
**EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN SINCE POST-COLD WAR:
JAPAN'S CONTRIBUTIONS**

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ABSTRACT

Pakistan has been unable to develop economically and politically due to the regional disturbance and political instability within Pakistan. Correspondingly, education and health sectors in Pakistan show a miserable picture. Therefore, it has been said that the status of human security in Pakistan in term of education and health is not up to the desired level as the other countries of the world possess. The instability of the government of Pakistan has created room for international agencies and developed countries to come forward to help Pakistan to develop the health and human security in Pakistan. Feeling the agony of human security in Pakistan, Japan has been involved in helping Pakistan to strengthen the health, social and educational sectors of Pakistan. Moreover, Japan initiated its economic assistance towards Pakistan with the provision of technical assistance in 1954, Japanese ODA loan aid in 1961 and Grant aid in 1970. The assistance of Japan in Pakistan has played an important role in the country's development especially in the educational sector. Along with the help of Japan, the government of Pakistan has been trying to improve the quality of education by introducing new policies in the education system and making new reforms by providing latest infrastructure to the educational institutions. It ought to be noted that the help and supports which have been received from the government of Japan via different agencies, have not only helped to eradicated poverty, it has also helped to bring social changes, maintain peace, weaken the terrorist elements and accelerate the ratio of enrollment in different schools of Pakistan.

Keywords: Education, Japan, Human Security, Pakistan, JICA, ODA.

INTRODUCTION

After independence of Pakistan and India, both countries introduced their own respective educational systems. The early leadership vacuum, political instability and economic crisis in Pakistan badly affected the educational sector in Pakistan. Feeling the human security risk in Pakistan, Japan has been actively observed in supporting Pakistan to develop the educational, social and economic sectors of Pakistan. Being a staunch supporter of the notion to empower the people of developing countries in social and economic fields, Japan is consistently supporting

most of the developing countries generally and Pakistan specifically since 1990. In addition, Japanese assistance to the development of various sectors in Pakistan is dated back to 1954, provision of technical assistance and granting ample amount of loans in the decade of the 1960s and 1970s were mainly intended for the development of various sectors in Pakistan. Japan is actively supporting the government of Pakistan to revive the economy and bring a dramatic reduction in the ratio of poverty which has been alarming some years before. Even Japan has taken some other initiatives and started certain programs regarding poverty reduction in Pakistan which were purely aimed at reducing poverty in Pakistan thoroughly. More specifically, Japan has been observed in working and developing the educational sector which is termed to be the most crucial sector. Moreover, human security related to cooperation and collaboration of Japan with Pakistan has not only strengthened Pak-Japanese relations, it has also brought huge reforms in the educational sector of Pakistan. Japan's aid is crucial in improving the standards of education and extending it to the far flung areas of the country since in the field of education, no doubt, Pakistan has been working to introduce the modern system of education in Pakistan, but it seems extremely tough for Pakistan to introduce the desired system in villages and far flung areas. Therefore, the aid and support of Japan in respect of the promotion of education in whole villages of Pakistan is inevitable and inescapable.

Japan has worked on the higher level education as well, especially, assisting the science and engineering colleges of different universities and colleges. Moreover, the Japanese government has been observed to grant financial supports to the government of Pakistan totaling 17 millions of dollars to Pakistani NGO's related to the health and education related projects. They are mainly intended to create learning awareness among the masses and conduct motivational programs for the people in Pakistan. Those areas of Pakistan which are very backward and underdeveloped are brought under these projects to improve the status of the people rapidly so that the people of remote areas could easily compete with the modern needs of the world. It has been estimated that more than 5,400 students (Statistics and Schedules 2014) can get maximum benefits from the programs initiated by Japan in Pakistan through Official Development Assistance (ODA). It ought to be noted that most of the beneficiaries would most probably hail from the outskirts cities of Islamabad where the educational and health related facilities are desperately lacking. During the time of the ceremony before signing this project ambassador Inomata has delivered a speech that the ultimate aim of the Japanese government

is to eradicate the social menaces and also improve the educational and health related facilities of the under privileged people in remote areas of the country.

The bilateral Pak-Japanese ties are extremely old which are replete with numerous devised schemes that were aimed to develop the social sector in Pakistan. The continuous assistance of the Japan especially in the field of education has been more focused and prioritized.

HISTORY OF PAK-JAPANESE COLLABORATION ON THE EDUCATION SECTOR OF PAKISTAN

Right after the establishment of the diplomatic relations on 28th April 1952, Pakistan and Japan steadily developed their bilateral trade and commercial relations as Pakistan opened its first commercial office in Japan. Moreover, Pakistan also played an important role in boosting up Japan's economy in the 1950s by exporting cotton and jute to Japan. In return, Pakistan was imported textile machinery from Japan. In order to further strengthen the bilateral trade relations, exchange of highly officials' visits in both sides were observed so frequently. The visit of the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, Hussain Shaheed Suharawardy in Japan in April 1957 and the return visit of the then Japanese Prime Minister, Hayato Ikeda in Pakistan on 17–20 November 1961 opened new chapters in Pak-Japanese relations as he offered a Yen loan of 20 million (Poonawala 1971) to Pakistan in developing its social and educational sectors in Pakistan.

The official visit of the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto in the funeral ceremony of Emperor Showa in February, 1989 brought both states closer. Moreover, the technical assistance, aid and loan of Japan to Pakistan boosted in the 1990s, which were truly aimed to bring reforms in the social sector including the education sector. However, the nuclear test of Pakistan on May 28th, 1998 resulted the closure of the economic assistance and cooperation of Japan for Pakistan (Rizvi, 1999). Economic relations along with the assistance and collaboration between Japan and Pakistan were suspended. But Japan wished that both India and Pakistan would sign anti-nuclear treaties so that the aid of Japan would continue with Pakistan since Japan intended to provide aid to Pakistan for educational purposes. For the very purpose, Japanese Prime Minister, Yoshiro Mori visited Pakistan on August 20–21, 2000. The visit marked a great diplomatic breakthrough in Pakistan since Pak-Japanese relations after the blast again became on the road of improvement. In addition, in order to maintain good ties, the government of Japan granted an emergency aid of 20 million yen to cope with the disaster in Pakistan (Ensign, 1992). Moreover, it was further extended up to 481 million yen on October 3, 2000.

The tragic incident of 9/11 which shook the entire world, bringing a U-turn foreign policy in most of the states of the world, also so many security risks for Pakistan. Whereas US pressure developed in Pakistan to do more, the appreciable comments about Japan on the sacrifices of Pakistan during the Afghan war extended.

Working in the education sector was one of the top priorities of Japan in Pakistan. Since the commencement of official educational development assistance program in Pakistan, Japan has built 530 basic educational institutions from 1954 till the present era.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Osamu Miyata Director of Center for Contemporary Studies Japan, according to him, Japan's foreign ministry considers that human –security seeks to protect people from critical and pervasive threats to human lives, livelihoods and dignity, and to enhance human fulfillment. For these objective human security efforts integrate and strengthen initiatives that emphasize human –centered perspective. Ehsan-ul-Haq Piracha former finance minister of Pakistan: According to Haq human security underlines security of individuals and not just only security of nation state. He identifies a human development conception with emphasis on equity, sustainability, and grass root participation as one of the five steps to achieve human security. Mary Kaldor - in the book titled: “Human Security” 2013, explains that human security is the new security paradigm. She tries to indicate how human security approach applies to both security and development and what this might mean in practice .It is based on series of reports and papers. K.V.S Rama Sarma argues in his book, entitled: “Japan Economic Super Power” that the Japanese program is gradually taking into account certain political principles like as Japan's International Cooperation agency (JICA) and Official Development Assistance (ODA) are helping in non-traditional security projects. Yukshiamo and Oushika- Japan has been one of the most active sponsors of humanitarian aid for the Pakistani community; JICA has been engaged in large scale campaigns of aiding to human rights activism, more access to education, gender equality through women empowerment and through aiding to advance the health facilities and extending them to the rural areas of Pakistan (Malik, 2007). However, Japan's humanitarian aid and investment in Pakistan has been three-pronged; it has been on education, health and women empowerment where aid for environment has been little or almost nothing.

Ouzwa says that if the main agenda of the Japanese aid to Pakistan is human security and all the aid that comes from Japan is focused on human security, then Pakistan must have a proper channel for these funds to flow through in transparency and they must be used where they are required the most. The rural areas of Pakistan are under extremely

abysmal plight, they must be the ones where the investment must take place in terms of health, education and sanitation, then the funds must follow a way to empower and encourage women to come out of the confinements of the four walls and must help in eradicating poverty, reducing poverty if not fully successful in eradicating it.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Mixed methodology has been used in writing this paper but more focus has been given on qualitative method, peer reviewed research articles have been used as secondary data. The data has been collected from books, magazines, articles, journals, periodicals, newspapers and internet sources. The researcher has tried to study as much literature as possible. Related books, articles, journal and internet sources have been used and relevant material has been either jotted down. The activities related to human security by Japanese government especially for education have been arranged in chronological orders. Collected data from secondary source was analyzed and summarized for the support of paper argument. The researcher has also used thematic analysis method in which data from secondary sources was organized and jotted down in order to get the sense of whole. Main themes and summaries were separated and examined properly to check whether they are associated with the research paper. First part has been written in theoretical and historical perspective to comprehend the transformation of the concept of human security. The remaining parts are based on analysis, discussion and investigations in order to find out the result and impact of the study. Additionally, in this research descriptive and interpretative methods are used. Diplomacy and bilateral relations are used in this research as independent variables where as the dependent variable used in this research is human security assistance. A comprehensive study of the existing literature has been conducted. The events and incidents from the existing literature have been arranged in historical and chronological orders.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

According to Commercial peace theory, interdependency among states, individuals and communities has increased the will to have good relation among them. Trade, assistance, loan and grants played major role in maintaining and promoting good relations among the states. Second part of the study is focused on the education, as no one can deny the role of Japan for the provision of human security in general and her role for improvement in education specially. Moreover, Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) and Official Development Agency (ODA) are playing an important role in the field of education.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- i. Did Japan help Pakistan financially only or itself got involved in the betterment of education in Pakistan?
- ii. Was the aid of Japan spent on the desired objectives?
- iii. Which period of Japan aid to Pakistan in the field of education has boosted the educational sector in Pakistan?
- iv. What are the major effects of Japan's aid on the education in Pakistan?

EDUCATION OF PAKISTAN AND JAPAN'S ROLE

Education is the most important element which will not only help nation to be civilized; it also brings development, civilization, unity, peace and integrity. It is believed that the developed countries focus more on education so as to ensure the peace and development in their respective countries. Moreover, nobody can deny the fact that the quality education is necessary for the survival of any nation. Therefore, nations are found to be focused on the fact that without imparting the quality education among its nations, development seems to be dream only since education leads the nation towards success, integrity and development. A well-educated nation guarantees the political stability, economic prosperity and social integrity. In order to improve the educational sector in Pakistan, no doubt, Pakistan has been striving hard to maintain the quality education throughout Pakistan. However, lack of sound planning, and dearth of committed leadership in Pakistan, the country failed to meet the standard of education in Pakistan. Therefore, Pakistan greatly welcomes Japan and other international agencies to ensure the proper maintenance of education in Pakistan.

In this regard, Japan has been more active in imparting education in Pakistan. In addition, Japan has been providing educational supports along with itself direct involvement in Pakistan (Malik 2007). For instance, Sindh University Mirpurkhas Campus invited Japan's Consul General in Karachi Akira Ouchi on November 17, 2014 where he delivered lecture on country's diplomacy and international contributions in Pakistan. He delivered an effective lecture and encouraged to the students by giving them tips of getting scholarships for higher education in Japan. At the occasion, he highlighted the importance of Pak-Japanese relations and the role of Japan in imparting education in Pakistan. He further said that Japan had been playing active roles in improving the educational sectors in far and flung areas of Pakistan. Mr. Ouchi further said that Japan had given \$3 billion via ODA to meet the targeted goals in Pakistan in which the education sector was set on the top. He was reported to have quoted that South Asia with a population of over 1.6 billion was becoming increasingly important among other nations of the world. Moreover, he accepted the fact that in future Pakistan has great

potential of development, especially in the field of education. Moreover, he maintained that education was the key to success, and basic education for all ought to be maintained throughout Pakistan. In addition, he said that Japan would help Pakistan in its higher education especially in the field of science and technology which are the most important sector in Pakistan for economic and social development. More importantly, he assured that Japan would continue to play its role in the development of education in Pakistan and scholarships would be given to the students of Pakistan. He highlighted the fact that the Sindh Province has miserably lagged behind in the education sector as compared to Punjab province.

No doubt, Pakistan has been working hard to bring reforms in educational sector and ensure a greater number of the enrollment. However, it needs more hard work to materialize the educational plan and increase the education budget so that educational sector may flourish in Pakistan speedily.

THE ROLE OF PJCA IN IMPARTING EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan Japan Cultural Association (PJCA), being a mutual formed association between Pakistan and Japan, has helped for the promotion of cultural activities between the both countries. Moreover, they said association has conducted many kinds of Japanese cultural activities in Pakistan. No doubt, the PJCA is a cultural related association, but it has been witnessed to play its role for promoting education in Pakistan. For instance two hundred Pakistani students have been registered in the said association in 2014 to study in different Japanese universities in Japan. Among two hundred sixty students are still studying under Japanese Government Scholarship Programme in Japan (Mansoor 2005). The interesting part of the aid and support of Japan to Pakistan is that the help would not only strengthen Pak-Japanese relations, it also would help Pakistan to develop its educational sector in Pakistan.

THE ROLE OF MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, SPORTS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MEXT) OF JAPAN IN IMPARTING EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN

History has witnessed that the government of Japan has been playing extraordinary roles to improve the educational sector in Pakistan by proving different sorts of financial aid, help and support to Pakistan. Even Japan ensured itself presence in Pakistan to work physically on the education in far and flung areas of Pakistan by visiting the areas and constructing the schools' buildings. More importantly, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports and Science of Japan has been keenly interested to ensure the proper enrollment of children in Pakistan. In addition, the said Ministry has been providing scholarships to the students of Pakistan to get higher education in Japan. Moreover, through the said

association, ten researchers are sent to Japan in each year to get education. However, the year of 2015 witnessed two teachers getting trained in Japan under MEXT. Getting scholarships for higher education has brought huge reforms in Pakistan (Farooq, 1994). Nobody can deny the efforts of Japan in imparting education in Pakistan (Ahmad, Abbas and Okazaki 2010). Japan has also provided trainings to the bureaucrats of Pakistan. In this regards, Japan has started Young Leader's Programme for Pakistan and under this programme three officers were sent to Japan in 2013 and one another officer was sent in 2015, approximately eighteen offices have been sent in this programme since 2004. Therefore, the efforts of Japan in imparting education in Pakistan are praiseworthy. Furthermore, in the field of education, Japan has enhanced its support towards the improvement of basic education as well as guaranteeing the provision of quality education. In addition, Japan has realized the importance of technical education and skills training at the secondary and post secondary school level which is extremely necessary to bring improvement in the middle class society of Pakistan. No doubt, Japan has focused on many sectors of development in Pakistan; however, the main importance was given to education, health and infrastructure (Curtis, 2007).

JAPAN'S ACTIVE ROLE IN IMPROVING EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN

Nobody can deny the role of Japanese government and its immeasurable efforts in uplifting the education in Pakistan. In addition, Japan has been keenly interested in seeing an educationist and a healthy nation in Pakistan; therefore, the government of Japan has promised \$171,920 worth of financial aid for the enhancement of health and education facilities in the capital's periphery and Khyber Agency in the tribal areas. The Japanese government ensured the fully and proper utilization of the said amount on the desired places. In order to materialize different funds of Japan for the educational sector, the program of the Learning Awareness and Motivation Program (LAMP) was formed. It ought to be noted that via the said program, Pakistan received an amount of \$101,260, which was aimed at improving education in Khyber Agency and its adjoining areas. The very support of Japan rendered several facilities in the education sector of said areas of Pakistan. Therefore, Japan's premier focus on primary education in Pakistan is worth appreciable. Utilizing the said fund, LAMP constructed a building of a primary school in Lashora village of Khyber Agency where more than one hundred seventy students are supposed to carry on their studies who previously were studying in open-air in the area (Memon, 2007). Educational facilities brought huge changes in the educational and social lives, involving them in more educational world that was previously easily driven by the powerful tribes and terrorists.

Japan believes that in order to take the people out from the clutches of terrorism, education is the only remedial solution through which one can create awareness among them.

THE ROLE OF JAPAN IN IMPARTING GIRLS' EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN

Japan is one of the developed countries which believe in education rather than possessing more weapons and nuclear bombs. Therefore, right after the destructive World War II, Japan never followed the suit of nuclear club, rather educated its nation and worked hard on its education. Being the staunch believer of peace, education has been the main priority of Japan to spread it anywhere especially within its border. Japan believes that peace and harmony would be ensured if education is maintained properly. Therefore, Japan after maintaining proper and quality education in Japan, has also helped Pakistan to revive its educational sector in Pakistan. In addition, Japan, via Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been witnessed to work on the education in Pakistan, especially the education of girls. In this regard, the Japan government approved many grants via JICA which were aimed to work on girls' education in Pakistan which is believed to be in its worst condition. Moreover, Japan also has focused deeply to upgrade the girls' schools from primary to elementary and provide them the educational facilities. In this connection, the two dimensional projects of Japan have been initiated in Sindh which are aimed to upgrade the girls' education and schools' buildings. The determined Japanese steps towards girls' education are praiseworthy since education of girls in Pakistan has been the least priority. More importantly, the expansion of education opportunities is one of the Japan's development priority areas in Pakistan. Therefore, Japan has built over 500 schools so far in various parts of Pakistan.

JAPAN AS A MAJOR DONOR TO PAKISTAN

Japan has a great history of having good relations with Pakistan, even it provided aids, loans and grants to Pakistan in each year so that Pakistan could meet its needs. It ought to be noted that the greater number of aid of Japan aimed to focus the human security which involved the social and educational sectors. The chart shows the continuous Japanese aids, loan and technical assistance which include the education and health sectors since 1990 in chronological order.

Fiscal Year	ODA Loan (100mil. Yen)	Grant Aid (100mil. Yen)	Technical Cooperation (100mil. Yen)
1990	416.33	75.41	8.64
1991	350.02	75.82	13.48
1992	122.47	71.53	11.03
1993	584.16	74.05	12.97
1994	348.18	63.52	15.17
1995	498.04	69.90	14.04
1996	296.51	61.07	16.84
1997	320.30	57.08	13.47
1998	0	5.66	11.13
1999	0	8.56	10.99
2000	0	20.42	8.65
2001	40.32	107.83	8.75
2002	31.49	75.90	14.18
2003	0	63.13	17.99
2004	0	48.63	17.32
2005	275.82	100.13	21.40
2006	231.57	51.96	25.30
2007	0	47.63	13.93
2008	479.43	60.89	11.79
2009	233.00	121.10	19.00
2010	197.00	43.50	24.30
2011	49.90	78.90	19.30
2012	0	65.20	17.90
2013	0	38.60	14.50
2014	50.00	49.42	17.58
2015	50.00	54.57	24.12
2016	112.90	21.67	N/A
2017	-----	50.9	N/A

SOURCE: (a) Japan's ODA White Paper and Japan's ODA Annual Report, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan;
 (b) JICA's internal statistics.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ODA IN IMPROVING THE EDUCATION OF PAKISTAN

Official Development Authority (ODA) of Japan, being an international development agency, believes in the fact human security can be protected and maintained via social and education development. Therefore, Japan has been witnessed in supporting the developing countries, like Pakistan to bring betterment in their social and educational sectors. Japan has embarked upon the policy of helping and supporting the countries in their social sectors. In the educational sector, Japan is committed to support those nations who are educationally weak and socially backward.

The supports and aids of Japan to Pakistan via ODA is immeasurable. Moreover, Japan did not only support to strengthen the educational sector of Pakistan, it is also physically helped Pakistan to maintain the quality education in the far and flung areas of Pakistan. Moreover, Japan via ODA has been observed to maintain the technical education, skills and training of schools' teachers at the secondary and post secondary school level of Pakistan which is aimed to bring about an expansion in the middle class society of Pakistan. It is the reason the government of Japan is trying its best to provide essential and technical education to the Pakistani children in all level of educational process to engage the generations with the touch of educational institutions rather than any other bad activity which are frequently happening in the state of Pakistan which not only destabilize the country's peace but it will also put negative perceptions on world peace too.

Japan continued its all three priority goals of Country Assistance Program in Pakistan. Moreover, Japan started its goals in Pakistan in February 2005; these goals were aimed to ensure human security and human development (mainly in the area of education and health). Japan has started manifold education projects which upgraded the schools system in Pakistan.

Japan recently has extended its support in promoting education in Pakistan via ODA to strengthen the elementary and secondary educations in order to ensure the provision of quality education in Pakistan (Kazmi and Quran, 2005). Japan at the same time understands that the expansion of technical education and skills training at the secondary and post secondary school level is necessary in order to develop the middle class society of Pakistan. Japan has taken praise worthy steps to develop the educational institutions in Pakistan.

IMPACTS OF JAPANESE AIDS ON THE EDUCATIONAL SECTOR OF PAKISTAN

It is believed that Pakistan is among those developing countries whose educational sector is not completely matured and not well-flourished. Therefore, people of gross-root are extremely at rash, having no educational facility. It has been observed that a great number of children in Pakistan especially in remote areas of Pakistan, are even are not enrolled in educational institutions. Having very less educational facilities in Pakistan, education in many areas of Pakistan is only in name. The uneducated section which is a great number in Pakistan is a great threat to the peace of the country. The saddest part of the story is that the uneducated youth is easily provoked and driven who later become the part of gangsters and bad activities. Therefore, the only solution to this issue is the availability of education to every citizen of Pakistan which Pakistan has failed to do so far. It is alarming to note that education sector in Pakistan is most disappointing. However, the help and support of Japan has helped the education sector of Pakistan to be on the road of improvement. Japan has been providing aids via JICA and ODA which helped Pakistan to ensure the education facilities in the far and flung areas of Pakistan. The children who were out of schools, is getting enrolled in educational activities. Having no schools' building in the remote areas of Pakistan, children from those areas were reluctant to enroll themselves in schools; however, the Japanese aid brought huge reforms in the educational sectors in Pakistan.

Japan believes in the fact that the promotion of education among public understandings with respect to international cooperation is mandatory which ODA is doing. Therefore, the government of Japan has been committed to take extraordinary measures to ensure education for all especially in developing countries among which Pakistan is on the top. Japan believes that in order to reduce poverty, eliminate terrorism, end the gender gap, and settle the causes of instability of the international community, education ought to be the key priority of all countries. The role played by the Japanese Government and JICA is highly appreciable in every context.(Kojima 2006) Japanese Government has rendered its services with its full commitment for achieving a positive result in a very short period of time. More than two hundred Pakistani students have been given scholarships to the different universities in Japan for garnering different field experts for Pakistan. Around ten research scholars are annually dispatched to Japanese universities after every year.

CONCLUSION

The education system of Pakistan could not develop, therefore, rampant illiteracy at grassroots has easily engulfed the negative activities including terrorism and extremism. There is no denying the fact that education is only solution which would not only help the society to develop, it would also put positive impact on the society. However, Japan has been keenly observed to be working on the human security in Pakistan to ensure education to for all even in the remote areas of Pakistan. No doubt, the educational support of Japan to Pakistan is inevitable and immeasurable; however, it needs to render more services in Pakistan and ensure the proper materialization of education for all. The government of Japan has been providing intensive programs and aids to Pakistan for the social and educational sectors which have highly brought reforms in the country. Moreover, Pakistan no doubt, has been working to strengthen its educational institution; however, being a war zone country, it has been very hard to meet the required capacity to meet the standard and quality education. It is no denying the fact that Pakistan itself has been focusing on the education sector, which is appreciable, but needs more attention towards the education, because education is an important factor for the development of any nation. No doubt, Japan lacks natural resources as compared with Pakistan, but is extremely rich in human resources. Japan's role for promotion of human security is appreciable in general and its support of education in Pakistan in particular.

It ought to be noted that the end of terrorism and eradication of poverty is only possible if education is ensured to every citizen of Pakistan. It is only possible if Japan and Pakistan put their collective efforts together and work on education with proper monitoring system.

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