AN OVERVIEW REGARDING SCIENCE EDUCATION, DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND PRESENT ERA

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ABSTRACT
It is fact that there is wide difference in the countries on the base of science and technology as the developed countries and developing countries also. Science provides the theories while technology is the practical proof of knowledge. For spreading the scientific activities, in the societies, scientific experts and scientists must be according to the needs of societies otherwise their efforts will not be fruitful. Actually this does with the developing countries. Besides this developing countries remain developing due to their backward policies in learning and adaptation of modern technology infrastructure. Besides this in developing countries there is wide difference considered between both genders. Sometimes developing countries adopt such technological knowhow which does not suitable for their infrastructure and needs. Such type of policies, not only take them more backward but also increases the gap to gain the developmental stage. Further the, culture and social rites are also against the way to achieve the destination of developmental stage. Besides this, in developing countries research is done through negative and shortcut ways neglecting its consequences. Anyhow, in this article it is tried, that why the govt. attempts and policies remain ineffective. This actually must be done when needs demand because late financing and late adoption in scientific knowhow and ignoring the problems of deprived people enhances the problems of the poor people and the poor countries also. Therefore without imitating the rich and the developed countries, poor must be adopt such policies which are suitable for their people according to their infrastructure.

KEYWORDS: Science, technology, developed world, deprived people, industrialized

1. INTRODUCTION

An Overview regarding  
“Science Education, developing countries and present era”

It is fact that present era has been changed from its past due to innovations of science and technology. The difference between the developed and the developing countries is of due to science and technology. Before the innovations and adaptation of technology, science education is necessary which provides basis for both innovations and technology. In the world, science and technology are growing very quickly but scientific and technological development requires the development of science education. Science education provides good standards for people and leads to cultural development. While industrialized countries are giving emphasis to science education, some non industrial countries are not able to succeed because of deficiencies such as curriculum & inadequate resources. Anyhow, culture does not remain separate due to these innovations and technology effects on societies. This is why it is called that developed are developed on the cost of developing countries. This means that developed countries adopt such policies to exploit the developing countries. Similarly, science education techniques are being adopted by the developed countries. Science Process Skills are also being adopted by the rich counties. While in developing countries are far behind in the way to development.
Any teaching intervention in science process skills reported its efficiency in increasing students’ or teachers SPS (Science Process Skills) as compared to the existing tradition instruction. However few students have attempted to compare variety of learning models (problem based learning cooperative learning) with one another.

2. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Anyhow, new inventions in the field of science & technology play great role in the daily lives of people and making Their life style advance. If we define science, it will be clear that that science is theoretical as well as practical also; science is systematic way which involves observation and experimentation while technology is the practical application of science which helps in improving the quality of life. Science education gives children an awareness of technology and develops their personal experiences. Practical skills encouraged in technological activities, help children to acquire resources of knowledge and intellectual and physical skills. Science education requires financial support professional’s effective planning, resources for effective implementation, science literacy; development of intellectual’s skills and sequencing of material. (3)

Impact of education on the economic activity of individuals & societies As concerned the impacts of education on individuals and on the societies, in these ways, inhabitants of each country have ways according to their level of development. Therefore same ways are adopted on the base of technology and innovations. There is now robust evidence that human capital is a key determinant of economic growth and emerging evidence indicates that it is also associated with a wide range of non economic benefits such as better health and well being. Investment in human capital and by implementation in education has thus moved to center stage in strategies to promote economic prosperity, fuller employment and social cohesion. (Unity and solidarity) (4)

With investing on societies, we can build future societies and nations rather than the only individuals.

3. IMPROVED HEALTH

With education people are better prepared to prevent diseases and to use health services effectively. It is also famous proverb that healthy body has healthy mind. Therefore, good health is necessary for performing their duties in good manners.

4. HIGH WAGES & ECONOMIC GROWTH

It is fact that literacy rate is playing an important role in the development of society which will be possible with the improved standard of living of inhabitants of concerned economy. People of poor countries also migrated to developed countries on the basis of higher wage rate. No country has ever achieved continuous and rapid growth without reaching an adult literacy rate of at least 40 % democracy and political Stability.(5) For the development of society and economic activities, political stability is essential, otherwise no will invest money in such economy which has political instability. This is also the main problem of developing countries. The international trend toward technical education contributes to economic development. The scientific basis of this notion is examined by examining criteria for social choice in education: efficiency equity, employment effect, social demand satisfaction and flexibility benefits.(6) International and global trend also refers to importance of scientific knowledge. This is main advantage of the present developed countries that they have adopted the modern innovations in their economies through institutional infra structure. And present era, they are using these modern technologies in their all sectors. Today technology reaches well beyond the class room to serve the needs of learners with disabilities, rural inaccessibility or being home schooled have more options open to them to learn and investigate. Through internet connection students and teachers have a portal and connection to every part of the world. Computers can open pathway that stimulates learning also. (7) Through internet now information can be gained about any topic, personality and about any institution also without wasting time and money. This thing has popularized those that are online and showing results to the communities of the world.

As well as focusing on the impact of a particular policy intervention such as girls’ scholarships, hiring contract teachers or de-worming students I aid is directed at planning and data collection such as with EMIS, how should impact be judged for contracting to such basic capabilities necessary for addressing education development and identifying the areas requiring prioritization and the policy interventions to address them? (8)
Training of Science teachers

For the developing countries, for changing the circumstances and conditions of their societies, only the way is spreading the scientific knowledge. For this first the educated and scientific staff of experts is necessary. Many studies suggest that more qualified and experienced science teachers are associated with higher levels of achievement in science more often than not. Attracting and retaining sufficient number of science graduates into the teaching profession remains a serious problem in countries where these graduates are high in demand and are better paid in private sector in other occupation. They must be provided training for high results.

5. PRACTICAL SCIENCES

Anyhow, the implementation of scientific knowledge and spreading it is not so much easy and short term because, this will be long term project which will be adopted without any break or gap. The costs of learning material may be problematic. Costs need to at level that ensures access. What the costs are and how they are made up is a market specific question. This is a complex area since learning materials production has become a global business.(10) Incentives for changing preferences and behaviors Without the strong collaboration of parent teacher role with the students, no goals can be fruitful till the triangle has best cooperation and trust on one another. But this is also the problem in developing nations due to illiteracy of parents. Monetary incentives have been used to produce changes in the behavior and preferences of agent involved both in the provision and utilization of education services, namely teachers, students and parents.(11)

Furthermore, for the poor students and orphan student, financial assistance can play vital effective role for spreading education and improving the standard of living of its inhabitants. Besides this, educated mothers will be proved more useful regarding students’ or children’ achievement in education, Further if the mother will be married in teen age, this will be less beneficial for their children than those mother who are married late. Due to late marriages in women, there will be two advantages; firstly, mothers will be able to complete their education and they will be able to better take care than teen agers, Secondly, due to late marriages, population problem will be solved automatically because the fertility period will remain less due to late marriages.

Delaying marriage age of young women in parts of the developing world has significant positive effects for their children, a new study shows. The research conducted by academics at the university of Sussex, in collaboration with researchers at the University of Washington at Seattle and the World Bank, at data from tens of thousands of households across India. It uncovers that children of women who got married later are more likely to complete their required vaccination have higher weight and more likely to enroll at school and attain better grades.(12) For getting good results and for implantation of scientific learning, teen age marriage should be banned where sometimes some aged behave these young girls just for sexual enjoyment just like animals by using injections for vitality because in these cases these mothers have some physically and mental problems due to extra sexual torture. Then they cannot look after their children well. So in developing countries, late marriages will be useful for children and the mothers itself also. This does not mean that late marriage has not any problems but this may have but quite differently. As concerned the advantages of scientific knowledge and its abuses, these rely on human beings. This is just like knife its positive use will prove useful while its negative use will prove it negative. Scientific Knowledge is neither good nor bad in itself. It is man who puts it to a good or bad use. We know that now-a-days everything is being done with the help of big and small machines. In present age, we get our flour mills which grind our grains. We do not walk on foot even to small distance cycles; scooter and auto rickshaws are used to going to school, colleges and offices. Thus the place of manual work has been taken by machines, this has made the people weak and unhealthy.(13)

This is historical fact that as the scientific developments are prevailing, the manual work is being decreased day by day. Therefore, men and women had to join fitness clubs. Still those persons who are involved such type of works in which manual labor or work is done, they will not to join such type of Jims or clubs for fitness because their work keep them fit. Besides this, now e-books are being used rather than hard books but there is problem with soft data besides its many advantages. In most advantages, main is that now, there is no need to pick up sacks of heavy books because no in flash hundreds of books may be saved as a soft data but now plagiarism and hacking problems arouse. Some effects of the use of computer for economic purposes is that data collected, through may be misleading or misused. It is difficult to define economic data accurately. The increase use of the computer also favors the quantitative rather than qualitative.(14) Anyhow, this is the dilemma situation regarding qualitative and quantitative. In actual this is qualitative as well as quantitative which depends upon the persons who are gaining much more than the other one.
Anyone seeking to tackle the problem facing the developing world must remember two simple facts of life. First, none of these problems- form food shortages and the spread of diseases, to achieving sustainable economic growth- can be addressed without the use of science and technology. (15) Besides this, the real situation is that now food shortage has been covered through storage facilities and with increasing the soil productivity. Therefore now in a season, different crops are gained with increasing the soil productivity by scientific technology. Anyhow, as the productivity of labor and soil will be different in different regions, similarly the learning outcomes of scientific knowledge will be quite different in each level and in each region also. This will be because of domestic atmosphere and learning capability.

Even learning outcomes are adequate, very few students continue on to secondary level school, past grade 5 or even through grade 10, does not improve them significantly. In impoverished regions, the vast majority will not secure formal employment and will be supported primarily through subsistence level. Agriculture, Trading, and Health outcomes in these regions are also dire. It has been observed that students of developed nations have more intelligence and will power than the students of poor countries. Similarly the women of developed societies are more productive than those women who are residing in developing countries. This is because of available resources which are not same in both types of countries. Besides this, with in the each society, the difference remains in considering the each gender also. But this consideration of gender difference is lying more than the poor one.

Generally, women in such countries (developing countries) receive less education than their male counterparts. More over poorer cultures tend to view girls as less valuable than boys, in that they may be less capable to perform physical labor. Anyhow, UNESCO study also shows the relationship between the education and economic growth that there is positive relationship between the education and the economic growth which stresses the importance of knowledge and scientific education. A study of the relationship between education and economic growth in sixteen “emerging economies” has found that investments in secondary and higher education- and not just primary education- are more beneficial than many may have realized. The study carried out jointly by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization and the organization for economic cooperation and development of 30 industrialized countries supports a shift in thinking that has occurred in recent years towards a greater appreciation of the value of higher education for developing countries.

6. CONCLUSION

To sum up, it may be stated that the scientific knowledge requires that it must be implemented. But before implementation, the basic differences must be considered and valued. The main problem with the developing countries is that most of developing countries want to develop their economy without solving their problems and improving infrastructure also. Furthermore, for improving standard of living for the poor and needy, financial assistance is necessary if we want to see them educated with the knowledge of science.

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