**What is a policy review?**

Policy review is a process to evaluate the working of a particular policy. A policy is a statement of intention and is implemented as a procedure or protocol.

**Education Policy Review**

This study conducts a comprehensive review of education policies to assess their effectiveness, identify gaps in policy execution, and propose recommendations for policy improvements. The research evaluates the impact of policies on education practices and explores factors that facilitate their successful implementation. The findings of this study will contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of education policies.

**Introduction**

The earliest formal school was developed in Egypt’s middle kingdom under the rule of Kheti, treasurer to Mentuhotep 2, he was an ancient Egyptian pharaoh, the sixth ruler of the eleventh dynasty (2061 – 2010 BC). In Mesopotamia, the early logographic (a written character that represents a word) of cuneiform script took many years to master. Thus only a limited number of individuals were hired as scribes to be trained in reading and writing. Only royal offspring and sons of the rich, scribes, and physicians were schooled. Most boys were taught how to trade while girls stayed at home with their mothers to learn housekeeping and cooking and to look after the younger children.

The first education system was created in the Xia dynasty (2076-1600BC). During the Xia dynasty government built schools to educate aristocrats about rituals, literature, and archery (which was important for ancient Chinese aristocrats). At that time aristocratic children studied in government schools while normal people children studied in private schools.

In today’s world, there is some form of compulsory education in most countries. Due to population growth and the expansion of education, UNESCO (The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) has said that in the next decades, more people would have received formal education. Illiteracy and the number of the population without any schooling have decreased in the past several decades. The percentage of the population without schooling decreased from 36% in 1960 to 25% in 2000.

**Impacts of Education**

Education equips individuals with knowledge, skills, and capabilities that empower them to lead more fulfilling lives. It provides opportunities for personal growth, self-expression, critical thinking, and problem-solving. It also promotes personal agency, enabling individuals to make informed decisions to pursue their goals and aspirations.

It plays a crucial role in economic growth and development. A well-educated workforce contributes to increased productivity, innovation, and competitiveness in the global market. It enhances job prospects, and enables individuals to earn a higher income, leading to poverty reduction and improved living standards hence providing individuals with equal opportunities to access quality education and improve their life circumstances.

Education has been linked to better health outcomes and improved overall well-being. It tends to make individuals make healthier lifestyle choices, have higher levels of health literacy, and adopt preventive health measures. It also contributes to better access to health care, family planning, and understanding of different types of diseases, prevention, and management.

It is a powerful tool for planning gender equality and empowering women and girls. It helps overcome disparities in access to education, challenges harmful gender stereotypes, and it enables women and girls to participate in social, economic, and political spheres. Educated women have better opportunities for employment and decision-making.

It is closely linked to sustainable development. It helps in environmental awareness, promotes sustainable practices, and equips individuals with the knowledge and skills to address environmental challenges. It plays a vital role in fostering a mindset of responsible citizenship, encouraging sustainable consumption, and preparing future generations to tackle global issues.

**Methods of Education**

There are various types or methods of education that are used to facilitate effective learning and knowledge. These are some commonly used methods lectures, discussions, problem-based learning, technology-based learning, and experimental learning.

Lectures involve the teacher presenting information to a group of students. It is a traditional method where the teacher gives knowledge through spoken communication. They also can be supplemented through presentations to enhance understanding.

Discussions encourage active student participation and engagement, and students are encouraged to express their ideas, share opinions, and engage in critical thinking. This method promotes problem-solving and the development of communication skills.

Problem-based learning involves presenting students with real-world problems to solve. Students work in groups or individually to analyze the problem, develop strategies, and come up with solutions. It encourages critical thinking and the application of knowledge to practical situations.

Technology-based learning involves social tools and resources to facilitate education it includes online learning platforms, educational apps, and virtual simulations, it enhances access to information, promotes interactive learning, and allows personal self-paced learning experiences.

Experimental learning involves hands-on practical experiences to facilitate learning. It includes activities such as field trips, experiments, simulations, or role-playing exercises. It allows students to actively engage with the subject matter and apply theoretical knowledge in real-life contexts.

**Discussion of Education**

Education refers to the discipline that is concerned with methods of teaching and learning in schools as opposed to various non-formal and informal means of socialization. It is a fundamental aspect of human development and plays a crucial role in shaping individuals, societies, and economics. It involves a wide range of formal and informal learning experiences that facilitate knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes.

Education is also an important tool for promoting social justice and equality. It has the potential to break the cycle of poverty by providing marginalized individuals and communities with access to knowledge, skills, and opportunities. It plays a crucial role in empowering women and girls, promoting gender equality, and challenging social and cultural norms that discourage discrimination.

The aspect of education is its role in fostering intellectual growth and promoting critical thinking. It provides individuals with the opportunity to explore different subjects, engage with different perspectives, and develop the ability to analyze, evaluate information. Through education, individuals can develop a deeper understanding of the world, enhance their problem-solving skills and cultivate a lifelong love for learning.

Despite the numerous benefits of education, there are also some challenges such as access to quality education remains unequal, with many individuals particularly those in low-income countries and marginalized communities, lacking adequate educational opportunities. Educational systems may face issues such as inadequate infrastructure, insufficient resources, and a lack of well-trained teachers.

**Conclusion of Education**

Education is an essential and powerful tool that has an impact on individuals, communities, and societies. It focuses not only on the acquisition of knowledge and skills but also on the development of critical thinking, personal growth, and social empowerment.

Education contributes to personal growth and well-being. It nurtures social and emotional skills, and positive relationships, and supports the holistic development of individuals. It also plays an important role in shaping values, attitudes, and character, helping individuals become responsible members of society.

It is also a catalyst for social justice and equality. It provides marginalized individuals and communities with opportunities for upward mobility, empowering them to break the cycle of poverty. It promotes gender equality and fosters inclusive societies.

Education empowers individuals, promotes social progress, and drives economic development. By putting education and addressing its challenges, societies can create a brighter future for all, fostering inclusive and sustainable development.