

TRUE EDUCATION GOES BEYOND MEANS; IT BUILDS MORALS, MINDS AND MEANING

1. INTRODUCTION

- Education only treated as a commodity in the present world.
- True education develops positive behavior, encourages critical thinking sharpens the mind.
- Thesis Statement

2. UNDERSTANDING THE NATURE OF TRUE EDUCATION

3. HOW TRUE EDUCATION BUILDS MINDS, MORALS, AND MEANING

3.1 Enables critical thinking through open discussions and dialogue

3.2 Teaches problem solving and adaptation, putting theory into practice
→ Case studies on actual problems practiced

3.3 Enriches one spiritually by teaching values of humility and compassion
→ Complemented with positive religious values and understanding

3.4 Promotes tolerance and acceptance of diversity

→ Learning about different cultures and worldviews improves acceptance of diversity

3.5 Educates regarding human rights and duties of citizens in society.

→ ~~Assures~~ Active participation in democracy and social justice

3.6 Helps to manage emotions and deal with feelings like stress and depression

→ ~~Linked~~ with ~~was~~ a positive mindset in individuals

3.7 True education prioritizes body with the mind through active habits and a good diet

→ Mind impacted by an unhealthy body

4. CHALLENGES TO TRUE EDUCATION.

4.1 Outdated curricula and poor teaching quality

→ Teachers lack adequate training, coupled with high absenteeism rate

4.2 Sub-standard and commercialized educational institutions

→ HEC blacklisted over 150 unrecognized institutions (Dawn)

4.3 Rote learning culture instead of conceptual study

→ Focused on reproducing learned content

4.4 Significant tilt towards STEM

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education compared to humanities.

5. SOLUTIONS TO INCORPORATE TRUE EDUCATION

5.1 Curriculum reforms incorporating practical teaching methods

5.2 Ensuring mix of both STEM and humanities in all degree programs

5.3 Diet and physical fitness courses offered in institutions

5.4 Culture of debate and discourse promoted in

6. CONCLUSION

• True education limited in institutions across the world.

- Through reforms and policies, one can ensure students receive an education that builds minds, morals and meanings.

INEQUALITY IS EXTREMISM'S OXYGEN IN PAKISTAN

1. INTRODUCTION

- Extremism is a deep rooted phenomenon with far reaching implications on society
- Inequality along economic, social, political, and regional lines have has intensified extremism in Pakistan.

2. CONTEXTUALIZING THE HISTORY AND DYNAMICS OF EXTREMISM IN PAKISTAN

3. THE RAMPANT NATURE OF INEQUALITIES

3.1 Concentration of wealth and power among the elites

→ 39% of Pakistanis live below the poverty line (World Bank)

3.2 Limited access and availability of quality schools for education

→ 70% of Grade 5 rural children unable to read grade level text (ASER report)

3.3 Widespread violence and discrimination against women

→ Pakistan ranks 142/146 on WEF Global Gender Gap Report

3.4 Unequitable resource distribution and development among provinces

→ Regions of ex-FATA and rural Sindh

remain under developed.

3.5 Lack of rights for minorities

including smaller ethnic and religious groups

→ Persecution and discrimination of

non-muslim communities like Hindus

3.6 Limited representation of ~~minorities~~

^{rural regions} in political arena.

3.7 Areas like ex-FATA have limited

seats in assemblies

Improve this section how

inequality leads to extremism..

bring clarity

4. How INEQUALITIES BREED EXTREMISM

4.1 Extremist organizations provide financing

to those suffering from economic inequality.

→ Taliban actively recruit poor and

unemployed individuals

4.2 Educational inequality makes it easier

to be influenced by extremist ideologies.

→ Sect based madrassahs without

formal education systems

4.3 Gender inequality provides women,

resulting in retaliation against injustice.

→ Rising female participation in extremist organization

4.4 Regional inequality through lack of

development fuels resentment ~~against state~~

→ Local terror groups like BLA use locals to create instability.

4.5 Religious inequality leads to disputes

and skirmishes between different sects

and religious groups.

→ Hindu temples burnt by mobs

→ Ahmediyas mosques damaged

4.6 Political inequality and lack of power makes it easier for extremist groups to assert dominance over the region.

→ Increase in presence of militants in Ex-FATA.

5. SOLUTIONS TO BRIDGE INEQUALITY AND CURB EXTREMISM

5.1 Re-evaluation of NFC award and ~~and~~ ^{and} implementation for equitable finance distribution among provinces.

5.2 Strict ~~enforcement~~ of laws for protection of minority groups.

5.3 Microfinance opportunities and expansion of BISP for empowering women.

5.4 Skills development programmes and vocational training facilities for youth.

5.5 Empowering local governments for efficient representation of local people.

6. CONCLUSION

- Extremism poses a serious threat to growth and development of the country.
- By implementing policies ^{at} ~~on~~ economic, political, social and regional levels, one can reduce inequality and curb the rise of extremism in Pakistan.