

UNIVERSAL LITERACY



DEFINATION

- Literacy means the ability to read and write at a level that enables a person to develop and function effectively in their day-to-day activities.
- There are no universal definitions and standards of literacy. Unless otherwise specified, all rates are based on the most common definition - the ability to read and write at a specified age.

DEFINITION

- According to Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary **literacy** is "the quality or state of being literate."
Literate, according to this same source, derives from Latin terms meaning "marked with letters" and "letters, literature." Two definitions are provided:
 - 1) "able to read and write,"
 - 2) "versed in literature or creative writing...having knowledge or competence

By low literacy we don't mean people:

- who have never attended school (i.e. the uneducated);
- Who move to a foreign country where the official language is different from their mother tongue. This scenario refers to the learning of a second language.

THREE LEVELS OF LITERACY

- **Baseline literacy**
- **Functional literacy**
- **Multiple literacy**

DIFFERENCE b/w LITERACY AND EDUCATION

- The difference between them is much like the difference between a tool and a process.
- Literacy will give you the ability to read a book. Education is when you, at least, understand what the author is trying to convey.

IMPORTANCE OF LITERACY

- It can able the individual the acquiring knowledge and understanding of themselves and the world,
- literacy is helpful to student's success in education institutions
- social and economic development in a country.

LITERACY IN ISLAM (SEEKING KNOWLEDGE)

- Battle of *BADR*
- *“Read! In the Name of your Lord, Who has created (all that exists). He has created man from a clot (a piece of thick coagulated blood). Read! And your Lord is the Most Generous, Who has taught by the pen, He has taught man that which he knew not.” (Quran 96:1-5)*

**And Say: Can You Put On Equal Footing Those
Who Are Learned With Those Who Are Not
Learned?**

(Surah 39: Ayah 9)

HADITHS

اطلبوا العلم ولو بالصين

Seek knowledge, even if it is in faraway China.

— Nabi Mohammed (s.a.w.)

طلبُ العلمِ فريضةٌ على كلِّ مسلمٍ ومسلمة

**Seeking Of Knowledge Is An Obligation Upon
Every Muslim, Be It A Man Or A Woman.**

Literacy as social practice

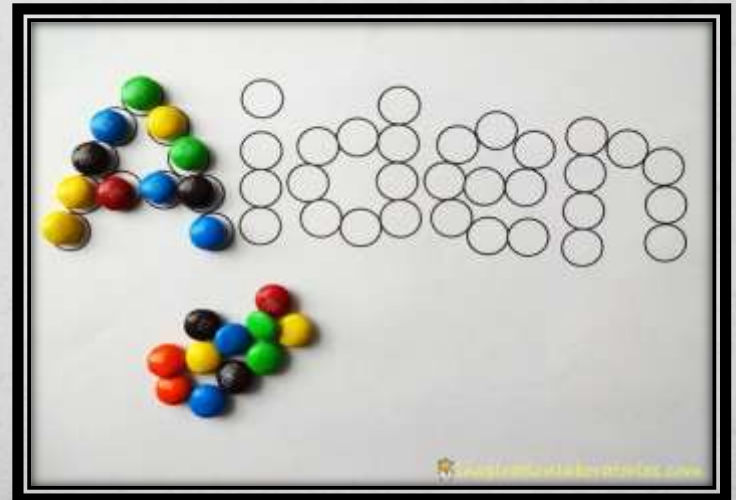
- Literacy practices are used by us in the practices of our everyday lives.
- When we buy a car, do the shopping, visit the doctor, or pay a bill, we engaged in social practices in which literacy give us help.
- There are culturally accepted ways of engaging in social practice and these can vary across cultures and over time greeting people etc..

THE EARLY LITERACY EXPERIENCE

- **Literacy is important because we, as humans, read every day E.g. reading street signs, reading a newspaper article .**
- **they have heard the stories read and they have investigated them in their private interactions.**

The role of the parents in early literacy

- ❑ M&M's activity.
- ❑ Start sharing stories with young children at a very early age.
- ❑ Babies recognize and respond to the sound of the parents voice whether or not they understand the exact meaning of the words.
- ❑ The Parent literacy-related beliefs and activities .



LIFE ON THE BASIS OF LITERACY

- Literacy is a human right, a tool of personal empowerment and a means for social and human development. Educational opportunities depend on literacy.
- Literate parents are more likely to send their children to school
- Literate people are better able to access continuing educational opportunities
- Literate societies are better geared to meet pressing development.

STATE OF THE ART OF LITERACY OF LITERACY IN PAKISTAN

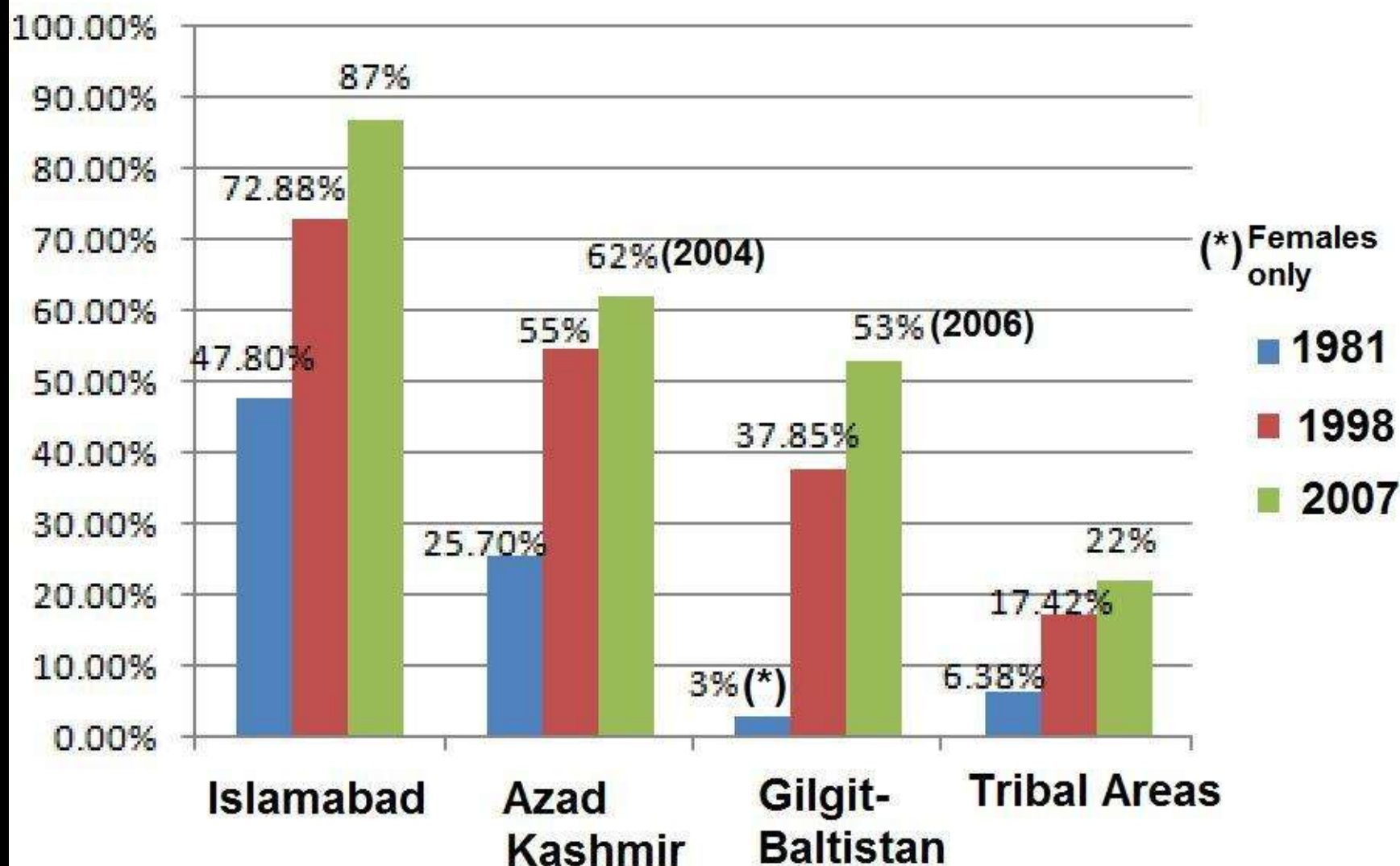
- LITERACY RATE

- Total: 57%

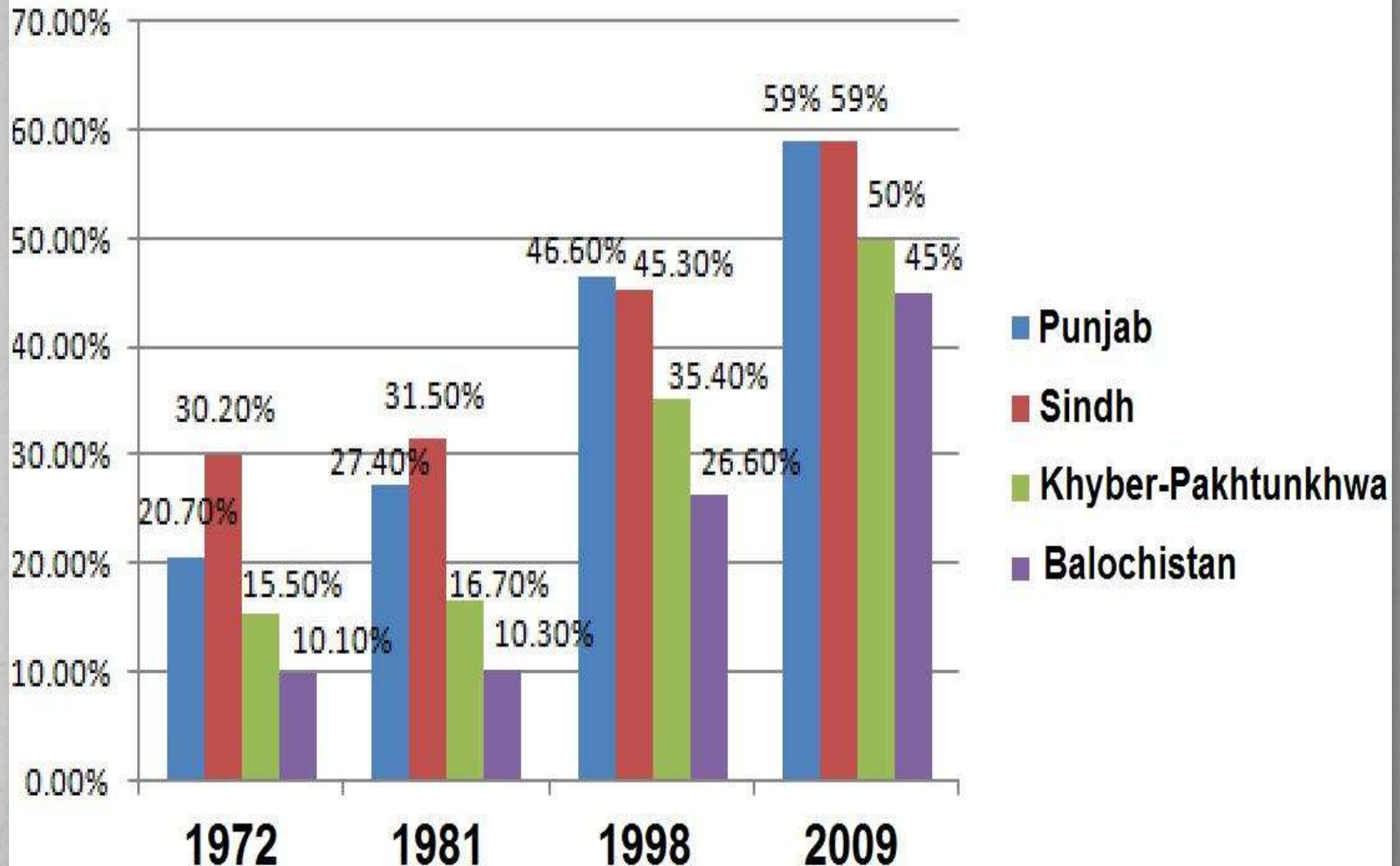
- Male: 69%

- Female: 45%

Literacy by Federal Areas - Pakistan



Literacy in Pakistan by Province



DEFINITIONS AND LITERACY RATE

CENSES YEAR	DEFINITION	LITERACY RATE
1951	“One who can read a clear print in any language”.	16.4%
1961	“One who is able to read with understanding a simple letter in any language”.	16.3%
1972	“One who is able to read and write in some language with understanding”.	21.7%
1981	“One who can read newspaper and write a simple letter”.	26.2%

NETCOM

- The literacy and mass education commission was established in 1981 and converted into national education and training commission (NETCOM) in 1990.
- In its second meeting held on **18th feb: 1984** defined a literate person as that who can
- (1) "read and write a simple statement in the national or any of the regional language"
- (2) count and write numbers and do simple calculations".

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY

1998-2010

- **National literacy movement will be launched on an emergency basis in every villages, tehsil and district.**
- **Mosques, wherever feasible, will be utilized as one of the means to provide non-formal basic education to increase literacy.**
- **PMLC will prepare a plan of action in consultation with provinces for a coordinated effort in the national literacy movement.**

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY

1998-2010

- All the industry units registered under the factory Act would consider it mandatory to make the employees and their dependents literate.
- Another useful resource, available in the country in the form of boys scouts and girls guides, can be effectively used in the expansion of literacy programs.
- The existing non-formal basic education community schools/centers will be increased to 82,000 (including the existing 7,000)

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY

1998-2010

- ❑ Literacy corps comprising of colleges/university students/teachers shall be established for literacy programs during vacations.
- ❑ If an illiterate prisoner becomes literate, the duration of his/her imprisonment shall be condoned accordingly.
- ❑ Development grants to local governments shall be linked with literacy programs.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY

1998-2010

- **Radio and television will be play a crucial role and be extensively used for social mobilization and promoting the cause of basic education, particularly amongst rural females. Media will also be used to impart life skills to the neo-literates.**
- **Khankahs, mazars shall donate a portion of their earning to the literacy fund.**

RESULT OF EDUCATIONAL POLICY

1998-2010

- The justification for a new policy given by the minister was that the previous education policy was not producing required results.
- problem was at implementation level.

PRIVATE SCHOOL GROWTH FOSTER UNIVERSAL LITERACY (ARTICLE)

- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set the agenda for the attainment of universal literacy by 2015 primarily to be delivered by the state sector.
- This agenda tends to ignore the significant private school growth.
- private school effect of literacy is stronger among 10-14 year old children.

UNESCO WORKS FOR UNIVERSAL LITERACY

- For over 65 years UNESCO has worked to ensure that literacy remains a priority on national and international agendas. Through its formal and non-formal literacy programmed worldwide, the Organization works to realize the vision of a literate world for all.
- Every year the UNESCO recognize a prize for the activities of outstanding individuals, governments or governmental agencies and NGOs whose work in literacy serves rural adults particularly women and girls.

WORLD LITERACY RATE

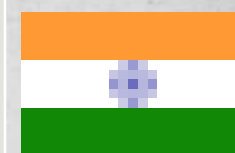
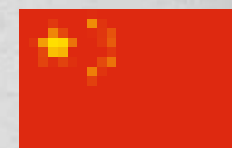
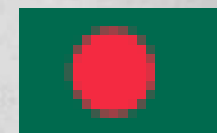
- Total population: 7.046 billion

Male: 88.6%

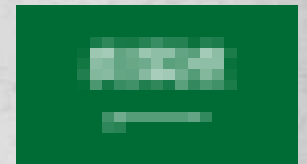
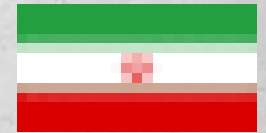
female: 79.7%

almost three-quarters of the world's 775 million 75%, illiterate adults are found in only ten countries (in descending order: ***India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Egypt, Brazil, Indonesia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo***); of all the illiterate adults in the world, two-thirds are women; extremely low literacy rates are concentrated in South and West Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa (2010 est.)

COUNTRY	LITERACY RATE	MALE	FEMALE
Afghanistan	28.1%	43.1%	12.6%
Bangladesh	78.8%	81.3%	75.2%
Burma	89.9%	93.9%	86.4%
China	95.1%	97.5%	92.7%
India	74.04%	99%	61%



COUNTRY	LITERACY RATE	MALE	FEMALE
Iran	85%	89.3%	80.7%
Iraq	78.2%	86%	70.6%
Saudi Arabia	86.6%	90.4%	81.3%



PROBLEMS IN LITERACY

- **Gender Differences** There is great difference in the rates of enrollment of boys, as compared to girls in Pakistan. According to UNESCO figures, primary school enrolment for girls stands at 60 per cent as compared to 84 per cent for boys. The secondary school enrolment rate stands at a lower rate of 32 per cent for females and 46 per cent males.

PROBLEMS

- On 9 July 2012 the Senate passed a law on 'The Right to Free and Compulsory Education'.
- all over the world poverty is the main cause of low literacy rate.
- Now for the literacy rate: compared to Sri Lanka and India that stand on a literacy rates of 91.2% and 61% respectively, Pakistan is lumbering at a mere 57.8 percent.

PROBLEMS

- And with only less than 2% invested in the Education sector.
- Pakistan has also remained one of those few countries where education falls under the federal government

Conclusion

- The first thing a government could do is to increase the budget which is to be allocated towards education.
- The third thing is to create awareness amongst people about the importance of education
- Most people in Pakistan are Muslims and they are still unaware of the fact that Islam promotes education.
- There is an even when Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) said that he would set free the prisoners who would teach Muslims. By this we can seek to comprehend to what degree education is importance in Islam.



THE
END