

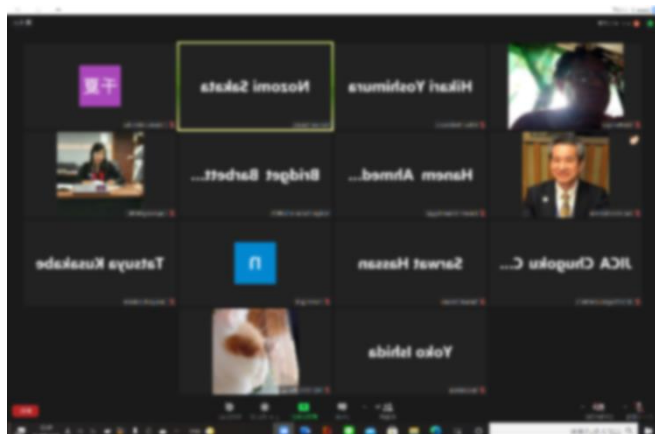
22/10/2021(Fri) Gr1

Today, the online presentation held through Zoom to present countries reports. 13 people participated and 2 people presented about their countries reports.

Today's main topic is presentation on PNG and Pakistan.

First, there was a presentation on PNG. In this context, she explained about DHERST (Department of Higher Education Research Science Technology). In addition, she explained the framework for strategic planning to be undertaken by the government and the various challenges it faces. PNG is committed to higher education, and the challenges facing higher education today were presented as issues of access, quality, and relevance. The reforms in higher and technical education that are being implemented to solve the problems were also introduced. She then explained some examples of policy goals and the efforts being made to achieve them, benchmark indicators, and desired outcomes. The presentation ended at this point and a questions and answers session was held. During the questions and answers session, various questions were raised such as what kind of private sector is involved in technology education, and TVET was also discussed.

Secondly, there was a presentation on Pakistan. She also explained the socio-economic challenges that Pakistan is facing and the factors that contribute to these challenges. Ten challenges were identified, such as poverty and terrorism, and the factors included the lack of functioning education and the collapse of the social structure. As indicators of development, figures such as GDP, poverty rate, and average life expectancy were also explained. Four major problems in education were identified, including the low quality of education and the lack of a uniform education system. The major education policies in Pakistan were then explained. Currently, the NATIONAL Education Policy is ongoing from 2017 to 2025. It was also mentioned that education policy is not considered important in the government's five-year plan, and that the indicators of education policy and the plan have not yet been fully achieved. She also described UNESCO's support for education in Pakistan, UNESCO's educational support in Pakistan, educational personnel, and the current status of education in the COVID-19 were also discussed. During the questions and answers session, there was a lively discussion on why the plan has not been able to be implemented perfectly. The presentation ended with a comment from Prof. Yoshida.



22/10/2021(Fri) Gr2

In this presentation, current situations in Ghana were described by Carl. Firstly, he explained basic information and facts about Ghana including populations and the number of districts. When it comes to the structure of the education system in Ghana, it was mentioned that the Ministry has an important role in education. In addition, it is a fact that the numbers of schools are increasing in 2020 compared to 2019 in Kindergarten to Junior high levels even though the number of teachers is decreasing. Regarding the impacts of Covid-19, the closure of schools resulted in some negative effects on students. On the other hand, there have been various supports to students, for example, providing one hot meal for students at the secondary level, and giving 24/7 learning on TV. Also, there were a couple of achievements in basic education programs, such as being able to train 1645 teachers from low learning outcome schools on differentiated learning. Recently, Ghana is facing some of the problems caused by the shortage of materials for education. Then, what they discussed in the question part was about how teachers cope with the general subjects and the problems about education in rural areas. Then, we discussed how to deal with difficulties and attempts in the Covid-19 situation. Finally, in terms of the biggest tradition in Ghana's education, some changes of curriculum have been delivered to make education interactive and to fit the new educational trend.

