH	CONSTRUCTION OF CLASSROOMS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION & TRAINING OF 150K TEACHERS	IMPROVE QUALITY TEACHING & SUPERVISION	SCHOOLS FOR SHELTERLESS, AND CLASS 4,5 STUDENTS	PROVISION OF FURNITURE IN SCHOOLS	REMOVING GENDER RURAL URBAN IMBALANCE QUIATATIVE MPROVEMENT OF PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
FREE & COMPULSORY PRIMARY	RAISE PROPORTION OF AGE GROUP	QUALITY EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS	LITERACY CENTERS ALL OVER COUNTRY IN	RENOVATION & EXPENSES ON OF 17166 EXISTING	SHED CONSTRUCTION	SALARIES ACCORDING TO QUALIFICATION	

EDUCATION	6-11 FROM 42.3% TO 50%	TRANSITION INTO ERA OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	SCHOOLS F FARMS UC, & OTHER COMMUNITY PLACES	SCHOOL S	CTION IN URBAN TO SUPPLEMENT MOSQUE SPACE	ATION	PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR 300 POPULATION
AIM OF ADULT EDU WAS DEVELOP MENT OF PERSONA L AND SOCIAL LIFE	BASIC THEME PRESERV ING NATION AL IDEALS	435 LAC STUDENT S WILL BE PROVIDE D vocational EDUCATI ON	12541 NEW SCHOOL S BY SURVEY	OPENIN G OF 12541 NEW SCHOOL S BY SURVEY	2 TEACHER IN MOSQUE SCHOOLS	TO PROPOSE D TO PROVIDE SCHOOL IN RADIUS OF 1.5 FOR AGE 5-5 YEAR CHILD	PRE SERVICE INSERVICE TRAINING A PROVISION OF INSTRUCTI ONAL MATERIAL
INCREASE SCHOOL ENROLMENT 6 LAC TO 1 MILLION & ENROLMENT RATE FROM 43% TO 49%			VILLAGE & MOSQ UE SCHOOL	MIXED ENROLME NT	DOUBLE SHIFT SCHOOL S IN URBAN AREAS	SEPARATE GIRLS SCHOOLS WHERE MIXED IS IMPOSSIB LE	REDUCING DROPOUT, INVOLVING LOCAL COMMUNI TY PRIORITY SCHOOLS IN OPENING GIRLS

First Five year plan:

The First Five Year Plan was launched two and a half years late in December 1957.

Size of Plan:

The size of plan was Rs.11, 500 Million which was

revised to Rs.10, 800 Million.

It was decided to invest Rs.7, 500 Million in public sectors and Rs.3, 300 Million in Private sector.

- Rs.66, 000 Million were decided to finance by internal sources and Rs.42,000 Million by external sources.

Objectives

To raise national income and per capita income > To raise the national income and the standard of living of the people

To improve the balance of payments of the country by increasing exports and by production of substitutes for imports

To increase the opportunities for useful employment in the country To make steady progress in providing social services Education, health and social welfare To increase rapidly the rate of development, especially in East Pakistan and other relatively less developed areas

In first five year plan highest priority was given to the agriculture sector And the industrial sector

Target of new schools :

The Plan proposed to add 4000 new schools to the 15,602 already in existence in the country. 6 additional schools were also proposed to be built under the Village-AID programme.

Primary Education

It proclaimed that a system of universal primary education is imperative.

Free and compulsory Primary Education:

It was claimed that "The foundations laid for primary education during this plan period will permit a rapid advance on a sound and confident basis towards the goal of universal free compulsory primary education".

Trained Teachers :

The number of trained primary teachers were to be increased from about 75,000 to about 118,500 raising the percentage of trained teachers in primary schools from about 65 to 85 percent.

Schools enrollment:

These additions were estimated to increase school enrolment by about 600,000 to one million children, and raise the primary enrolment rate from 43 to 49 percent.

Achievements

National income increased to 13% Unemployment situation worsened 5.6% fall in export index

Industrial production increased by 42.36% 400 thousand children actually admitted to primary schools and 195 thousand in secondary schools. Literacy rate declined from 18% to 15%

Critical overview

- The plan did not receive formal approval from government until 1957 and never received full support from government.

Planning machinery was not effective. It failed to highlight the importance of 5 year planning to the government as well as public.

Financial resources available for development fell short of expectations.

The most disappointing feature of plan was the failure in the key agriculture sector.

No definite weight age was given to the objective of plan. Education priorities were distorted in favor of higher education. Performance was less encouraging in transport sector.

Second Five year plan:

Despite the failure of the first five-year plans, the programmes were revived and restated by the military government President Ayub khan.

The second five-year plans gave highest priority to heavy industrial development, and advancement in literature and science, and had a single underlying purpose: "to advance the country as far as possible, within the next five years,

Targets

- The 2 five year plan was approved by the Government of Pakistan on June 21, 1960.

3 Education at all levels is to be expanded and advanced as fast as the required institution

The revised total size of the second Plan was fixed at Rs. 13 billion in April, 1961.

Propotion of age Group:

The objective of the Second Plan is to raise the proportion of children of the 6-11 age group Actually attending school from the present figure of 42.3 per cent to 6.0 per cent by 1965.

Target of new schools:

In West Pakistan, the 18.000 existing primary schools are inadequate to serve the needs of a Large population spread over a vast area, and the plan, therefore, provides for the opening Of 15,200 new primary schools. In East Pakistan, where the present number of pprimary Schools

(26,300) is sufficient but their average quality is poor, 13,300 primary schools will Be provided with better buildings and equipment, regular supplies, and more qualified Teachers.

Teacher Education

The teacher requirements of the Second Plan are very large. It is estimated that 70000 primary teachers must be added to the 127000 already in service, and 8625 undergraduate and 6155 graduate secondary teachers will be added The plan provides for improved facilities at four training colleges, three junior training colleges and 28 of the 35 primary training institutes in East Pakistan. The training colleges in East Pakistan have not been operating at capacity because teaching has not attracted a sufficient-number of trainees. The Plan proposes that this excess capacity be filled and that in addition, one training college, two junior training colleges, and 20 primary training institutions are opened. In West Pakistan, improvements will be made in the training colleges at Lahore and Bahawalpur as also at 24 of the 28 primary training institutions and 12 primary training units attached to high schools.

Research workers:

Full-time research professorships will be established in the principal universities and Technical institutions. Effectively planned university research programme should be Subject to some degree of coordination with the programmes and activities of other Agencies.

Main Points

1. 13,300 primary schools will be provided with better buildings equipments, and More qualified teachers.
2. Amalgamation of intermediate and secondary classes for the improvement of Secondary schools.
3. Addition of 70,000 new Primary school teachers to 127000 already in service.
4. Establishment of four technical universities.
5. An Institute of Modern Languages will be set up.

3. THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1965-1970)

Objectives

Major objectives of the third plan were:

- i) To provide an educational system which would facilitate transition into an era of Science and technology, promote political, social and economic development and Bring the country's spiritual and cultural heritage into harmony with the Contemporary world.
- ii) To provide the youth of .the country with conditions conducive to the full Development of their individual capacities and character.

- iii) To raise the quality of education at all levels.

Primary Education

The objective of the Third Plan is to greatly increase enrolment at the primary level in order to achieve universal primary education within Perspective Plan period (1965-70).

Investment on Educational system

Major efforts in the third plan will be directed towards improving and expanding facilities for the teaching of scientific disciplines. Laboratories will be added to and modernized. Up-to-date science apparatus, equipments, books and periodical research literature will be provided.

Transition into era of science and vocation:

Teachers of science subjects will be provided every opportunity to improve themselves professionally. Adequate number of foreign training facilities and scholarships will be made available to them to study in selected overseas universities. Opportunities for

Vocational and evening course at the universities will be provided. Substantial scholarship will be given to students to take courses in science and other relevant subjects.

Programmes provided:

In West Pakistan the programme provides for the expansion of the existing colleges, introduction of B.Sc. classes in 25 of them and for the establishment of 5 new government degree colleges with facilities for B.Sc. pass and honour courses. Education at the university level will be improved, strengthened and expanded by

Providing the existing universities with appropriate physical facilities, scientific equipment, libraries, reading rooms, and residential accommodation for students, and staff.

Programmes of teaching and research at the universities

will be substantially improved and strengthened and PhD Courses will be started in a number of disciplines; In East Pakistan, where only two universities exist at present, 2 new universities will be established. Provision has also been made for the UGC.

Main Points

1. A great emphasis was laid on the universalization of primary education during this Plan period.
2. Expansion of educational facilities to accommodate 960000 additional children.
3. During this plan period the number of primary schools will be raised from 184000 to about 350000.
4. For higher education in both provinces many degree colleges will be opened and the will be made in existing colleges.

5. In East Pakistan two new universities will be established.

6.

THE FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (establish)

Objectives

The plan had following objectives:

- (i) To create a literate population by mobilizing the nation and its resources.
- (ii) To make the educational system more functional in terms of contributions to Productivity and economic growth.
- (iii) To remove the existing disparity in education among, the rural and urban Population.
- (iv) To recognize the paramount, importance of quality in education and the crucial role Of teachers in raising standards of instruction;
- (v) To make optimum use of available resources including physical facilities at all Levels and.
- (vi) To strengthen and consolidate the programme of educational research and Development planning.

Issue of drop out:

The Fourth Five-Year Plan will give a high priority to primary education and a sum of Rs. 547 million will be allocated to it. Investigations earned out on the subject revealed that Poor quality of education is responsible for over half the drop-outs at primary level in Pakistan

Female staff/girls education:

the emphasis at the primary level will be on raising teachers' salaries and Overall quality improvement. Special measures should be adopted to increase the Enrolment and retention rate of girls. Education of girls will be given immediate and Serious. This will be provided by setting up separate girls schools and giving extra Incentives to female teachers.

Enrollment of children's :

By the end of 1970 about 10.5 million children will be enrolled in schools (6.3 million in East Pakistan and 4.2 million in West Pakistan). The total number of primary schools in Pakistan is 70000 of which 29400 are in East Pakistan and 40600 in West Pakistan. The

Fourth plan provides for 22400 new primary schools in West Pakistan and about 5000 in East Pakistan Will require 155000 new teachers.

Adult Education

Provincial Governments will have adequate staff. The Armed Forces of Pakistan may possibly play an important role in the field of adult education. These activities need also to be coordinated as component of the new programme for adult education and to form a base to create a National Educational Corps. Voluntary organizations such as APWA, Rotary Club, Anjumans and Association have also been doing some good work in the field of adult education.

Technical and vocational program:

Fourth plan objective will be to achieve an enrolment ratio of 40:60 between the arts programme and the scientific, technical and vocational programmes.

Content training of teachers:

The fourth plan emphasizes early revision of the curricula of training institutions and the provision of equipment and facilities essential for qualitative improvement. Adequate facilities will also be provided to meet the demand for additional teachers for the expanded system of education. The new pay scales introduced by the provincial governments will considerably improve the present situation as more talented graduates are now expected to join the teaching profession.

Curricula of teachers:

Expert committees will be set up to revise the curricula of teachers' training institutes:

It is estimated that at the primary level 85000 additional teachers will be needed in East Pakistan and about 70000 in the provinces of West Pakistan during the plan period.

'Thereafter',

The position in West Pakistan is better as about 95 per cent of the working teachers in primary schools are already trained. While the requirements of the four provinces of West Pakistan are not yet available separately, it is estimated that about 57000 additional teachers will be trained during the plan period.

Increasing rate of unemployment

among the arts graduates, limited expansion and Qualitative improvement of college education during the Fourth Plan, will be Strategically important.

Main Points

1. The fourth five-year plan will give a high priority to the primary education and a sum of Rs.547 million will be allocated for it out of Rs. 3665 for the education sector.
2. For the first time emphasis was given to adult education in this plan period.
3. Two experimental programmes to improve teaching in primary and secondary Schools will be launched.

4. At primary level in East Pakistan 71000 trained teachers will be produced during the Plan period.

THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1978-83)

Universal enrollment:

In the Fifth Plan the programmes will be drawn to provide universal coverage of Enrolment for boys of class I age by 1982-83 so that universal enrolment for the entire 5-9 Age-group is attained by 1986-87 the total enrolment would be 90% of the age group.

Reaching this level of enrolment by the end of the Plan period would greatly depend on the Improvement of retention rate from class I to V to at least 60 per cent.

A National committee on elementary

, teacher Education Curriculum, set up by the Government in 1974-75, has completed work on the preparation of new curriculum for the In-service and pre-service training of elementary teachers. The new curriculum has been Introduced from 1976-77 and the duration of training has been extended to 10, months Making teacher training a non-vacation programme.

Programmes for the Development of Higher Education

Education at intermediate level is imparted in 131 male and female intermediate colleges And intermediate classes in 191 male and 70 female degree colleges. The current enrolment At the intermediate level is 190400. Of these 140900 are male and 49500female. Thus 74% Of the students at the intermediate level are male and 26% female.

Education stream:

New scheme of studies known as education stream shall be introduced. Those completing Intermediate education in this stream shall be absorbed as teachers in middle schools. The Plan also proposes to restrict growth of enrolment in Arts to only 13460 out of the total Increase of 63000. Thus the annual growth rate in arts subjects shall be restricted to 2.5% as Against an overall increase of 5.8%. The

increase in enrolment in science subjects is Estimated at 31000 i.e. an annual growth rate of 7.4%. The increase in enrolment in commerce, Agriculture and home economics subjects is proposed at 11.3 and 3% respectively of the total Increase in enrolment.

Degree Level

Education at degree level is imparted in 191 male and 70 female degree colleges and in Honours courses of the general universities.

Programmes of Allama Iqbal Open University

The Allama Iqbal Open University would employ multi-media distance learning Techniques to offer courses and training programmes aimed at creating a sense of Community and disseminating rural technology in addition to identifying workable Strategies for functional literacy in different regions of the country.

During 1978-83, major programmes of the university will include in-service training courses for About 20000 primary and middle school teachers.

Main Points

1. A new scheme ofstudies known as education stream,shall be Introduced at higher level.
2. The Allama Iqbal Open University would employ multi-media distance learning

Techniques to offer courses and training programmes

THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1983-88)

A minimum of five years of schooling will be made obligatory to begin with and the Tenure will gradually be raised to 10 years.

Participation rate of children in primary schools is targeted to increase from 48 per cent in 1982-83 to 75 percent in 1987-88.

It is estimated that at least

20 per cent of population in rural areas lives in settlements of Less than 300 persons. It will be necessary to devise, special programmes such as mosque Schools, or mobile schools, with lowered qualifications for teachers in order to reach this Population. The sixth plan programme has, therefore, been designed on the principle of Flexibility to allow creation of educational facilities in accordance with the specific Requirements of each locality.

The major components of the programme are:

- Utilization of mosques to accommodate classes 1 to 3 of new schools and Overcrowded existing schools;
- Provision of school buildings both for existing and shelter-less schools and for Classes 4 and 5 after completing class 3 from mosque schools;
- Construction of sheds/buildings in urban areas to supplement the space available in The mosques for opening new schools
- Introduction of the system of mixed enrolment in all new and existing schools in Class 1 to 3;
- Provision of separate girls schools wherever mixed enrolment is not possible;
- Provision of two teachers in each mosque school including the Imam, and one

community involvement extends much beyond these tasks

. Community Pressure will be necessary to ensure that people realize that acquiring education and literacy is As much the family's responsibility to the society as the provision of education facilities is the Government's responsibility to the people. Moreover, community interest would help improve

, trade/technical schools and vocational institutes

will Be set up mostly in the rural areas which will provide-training, in technical trades to the Drop outs from the education system on completion of class VIII or even earlier.

Teacher Education

The primary and secondary schooling targets would require an additional 200 teachers

Including approximately 40 thousand Imams. Another 45 thousand teachers will be needed For replacement.

To in-service training, but curricula will be redesigned and crash courses introduced for less Qualified teachers in the far flung rural areas.

Teachers Graduate teachers are trained in 14 colleges and four university departments.

Modified system of teacher training

under which teachers may be placed for training after Recruitment. The training may be completed in 3 installments of 5, 3 and 2 months Duration. After the completion of the first training unit of 5 months, teachers should be Placed in teaching jobs and should be enabled to complete the remaining 2 units within 3 Years of the first appointment.

Programme being launched on a large scale in the sixth plan.

Scientific research and Technological development allocations are being increased from Rs. 2 billion in the fifth Plan to Rs.7 billion in the sixth plan Degree Level Education:

- Science laboratories and libraries shall be provided better equipment and latest Books and journals;
- Teachers shall be provided facilities and incentives to improve their qualifications Through study at Pakistani and foreign universities;

- Arrangement for in-service training will be made; Services of expatriate Pakistani scholars shall be made available to degree colleg visiting processors particularly in scientific disciplines.
- Scholarships to talented students, particularly, in scientific fields, will be awarded.

National Scholarship Foundation

In addition, launching of a comprehensive programme of scholarships is proposed. This Scholarship programme will provide financial assistance to students of all levels of Education, and for studies within the country and abroad. These scholarships will be Financed through Zakat and Ushr funds and will be administered by a specially created Foundation to be called the, National Scholarship Foundation. The Foundation will be Managed by the Board of Governor's consisting of people drawn from all walks of life

The focus of the Sixth Plan was on the expansion of primary education and a reduction in Illiteracy.

Establishment of a privately endowed university of Science and Technology did not Materialize.

Liberal scholarships were awarded to encourage M. Phil Programmes while the University Grants Commission (UGC) started training and Exchange of university teachers within the country.

Scientific equipment was provided to Centers of Excellence and Selected University Departments, both from local resources and Foreign aid.

Main Point

1. The participation rate of children in-primary schools is targeted to increase from 48% to 75%.
2. Utilization of mosques to- accommodate classes 1-3.
3. National Scholarship Foundation will provide financial assistance to students of all Levels of education.

SEVENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1988-93)

Objectives

The objectives of the Seventh Plan (1988-93) in the education and training sector are as follows:

- To broaden the resource base for education;
- Universalize access to primary education;
- Substantially improving technical and vocational training facilities; and
- Improving the quality of education at all levels and in particular of university Education.

Primary Education

The Seventh Plan strategy emphasizes provision of at least basic primary education to Every boy and girl in the country. By 1992-93, almost every child of age 5 years and above will have access to a primary or mosque school. Special attention will be paid to increase the participation rate of girls. In the Seventh Plan, the separate entity of the preparatory Class (kachi/nursery) will be recognized.

Rural areas schools

There will be legislation for compulsory primary education up to class V for all localities where a school is available within a radius of 1.5 km. Opening schools, especially in the rural areas,

Detailed school mapping will be undertaken

to identify the locations where educational facilities do not exist. It will be ensured that new educational facilities are geographically well spread so that a school is accessible to every child.

Mosque schools will be opened for Small settlements.

Recruitment will not be restricted

to candidates with a primary teaching certificate (PTC). In addition to existing trained teachers, intermediates and graduates will be recruited as Primary teachers.

Part-time employment for girls'

primary school teachers on a contract basis will be allowed. It will be possible to appoint middle-pass candidates as assistant teachers if PTCs are not Available.

Textbooks for primary schools will be improved.

Integrated textbooks will be used up to Class III. In most of the rural primary schools small children undergo the inconvenience of sitting on the floor in all seasons. The seventh plan will provide simple and locally manufactured furniture in all new primary schools.

Secondary Education

The curriculum at secondary level will be changed so that students leaving the system after Classes VIII or X possess some useful skills to enable them to earn a living. In classes VI, VII and VIII, students may be required to opt for one skill oriented subject such as Agriculture, home economics, metal work, electricity, woodwork or furniture making, etc

. The quality of teaching the English language

will be improved by Strengthening the teacher training programme and by revising courses in English language.

It is proposed that the Seventh Plan reorient the educational structure as follow:

Classes 0, I, II, III, Lower Elementary

Classes IV, V, VI, VII, VIII Upper Elementary

Classes IX, X, XI, XII, Secondary Classes XIII, XIV, XV. College

Classes XVI, XVII and above University

In order to improve the quality of education, in secondary schools, teachers possessing a Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) degree will also be appointed along with those holding a Certificate of Teaching (CT) to teach classes VI, VII and VIII.

. After class X a two-year diploma course

will be offered in the Polytechnics and technical colleges. After this a three-years, course in one of the Engineering or technical college's, will lead to a B. Sc, (Engineering) degree. Admission to B. Sc (Engineering) will be open to only the best students from, among those who qualify This degree in general education. After B.Sc. (Engineering), a two-year course for Master's Degree in Engineering will be offered in the Engineering Universities. In addition, the Engineering Universities will offer M. Phil, and Ph. D. Courses with emphasis on research.

Teacher Education

The shortcomings, of the present teacher training programme have been identified as Follows:

- The curriculum is not relevant to actual classroom situations and teachers are not Trained to apply the principles to the actual teaching-learning process;
- Teachers have poor academic knowledge in the subject matter they leach;
- 100 per cent internal evaluation by institutions in the award of CT and, PTC both in Theory and practice has lowered the standard in most cases;
- The training period is inadequate for a comprehensive training course;
- The arrangements for in-service training and continuing, education are inadequate: and

- Good students are not attracted to the teaching profession due to lack of good career Prospects.
- During the Seventh Plan period teacher efficiency will be improved Grants, and fellowships for further education in and outside Pakistan.
- The curricula will be revised, and up-dated.
- Quality research will be considered an integral part of the duties of a university teacher.
- Quality of university education will also be improved through a number of other Measures. An admission in a university or college will be selective and will be purely On the basis of merit

Testing and Evaluation

The Seventh Plan provides for the establishment of educational testing and measurement Services, which will develop standardized tests of intelligence, aptitude, scholastic ability, Etc. These test scores will be used in conjunction with the traditional examination scores And cumulative record will be maintained. The admission to educational institutions will be Selective and strictly on merit. At the same time, measures will be taken to improve the Conduct of examination and evaluation of scripts. Severe penalties will be prescribed for Cheating.

Financial Allocations

On a self-financing basis, communities and NGOs will be encouraged to setup primary, Middle, high, college and technical institutions using Urdu or a regional language as medium Of instruction. Government will provide by way of development grants, 50 per cent of the cost Of building constructed or donated for opening a school. The capital grant will be placed in an Education fund to be used on educational facilities, by the community or NGO.

Education and training.

During the Seventh Plan, Rs 93 billion will be required for meeting the recurring Expenditure (Rs 75 billion for maintaining the existing educational programmes at the 1987-88 level and Rs 18 billion for the programmes of the Seventh Plan). This level of Recurring expenditure will necessitate strong cost recovery measures.

Main Points

1. This plan emphasizes the provision of at-least basic primary education to every boyAnd girl in the country.
2. During this plan the participation rate will be increased from 30.4 percent to 41.6 Percent at middle stage.
3. Administration of the universities will be streamlined by transferring the Responsibility of university education entirely to the provincial governments.
4. The Seventh Five-Year Plan allocated Rs. 23.1 billion for developmental Programmes of education and training

THE EIGHTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1993-98)

Objectives

The Eighth Plan will focus on the following major aspects:-

- i) Universalizing access to primary education for all boys and girls of 5-9 years of age.
- ii) Enactment and enforcement of legislation for compulsory primary schooling for all Children of the relevant age group, wherever the primary school facilities become Available.
- iii) Quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement of technical and vocational Education to equip the youth with demand-oriented skills,
- iv) Removing gender and rural-urban imbalances.
- v) Reforming the management and financing of the universities, de-politicizing their Campuses, and eliminating duality of their administrative control by the provincial Governments and financial control by the Federal Government.

- vi) Qualitative improvements of physical infrastructures, curricula (by making the Courses demand-oriented), textbooks, teacher training programmes and exaeducatio System at all levels of education.
- vii) Broadening of the resource base for financing of education through increased

نرالوں کی اگرتوں
Highest priority will be given to opening of girl's primary schools

in all such villages Where there is a boy's school butt no girl's school.

girls کیلے یا گلے institution hogے

Eighth Plan, funds

will also be provided for purchase of land/buildings in big cities in Exceptional circumstances Where, land could not be made available free of cost, Construction of additional classrooms and Improvement of the existing buildings of the schools will also be carried out. In urban Areas, second shift will be introduced in selected secondary schools wherever feasible.

Review curricula

For qualitative improvement, the existing curricula will be reviewed and reformed, Particularly that of science and mathematics. Facilities for teaching of science subjects will Be improved by provision of additional laboratories and equipment and better-trained Teachers.

Post Secondary Technical and Vocational Education

The Eighth Plan will take necessary measures to reverse this trend And to increase the Share of enrolment in technical and vocational streams from existing Level of about 30% to 38%. To achieve this objective, efforts will be made to establish

Technical and vocational training institutions up to Tehsil level in public or private sector.

More opportunities will be provided for technical and vocational education for women. The technical and Vocational training programmes will also be linked to the recently announced prime Minister's employment programme. For promotion and coordination of technical training Programmes, Councils of Technical Education will be constituted at various levels.

Teacher Education

The Eighth Plan programmes will review and reform the: curricula and training Methodology of the teacher training institutions at all levels. The teacher training Prograirstnes will emphasize the acquisition of practical skills that can be applied in actual situation instead of the present emphasis on theory.

To achieve these objectives,

- . A large number of primary and secondary school Teachers complete teacher training as private candidates or through the. Programmes of Allama Iqbal Open University.

The quality of these teacher-training programmes will be Evaluated during the plan period and. Necessary policy changes will be made.

To upgrade The quality of teachers, the entry qualification for all teacher-training programmes will be Enhanced.

Duration of the training will also be increased wherever feasible. Pay Scales of The teachers will be linked with their qualifications.

Testing and Evaluation

A comprehensive and scientific evaluation system makes, the teaching learning process More rational and efficient. During the eighth plan period concerted efforts will be made to Establish a national education testing service on sound footing, preferably through private Sector or some NGO. The work of the test development; and research will be carried out by National education testing service in collaboration with agencies and individual experts Available from within or outside Pakistan. Gradually, the admission to higher education Institutions will be made on the basis of performance of the students in educational tests Developed arid standardized by the national education testing service.

College Education

In order to raise the standard of degree level education, the intermediate classes need to be gradually de-linked from the degree colleges and the existing two-year degree courses need to be converted into three-year honours degree courses. During the Eighth Plan, degree level education will be re-structured by offering 3-year honours courses in selected colleges in order to enhance employ-ability of the graduates.

University Education

The universities have been unable to keep pace with recent advances of knowledge in science and technology as well as in social sciences In view of this, the university education needs a new look and complete overhauling. The Eighth plan will focus mainly on ^{polity too b increase kary} improving quality and increasing the external and internal efficiency of the university education

The Eighth Plan will also upgrade the quality of research through staff development and provision of better physical facilities, scientific equipment, library books, and up to-date journals.

At least two potential departments in each university will be upgraded as centres of advanced studies to make them capable of conducting quality research and offering M. Phil and Ph. D. programmes. The universities will be encouraged to establish linkages with the industry and commercial organizations through contract research on specific problems.

The National Institute of Modern Languages will be used to overcome language barriers.

During the Eighth Plan period the university acts, will be revised to facilitate their effective financial and administrative management.

The University Grants Commission will be given more powers to oversee the academic standards. Programmes offered by the universities, most of which are presently supply oriented, will be made demand Oriented.

Out of 20 existing universities, 12 universities were started after 1970. Due to thin funding the campuses of IX) universities are still to be completed. In view of the resource constraints, highest priority will be given to completion of essential facilities of the existing campuses. Private sector will be encouraged to establish Universities or graduate schools in the newly emerging fields.

Admission in the universities will be selective and purely based on merit. Every student will be required to take standardized test in the relevant discipline. All possible steps will be taken to eradicate cheating in the examinations.

Main Points

1. Universalization of primary education will be given the highest priority during the Eighth Plan.
2. Participation rate at secondary level will be raised from 50% to 55% for boys and from 26% to 30% for girls.
3. 200000 additional primary school teachers and 35000 high school teachers will be required during this plan period.
4. National educational testing services will be established.

NTS
National Testing Services

THE NINETH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1998-2003)

An Overview of Education Development since Independence Educational development in Pakistan has a dark history. It however, on the whole grew Substantially both quantitatively and qualitatively. None the less, there is much to be Desired. An overview of education facilities at the time of independence and those at Present (1997-98) are as under:

a) Number of Instruction 1947 1997-98 Estimates

- i) Primary Schools 8,413 1,58,920
 - ii) Middle schools 2,190 16,002
 - iii) High schools 108 700
 - iv) Vocational institutes 46 800
 - v) Colleges 40 165
 - vi) Professional colleges 5 30
- Universities 2 30

b) Enrollment (000)

- i) Primary level (I-V) 700 16,500
- ii) Middle level (VI-VIII) 221 4,505
- iii) High stage (IX-X) 58 2,039
- iv) Vocational 3.9 550
- v) College (XI – XIV) 13.5 850
- vi) Professional colleges 4.4 155
- vii) Universities 0.6 40

c) Literacy Rates 13% 40%

Main Objectives of the Ninth Plan:

The main objectives of the Ninth Five Year Plan in Education and Training sector are:

- Reducing poverty by improving the literacy rate from 42% at present to 60% by the End of the 9th Plan and 75% by the year 2010. To achieve this target UPE is the main Dependable source. Programmes of non-formal and informal education through print And electronic media will, however, supplement the efforts towards this end.
- Education will ensure best possible way of life.
- Achieve UPE for boys by the end of the 9th Plan and for girls by the year 2010:
- To achieve universal elementary education (UEE) for boys by the year 2010 and Enrolling 90% of girls of the same age group during the same period.
- Improve and expand secondary level education;
- Diversifying technical, vocational and commerce education anti ensuring their Spread to meet the requirements of each area/region:

- Optimal use of inputs of educational institutions through good governance.
- Reduce subsidy at higher education institutions and support education expenses of capable but deserving students to continue their studies to the highest level.
- To prepare graduates to face life with confidence through knowledge lead, education.
- Tertiary level institutions will adjust their teaching programmes to produce highly educated /trained manpower.

Growth Rate and Target of Ninth Plan

Literacy rate will be increased from 42% at present to 60% by the end of the 9th Plan and 75% by the year 2010. Expediting Universal Primary Education (UPE) is the only dependable and sustainable course to achieve higher target of literacy rate.

Primary/Elementary Education

Play role in determining the future career of a raw immature youngster.

Democratic access to various career options

will be provided at the stage.

The expanded requirement for secondary education will be met by upgrading middle Schools and establishing new secondary schools. Private sector will be encouraged to share the responsibility.

Deeni Madaris will be persuaded to follow the courses of general stream in job-oriented Subjects.

To improve the quality of secondary education, following measures will be Adopted:

- i) Integration of secondary education classes IX-XII under one roof.
- ii) Master degree holders in education will, be recruited as secondary 'school teachers
- iii) Intensive in-service training courses at least once in five years will be arranged for Secondary school teachers.
- iv) Existing science teaching facilities in high school will be revamped while teaching

Of science will be provided in high schools where it is not available.

Tertiary Level Education

** The tertiary level education produces leader for all walks of life.*

xxiii) Education. Private sector institutions are of many types. Some are single while others have -city chains. Some are goal-oriented while majority of them are profit earning. SomeInstitutions are sponsored by individuals and others are run by some Committee/Anjuman/NGO. A large number of private institutions do not have proper infrastructure And qualified teachers. It is necessary that such

institutions including Deeni Madaris be Governed under some regulations. Some of these may be given degree awarding status.

Community Involvement

- xxvi) Ninth Five Plan recommended that involvement of non-political organization/local bodies
- xxvii) May be ensured to resolve the problems of construction, repair and maintenance of
- xxviii) Buildings, management of problems, teacher absenteeism, purchases out of non-salary
- xxix) Recurring grants etc. Resources position for education sector will be improved through
- xxx) Social mobilization, community participation and activating the role of NGOs, CBOs and
- xxxi) Local bodies. Higher literacy rate will be ensured through concerted efforts of public sector,
- xxxii) NGOs and community participation. The role of communities and NGOs will particularly
- xxxiii) Be focused for setting up new girl's institutions, in rural areas and urban slums.

What is the comparative study of the recommendations of various National Education Policies of Pakistan

Make a detailed comparison of the recommendations of National Education Commission 1959 and National Education Policy 1972

Make a detailed comparison of the recommendations of National Education Policies 1992 and National Education Policy 1998.

Aspect	Education Conference 1947	National Education Commission 1959	National Education Policy 1970	National Education Policy 1972	National Education Policy 1978	National Education Policy 1992	National Education Policy 1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Elementary education	Elementary education will consist of five years.	Elementary education will consist of eight years.	Elementary education will be considered from class one to class eight.	Elementary education will extend to class eight.	Elementary education will extend to class eight.	Elementary education will extend to class <u>VIII</u> .	Elementary education will extend to class <u>VIII</u> .
Compulsory education	Compulsory and free of charge. elementary education will be provided to the children.	The elementary education, till class eight, will be declared compulsory within fifteen years..	The elementary education, till class five, will be declared compulsory by 1980.	Free of cost education will be provided till matriculation.	All the boys and girls will be provided the opportunity to get admission in class I.	Primary education will be provided free of cost and will be made compulsory.	The admission ratio will be raised upto 90% by 2002.

Aspect	National Education Conference 1947	National Education Commission 1959	National Education Policy 1970	National Education Policy 1972	National Education Policy 1978	National Education Policy 1992	National Education Policy 1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
New institutions	721 new secondary schools will be opened.	New Institutions of professional education will be set up in the country.	New universities will be opened in the country.	New universities will be opened in phased program.	13,000 new primary schools will be opened within next five years.	Seven thousands new Mosque schools will be opened.	45,000 new elementary schools will be opened.
Institutions of educational administration	A council of Technical Education will be constituted for the promotion of technical education.	A University Grants Commission will be constituted for the promotion of university education.	Centres of Excellence will be established in each university.	Centres of Excellence will be established in the universities.	A college for Technical Education will be established for the training of teachers.	A Funding Council for colleges will be constituted in each province.	Guidance centres will be established in the educational Institutions.
Teacher training	New training courses will be started for the teachers of elementary schools.	Refresher courses will be conducted for the training of untrained and semi-skilled teacher.	The academic qualification for the primary, middle and secondary school teachers will be matriculation, Intermediate and graduation respectively.	The disparity of salaries between the civil servants and the teachers will be removed.	The training Institutes of elementary teachers will be given the status of 'college'.	The teachers exhibiting excellent performance will be awarded in terms of cash prizes and medals.	A code of conduct will be drawn for the teachers.

3.22

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