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Q. Strategies for accessible curriculum

- Generating collective thinking and identifying practical solutions such as how human rights can be made part of the local school curriculum.
- Linking the human rights movement with educational access.
- Fostering grassroots action and strengthening its ties to the policy level in order to promote protection.
- Encouraging the creation of community and children's councils where issues of access can be discussed
- Developing community-school mechanism to identify children not in school as well as develop activities to ensure that children enroll in school and learn.
- Adequate resource must match with political will.
- Ultimately success will be judged by the quality of basic education provided to all learners.
- Use education as a tool for social cohesion and integration by guaranteeing continuous access, outside of teaching hours, to educational and communal spaces to permit students to socialize and express their creativity.

Q. Level of literacy

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

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

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

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Q. Equity issues in education

Equity in education means ensuring that all students have equal access to quality education, regardless of their background, abilities, or socio-economic status. Challenges include disparities in educational resources, teacher quality, and opportunities. Addressing equity involves targeted interventions, inclusive policies, and removing barriers.

Q. Gender as an equity issue

Gender equality is a fundamental human right. It means equal opportunities and decision-making power for women and men. Despite progress, challenges persist. Women face economic disparities, limited access to education, health risks, and underrepresentation in leadership roles. To achieve gender equality, we must address issues like lack of women in leadership, poverty, and unequal access to resources.

Q. Strategies for developing accessible curricula

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

Q. Poverty and absence of free and compulsory education to all

The constitution provides as a basic right free and compulsory basic education for all school age going children. This will take a lot of time to implement that. Poverty has many other aspects. The additional costs are also not afforded by the low economic status families. Because of poverty household income gets low and they educate boys as they think that educating boys will bring income in the home..

Q. COMPONENTS of Peace education

- Emotions and feelings
- Anger and anger management

- Violence in media
- Communication
- Empathy

Q. Component of Conflict Situation

Conflict situations involve various components, such as:

- **Causes**: Identifying underlying reasons for conflict (e.g., resources, ideology, power).
- **Parties**: Understanding who is involved and their interests.
- **Resolution Strategies**: Exploring negotiation, mediation, or other conflict resolution methods.

Q. Madrasa ambiguity AND EDUCATION in Pakistan

Madrasas are Islamic educational institutions. Their role and impact vary. In Pakistan, madrasas have faced scrutiny due to concerns about radicalization and lack of modern education. The madrasa system was introduced in Pakistan during British colonial rule and has evolved over time.

Q. Education of madrassa level

Madrasas primarily focus on religious education, including Quranic studies, Islamic jurisprudence, and Arabic. Some madrasas also offer secular subjects, but the balance varies. Efforts are ongoing to improve the quality of education in madrasas and integrate them with mainstream education.

Q. Government and madrassa

A madrassa (or madrasa) is an educational institution, often associated with Islamic education. It can be secular or religious, teaching various subjects. Historically, madrassas primarily focused on Islamic law and jurisprudence. In some countries, the government regulates madrassas to ensure quality education and prevent radicalization. For example, in England, madrassas face regulation and inspection.

Q. Fundamental principles of right based education approach

A rights-based approach to education emphasizes human rights principles:

- **Non-Discrimination**: Everyone has the right to education without discrimination.
- **Equality**: Education should be accessible to all, regardless of background.
- **Accountability and Transparency**: Institutions must be accountable for providing quality education.
- **Participation and Empowerment**: Involving students, parents, and communities in decision-making.

Q. Write a note on Convention Millennium development goals

The MDGs were global goals set by the United Nations to improve living conditions by 2015. Some key MDGs related to education were:

- **Universal Primary Education**: Ensuring all children attend primary school.
- **Gender Equality**: Promoting equal access to education for girls and boys.
- **Reducing Child Mortality**: Improving health and nutrition to keep children alive and healthy.

These goals aimed to fight poverty, hunger, disease, and inequality.

Q. Benefits of free and accessible education

- **Economic Growth**: Free education can lead to a more skilled workforce, fostering innovation and productivity.
- **Reduced Student Debt**: Graduates without debt have better financial security, benefiting the economy.
- **Social Equality**: Accessible education promotes equal opportunities and societal well-being.
- **Cultural Enrichment**: Education enhances cultural understanding and creativity.

Q. How Islamic education is valued

Islamic education is highly valued by many communities. It teaches religious principles, morality, and Arabic language. Madrassas play a role in preserving Islamic heritage and promoting faith-based learning.

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Q. Gender disparity in education

Gender disparities persist in education. Girls often face barriers like early marriage, cultural norms, and lack of resources. Efforts are ongoing to ensure equal access to education for both girls and boys.

Q. Racism

Racism affects educational opportunities. Discrimination based on race or ethnicity can hinder learning and achievement. Inclusive education aims to address these disparities and promote diversity.

Q. Health issues

Health impacts education. Malnutrition, illness, and lack of sanitation can hinder learning. Schools play a role in health education, hygiene, and preventive measures.

Q. What are the goals of EFA?

- EFA aims to provide quality education for everyone. Its goals include:
- Universal primary education.
- Gender equality in education.
- Improving literacy and numeracy skills.
- Enhancing teacher training and school infrastructure.

Q. How quality education is relatable to free accessible education

Quality education is essential. When education is free and accessible, it benefits society as a whole. Well-educated individuals contribute to economic growth, innovation, and social progress.

Q. Sexism

Sexism affects educational opportunities. Efforts are needed to challenge stereotypes and promote gender equality in schools.

Q. Element of conflict education

- **Conflict Resolution Training**: Teaching strategies to resolve conflicts without violence.

- **Democracy Education**: Fostering understanding of democratic processes and civic engagement.
- **Justice Education**: Promoting awareness of social justice issues.
- **Human Rights Education**: Educating about fundamental rights and responsibilities.

Q. Components of Conflict style

- **Avoidants**: Run from conflict, feeling uncomfortable even with minor disagreements.
- **Brawlers**: Tend to fight aggressively, blurring fair play boundaries.
- **Conciliators**: Rush to resolve conflicts quickly, sometimes overlooking long-term consequences.
- **Debaters**: Intellectualize conflicts, risking emotional neglect or a focus on winning debates.
- **Identity**: Our personal history and experiences shape our conflict style.

Q. Peace education appreciates the richness of the concept of peace

- Addresses fears
- Provides a futures orientation (imagination)
- Teaches peace as both a process and philosophy
- Promotes peace as a concept alongside justice
- Promotes the care of and love of earth and respect for all life
- Teaches nonviolence as a way to settle differences

Q. PEACE EDUCATION

Peace education helps individuals live harmoniously with themselves, others, and the environment. It includes values, knowledge, attitudes, skills, and behaviors for a culture of peace. Key themes: nonviolence, social justice, coexistence, communication skills, and human rights awareness. Peace education is essential for fostering lasting peace globally.

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Q. Short note o universal declaration of human rights

Adopted by the United Nations in 1948. UDHR outlines fundamental human rights, including the right to education. Education should be free, accessible, and promote understanding among people of different backgrounds.

Q. Income equity issues of education

Income disparities affect educational opportunities. Students from low-income families face challenges like poor study environments and lack of family support. Efforts to bridge this gap include targeted support, scholarships, and equitable resource allocation.

Q. What is DAKAR world education forum

- Held in 2000 in Dakar, Senegal.
- Goal: Achieve Education for All (EFA) by 2015.
- EFA focuses on universal primary education, gender equality, quality education, and lifelong learning.

Q. On what things does effectiveness of conflict handling depends?

- **Communication Skills**: Clear communication promotes understanding.
- **Emotional Intelligence**: Managing emotions during conflicts.
- **Collaboration**: Willingness to find win-win solutions.
- **Cultural Sensitivity**: Understanding diverse perspectives.

Q. Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write. Efforts to improve literacy rates are crucial for education, knowledge, and economic participation.

Q. Write a note on human rights

Human rights are inherent to all individuals. Upholding human rights ensures dignity, justice, and peace

Q. Types of peace

- **Ongoing Process**: Peace is not a fixed destination but a continuous effort to maintain stability and prevent conflict.

- **Positive Peace**: It involves social cohesion, positive interactions, and institutions that sustain peace.
- **Structural Peace (Justice)**: Ensuring equitable access to resources and freedom from violence.
- **Negative Peace**: Being free from the experience or fear of conflict and harm.
- **Peace as a Feeling and Experience**: It encompasses emotional well-being and a sense of security.

Q. Aims of peace

- Equip students with skills for non-violent conflict resolution.
- Foster appreciation for diversity.
- Promote global citizenship and empathy.
- Create a more peaceful and just world[9].

Q. Attitudes and value of education

Attitudes and values shape our choices, judgments, and behaviors. They influence how we engage with others and solve conflicts. Education should instill positive attitudes, such as empathy, tolerance, and respect for human rights. These values empower individuals to contribute to lasting peace in their communities and globally.

Q. Examples of South Africa

- South Africa's transition from apartheid to democracy is a remarkable example of peacebuilding.
- Nelson Mandela's leadership emphasized reconciliation, forgiveness, and unity.
- Education played a crucial role in healing divisions and promoting social justice.

Q. Rules of Road conflict handling

- **Communication**: Calmly express concerns and listen to others.
- **Empathy**: Understand different perspectives.
- **Problem-Solving**: Find win-win solutions.
- **Patience**: Avoid aggressive behavior.

- **Respect**: Treat others as you want to be treated.

Q. Explain own word goal of education

- Education's primary goal is to empower individuals with knowledge, skills, and values.
- It prepares them for active citizenship, critical thinking, and lifelong learning.
- Ultimately, education contributes to personal growth, societal progress, and a better world.

Follow the Applied Linguistics Mentor channel on WhatsApp for all the basic help:

https://whatsapp.com/channel/0029VaazKAVBfxoDMH4l9U0u

Maha Malik

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