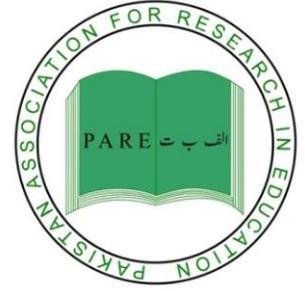


PARE NEWS

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Seminars, Conferences and Events

Education Studies Association of Ireland

Call for Abstract for ESAI Symposium at AERA 2019

April 5-9, 2019
Toronto, Canada
For More Information:

<http://www.esai.ie/esai-symposium-aera-2019/>

World Education Research Association

Education Research Association of Singapore-Asia-Pacific (ERAS-APERA) International Conference 2018

November 12-14, 2018
For More Information:

[http://wera.site-ym.com/event/Event Details](http://wera.site-ym.com/event/Event%20Details)

British Educational Research Association

The Future of Educational Research in Wales

November 14, 2018, 9:00 am – 5:00pm
Jury Inn Cardiff 1 Park PL, Cardiff
For More Information:

<https://www.bera.ac.uk/event/14Nov>

Washington Educational Research Association

Disrupting the status Quo: Ensuring Equity, Engagement and Achievement for all Washington Learners

December 5-7, 2018
December 5- Pre Conference Workshop
Hilton Seattle Airport Hotel and Conference Center
17620 International Blvd.
For More Information:

<http://www.wera-web.org/events/>

British Educational Research Association

Early career Researcher Symposium Series: Ethical Dilemmas in Educational Research (PORTSMOUTH)

November 7, 2018, 10:00 am – 4:00 pm
University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth
For More Information:

<https://www.bera.ac.uk/event/2018pg-portsmouth>

Australian Association for Research in Education

2018 AARE Conference - Sydney 2
December 2-6, 2018

University of Sydney, New South Wales

For More Information:

<https://www.aare.edu.au/pages/future-aare-conferences.html>

OXFORD

Education Policies in Pakistan

Politics, Projections, and Practices

Shahid Siddiqui



Shahid Siddiqui:

Obtained his Ph.D. in Language Education from the University of Toronto, Canada and M.Ed. TESOL from the University of Manchester, U.K. He has been involved with the educational system of Pakistan as a teacher, teacher educator, and researcher. He has worked in some prestigious universities such as the Aga Khan University (AKU), GIK Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology, and Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS). Presently he is Professor and Head of the Department of Social Sciences at the Lahore School of Economics (LSE). His areas of interest include socio-cultural aspects of language, gender, educational change, and critical pedagogy. His published books include, *Rethinking Education in Pakistan: Perceptions, Practices, and Possibilities* (2007), *Adhe Adhoore Khawab* (an Urdu novel), and forthcoming *Education, Development, and Freedom. A Sociopolitical Critique* (2010), and *Language, Gender and Power*.

EDUCATION POLICIES IN PAKISTAN:

Politics, Projections, and Practices

This book is an attempt to critically study the education policies in Pakistan in a holistic manner. The rationale for education policy and the process of its planning are discussed in detail. It considers the sociopolitical context to understand the processes of planning and implementing education policies. The major themes covered are vision and goals, universal primary education, literacy, female education, language issues, higher education, technical and vocational education, special education, religious and madrassah education, curricula and textbook, and teachers and teacher education. Each theme is tracked through policies set in motion from 1947 to 2009, when the last education policy was offered.

This is a most thorough and comprehensive account of educational policies as they have historically emerged in Pakistan. It places these policies within the social, religious, and economics context of Pakistan, and does so both critically and constructively. In pointing out the difficulties encountered, it also draws lesson, and therefore points to future direction of policy in the light of the well-researched evidence. This book reflects a profound knowledge of the educational system, and must be a key reference for everyone engaged in educational policy in Pakistan. Also, give the global interest in educational system and comparative education, the book should appear on the reading list world-wide.

How the hospital waste is being managed in the public sector hospitals Hyderabad Sindh, Pakistan

By

Qazi, Muhammad Moosa

To meet the need of health care of rapidly growing population, many health facilities (hospital, clinics and laboratories) have been established in public and private sectors in Pakistan, due to which production of hospital waste is increased, frequently loaded with pathogenic agents, which is dangerous. If this waste is not managed in an appropriate way, it can leave unwanted effects on environment as well as on human being's health. So it is important that this waste should be collected, transported and dumped properly. In LMICs (low and Middle Income Countries) like Pakistan HWM (Hospital Waste Management) is area which needs more importance. The study was undertaken to identify the different practices to handle the HWM (Hospital waste Management) in Public sector hospitals of Hyderabad Sindh. For this purpose four secondary-care level hospitals of Hyderabad city were visited. Hospital administration, HCP (Health care providers) Medics & Paramedics, HW collector and handlers were interviewed. The study reveals that the non-availability of capacity building plan, lack of improper monitoring system, non-availability of budget, PPE (personnel protective measures) were not undertaken by the staff, Sindh hospital waste Management rules 2014 were not followed properly, due to which health and environmental problems can occur not only for the staff and the patients but for the population living in the catchment area of hospital. From the interviews it has come to know that, the budget is not available for the management of hospital waste, monitoring and supervision from collection to disposal of waste is not being undertaken properly and training of all staff and awareness programs for patients and visitors is very much required. From the study it is also come to know that Municipal Committee is responsible to collect the waste from the hospitals and dump the collected material along with the domestic waste collected from the other areas dump in Aliabad. The dumping site was very near to residential area, due to inappropriate waste management system and burning of waste, the people of the area facing lot of health related problems of eyes, skins, sore throat, respiratory infections, hepatitis B & C, dog bites. On the basis of the findings it is suggested that the dumping site should be shifted from the residential area and instead of burning other methods should be adopted to save the health of people and the environment.

Prevalence of child abuse/maltreatment and its associated factors among children aged 11 to 17 years in community settings of Karachi, Pakistan

By

Maryam Pyar Ali, Sultan Ali

Harsh disciplinary practices are considered common in developing countries. However, scientific evidence lacks to support this. The primary aim of this study was to determine the total prevalence and subtypes of different forms (physical, emotional maltreatment and neglect) of child abuse and maltreatment in Karachi, Pakistan and to determine the associated factors following Belsky model at individual, relationship and community level. Method: A cross sectional survey of 800 dyads (children ranging from 11-17 years old and their parent) were selected from 32 clusters of Karachi, using multistage cluster sampling between December 2014 to March 2015. A structured questionnaire adopted from International society of child abuse and neglect (International child abuse screening tool for Parent: mother & father and Child). Prevalence of child maltreatment was estimated by mean child abuse score. Multiple linear regression technique (MLR) was used for analysis. Means with standard deviation were reported for continuous variables and for categorical variables, frequencies with percentages were calculated. B coefficients with 95% confidence interval were stated for significant associations. Results: Out of 800 participants dyads (800 parent and 800 children), 25 dyads were recruited from each study site. Mean score were 51.7+11.9 (child), 77.9+20.2 (mother) and 63.6+17.3 (father). Both parent and child responses revealed similar prevalence (43%) of child maltreatment. The mother's responses showed a prevalence of physical (42%), emotional (50%) maltreatment and neglect (5.4%) whereas, father's responses showed a prevalence of physical (39%), emotional (46%) maltreatment and neglect (9.7%). The child's experiences showed a prevalence of physical (49%), emotional (50%) maltreatment and neglect (57%). A substantial proportion of participants were exposed to atleast one form of maltreatment on mother (58%), father (54%) and child (74%) responses, of which all three maltreatment forms experienced by children were 4%, 9% and 31% on mother, father and child responses respectively. With every one year increase in age of child, the mean estimated ICAST-Child score decreases by 0.638 (95% CI: - 1.002, -0.273). Children who are always bullied and mistreated by their siblings are at increased risk of getting maltreatment by parents (adjusted beta: 10.770 (95% CI: 8.801, 11.598)). Among children' home environment where there is always verbal abuse and quarrel within family members, the mean estimated ICAST-Child score increases by 9.736 (95% CI: 7.133, 12.338). Moreover, among children who have no formal education, the estimated mean ICAST-Child score is 5.432 higher (95% CI: 2.540, 8.324). The mean estimated ICAST-Child score increases by 5.081 among male child as compared female child (95% CI: 3.786, 6.375). Among children whom parents have psychiatric illness, the estimated mean ICAST-Child score is 1.236 higher (95% CI: 0.063, 3.077). The mean estimated ICAST-Child score increases by 2.951 among children who belong to low socioeconomic wealth index (95% CI: 1.102, 4.880). Among

middle ordered child, the estimated mean ICAST-Child score is 1.884 higher than first ordered or only child of family (95% CI: 0.336, 3.431). There is an interaction between parental exposures to childhood abuse and physical fighting with hard object among family members. Among children whom family always fight with each other and parents have exposure to childhood maltreatment, the mean estimated ICAST-Child score increases by 13.746 (95% CI: 7.193, 20.298). There is an interaction between age of mother and parental education. The estimated mean of ICAST-Child score increases 2.169 times for every 10 years increase in age of mother among children whom both formal have no formal school education as compared to children whom both parents have formal education. Conclusion: This study reflects hidden extent of child maltreatment and poly-victimization in Karachi. Our findings provide evidence to raise public awareness about malpractices and highlight the need to develop positive parenting program.

Nursing faculty's perceptions of student' evaluation on their teaching performance and courses at two private universities in Pakistan

By
Zafar, Misbah

This study provides an insight into teachers' perceptions regarding faculty evaluation by students about their performance, in their respective courses. The study used a qualitative, descriptive exploratory design to explore the nursing faculty's perceptions with regard to students' evaluation of their teaching performance and courses in two private universities in Pakistan. In this study, 12 participants were selected from both the settings by employing the purposive sampling technique. The diversity in the selection of participants was based on their demographic characteristics including gender, academic rank, and years of experience. The data were collected from December 2014 to April 2015; through in-depth faculty interviews till data saturation was achieved. Data was analyzed, coded manually, and then categorized to evaluate the comparisons and variations. The main categories that emerged from the data analysis were: influencing factors, influence on faculty performance and faculty's alternate practices: for getting students' evaluation on an ongoing basis. Though motivation and demotivation were the more dominant themes, however, some comments focused on contextual factors, including university practices, and faculty and student interpretations that can play a vital role in faculty evaluation. The data analysis also revealed that faculty utilized alternate practices to get students' views about their teaching strategies and the course contents, for their personal and professional development. The recommendations have implications for the whole teaching learning community, i.e., faculty, students, and the organizations; as they need to understand the importance of faculty evaluation for their own wisdom, and for faculty development as well, to enhance the standards of education. Implementing organizational policies in academic programs may bring stability and can positively impact student evaluation of faculty..

Perinatal neonatal and maternal outcomes of women attended by midwives at health centers in Gilgit Baltistan, Pakistan

By
Bibi, Nawroz

Objective The study aimed to determine the perinatal, neonatal, and maternal outcomes of mothers attended by midwives at health centers in Gilgit Baltistan. Methodology A descriptive, retrospective study was conducted to analyze the perinatal, neonatal, and maternal outcomes of mothers attended by midwives during two years, from January 2013 to December 2014, at the health centers of the Aga Khan Health Services, Pakistan, in Gilgit Baltistan. The data regarding outcomes were retrieved from the retrospective manual and computerized HMIS records, using a data retrieval form, and then analyzed using descriptive statistics. Results A total of 5263 records of the mothers attended by midwives during the study period, including deliveries, abortions, and referrals, were reviewed. The largest age group (64%) of delivered mothers was 21-30 years old and the mean age of mothers was 27 years. The age group of the mothers reported in this study is relatively younger than the age groups reported in other studies. In addition, the majority of them (65%) were multi gravida and (45%) multi para. The infants born alive (97%) were with an APGAR score of 7 and above (98%), and normal birth weight (96%). The neonatal mortality, still birth, and perinatal mortality rates of the cohort were found to be 1.8 per thousand live births, 0.4 per thousand total births and 9.1 per thousand total births, respectively. Moreover, a majority of the mothers were delivered as NVD (80%), with spontaneous labor, and most (99.6%) of the mothers delivered without any complication. The findings also revealed that, a total of 846 mothers were referred on the basis of their risks, and 19 mothers delivered twins due to noncompliance with the referral. Conclusion The findings of the study provide baseline information about the perinatal, neonatal, and maternal outcomes from a midwifery led setting, which highlights the contribution of midwives in conducting normal deliveries, with spontaneous labor and minimal interventions, and identifying high risk mothers for referrals. Besides, it also provides rich data to be utilized for further studies,

Call for Contribution

Newsletter is designed to share latest educational research news, member's achievements and information. The newsletter calls for submission Under these categories. We also welcome your suggestions to improve this publication.

PARE next newsletter will be the December, 2018 issue. Please send your contribution by 15th November, 2018

The length of submission should not exceed 100 words.

Please submit items to PARE Secretariat by email at pare.secretariat@aku.edu pare@pare.org.pk