

11th Education Conference on Education & National Integration

Abstract Book 2024

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ABSTRACT BOOK



**Faculty of Education
University of Karachi**

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Achieving National Integration through Education (keynote lecture)

Meritorious Professor Dr. Syed Arif Kamal

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Abstract

A nation is considered to be a community of human beings formed on the basis of a combination of shared features, formed through social construction, where people feel attached to their traditions and shared values. A nation-state comprises of individuals/groups having varied backgrounds. However, national diversity becomes a liability unless it is embedded into a homogeneous social system. National integration is a centripetal social force, inculcating a sense of unity among societal factions and groups and building an integrated national front against internal and external challenges. For national integration, one has to rise above ethnicism, regionalism, religionism, provincialism, sectarianism and racism. Pakistan being a diverse society with multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious societal landscape, the need for national cohesion has always been tremendously high. However, the centrifugal forces have been working against the integration of the country since it came into existence. By definition, national integration implies holding the citizens of a nation-state, no matter, belonging to different castes, religions or ethnicities, with a single rope, bestowing on them a common identity. The future generation should get the excellent education cum skills and make Pakistan excel in STEM as well as make her stronger by taking up opportunities offered by complex economic interdependence of today to improve her Gross-National-Happiness Index and Human-Development Index — a dream nurtured by founders of Pakistan in 1940s. [Extended Abstract](#)

Keywords

Empathy, Gross-national-happiness index, Human-development index, Inclusiveness, Tolerance

Education: The Key to Success

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Abstract

Education is a source of stability and empowerment. We all can realize how we begin life from a flesh of meat to the full functioning individual today. We started by vocalizing MaMa, DaDa and how we speak full sentences. We initially learned from our home environment, parents and family while later we learned from school. We started by recognizing shapes and columns and how as a grownup we can solve many mathematical problems and complex issues. These are the stages of development passing through which, “education” played the key role in determining “who we are today”. The present topic of discussion relates to: Learning during infancy, learning during childhood, learning during adolescence, learning during adulthood, learning during old age. Each age phase has a different approach to learning. At an early age; infancy and early childhood, mostly learning is incidental; depends on what experiences one has from his surroundings. During the childhood, the child comes out of his home, experience school, gets to know society and learns from friends and parents too. The most critical period of learning is transition from childhood to adolescence. This is the time where a child suddenly grows into an individual and he has to learn and develop into an individual. He has to match to the demands of the society. He has to compete to find a suitable career as well as settle in life. During this phase of life, if the person finds good opportunity of education, grooming, growth, position habit development, finds good friends, moves in a positive company, his growth is confirm. Similarly, if during this phase, he experience failures, has bad company of friends, no support from family, he learns to avoid and escape. This results in less opportunity of learning and so he does not develop into a productive, balanced, cooperative individuals. In short, “Education” along with experience and learning opportunity shapes the personality of an individual. Therefore, education is a necessary component of our lives.

Education: Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the effectiveness of the current educational policy of Pakistan in higher education institutions (HEIs) located in Karachi, as well as to identify and analyse the issues and challenges encountered in implementing educational policies in these institutions. Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Pakistan act as pillars of academic achievement by giving students a place to learn the skills, information, and morals required for personal and professional development. Despite difficulties, these institutions continue to play a crucial part in furthering learning, research, and innovation, strengthening the nation's intellectual capital and fostering socioeconomic growth. The research explicitly mentions the Theory of Constraints as the theoretical foundation for this study. This theory provided a lens through which to analyse the issues and challenges in implementing educational policies in HEIs. This study's research design used a mixed method strategy, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis methodologies. By integrating the advantages of quantitative and qualitative methods, this methodology provides a thorough and all-encompassing knowledge of the study issue. Exploratory research is the type of research used in this study. The research is exploratory because the review of educational policies and their application in HEIs in Karachi are the main subjects of the study. In this research study, the deans, heads of departments, and teaching faculty of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Karachi comprise the sample population. This study has obtained a wide variety of data that can be examined using descriptive statistics and thematic analysis by combining the survey technique for quantitative data collection with in-depth interviews for qualitative data collection. The quantitative study conducts a thorough evaluation of the information provided by 339 respondents who are affiliated with higher education institutions. It explores implementation, obstacles, and other facets of educational policy.

An Exploration of Positive Psychology Interventions in Undergraduate Education in Karachi, Pakistan

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Abstract

This research aims to investigate the impact of positive psychology interventions on the academic performance, psychological well-being, and classroom climate of undergrad students and teachers in Karachi, Pakistan. Using a quasi-experimental design, two groups will be formed: one receiving positive psychology interventions and the other serving as a control group. The interventions include activities such as Gratitude Journaling, Strengths Identification, Growth Mindset Training, Mindfulness Practices, and Positive Feedback. The study seeks to explore how these interventions enhance well-being, engagement, and academic performance. Standardized scales and tests will measure variables of interest before, after, and during a follow-up session. Anticipated outcomes include improvements in academic performance, psychological well-being, and classroom climate within the experimental group compared to the control group. Additionally, the study will analyze potential mediators and moderators, such as gender, age, personality, and culture. The research contributes to the positive psychology in education literature and offers practical implications for educators and policymakers. By assessing the impact of specific interventions, this study aims to provide valuable insights that can inform educational practices and policies, ultimately promoting a positive and thriving learning environment.

Community Education

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Abstract

Academic libraries are the basic needs of the community even every part of the world these libraries are available for the students and other people to use in free and convenient access. The main role of libraries is to promote reading habits and literacy. The one major advantage is to create a healthy environment for the community but the no availability of these libraries should encourage anti-social and criminal activities among youngsters. The Libraries assist in searching appropriate information that opens opportunities for career especially in research studies these libraries provide useful information regarding the required data for the research. The population of the study comprised of 150 students from private and government schools and universities located in Karachi. A questionnaire has been used comprising 10 items; the data were analyzed through the percentages of the respondents. The results clearly showed that the libraries help new students to get all necessary information, data, etc. play a very important role to develop the literate atmosphere and promote the reading habits also project youngsters against negativity should develop a healthy environment for the community.

Effort of Curriculum Change in Sindh after 18th Amendment

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Abstract

Since 2010, Curriculum development and revision have become the provincial subject. Sindh is the first province that started reviewing and developing curricula at provincial level. According to the clause 5 (c) of The Sindh School Education Standards and Curriculum Act, 2014, Directorate of Curriculum, Assessment and Research (DCAR) Sindh is mandated to : 'Develop, implement and evaluate curriculum by working closely with Sindh Textbook Board, Directorate of school education and other related departments'.

Based on qualitative paradigm, this research outlines the objectives, process and lessons learned during the course of curriculum change. This research also outlines the relationship between the National Curriculum of Pakistan and the Provincial Curriculum. The research found that in the first phase, curricula for primary grades were reviewed from 2014 to 2015. In this phase minor changes were made in the National Curriculum -2006. These changes were then submitted and notified in the shape of Addendums. Based on this review, Sindh Textbook Board developed and printed new textbooks which are currently used in school. In the next phase, the same practice was used for reviewing the curriculum for middle (Grade VI- VIII). However, after primary and middle, major changes were brought in Grade IX to XII. Moreover, from 2015-23, National Curriculum Council Islamabad has also developed new curricula from ECE to Grade XII. Sindh earlier had reservations with complete adoption of the National Curriculum especially, in the subject languages and Social Studies. However, these reservations were sorted out and Sindh Education & Literacy Department

Application of English Textbook for Teaching of Classroom Activities through Integrated Language Skills of Bilingual Students in Private Schools of Karachi

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Abstract

Application of English textbooks for teaching of Classroom activities through Integrated Language Skills of bilingual students prevails a hefty trailing for the English language teachers in Pakistan. This research measured the perception of English teachers about the application of English textbook for teaching of Classroom activities as a lingual artifice for developing Integrated Language Skills of bilingual students enrolled in different private schools located in Karachi. Literature reported that locally designed English textbooks in Pakistan failed to execute adequate apropos activities for developing Integrated Language Skills among the students in the local context of Karachi from the English lingual pedagogical perspective (Asakereh et al., 2019; Azam & Asim, 2023). For this quantitative research, 313 male and 487 female English teachers responded to 45-items questionnaire which was pilot tested for reliability. Results show significant differences in the opinion of male and female English teachers in terms of role play activities, reading comprehension activities and puzzles activities among the students. This study recommends that empirical activities be integrated with reading or speaking or writing skills for better disposition of Integrated Language Skills. It is concluded that empirically designed activities in the language syllabus should be applied in English curriculum and pedagogy through English textbooks.

Keywords

Classroom Activities, English Textbook for developing ILS Teaching Practices, Teachers' Perception about English Textbook, Second Language Acquisition through Affective Factors.

A Case Study of the Administrative Practices in Public Teacher Training Institutions Affiliated With the University Of Karachi (Pakistan)

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Abstract

This study delves into the intricate realm of Pakistani teacher training institutions and their administrative practices, presenting a comprehensive exploration of their objectives, methodologies, and impacts. The abstract provides an overarching view of teacher training programs, examining their functions and contributions within Pakistan's educational framework. The purpose of the research is to investigate the circumstances, difficulties, and procedures surrounding the management of these institutions. To better understand effective administrative strategies, guide the development of policies, and improve the overall quality of teacher training programs, the study looks at the administrative practices within this geographic and institutional context. The study has done a thorough analysis of the literature on administrative practices in public teacher training colleges affiliated with University of Karachi Pakistan. A strong conceptual framework grounded in fundamental theories of teacher preparation, organizational behavior, leadership, and educational administration has informed and steered the research path. The study has also broadened its scope to incorporate stakeholder theory, governance dynamics, and policy implementation, shedding light on the bigger picture of how administrative practices function. The literature reviews carefully combined pertinent theories and ideas, highlighting their importance and relevance to the ongoing study. This study seeks to advance current information to improve administrative procedures and teacher training in Pakistan. The ultimate objective of this study is to improve teachers' professional standing and boost educational standards to promote the field of education.

The Development of Critical Thinking as the Primary Goal of the Educational Process

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Abstract

The study was conducted to find out the development of CT (Critical Thinking) as the primary goal of the educational process. The objectives of this study were; to investigate the elements as a primary goal of critical thinking, to explore the importance of CT, to identify different instructional strategies that are used to develop CT among students, and to find out the barriers that create hindrances in the development of CT. A descriptive quantitative survey design and simple random sampling technique were selected for this study. The population of this study is all colleges (i.e. 20 Government and Private) of district Rahim Yar Khan. 380 students (girls and boys) and 120 teachers (males and females) participated as a sample. For data collection, two self-structured questionnaires were used; one for students contains 40 items, and one for teachers contains 30 items. After data collection, it was analyzed by SPSS. Results reveal that critical thinking develops with the help of different instructional strategies. 90.5% agreed that CT is particularly important in education. 86.6% agreed that during the discussion, teachers gave them the opportunity to express their viewpoints. 91.7% agreed that they use a teamwork strategy that helps them to develop CT.

Keywords

Critical Thinking, Development, Primary goal, Educational Process

Impact of Digital learning fundamental course on teacher's online 7 students' learning at higher level in public & private sector universities of Pakistan

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Abstract

Nowadays, professional development is necessary related to virtual teaching. This study is an effort to train teachers in higher education institutions about ICT online free tools. Objective of the study is to know the impact of Digital Learning Fundamental course outcomes on teaching and learning. This is mixed method approach and 250 Teachers of Department of Education of Universities selected through cluster and purposive sampling. The current study includes aregression model and an SPSS regression test was used to test the hypothesis. The current study revealed that *there is a significant relationship between DLF course and teaching behavior in virtual learning environment*. It is recommended that to provide opportunities for Teachers and learners for Technology Integrated Learning Environment.

Keywords: Digital Learning Fundamental Course, Online Teaching, Higher Level.

Education: Issues and Challenges

Pulwisha

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of early intervention and meeting the unique educational requirements of children on the autism spectrum who are integrated into regular classroom settings. Twenty children with borderline learning disorders were divided into three groups, with the first group consisting of those who had received early intervention, the second of those who had not, and the third of those who had not been able to do so due to their parents' lack of knowledge about the option. In order to confirm the difference in behavior and learning between the two groups of kids, researchers created both open-ended and closed-ended questionnaires for parents and educators to fill out. The study also involved the researcher watching kids in traditional classrooms. The findings showed that children who received early assistance were more quickly able to become independent learners, whereas the other two groups lagged significantly behind.

The Impact of Laws and Legislations on the Life of Person with Disabilities in Pakistan

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Abstract

The study is conducted to know the Impact of laws and legislations on the life of person with disabilities in Pakistan. The main objective of the study is to find the role of laws and legislation in education, medical services, employment, and accessibility of PWDs in public areas and social living of person with disabilities. For this purpose, samples were taken from different areas of Karachi city and Gilgit Baltistan in which all the professionals, students, parents of PWDs, some stakeholders and policy makers are included. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used in this study. Samples were collected through questionnaires by cluster sampling. Total number of respondents were around 70. The result showed that the role of laws and legislations on the life of person with disabilities were not much influenced and it did not benefit PWDs too much. The respondents were not satisfied with the performance of government in education sector, health facilities, and Social rights of PWDs, accessibility of PWDs and employment of PWDs. If all these laws were implemented then it may help PWDs in all areas of their life. Government of Pakistan has made a lot of policies and laws for PWDs but these are not working in a proper way and PWDs have many difficulties and challenges in their life despite of all these laws. They are deprived of their basic rights, needs, health. Education and employment

Transition from School to Work For Physically Challenged Children of Rural Areas

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Abstract

No one denies the basic rights of a child with physical disability but how to guarantee a smooth transition from school to work in Pakistan when bulk of students with disabilities do not get a chance to reach school at all and those blessed with a chance are dropped out sooner or later before reaching the stage of transition. The phenomenon amplifies the need of simultaneous individualized training plan besides educational planning to set the ground for transition planning. As defined in IDEA, transition facilities are a coordinated set of activities for children with disabilities that is designed to be a results-oriented procedure that focuses on improving the curricular and functional achievement of the children with a disability to assist the student's movement from school to practical life. This study is aimed to identify the grey areas of existing academic settings and impediments for transition planning in both physical as well as in cognitive domain. Objective of the research is to underline the shortfalls of existing practices in special education with respect to transition from school to work and chalking out a way forward to lay the basis of transition process much before it actually commence at the age of 16 years. Role of teachers, family members and student is critically important in the process, therefore, a guideline module will be proposed for a wholesome effort focusing on our cultural, social and financial peculiarities especially in rural areas of Sindh. Key words for the study would include Transition, policy framework, and role of teachers, diaspora and work ethics.

An Analytical Study of Relationship between Childhood Speech Therapy and Language Development

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Abstract

Speech therapy plays a major role in the treatment of communication disorder. Its importance in early language developmental period is most significant in order to get better results. But in third world countries, like Pakistan there's less awareness and knowledge of speech therapy among the general public, specially its importance and impact in early language developmental period. The study utilized a post-test only experimental design within the quantitative approach. This design was deemed suitable for investigating the impacts of speech therapy intervention on language-delayed children. In this design, children are assigned to two groups. A total of 40 children, consisting of 20 typically developing children/ normal IQ students with Language delayed and 20 children with Language delayed and special need were enrolled in the study. , Each group was divided into two groups, 10 children in Control group and 10 children in Experimental group. The experimental subgroups received specific interventions targeting the respective perceptual goals, while the control subgroups did not received specific interventions targeting the respective perceptual goals and served as a baseline comparison. Post-intervention assessments were conducted to evaluate the outcomes. The sample of the study included speech therapist and 40 students with language delayed, selected through purposive sampling between the mental age of 2.6 to 3.0 years. The data obtain through structured questionnaires are used as a tool of research from clinical and school setup in Karachi was analyzed using SPSS method. The questionnaire is develop through literature review and opinion of experts in the field and was pre-tested to improve its validity. This design is effective in evaluating the effectiveness of interventions or treatments and beneficial in providing awareness that Speech Therapy is necessary for children having delayed or hindrance in their language development and importance of early intervention.

Keywords: Communication disorder, speech therapy, language development, language Delay, Early Intervention

Global Lessons and Pakistani Realities in Advancing University-Based Educational Research

Kareem

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University of Karachi

Abstract

Educational research, the lifeblood of pedagogical progress, holds immense potential to inform effective classroom practices, strengthen policy decisions, and ultimately, empower learners to thrive. In a globalized world, universities are increasingly recognized as critical hubs for driving research innovation and facilitating knowledge exchange. This abstract delves into the landscape of promoting and facilitating educational research in universities, drawing from international best practices and anchoring them in the specific context of Pakistan. The opening section sets the stage by capturing the global perspective on university-based educational research. It highlights key trends and initiatives shaping the field, showcasing successful models from regions like Scandinavia, East Asia, and North America. Examples might include national funding programs, robust faculty development initiatives, and inter-institutional research collaborations. The focus here is on identifying strategies that have demonstrably strengthened the quality and quantity of educational research within universities. With the global context established, the abstract seamlessly transitions to the Pakistani landscape. Here, it sheds light on the unique challenges and opportunities faced by Pakistani universities in the realm of educational research. Factors like limited funding, inadequate infrastructure, and a nascent research culture will be acknowledged, alongside existing pockets of excellence and ongoing efforts to address these shortcomings. By drawing parallels and contrasts with the global scenario, the abstract creates a nuanced understanding of the specific considerations unique to Pakistan.

Contents of Mathematics-Minor Courses for Physics-Major Students (the Mohammed Athar Ali Khan memorial lecture)

Meritorious Professor Dr. Syed Arif Kamal

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Abstract

The mathematics minor courses, for physics-major students, should be designed in such a way that they bring out mathematical bases of physics topics. The point is illustrated by *a*) realizing that visualizing the form of a mathematical equation describing a physical system would give insight into the nature of the associated physical system or process, in particular, properties of spacetime, which are expressed in the form of scalar or tensor, *b*) appreciating the situations, where mathematics brings in new physics and where physics generates new mathematics, *c*) understanding that setting up a physical problem closer to the natural symmetries of a system shall render the equation simple to visualize and to handle — main consideration in choice of gaussian surface and enunciation of strong Noether's theorem, *d*) applying exponentials to study of radioactive decay and charging of a capacitor, *e*) obtaining solutions of the second-order-linear-differential equation to study damped and driven oscillations and appreciate the phenomenon of resonance, *f*) learning the mathematical basis of continuity of wave-functions and their derivatives in quantum mechanics. This lecture is dedicated to the loving memory of **Professor Mohammed Athar Ali Khan**. [Extended Abstract](#)

Keywords

Choice of gaussian surface, Conservative forces (seen by a mathematician and a physicist), Continuity of wave-functions/derivatives in quantum mechanics, Negative sign in potential-energy computation, Symmetry and conservation laws (strong Noether's theorem)

Conference Details

Conference theme

- Education: Issues and challenges
- STEM Education
- Community Education
- Economics of Education
- Research of Education
- Policy and Community

Who should attend

We invite researchers, students, learners, and intellectuals, professionals, academic and other in situational leaders to come and listen the provoking papers, discussions and take part in the question answer sessions.

About us

Organized by the Scholars' Forum, Faculty of Education, University of Karachi to be held on January 08, 2024

Conference venue

Auditorium, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences — Chinese Teachers' Memorial Auditorium, University of Karachi

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