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SECTION: (A)
Assignment: Communication Skills
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(1):- (Essay) :- (The way I spend my lockdown during covid -19)

It was on 10th march the kerala Govt declared holiday for all schools and colleges due to covid 19 epidemic that evening i was busy editing the covid 19 article of sagar suresh kumar to be published on munnerns daily helped him with getting some facts from news article and he gave his research biology medicine and virology the covid 19 cases were about 70,000 that day which is much less than what new york state has today the very next day who in a press conference declared covid 19 a pandemic just a week later the cases doubled to 140,000 and as I write has article the cases cross 1million in total just after the holiday was declared I was in chill mode, I spent the first few days like there was no college ever after I watch a lot of YouTube video

.I also restarted playing computer which I didn't do for a very long time for a week I and my brother were alone at home. Only after lockdown was declared by kerala and janatha curfew my mom and dad stayed at home here are a few things which I did and some I continue to do this is the best time to spend time with your family during your busy school or college lives you may not get enough time to talk to your family and spend quality time with them. Help your parents in the household chore or spend some extra time with your grandparents painting is a natural 101m expression and can be calming and maditative. It soothes can be calming and maditative. It soothes your mind and is a creative way to Express yourself . Draw .paint. sketch or any other from of expression you are comfortable with. We always have so many photographs this is a good organizing them into colleges may be for your room or your friends it gives you something to do... I am not a tutor. I love teaching! I am just teaching my brother who just got his 9th std results and got 10th std books. My mom didn't want to keep him idle, so she asked me to look after his studies especially Social Science because he is doing Byju's program for science and maths. Also, Social was my favourite. I began teaching history, considered to be the toughest and boring. I taught him European Nationalism and how countries were formed in Europe. Soon after that, I started teaching Indian Nationalism and later on Political Science- Power Sharing and Federalism.

Soon after, the lockdown was extended till mid-April my mom asked me to teach him maths and science as well. So I began with Chemistry- Periodic Classification of elements and started Organic. I really love Organic Chemistry. Physics I taught Light-Reflection, Refractions, Lenses and Mirrors. Without wasting time I also covered Linear Equations in two variables and Real Numbers.

(2):- (Essay) :- (16 year of education should be free for everyone in Pakistan)

Education in Pakistan is overseen by the federal ministry of education and the provincial government whereas the federal government mostly assists in curriculum development accreditation and in the financing of research and development article 25-A of constitution of Pakistan obligates the state to provide free and compulsory quality education to children of the age group 5 to 16 year the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in such a manner as may be determined by law (3) the education system in Pakistan (4) is generally divided into six levels . Preschool (for the age from 3to5 year) primary (grades six through eight) high (grades nine and ten leading to the secondary school certificate or ssc) intermediate (grades eleven and twelve leading to a higher secondary school certificate or Hssc) and university programs leading to undergraduate and graduate degree (5) the literacy rate ranges from 85%in Islamabad to 23%inthe torghar district (6) literacy rates vary regionally particularly by sex in tribal areas female literacy is 9.5% (7) while azad jammu and Kashmir has a literacy rate of 74% (8) moreover English is fast spreading in Pakistan with more

than 92 million Pakistanis (49% of the population) having a command over the English language. On top of that, Pakistan produces about 445,000 university graduates and 80,000 computer science graduates per year.[9] Despite these statistics, Pakistan still has one of the lowest literacy rates in the world[10] and the second largest out of school population (22.8 million children)[11] after Nigeria. Only 68% of Pakistani children finish primary school education.[12] The standard national system of education is mainly inspired from the English educational system. Pre-school education is designed for 3–5 years old and usually consists of three stages: Play Group, Nursery and Kindergarten (also called 'KG' or 'Prep'). After pre-school education, students go through junior school from grades 1 to 5. This is followed by middle school from grades 6 to 8. At middle school, single-sex education is usually preferred by the community, but co-education is also common in urban cities. The curriculum is usually subject to the institution. The eight commonly examined disciplines are In Pakistan, gender discrimination in education occurs among the poorest households but is non-existent among rich households.[19] Only 18% of Pakistani women have received 10 years or more of schooling.[19] Among other criticisms the Pakistani education system faces is the gender disparity in enrollment levels. However, in recent years some progress has been made in trying to fix this problem. In 1990-91, the female to male ratio (F/M ratio) of enrollment was 0.47 for primary level of education. It reached to 0.74 in 1999-2000, showing the F/M ratio has improved by 57.44% within the decade. For the middle level of education it was 0.42 in the start of decade and increased to 0.68 by the end of decade, so it has improved almost 62%. In both cases the gender disparity is decreased but relatively more rapidly at middle level.[20]

The gender disparity in enrollment at secondary level of education was 0.4 in 1990-91 and 0.67 in 1999-2000, showing that the disparity decreased by 67.5% in the decade. At the college level, it was 0.50 in 1990-91 and reached 0.81 in 1999-2000, showing that the disparity decreased by 64%. The gender disparity has decreased comparatively rapidly at secondary school.[20]: