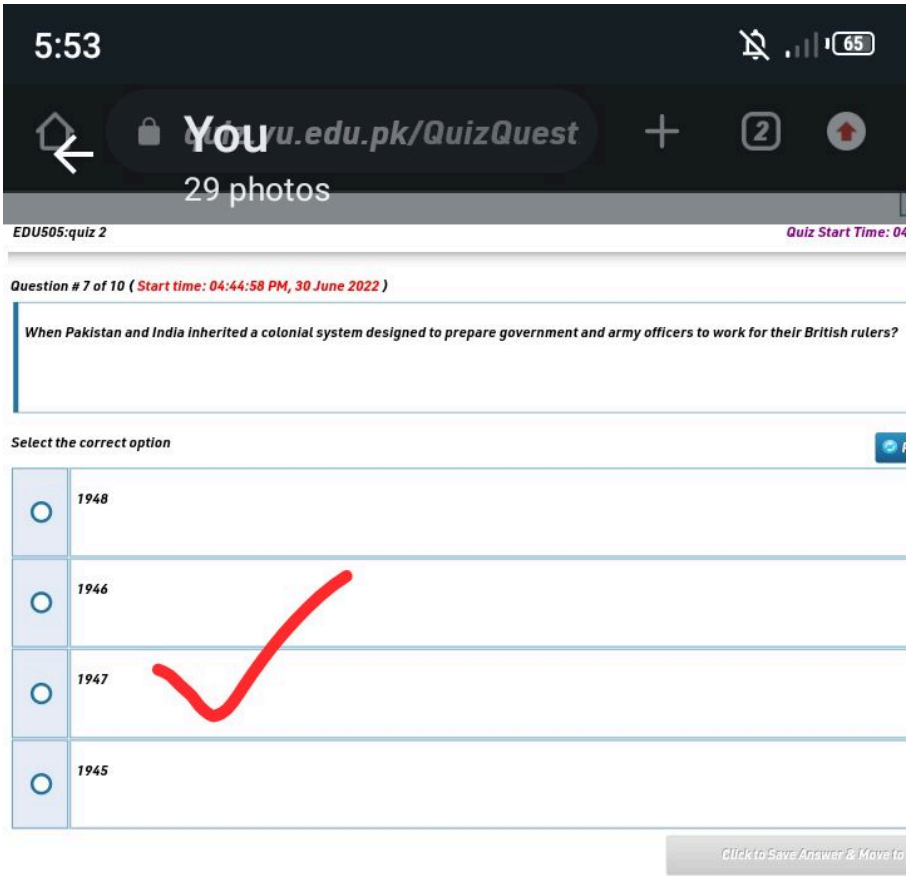
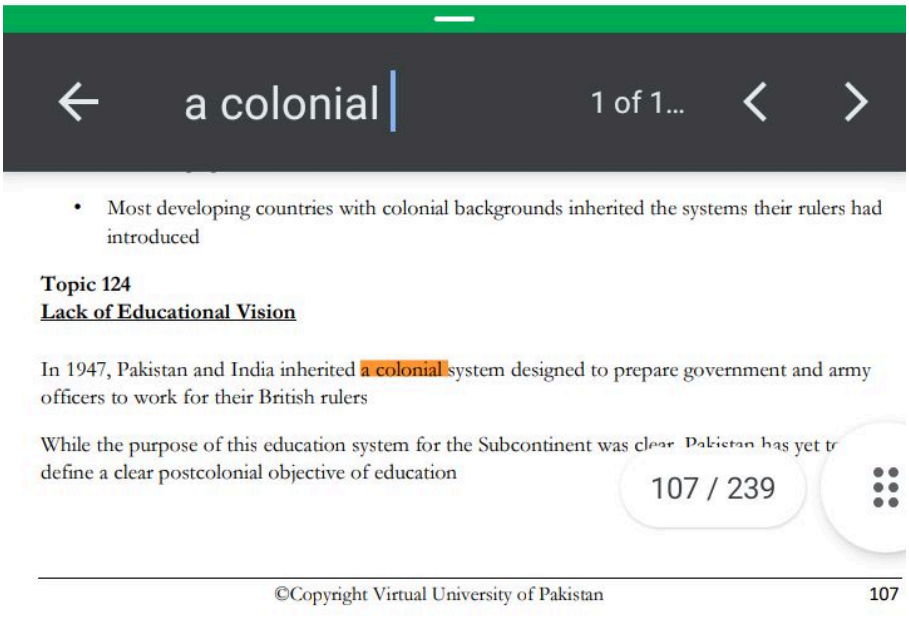
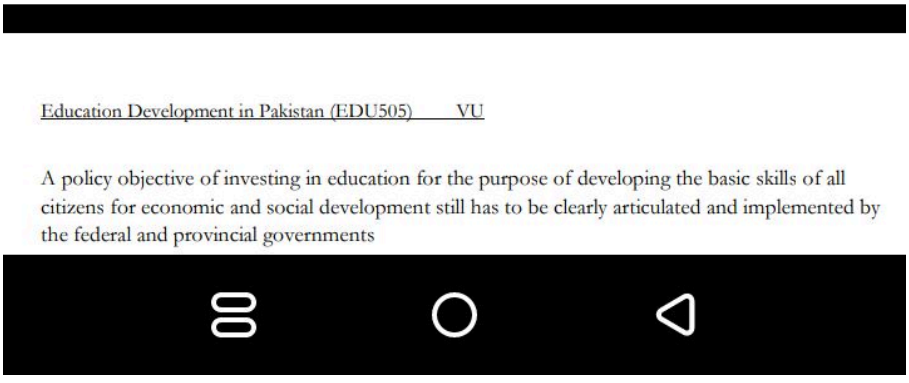
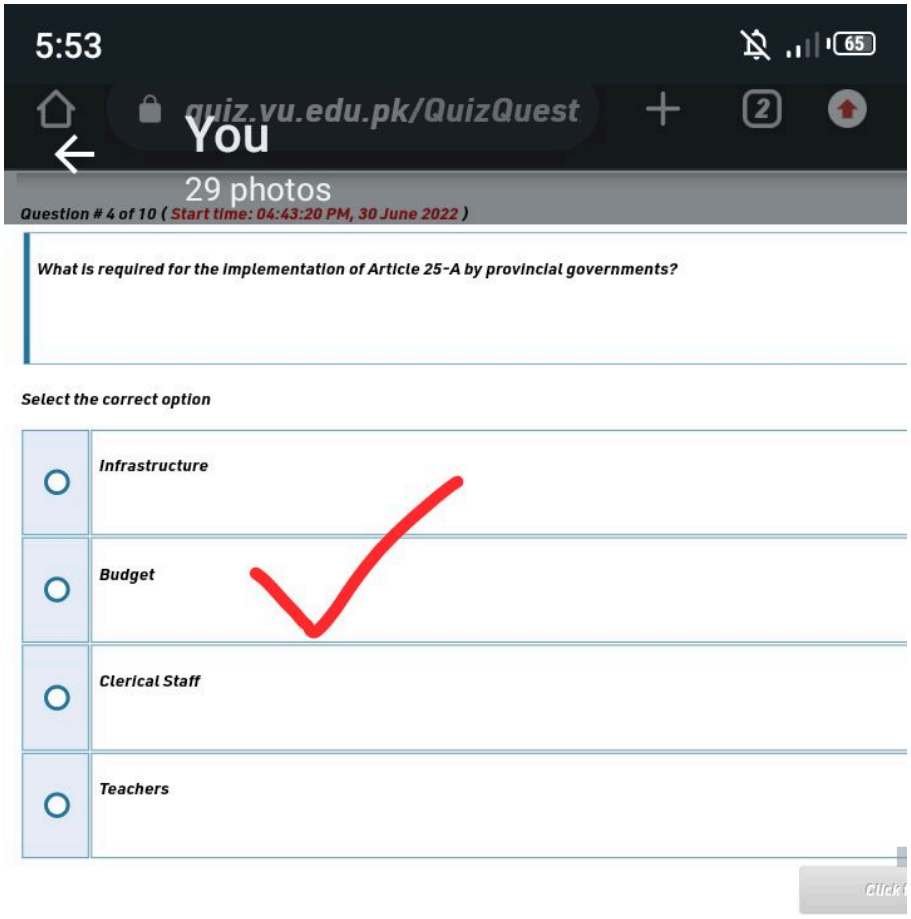

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You
29 photos
EDU505:quiz 2
Quiz Start Time: 04
Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 04:44:58 PM, 30 June 2022)
When Pakistan and India inherited a colonial system designed to prepare government and army officers to work for their British rulers?
Select the correct option
1948
1946
1947
1945
Click to Save Answer & Move to


a colonial
1 of 1...
• Most developing countries with colonial backgrounds inherited the systems their rulers had introduced
Topic 124
Lack of Educational Vision
In 1947, Pakistan and India inherited a colonial system designed to prepare government and army officers to work for their British rulers
While the purpose of this education system for the Subcontinent was clear, Pakistan has yet t
define a clear postcolonial objective of education
107 / 239
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107


Education Development in Pakistan (EDU505) VU
A policy objective of investing in education for the purpose of developing the basic skills of all citizens for economic and social development still has to be clearly articulated and implemented by the federal and provincial governments





Provincial legislation on the implementation of Article 25-A is still pending

To implement Article 25-A, provincial governments will need to increase their educational budgets and manage the National Finance Commission award efficiently

Topic: 131

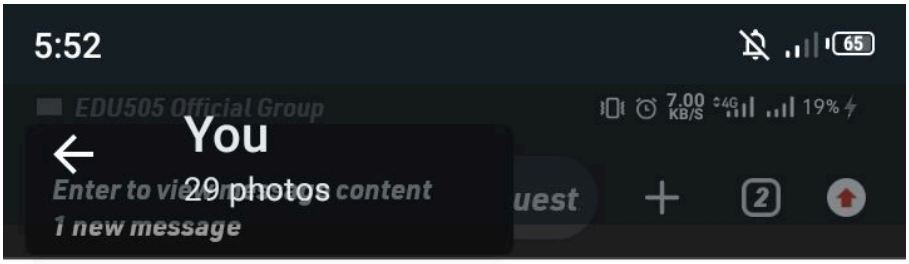
Punjab Education Reform Initiatives

The Punjab Education Sector Reform Program (PESRP) started in 2003

It has undertaken major investments in education

It is funded by the World Bank and the UK Department for International Development (DFID)

The Punjab government meets most of the PESRP's cost (about USD 3.5 billion) with support from donors, mainly the World Bank (USD 350 million) and DFID (USD 200 million)

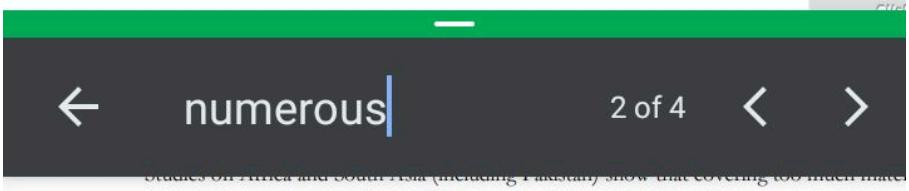


Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 04:42:38 PM, 30 June 2022)

Which province has uneducated population instead of numerous education policies and reforms?

Select the correct option

- **Punjab**
- **Balochistan**
- **Sindh**
- **KPK**



too quickly can have an adverse effect on cumulative student learning

- As a result, students do not master the basics despite several years of instruction

Therefore, it is important to not just develop a high-standard curriculum, to pace the instruction c
class materials for children to be able to master basic concepts in elementary grades

Topic: 142

Current Educational Scenario

Although Punjab has a more advanced education system than the other provinces, most of its
people remain poorly educated despite numerous education policie

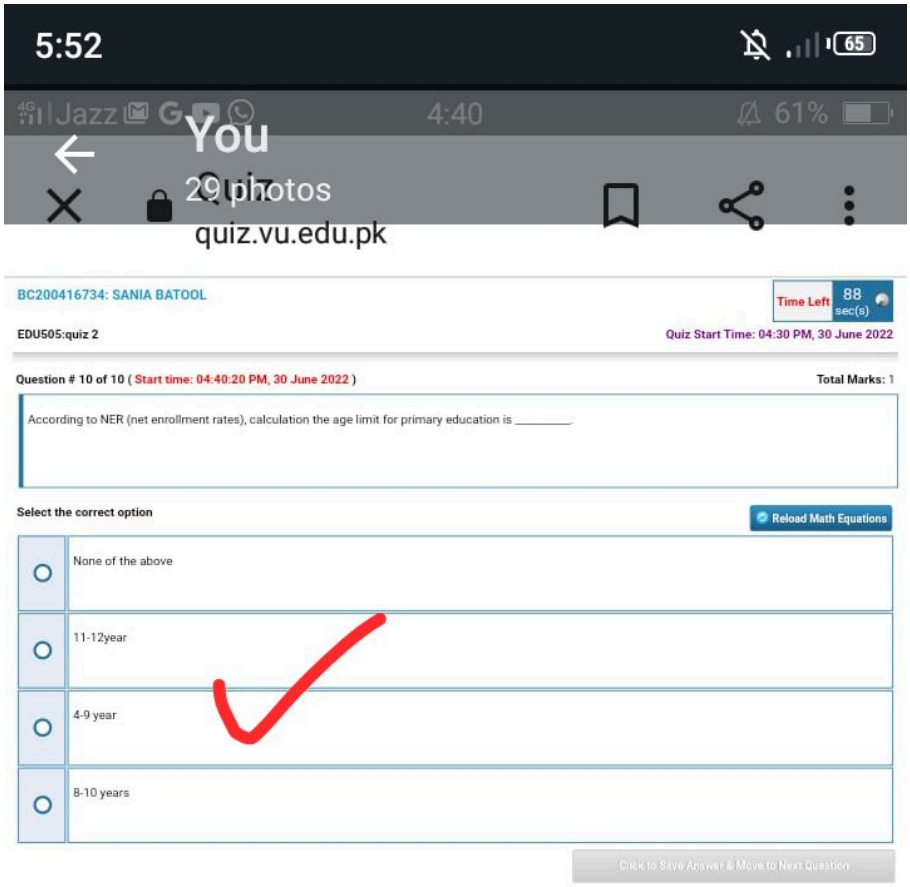
123 / 239

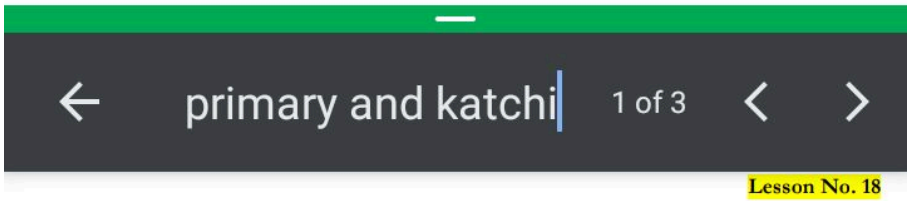
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On average, about a quarter of school-age children are not enrolled in schools

Fewer girls than boys attend school, and learning outcomes are inadequate

Increased expenditures are required to meet the cost of an expanded and improved school system





Lesson No. 18

STATE OF EDUCATION
TOPICS (119-124)

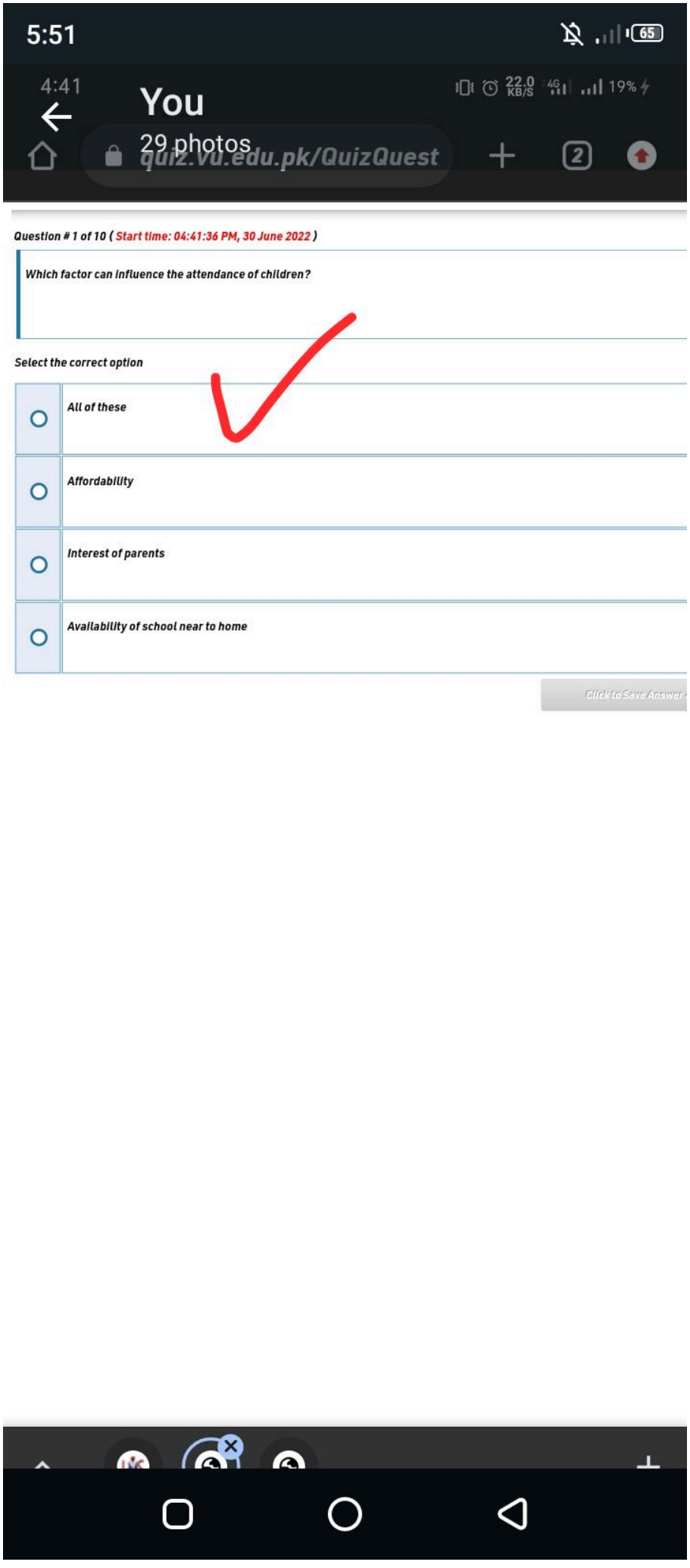
Topic 119

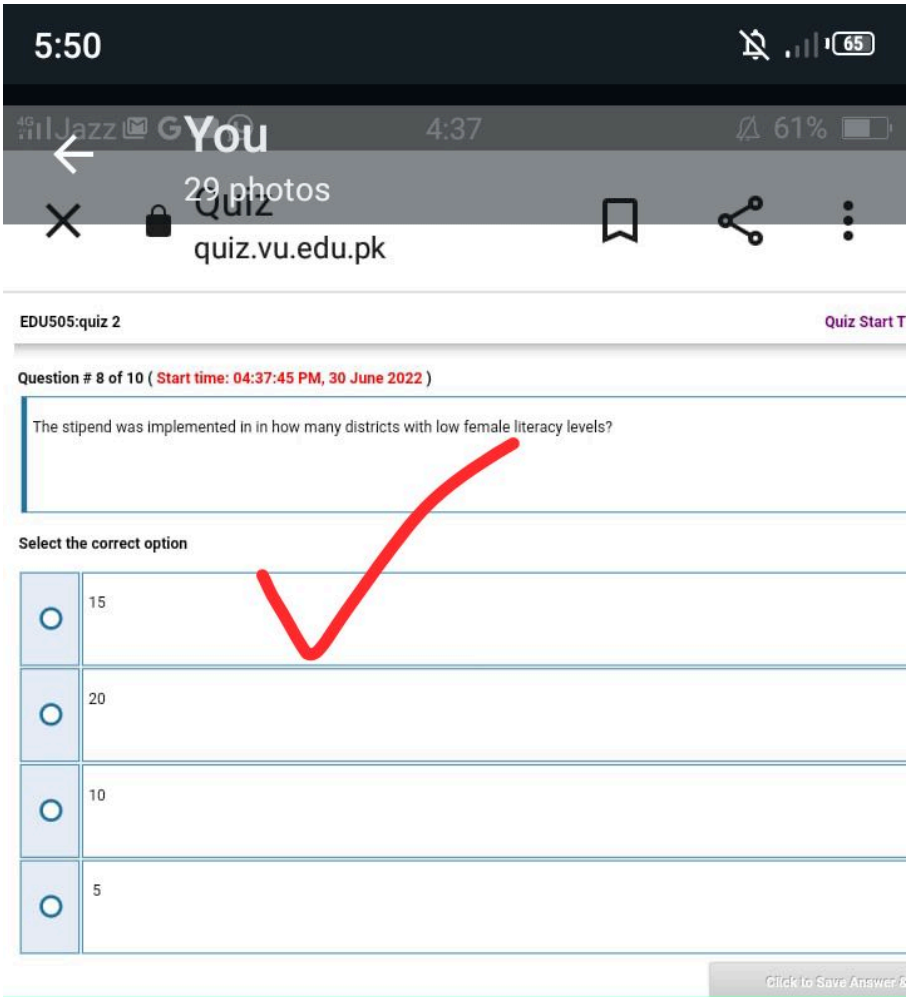
State of Education: NER Estimates

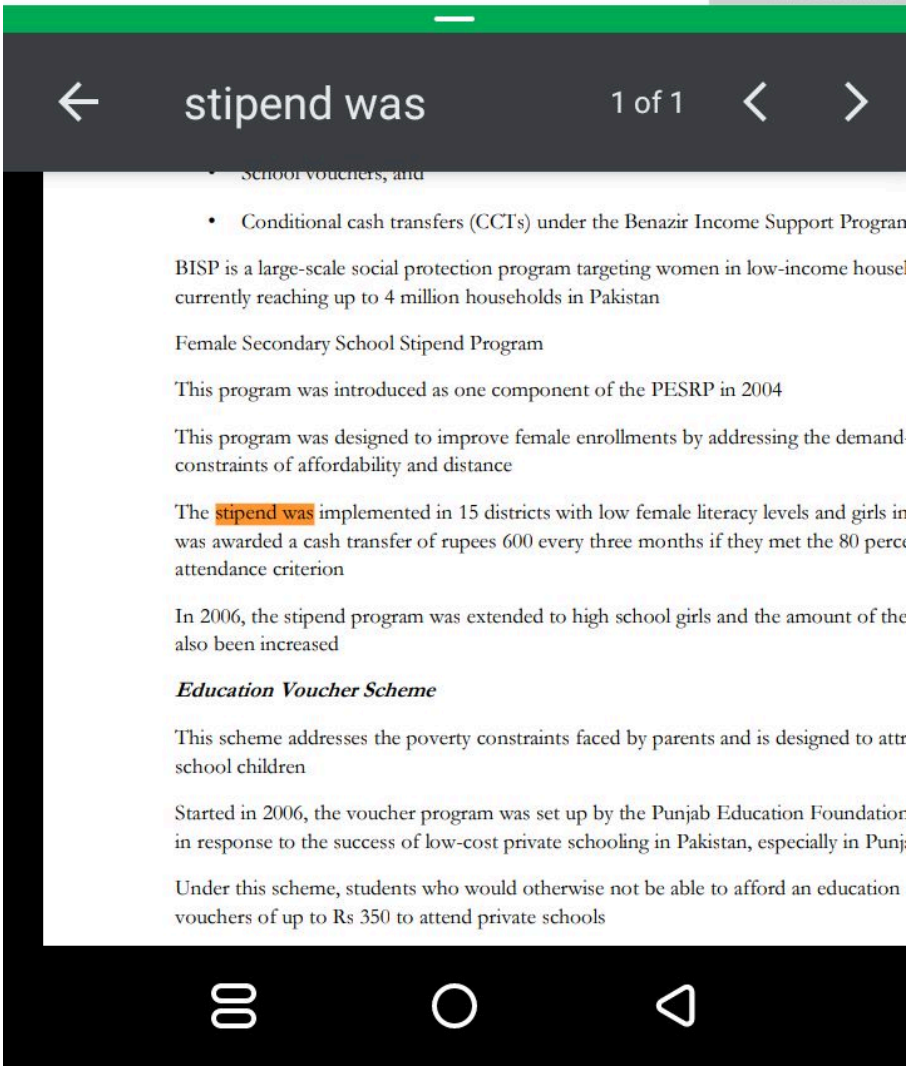
NERs measure the number of age-appropriate children in school as a proportion of school-age children for a particular level

Age Groups for NER Calculation

- Primary and katchi (4-9 years)
- Middle School (10-13 years)
- High School 13-15 years
- According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2011) substantial overlap in the data regarding primary and katchi age groups is expected
- Data for middle and high schools shows specific age groups corresponding to grades 6–8 and grades 9 and 10, respectively
- The data indicates that children in middle and high schools tend to be in older age groups within the categories used to calculate NERs
- A higher proportion of middle school children fall in the older age groups, so children older than 9 years are expected to be in primary school but are not included in net enrollment calculations


5:51
4:41
You
29 photos
quiz.vu.edu.pk/QuizQuest
Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 04:41:36 PM, 30 June 2022)
Which factor can influence the attendance of children?
Select the correct option
All of these
Affordability
Interest of parents
Availability of school near to home
Click to Save Answer





- School vouchers, and
- Conditional cash transfers (CCTs) under the Benazir Income Support Progran

BISP is a large-scale social protection program targeting women in low-income housel currently reaching up to 4 million households in Pakistan

Female Secondary School Stipend Program

This program was introduced as one component of the PESRP in 2004

This program was designed to improve female enrollments by addressing the demand constraints of affordability and distance

The stipend was implemented in 15 districts with low female literacy levels and girls in was awarded a cash transfer of rupees 600 every three months if they met the 80 perc attendance criterion

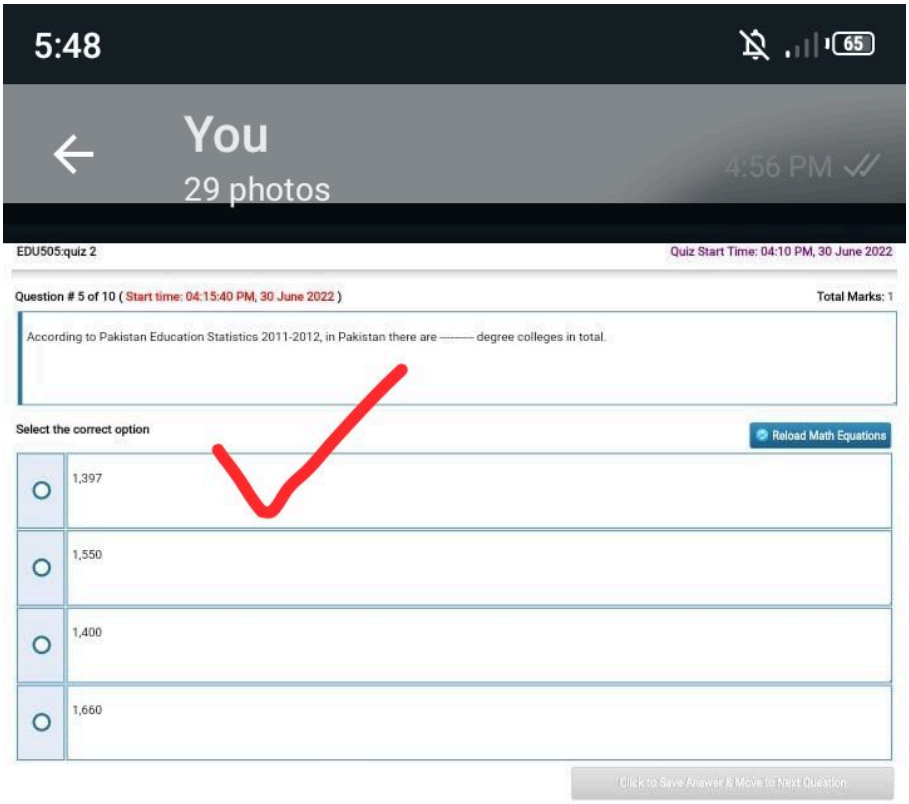
In 2006, the stipend program was extended to high school girls and the amount of the also been increased

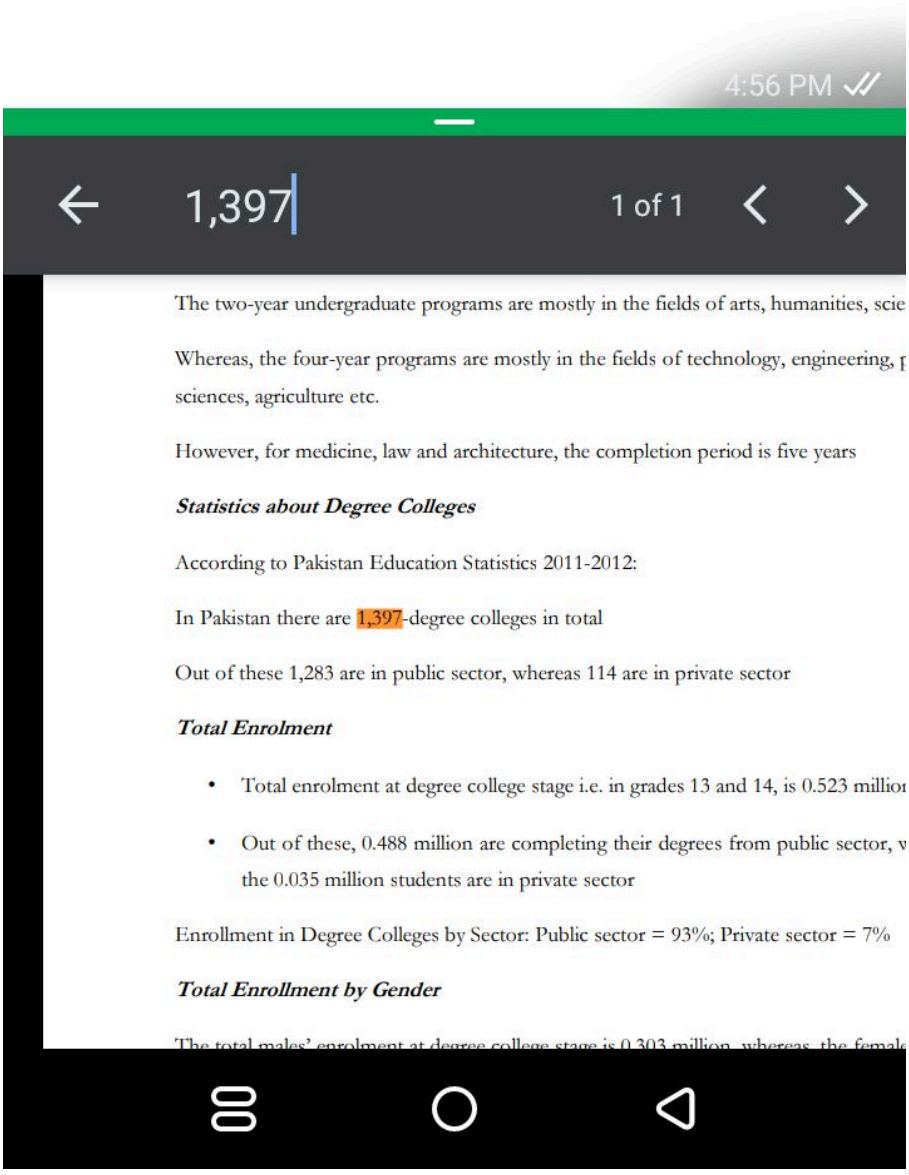
Education Voucher Scheme

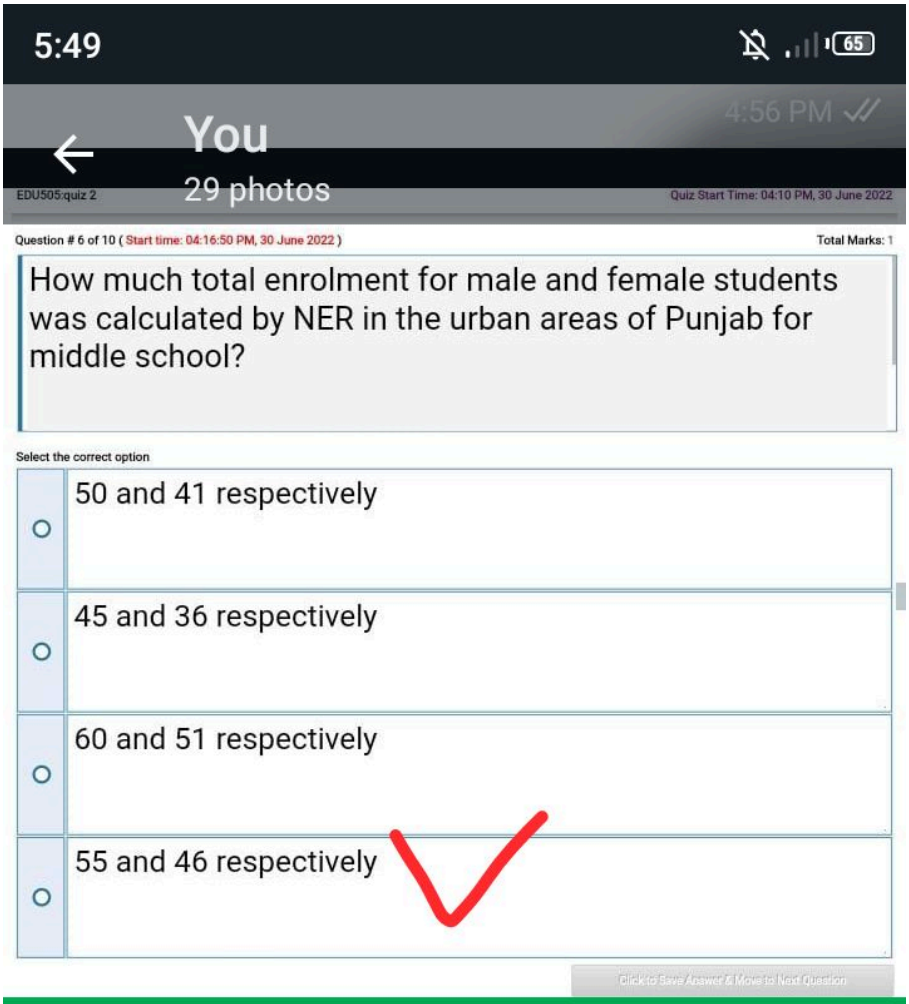
This scheme addresses the poverty constraints faced by parents and is designed to attr school children

Started in 2006, the voucher program was set up by the Punjab Education Foundatior in response to the success of low-cost private schooling in Pakistan, especially in Punj

Under this scheme, students who would otherwise not be able to afford an education vouchers of up to Rs 350 to attend private schools


5:48
65
You
29 photos
4:56 PM
EDU505:quiz 2
Quiz Start Time: 04:10 PM, 30 June 2022
Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 04:15:40 PM, 30 June 2022)
Total Marks: 1
According to Pakistan Education Statistics 2011-2012, in Pakistan there are ---------- degree colleges in total.
Select the correct option
Reload Math Equations
1,397
1,550
1,400
1,660
Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question


4:56 PM
1,397
1 of 1
The two-year undergraduate programs are mostly in the fields of arts, humanities, scie
Whereas, the four-year programs are mostly in the fields of technology, engineering, p
sciences, agriculture etc.
However, for medicine, law and architecture, the completion period is five years
Statistics about Degree Colleges
According to Pakistan Education Statistics 2011-2012:
In Pakistan there are 1,397-degree colleges in total
Out of these 1,283 are in public sector, whereas 114 are in private sector
Total Enrolment
Total enrolment at degree college stage i.e. in grades 13 and 14, is 0.523 millio
Out of these, 0.488 million are completing their degrees from public sector, v
the 0.035 million students are in private sector
Enrollment in Degree Colleges by Sector: Public sector = 93%; Private sector = 7%
Total Enrollment by Gender

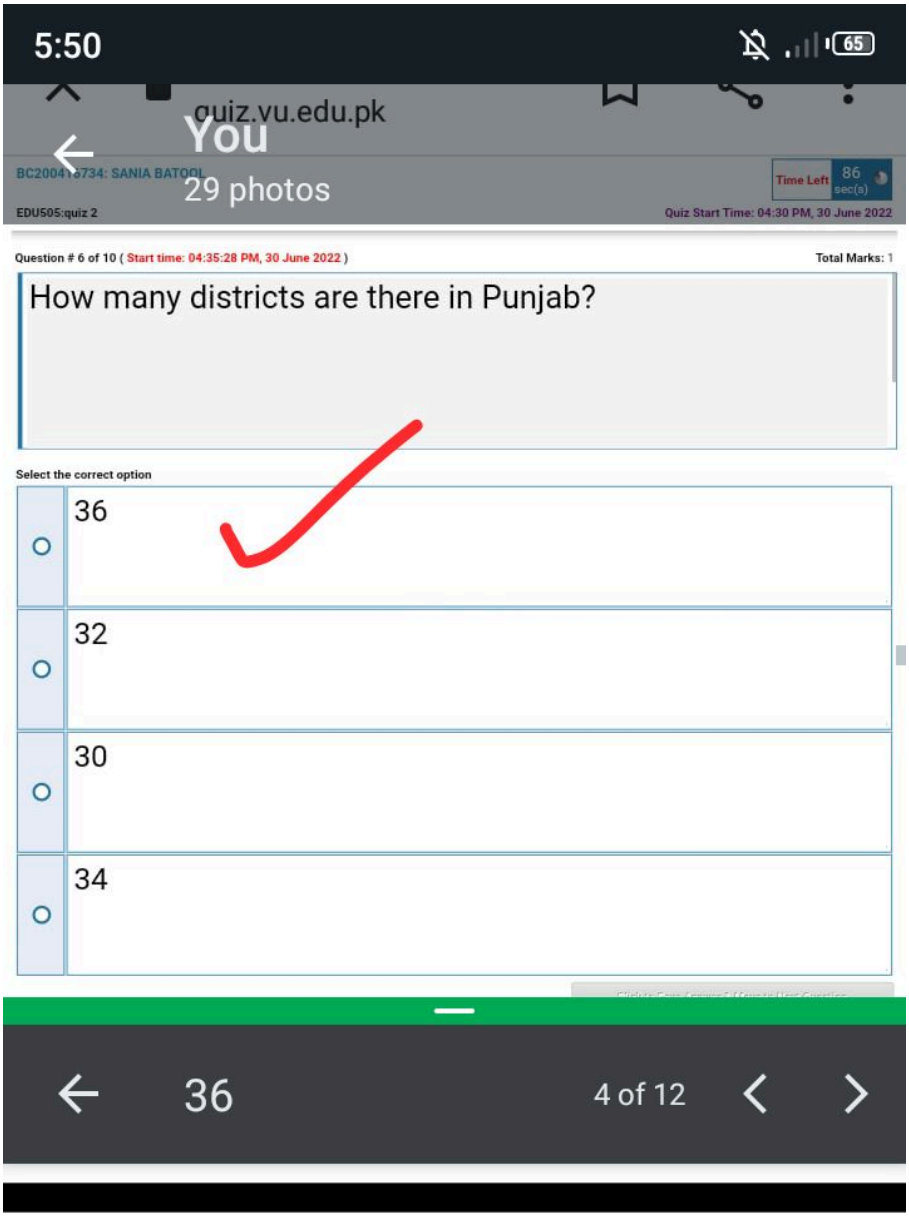


calculations

- Children older than 15 years are also enrolled at matriculation level or in high school, although this is not reflected in the NER data
- Although net enrollments do not capture accurate levels of school participation, the data indicate substantial differences between urban and rural and male and female enrollments
- Findings from Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2011)
- In primary and katchi age group the total enrollment in rural areas of Punjab for males and females was calculated to be 67 and 61 respectively while, in urban areas it was 80 and 77
- This difference increases in middle and high schools with 55 enrollments for males and 46 for females in rural areas in middle schools and 75 males and 85 females in urban areas

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- In case of high schools, the number was calculated to be 32 for males and 30 for females in



There are currently about 60,000 government schools and 35,000 private schools in Punjab, spread across 36 districts

Government schools are administered at the district level, and distri... ...bdivid... tehsils and clusters

102 / 239

One education district officer per district provides the main administrative link to the prov... government and plays a key leadership role in the delivery of education

Education district officers are assisted by two or more assistant education officers

Punjab's elaborate education administrative structure, however, has produced poor outcomes

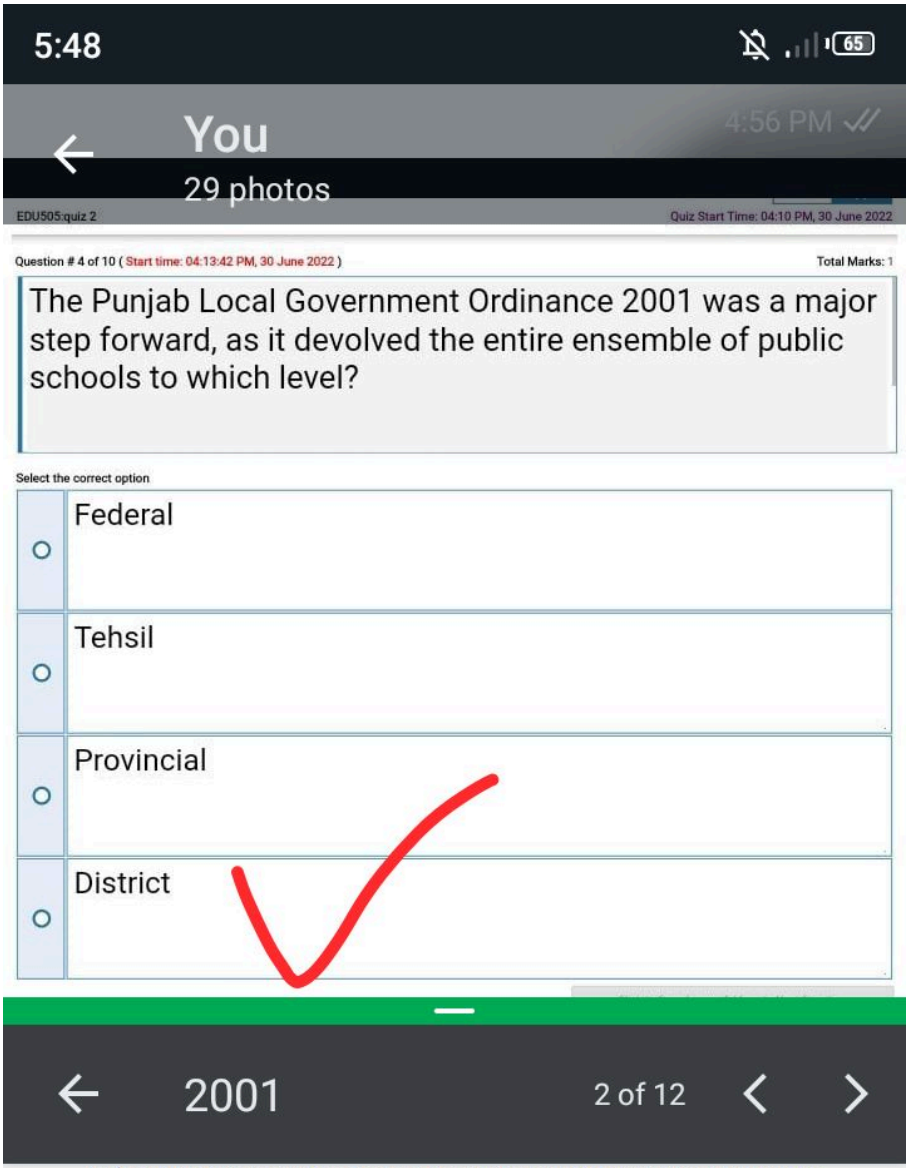
Low enrollment rates (reflecting children who have never attended school as well as early dropouts), low levels of learning in schools, inadequate access to schooling for girls, and poor transition to middle and higher levels of education are of particular concern

Moreover, the poorest households and southern districts show the least numbers of children enrolled

Topic 118

State of Education: Absence of Census Data

In case of enrollment rates of students, there is a serious lack of census data



his/her formal channel of communication with the Education officials was a long one
He/she had to request the Chief Minister or the Minister, who would then instruct the Secretary of the Department, who would then speak to the officials concerned to get the job done
The message was usually watered down in the process

3. There was more pressure on an MPA from his/her constituents to build roads and to lay sewerage lines than to improve school education
Therefore, the only educational activity that a typical MPA ever got engaged in was building new schools, recruiting teaching and non-teaching staff, and their subsequent transfers and postings

Topic 128

Education Governance under PLGO 2001

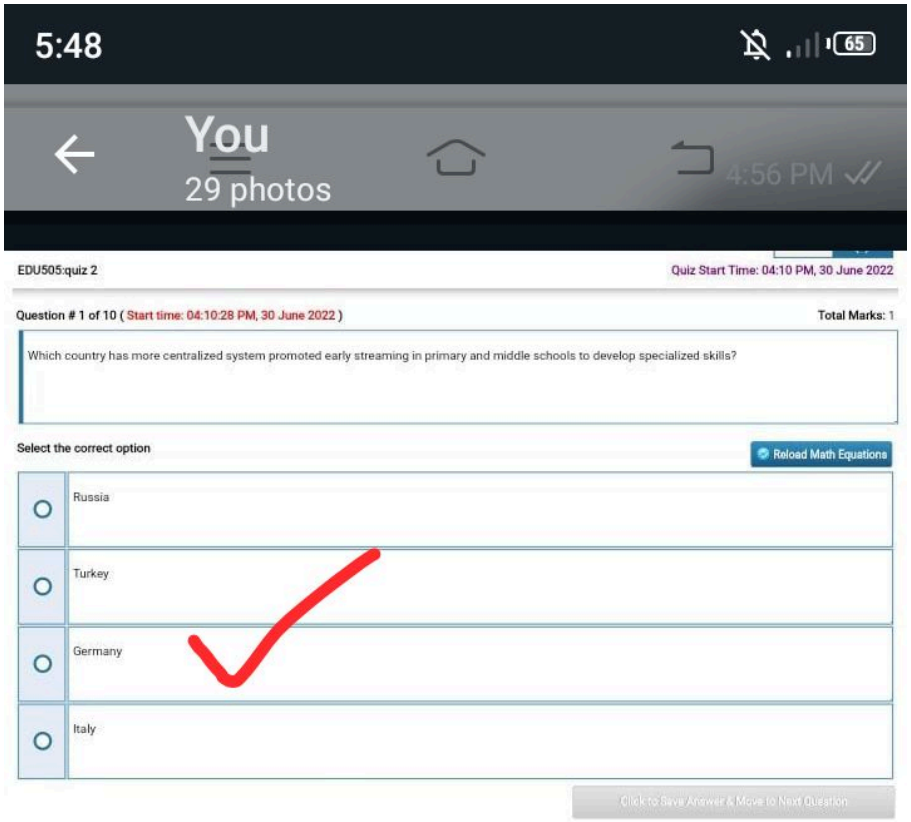
The Punjab Local Government Ordinance 2001 was a major step forward, as it devolved the entire ensemble of public schools to the district level

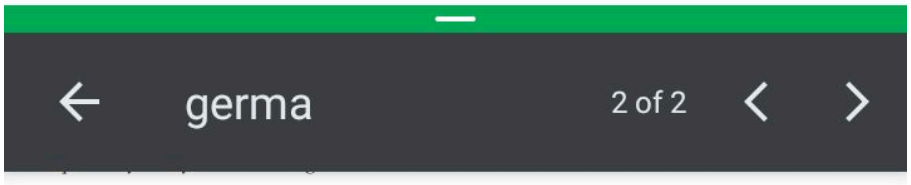
The Education Department took on a policy and supervisory role

This considerably diluted provincial government's capacity to influence day to day management of schools in the province

Each district receives annual grant from the provincial government as per the formula agreed under the Provincial Finance Commission (PFC) award

This is the main source of funding for the district governments, as they have rather small local resource generation





Variations in education systems emerged from countries' unique institutional and cultural backgrounds

Example

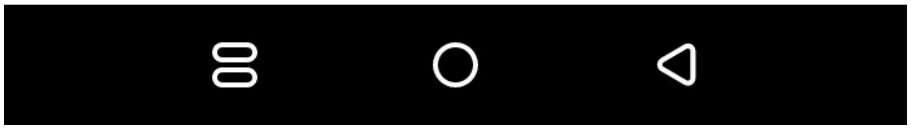
- Japan emphasized schools primarily for the purpose of preparing industrial workers rather than developing individual talent
- Britain's education system started out with the objective of promoting an elite class, and Germany's more centralized system promoted early streaming in primary and middle schools to develop specialized skills
- Most developing countries with colonial backgrounds inherited the systems their rulers had introduced

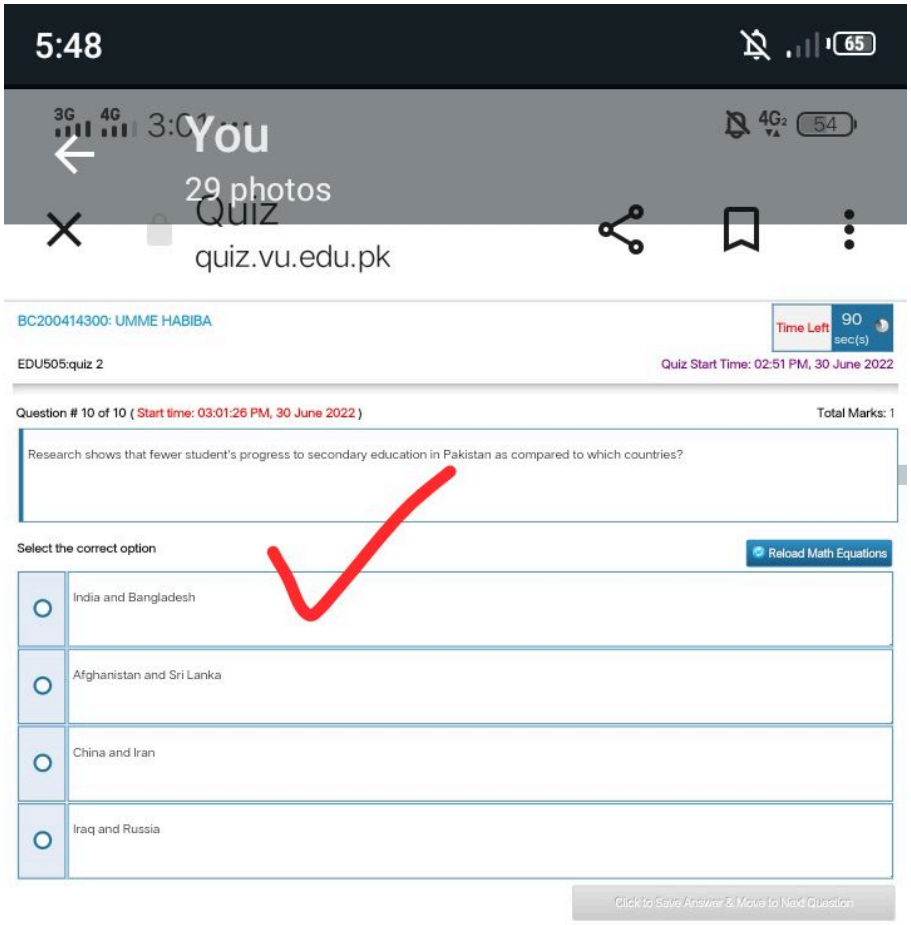
Topic 124
Lack of Educational Vision

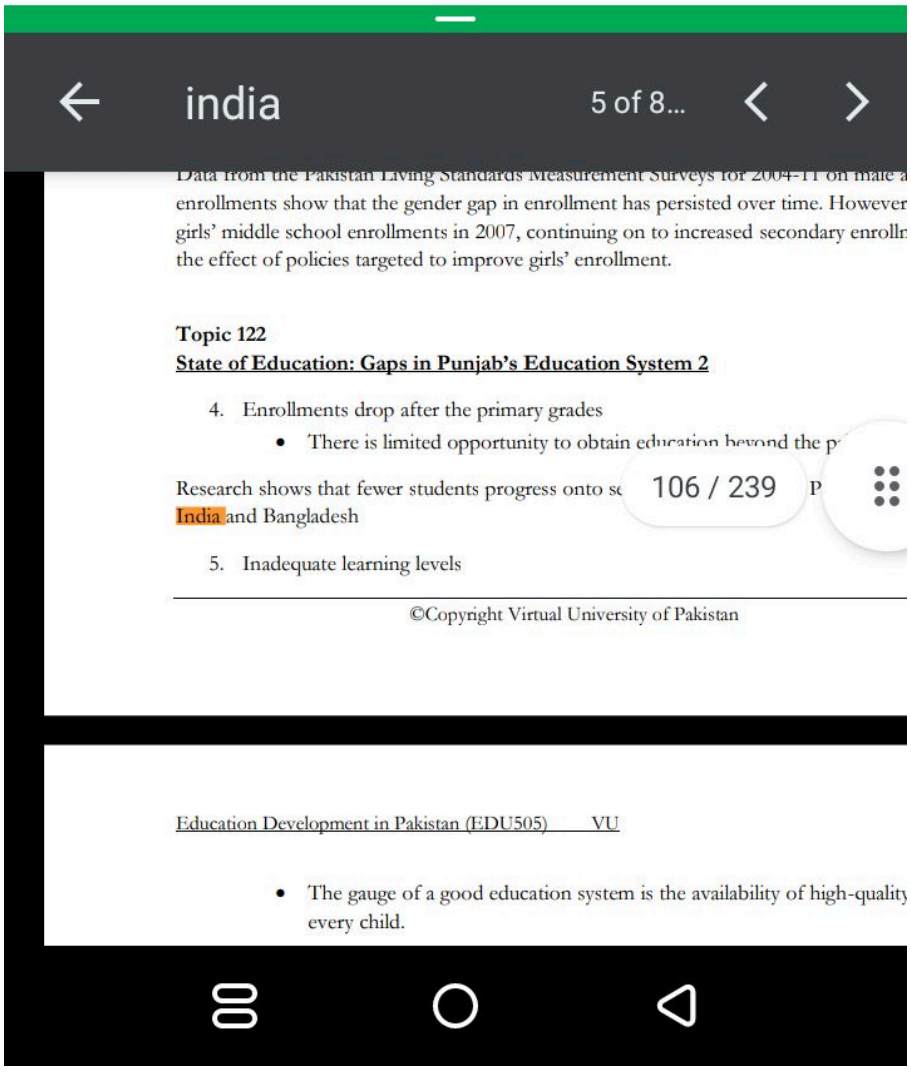
In 1947, Pakistan and India inherited a colonial system designed to prepare government and army officers to work for their British rulers

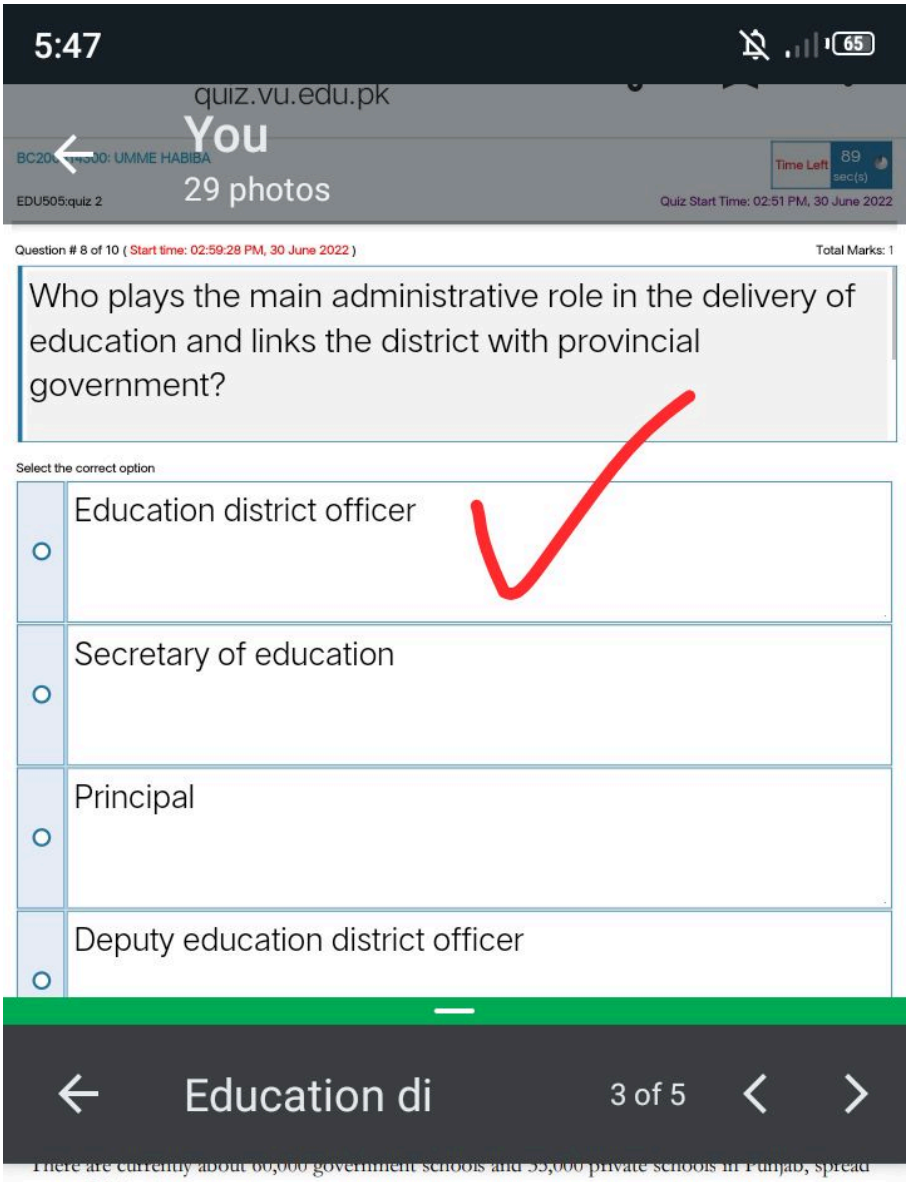
While the purpose of this education system for the Subcontinent was clear, Pakistan has yet to define a clear postcolonial objective of education

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5:48
You
29 photos
Quiz
quiz.vu.edu.pk
BC200414300: UMME HABIBA
Time Left 90 sec(s)
EDU505:quiz 2
Quiz Start Time: 02:51 PM, 30 June 2022
Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 03:01:26 PM, 30 June 2022)
Total Marks: 1
Research shows that fewer student's progress to secondary education in Pakistan as compared to which countries?
Select the correct option
Reload Math Equations
India and Bangladesh
Afghanistan and Sri Lanka
China and Iran
Iraq and Russia
Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question


india
5 of 8...
enrollments show that the gender gap in enrollment has persisted over time. However
girls' middle school enrollments in 2007, continuing on to increased secondary enrollr
the effect of policies targeted to improve girls' enrollment.
Topic 122
State of Education: Gaps in Punjab's Education System 2
4. Enrollments drop after the primary grades
• There is limited opportunity to obtain education beyond the p
Research shows that fewer students progress onto s
106 / 239
India and Bangladesh
5. Inadequate learning levels
©Copyright Virtual University of Pakistan
Education Development in Pakistan (EDU505) VU
• The gauge of a good education system is the availability of high-quality
every child.



There are currently about 60,000 government schools and 33,000 private schools in Punjab, spread across 36 districts

Government schools are administered at the district level, and districts are further subdivided into tehsils and clusters

One education district officer per district provides the main administrative link to the provincial government and plays a key leadership role in the delivery of education

Education district officers are assisted by two or more assistant education officers

Punjab's elaborate education administrative structure, however, has produced poor outcomes

Low enrollment rates (reflecting children who have never attended school as well as early dropouts), low levels of learning in schools, inadequate access to schooling for girls, and poor transition to middle and higher levels of education are of particular concern

Moreover, the poorest households and southern districts show the least numbers of children enrolled

Topic 118

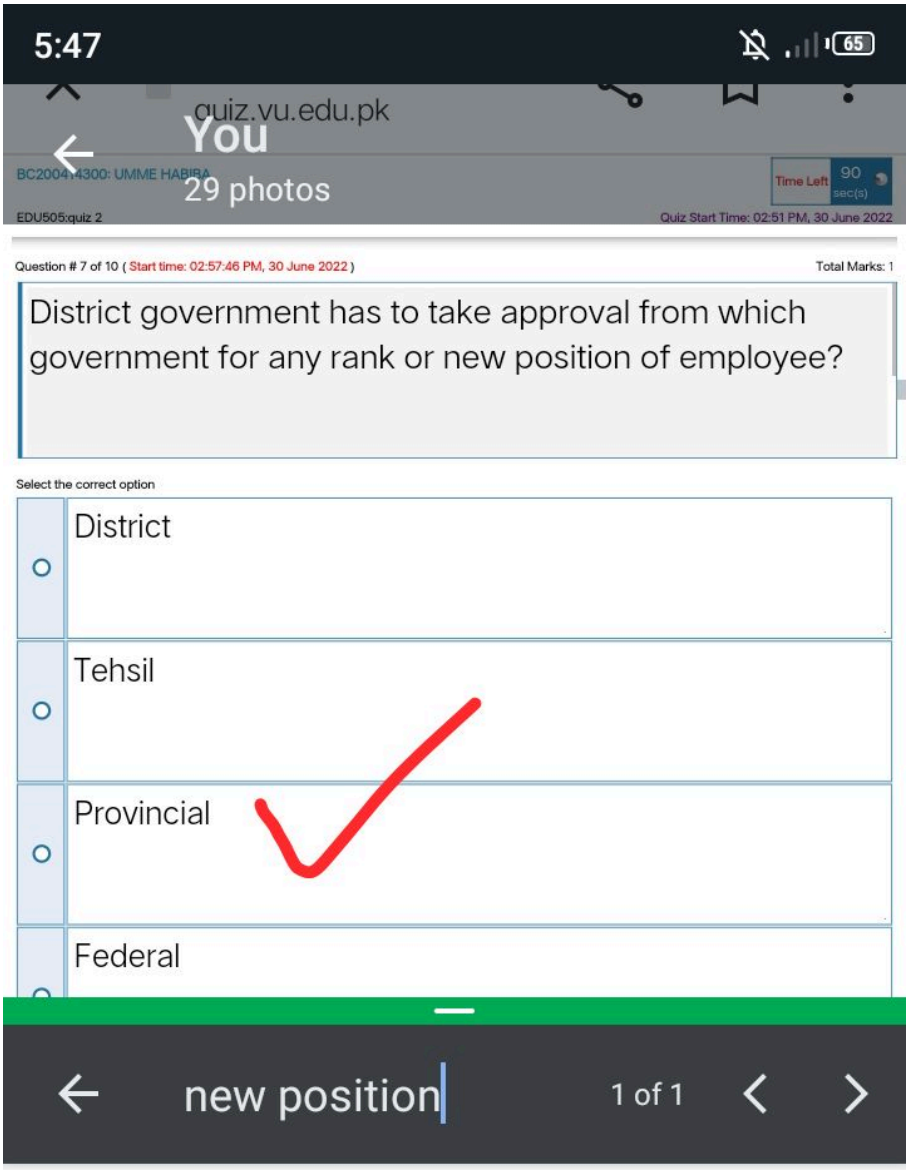
State of Education: Absence of Census Data

In case of enrollment rates of students, there is a serious lack of census data

The absence of census data makes estimating net enrollment rates (NERs) especially problematic

This is because data on the total number of school age children in the country and in the provinces are based on projections that vary by source

Moreover, the incidence of overage and underage children as well as repeaters reduces the accuracy of calculating NERs



District governments generally have wide discretion over how PFC funds are spent subject to overall policy conditions prescribed by the Punjab Government

Example

No new position of any rank can be created by the district government without the approval of the provincial government

In addition, a district government may also receive tied grants from the federal and/or the provincial government

Beyond this, the PLGO 2001 envisages a limited provincial role in everyday management of schools and in policy implementation

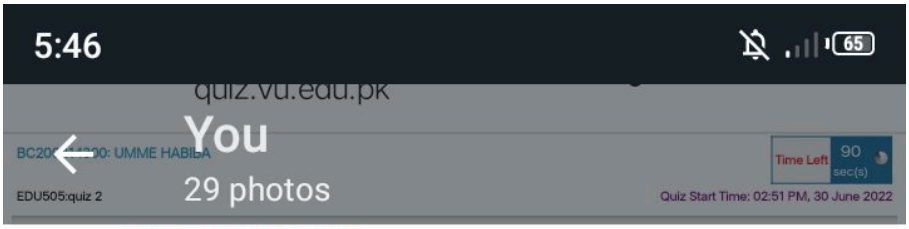
Topic 129

Opportunity to Construct a Vision

Building on the initial decentralization of provincial administrative structures in 2001, the 18th Amendment to the Constitution in 2010 has fully devolved education and health to the provinces

With the omissions of the concurrent list in the constitution, provincial governments are now responsible for education planning, policy, curricula, and standards

Each province has to develop its own budget and action plan for education, and the provincial education and law departments are responsible for drafting legislation to implement the new devolved structure



Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 02:56:55 PM, 30 June 2022) Total Marks: 1

When the Voucher Scheme was started to address the poverty constraints faced by parents and is designed to attract out-of-school children?

Select the correct option

- 2006
- 2005
- 2008
- 2007

2006 5 of 16

Female Secondary School Stipend Program

This program was introduced as one component of the PESRP in 2004

This program was designed to improve female enrollments by addressing the demand-side constraints of affordability and distance

The stipend was implemented in 15 districts with low female literacy levels and girls in grades 6–8 was awarded a cash transfer of rupees 600 every three months if they met the 80 percent school attendance criterion

In 2006, the stipend program was extended to high school girls and the amount of the stipend has also been increased

Education Voucher Scheme

This scheme addresses the poverty constraints faced by parents and is designed to attract out-of-school children

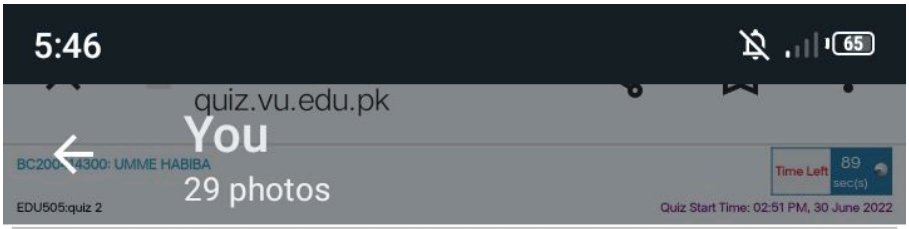
Started in 2006, the voucher program was set up by the Punjab Education Foundation, it developed in response to the success of low-cost private schooling in Pakistan, especially in Punjab

Under this scheme, students who would otherwise not be able to afford an education can use vouchers of up to Rs 350 to attend private schools

Waseela-e-Taleem

The Waseela-e-Taleem program was launched under the BISP in 2012

The program aims to help enroll out-of-school children and encourage families to continue schooling those who are already enrolled



Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 02:56:01 PM, 30 June 2022) Total Marks: 1

Which type of school graduate in Pakistan estimated to earn more?

Select the correct option

- Private
- Public
- Semi government
- Danish

estimated to 3 of 3...

2. Teachers attend classes more frequently
3. The quality of teaching at the middle and secondary levels—when examination preparation becomes important—is likely to be better

The quality of education is, overall, relatively better in private schools; they also function more efficiently since teachers' salaries reflect their performance

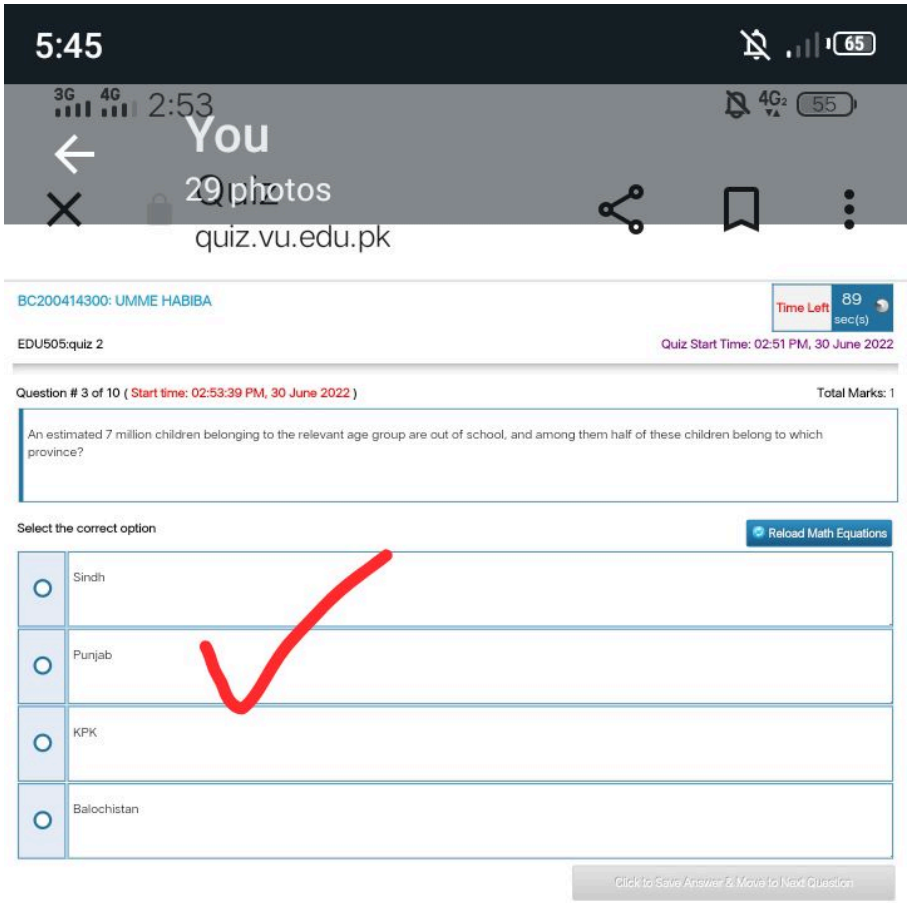
Also, the cost of education is considerably lower than in public schools

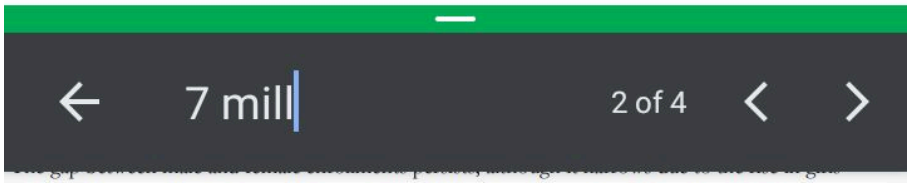
Moreover, private school graduates in Pakistan are estimated to earn more than their peers who graduate from public schools

Therefore, these insights from the experience of private schools can help formulate policies aimed at delivering effective schooling in the government sector

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Topic: 135
Evidence in Empirical Research





middle school enrollments around the time the scholarship stipend for middle school girls was introduced

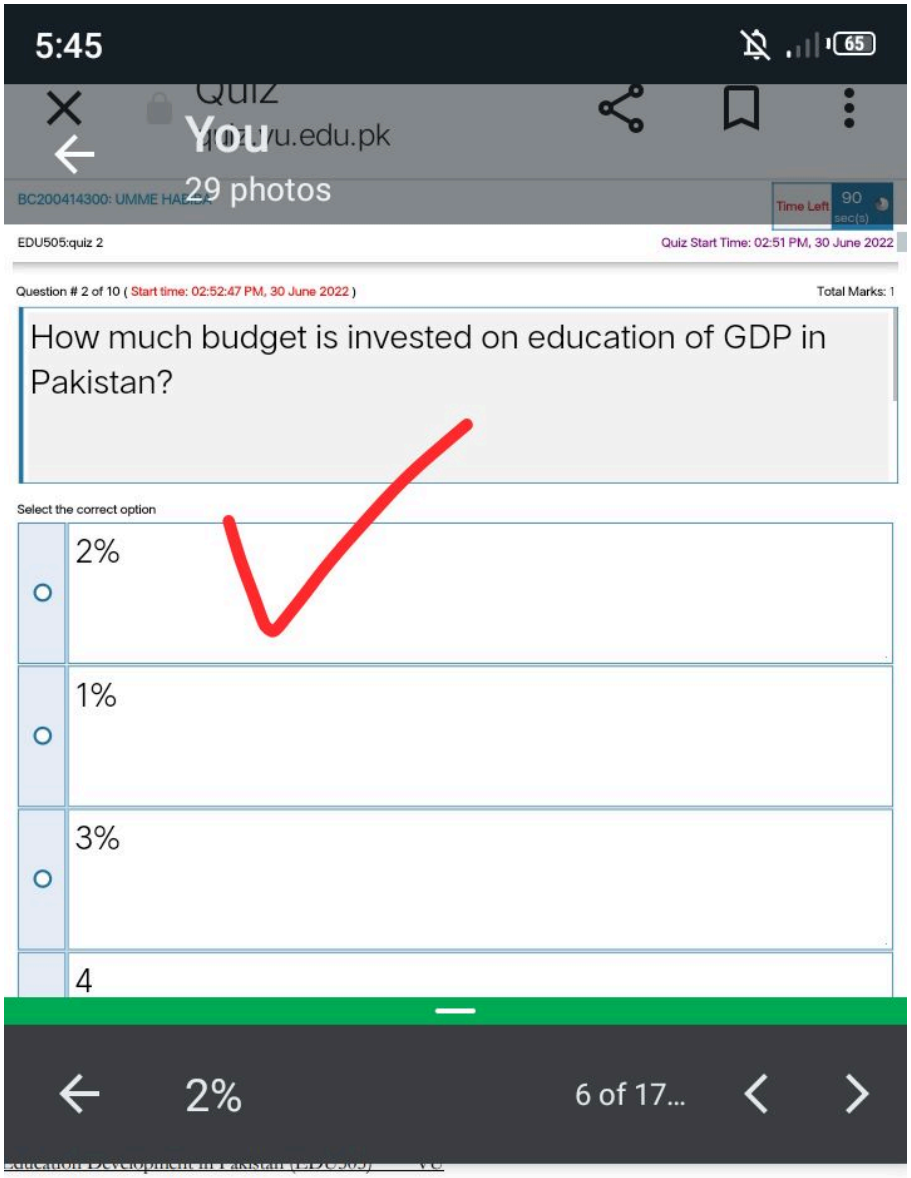
Topic 121

State of Education: Gaps in Punjab's Education System

There are a number of critical gaps present in Punjab's education system.

1. Too many children are still out of school
   - An estimated 7 million children belonging to the relevant age group are out of school, and half of these children are in Punjab.
   - Girls and children from the southern districts make up a higher proportion of out-of-school children.
2. The poorest households have the least access to education.
   - The proportion of out-of-school children is highest in the lowest income quintile.
   - Half of 5-18-year old (and 63 percent of females) in the lowest income quintile had never attended school, compared to 38 percent of the same age group (and 47 percent of females) in the highest income quintile (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2010).
   - The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) (2013) also reports that the poorest quintile has the most (46 percent) out-of-school children.
3. Girls' participation lags persistently behind that of boys.
   - Girls from poor households in rural areas are least likely to be in school.

Data from the Pakistan Living Standards Measurement Surveys for 2004-11 on male and female enrollments show that the gender gap in enrollment has persisted over time. However, increases in girls' middle school enrollments in 2007, continuing on to increased secondary enrollments, indicate the effect of policies targeted to improve girls' enrollment.

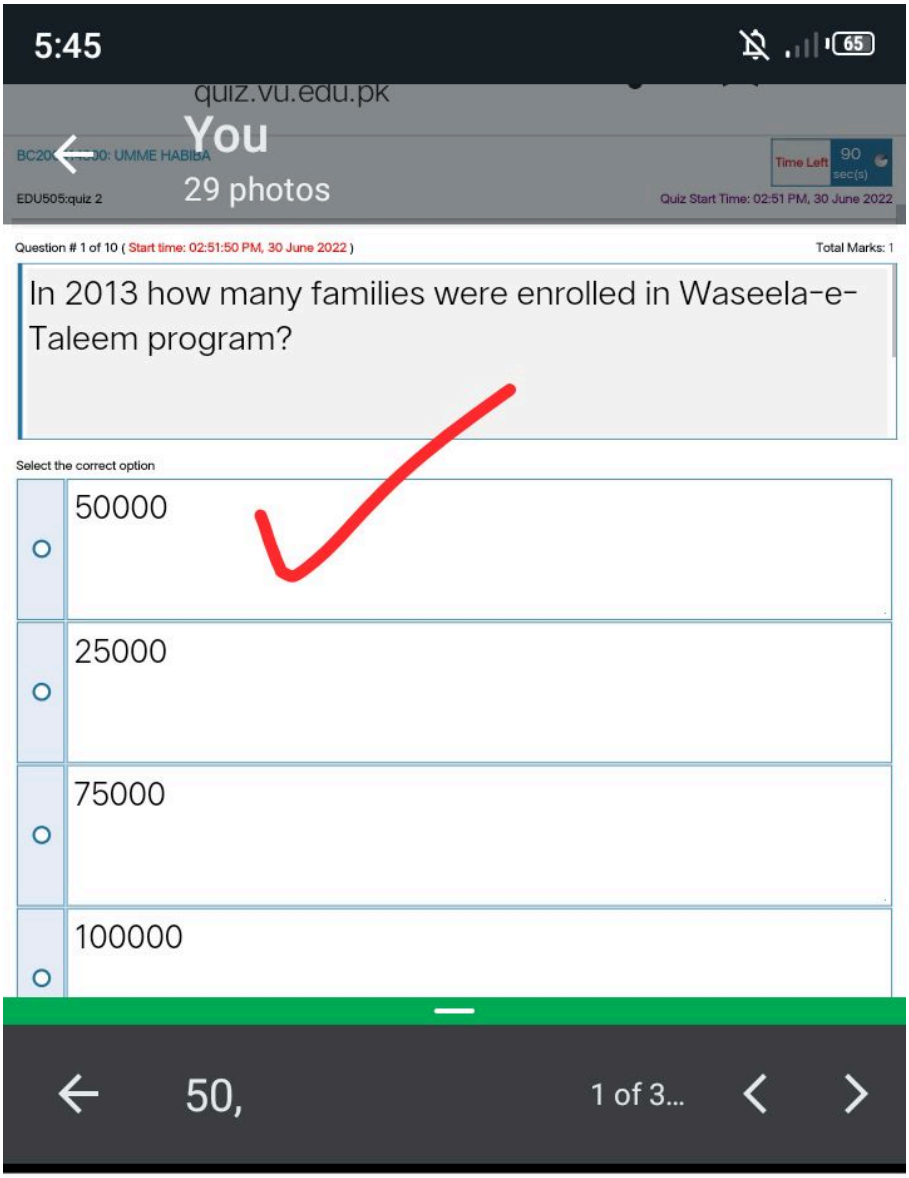


Topic 116

Challenges of Education in Punjab: Need for Increased Investment

Pakistan's expenditure on education as a proportion of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been declining during the past few years and is substantially less than other countries in the region

- In 2009-10, Pakistan's allocation for education was 2.1% of GDP (Ministry of Finance 2010) and 9.9% of total government expenditure
- This allocation was 2.8% in 1987-88
- Only 11 other countries in the world spend 2% of their GDP or less on education
- The Pakistan Education Task Force (2010) estimated that Pakistan must spend at least 4% of its GDP on education to achieve educational Millennium Development Goals
- The total public sector budgetary allocation for education in Punjab – including for federal educational institutions located in the province as well as for tertiary and vocational institutes – was Rs. 160,209 million in 2009-10
- As per UNESCO (2010) estimates, approximately 78% of this allocation goes to school education, which brings total school allocation in Punjab down to Rs. 124,963 (US$ 1,382) million
- According to census estimates, the number of children in the 5-14 years cohort is approximately 25.8 million
- The total public sector spending per child, therefore, comes to a meagre Rs. 4,843 (US$ 54)



A beneficiary family is eligible for a cash transfer of Rs 200 a month for up to three children o meeting the admission requirements of a verified school and fulfilling a 70 percent minimum quarterly school attendance criterion

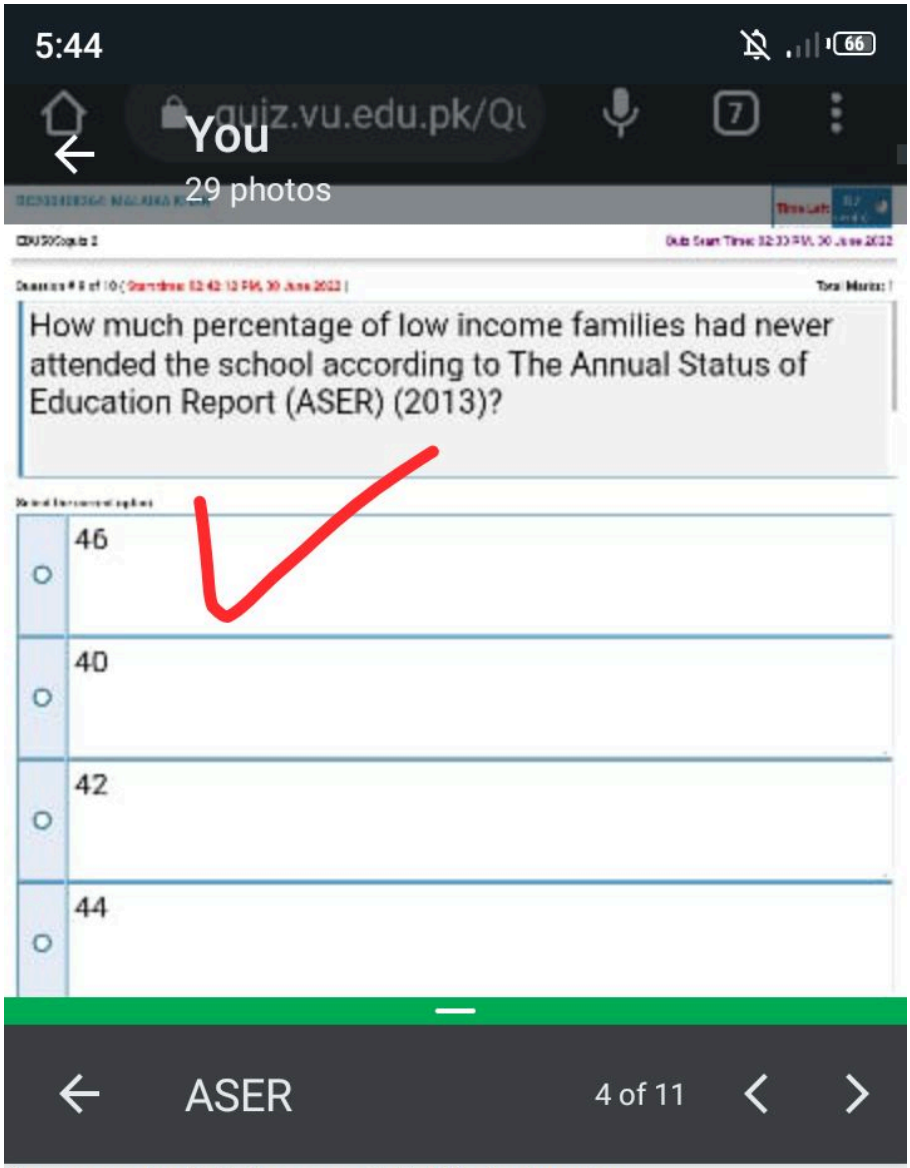
- In January 2013, about 50,000 families were enrolled in the program
- A rigorous evaluation of the program has been built into the BISP's implementation structure

Topic: 140

Supply-Side Initiatives

Past and current education policies on the supply side include:

- School infrastructure facilities,
- Contract teachers,
- Teacher professional development,
- Student assessments,
- Provision of free textbooks, and



There are a number of critical gaps present in Punjab's education system.

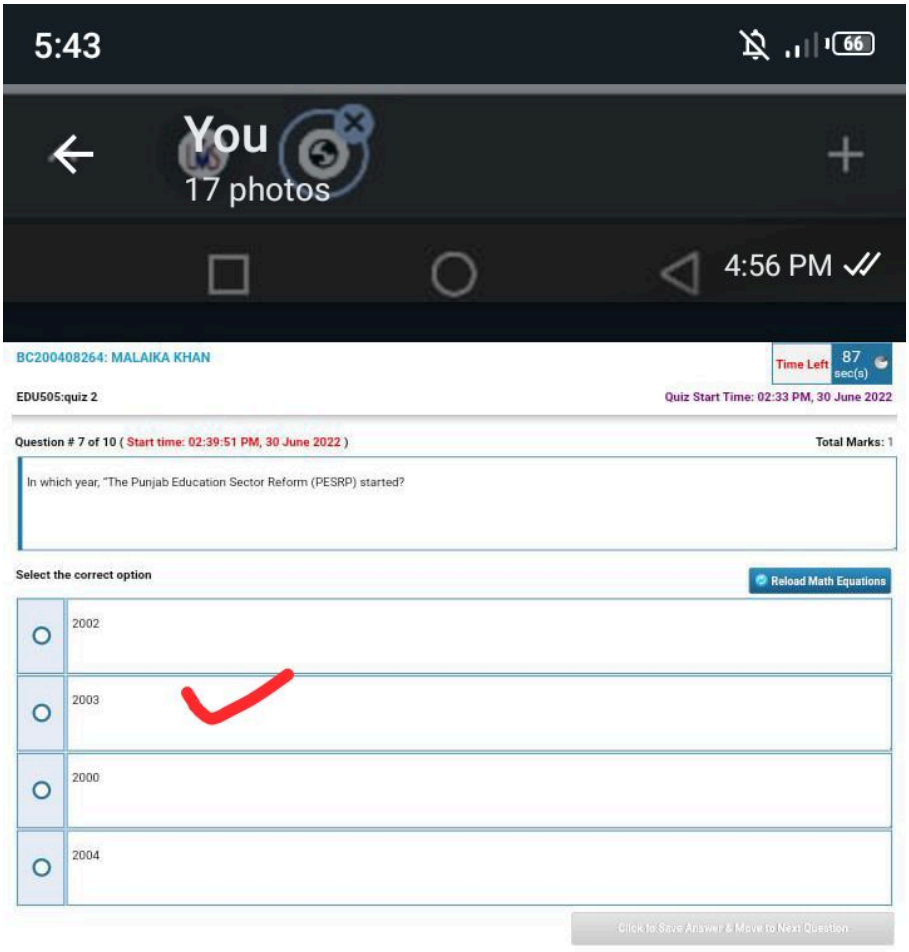
1. Too many children are still out of school
    - An estimated 7 million children belonging to the relevant age group are out of school, and half of these children are in Punjab.
    - Girls and children from the southern districts make up a higher proportion of out-of-school children.
2. The poorest households have the least access to education.
    - The proportion of out-of-school children is highest in the lowest income quintile.
    - Half of 5-18-year old (and 63 percent of females) in the lowest income quintile had never attended school, compared to 38 percent of the same age group (and 47 percent of females) in the highest income quintile (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2010).
    - The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) (2013) also reports that the poorest quintile has the most (46 percent) out-of-school children.
3. Girls' participation lags persistently behind that of boys.
    - Girls from poor households in rural areas are least likely to be in school.

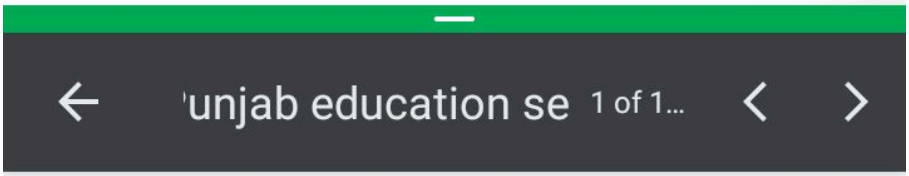
Data from the Pakistan Living Standards Measurement Surveys for 2004-11 on male and female enrollments show that the gender gap in enrollment has persisted over time. However, increases in girls' middle school enrollments in 2007, continuing on to increased secondary enrollments, indicate the effect of policies targeted to improve girls' enrollment.

Topic 122

State of Education: Gaps in Punjab's Education System 2

4. Enrollments drop after the primary grades





To implement Article 25-A, provincial governments will need to increase their educational budget and manage the National Finance Commission award efficiently

Topic: 131

Punjab Education Reform Initiatives

The Punjab Education Sector Reform Program (PESRP) started in 2003

It has undertaken major investments in education

It is funded by the World Bank and the UK Department for International Development (DFID)

The Punjab government meets most of the PESRP's cost (about USD 3.5 billion) with support fr donors, mainly the World Bank (USD 350 million) and DFID (USD 200 million)

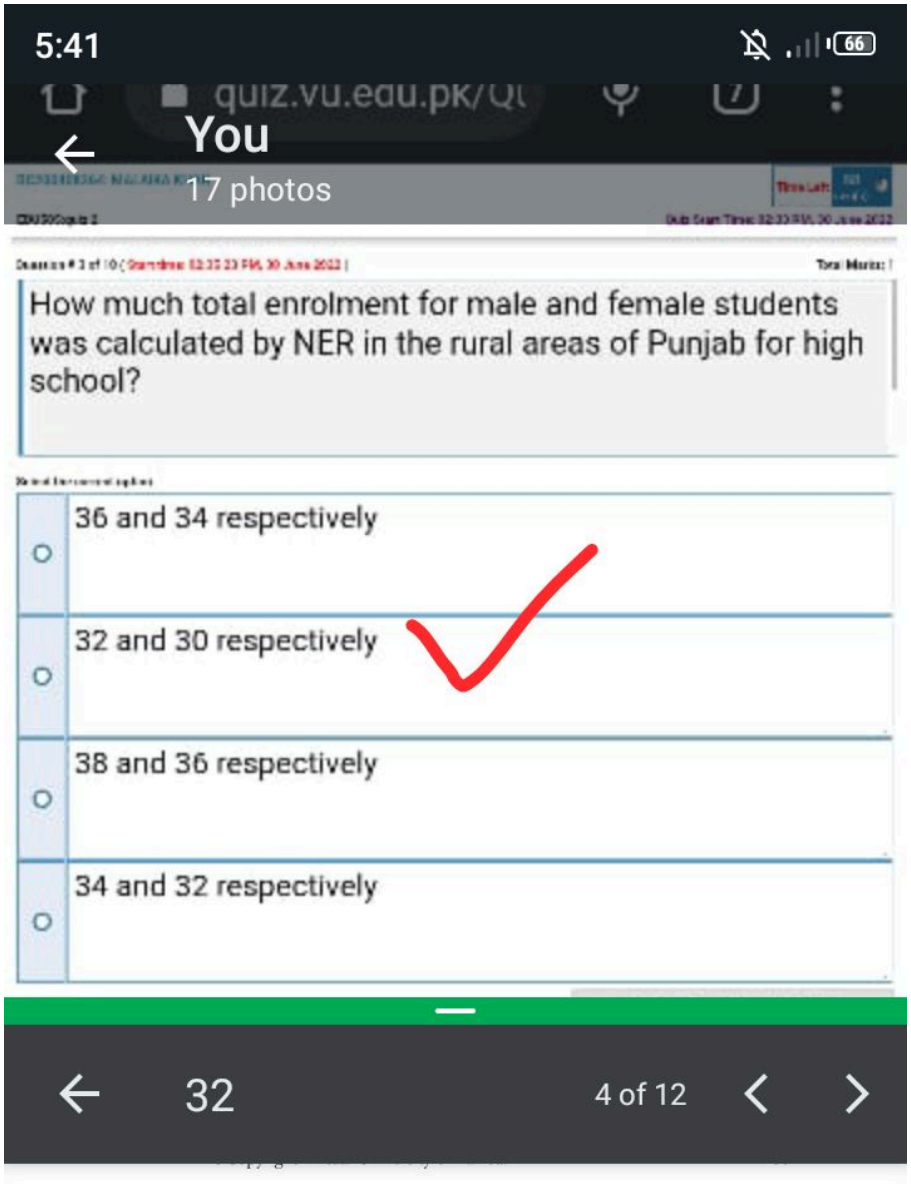
Goals of PESRP

The PESRP was introduced with three primary goals:

1. Improving access,
2. Quality, and
3. Governance in education

A devolved administrative structure with increased targeting of educational expenditures to poore households was also planned

However, the program's general impact has not been significant as, over the reform period the primary and middle school enrollments have been stagnant with only secondary school girls' enrollments increasing in some years



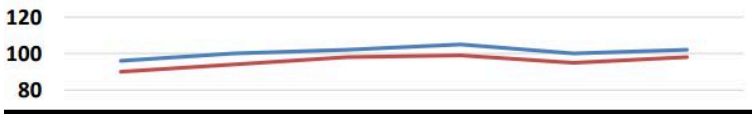
- In case of high schools, the number was calculated to be 32 for males and 30 for females in rural areas whereas, in urban areas the number for males and females was 49 and 63 respectively
- There are sharp drops in overall enrollments at the high school level, but girls who make it beyond middle school tend to drop out less than boys at the high school level, especially in urban areas

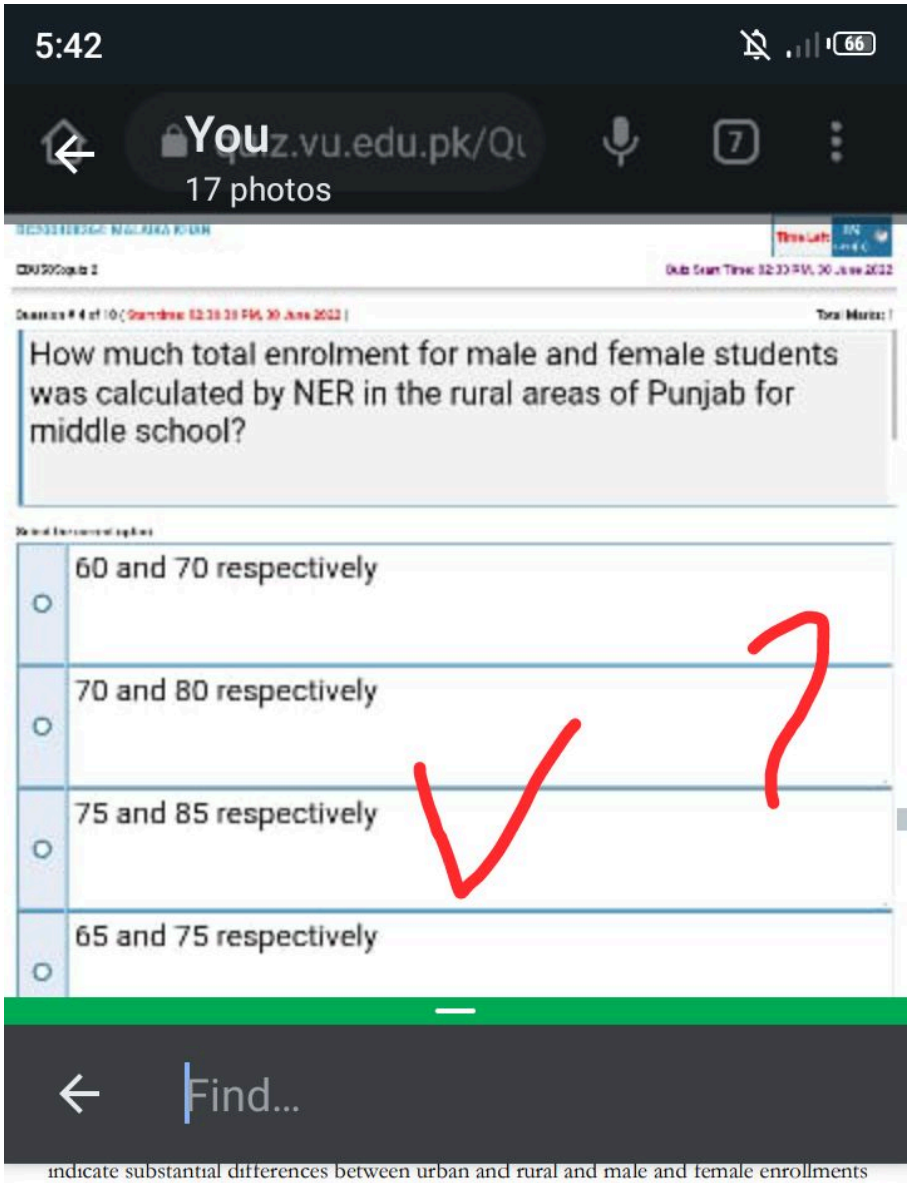
opic 120

tate of Education: Trends in School Participation

he following figures will help in understanding the trends in school participation from 2004- 2011, ince the introduction of major education reforms in 2003 in Punjab

Figure 1: Primary school gross enrollments, 2010/11



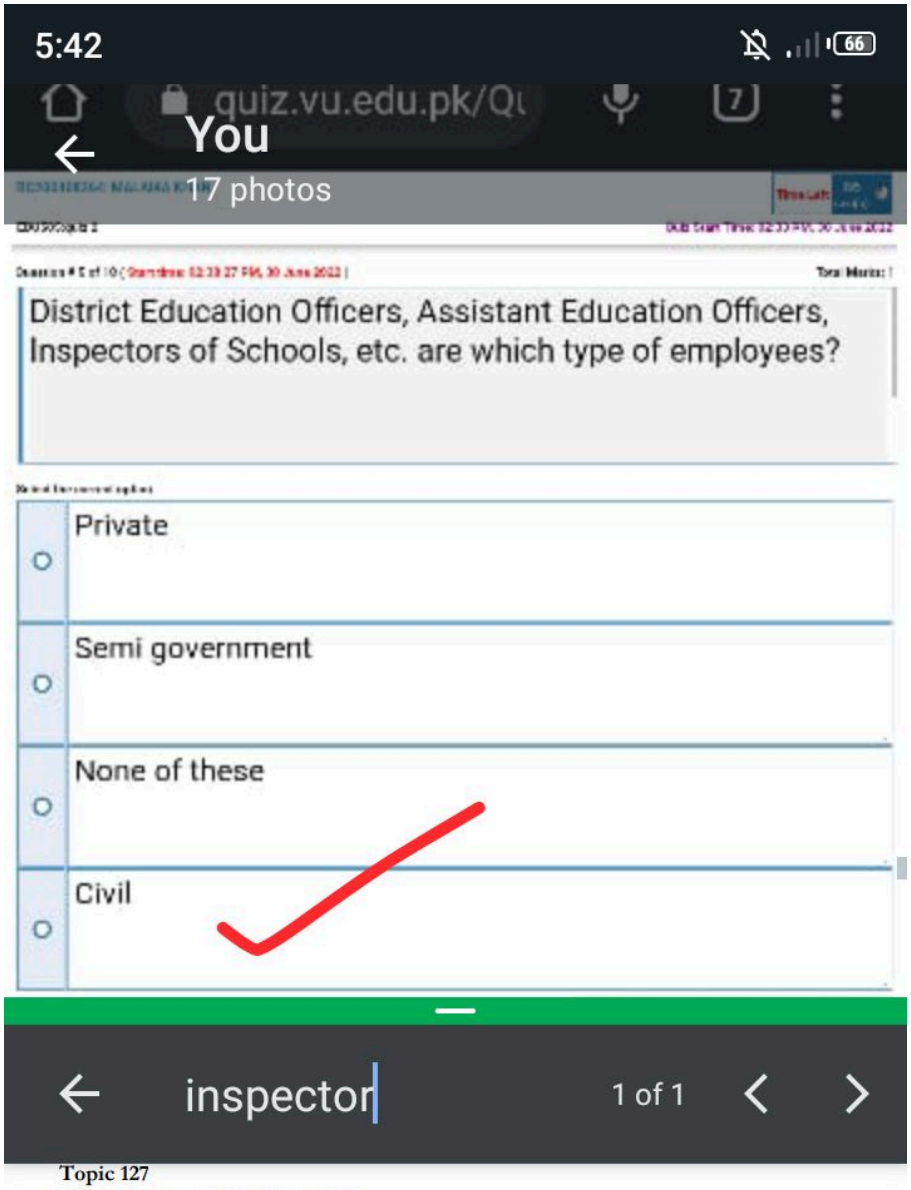


indicate substantial differences between urban and rural and male and female enrollments

- Findings from Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2011)
- In primary and katchi age group the total enrollment in rural areas of Punjab for males and females was calculated to be 67 and 61 respectively while, in urban areas it was 80 and 77
- This difference increases in middle and high schools with 55 enrollments for males and 46 for females in rural areas in middle schools and 75 males and 85 females in urban areas

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- In case of high schools, the number was calculated to be 32 for males and 30 for females in rural areas whereas, in urban areas the number for males and females was 49 and 63 respectively
- There are sharp drops in overall enrollments at the high school level, but girls who make it



Topic 127

Weak Accountability Framework

Not all primary schools in the district were placed under elected Municipal Committees/ Corporations and District Councils

The Education Department managed schools under its jurisdiction through its district and sub-district officials

This group of officials – District Education Officers, Assistant Education Officers, Inspectors of Schools, etc. – were civil servants and regular employees of the Punjab Government

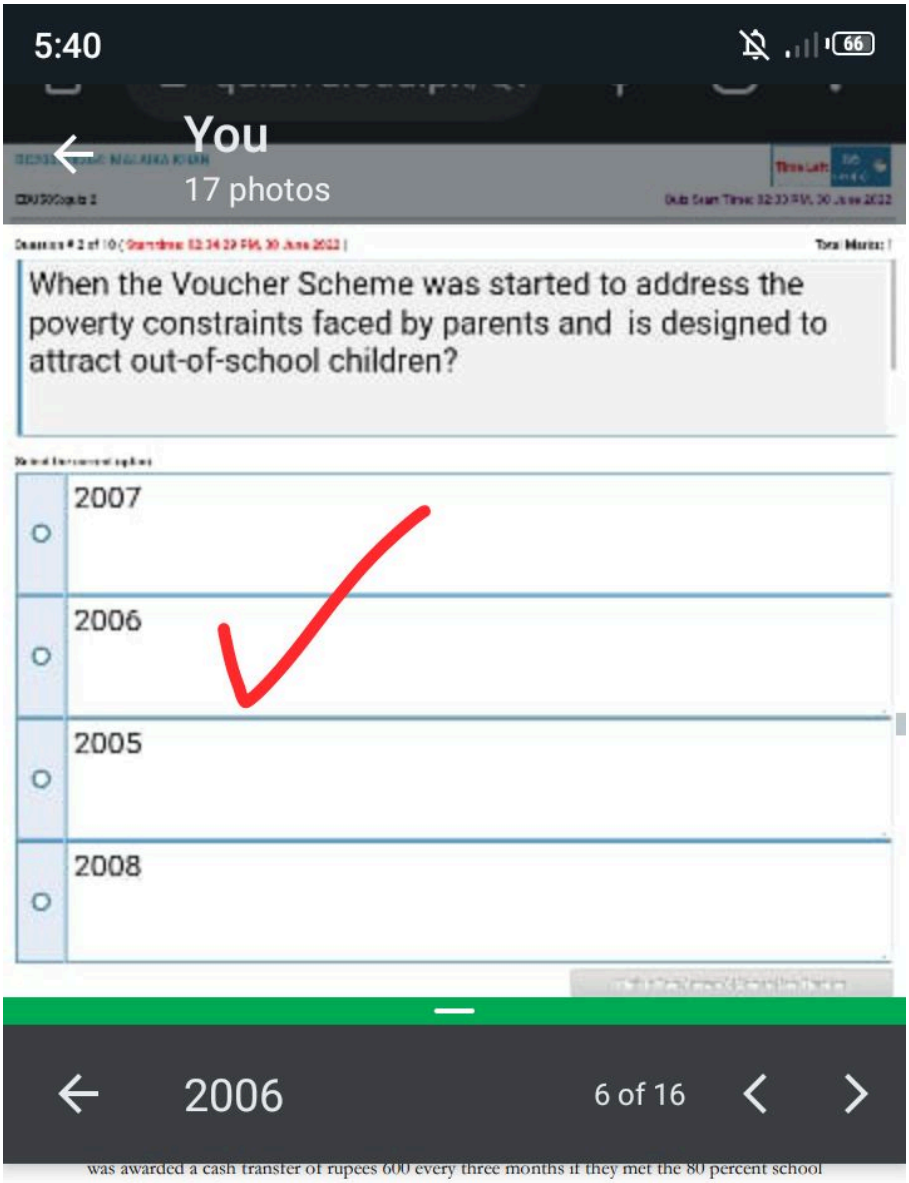
They were accountable to their supervisors in the Department, which operated under overall oversight of the provincial government

This provided a weak accountability framework

During 1979 – 2001, Punjab was governed by various military dictators for about eight years and had an elected provincial government for about 14 years

Impact of Military Rule on Education

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2006 6 of 16

was awarded a cash transfer of rupees 600 every three months if they met the 80 percent school attendance criterion

In 2006, the stipend program was extended to high school girls and the amount of the stipend has also been increased

Education Voucher Scheme

This scheme addresses the poverty constraints faced by parents and is designed to attract out-of-school children

Started in 2006, the voucher program was set up by the Punjab Education Foundation, it developed in response to the success of low-cost private schooling in Pakistan, especially in Punjab

Under this scheme, students who would otherwise not be able to affor vouchers of up to Rs 350 to attend private schools

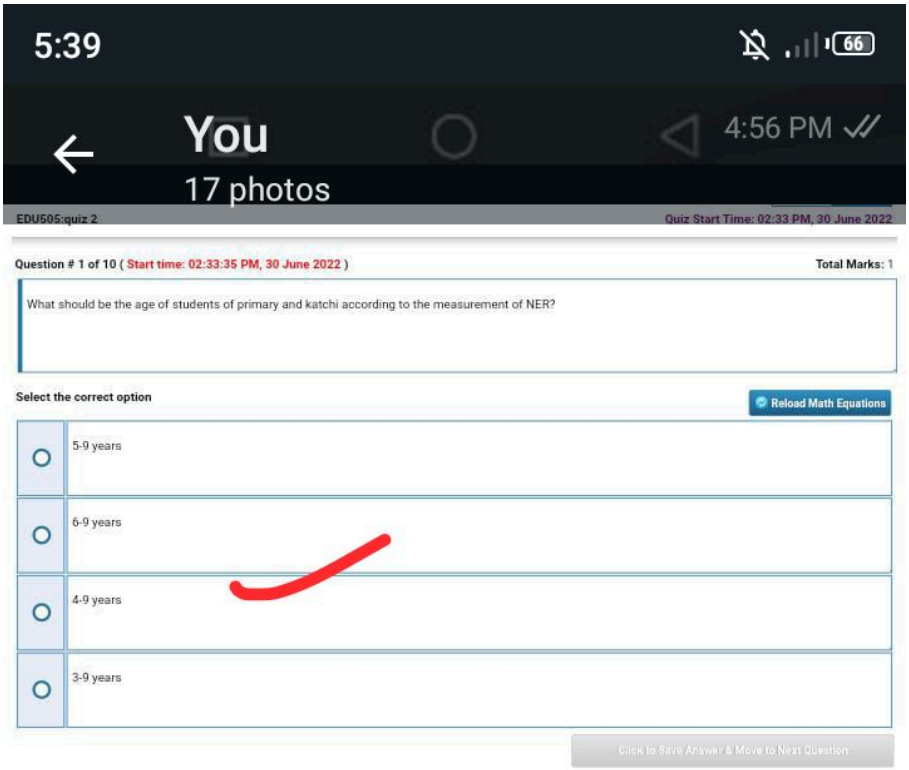
120 / 239

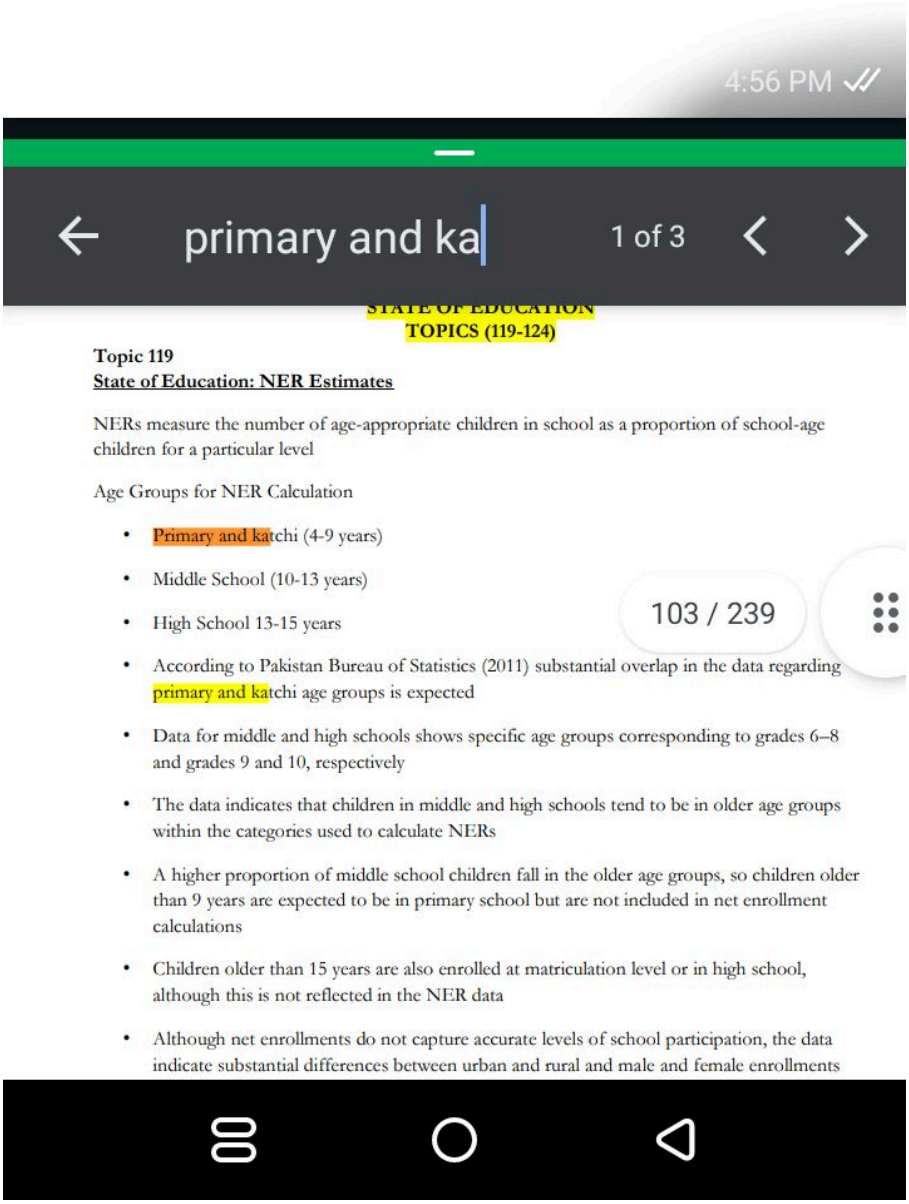
Waseela-e-Taleem

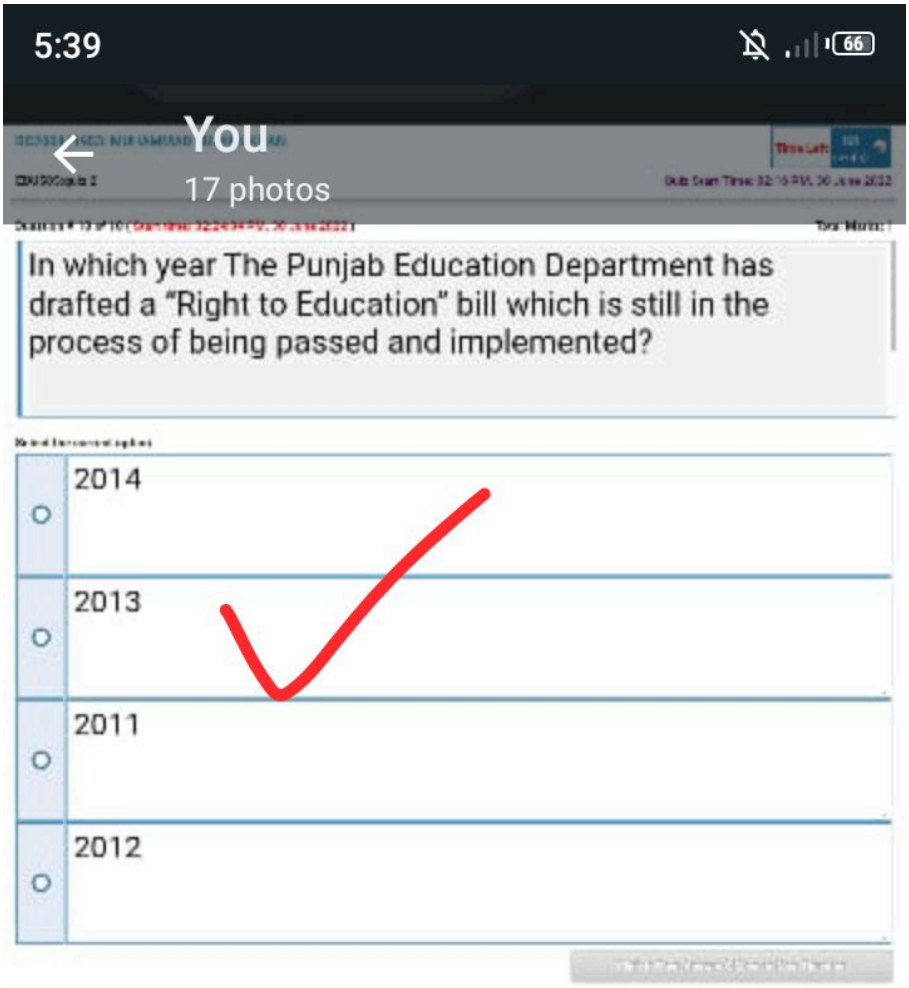
The Waseela-e-Taleem program was launched under the BISP in 2012

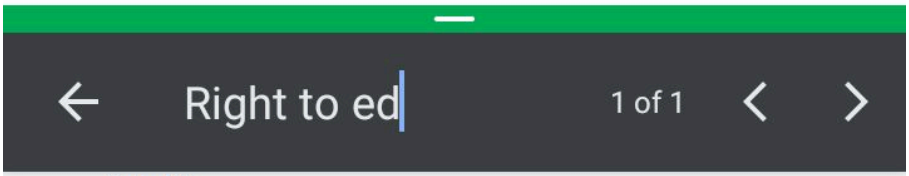
The program aims to help enroll out-of-school children and encourage families to continue schooling those who are already enrolled

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5:39
66
You
17 photos
4:56 PM
EDU505:quiz 2
Quiz Start Time: 02:33 PM, 30 June 2022
Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 02:33:35 PM, 30 June 2022)
Total Marks: 1
What should be the age of students of primary and katchi according to the measurement of NER?
Select the correct option
Reload Math Equations
5-9 years
6-9 years
4-9 years
3-9 years
Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question


4:56 PM
primary and ka
1 of 3
STATE OF EDUCATION
TOPICS (119-124)
Topic 119
State of Education: NER Estimates
NERs measure the number of age-appropriate children in school as a proportion of school-age children for a particular level
Age Groups for NER Calculation
Primary and katchi (4-9 years)
Middle School (10-13 years)
High School 13-15 years
According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2011) substantial overlap in the data regarding primary and katchi age groups is expected
Data for middle and high schools shows specific age groups corresponding to grades 6–8 and grades 9 and 10, respectively
The data indicates that children in middle and high schools tend to be in older age groups within the categories used to calculate NERs
A higher proportion of middle school children fall in the older age groups, so children older than 9 years are expected to be in primary school but are not included in net enrollment calculations
Children older than 15 years are also enrolled at matriculation level or in high school, although this is not reflected in the NER data
Although net enrollments do not capture accurate levels of school participation, the data indicate substantial differences between urban and rural and male and female enrollments
103 / 239





Topic: 130

Compulsory Status of Education

Education is compulsory by law for the first time

Article 25-A of the 18th Amendment states:

"The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in a manner as may be determined by law."

The Punjab Education Department has drafted a "Right to Education" bill (2013), which is still in the process of being passed and implemented

Provincial legislation on the implementation of Article 25-A is still

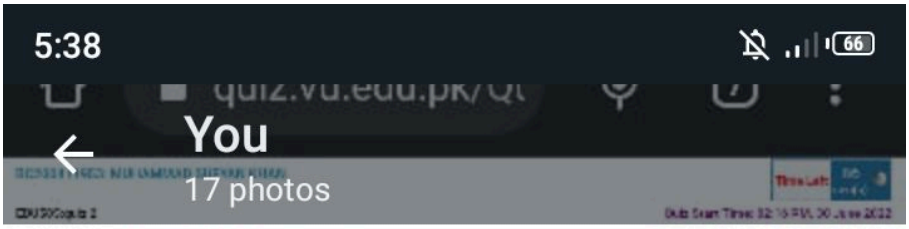
112 / 239

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To implement Article 25-A, provincial governments will need to increase their educational budgets and manage the National Finance Commission award efficiently

Topic: 131

Punjab Education Reform Initiatives



How much percentage of low income families had never attended the school according to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2010?

- 60
- 66
- 63
- 69

had never 1 of 1

Education: Gaps in Punjab's Education System

e a number of critical gaps present in Punjab's education system.

oo many children are still out of school

- An estimated 7 million children belonging to the relevant age group are out of school, and half of these children are in Punjab.
- Girls and children from the southern districts make up a higher proportion of out-of-school children.

he poorest households have the least access to education.

- The proportion of out-of-school children is highest in the lowest income quintile.
- Half of 5-18-year old (and 63 percent of females) in the lowest income quintile had never attended school, compared to 38 percent of the same age group (and 47 percent of females) in the highest income quintile (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2010).
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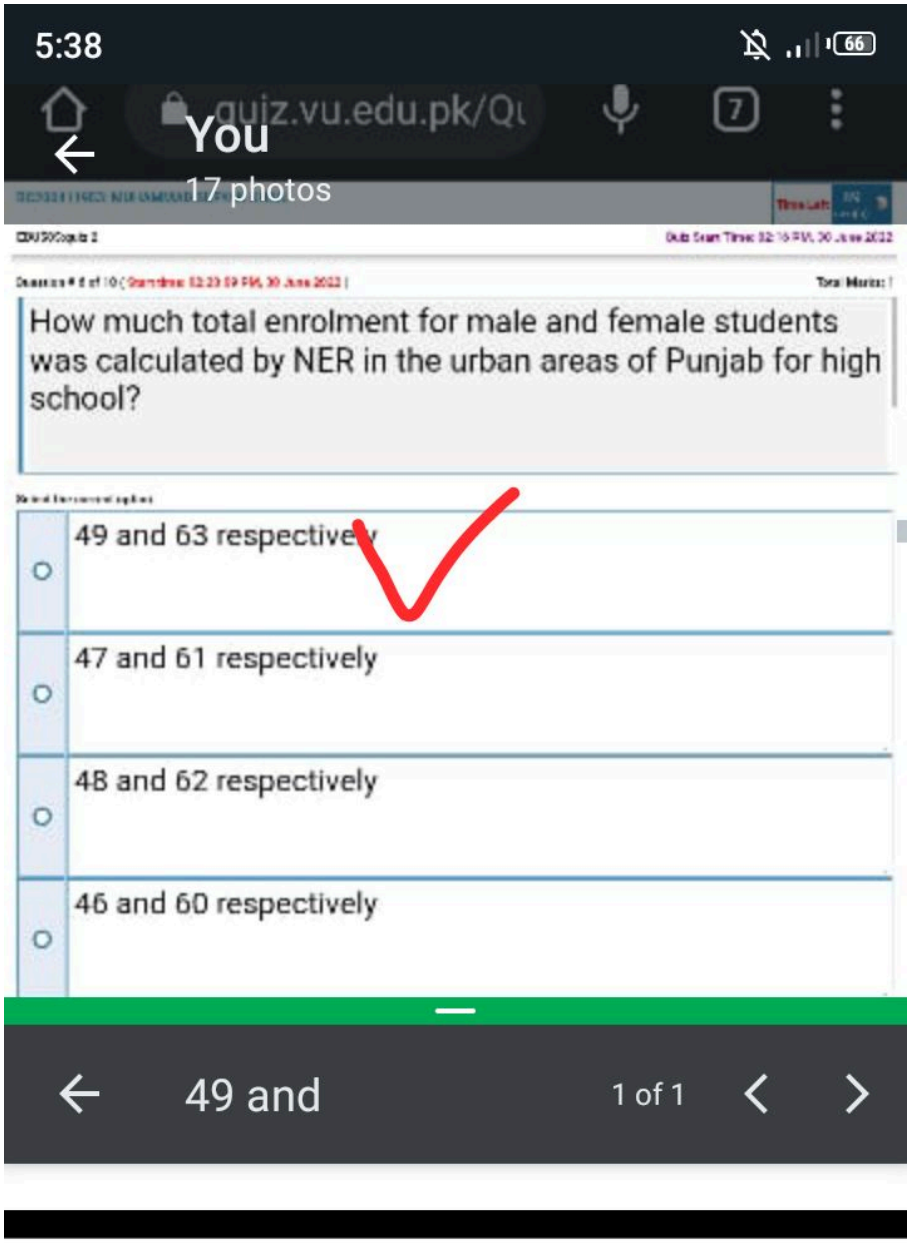
- Girls from poor households in rural areas are least likely to be in school.

n the Pakistan Living Standards Measurement Surveys for 2004-11 on male and female nts show that the gender gap in enrollment has persisted over time. However, increases in dle school enrollments in 2007, continuing on to increased secondary enrollments, indicate t of policies targeted to improve girls' enrollment.

2

Education: Gaps in Punjab's Education System 2

nrollments drop after the primary grades



- In case of high schools, the number was calculated to be 32 for males and 30 for females in rural areas whereas, in urban areas the number for males and females was 49 and 63 respectively
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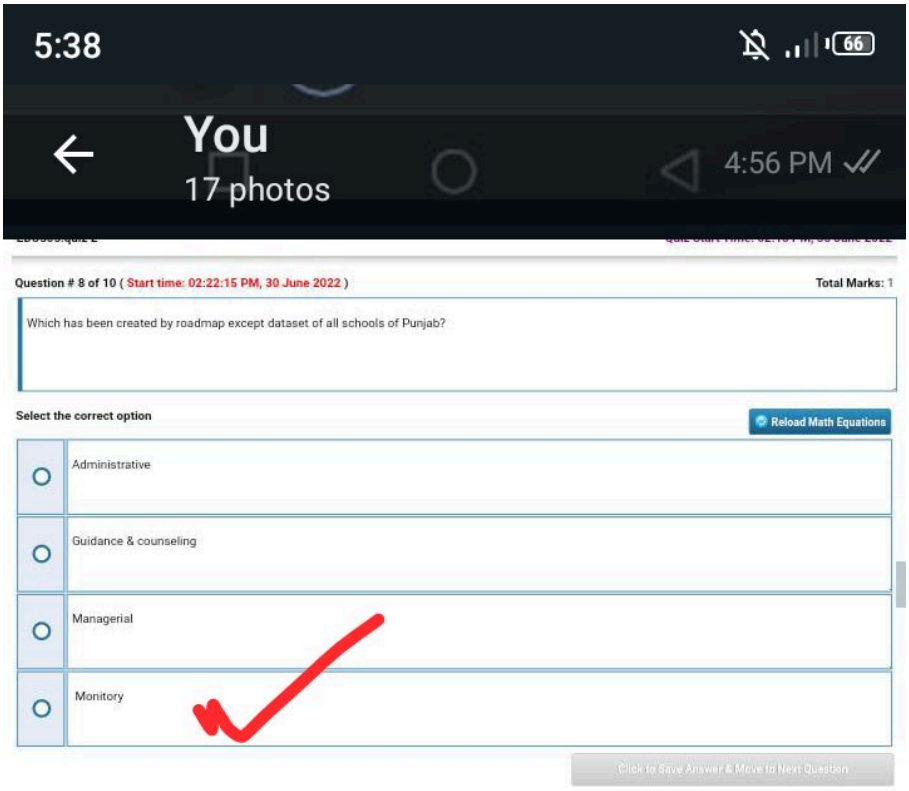
Topic 120

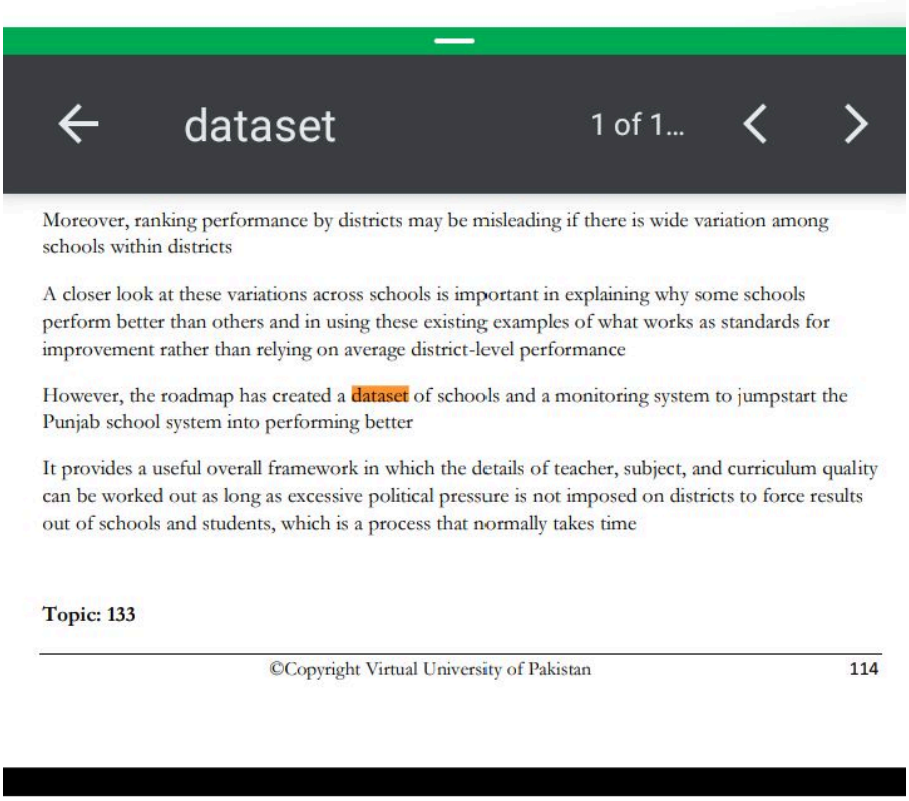
State of Education: Trends in School Participation

The following figures will help in understanding the trends in school participation from 2004- 2011, since the introduction of major education reforms in 2003 in Punjab

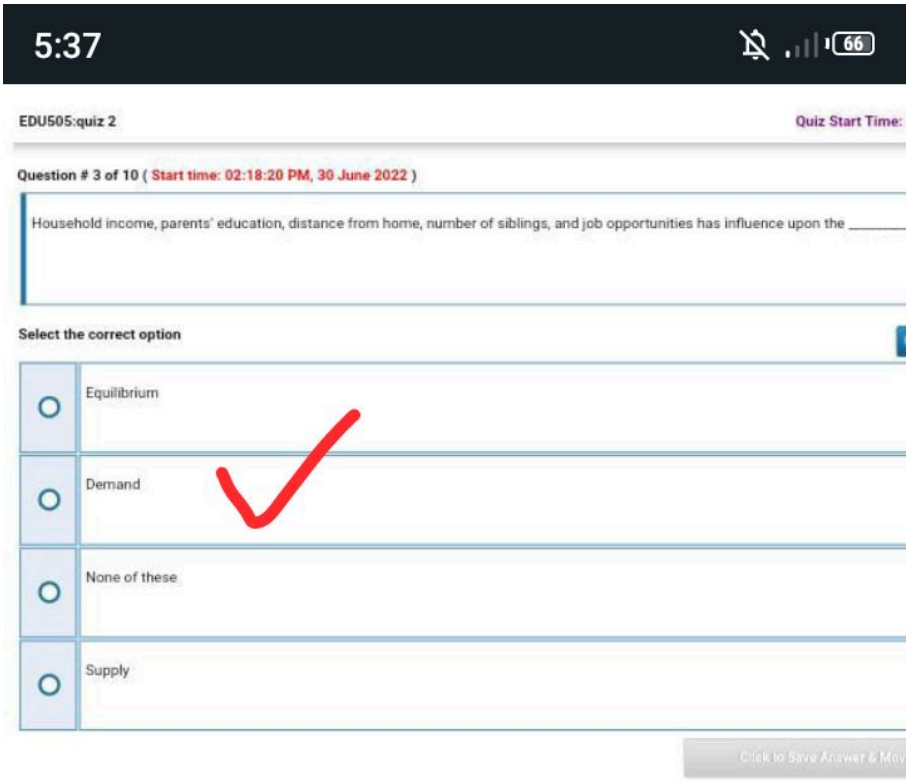
Figure 1: Primary school gross enrollments, 2010/11

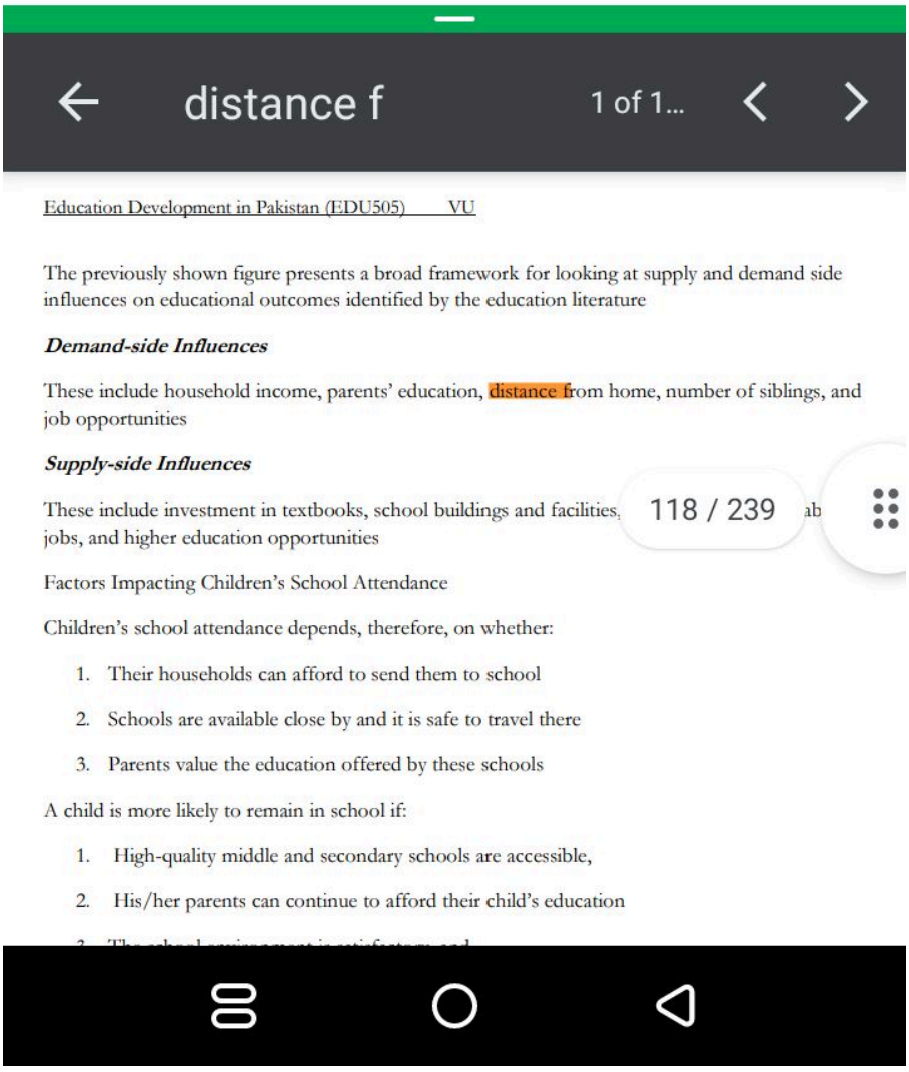


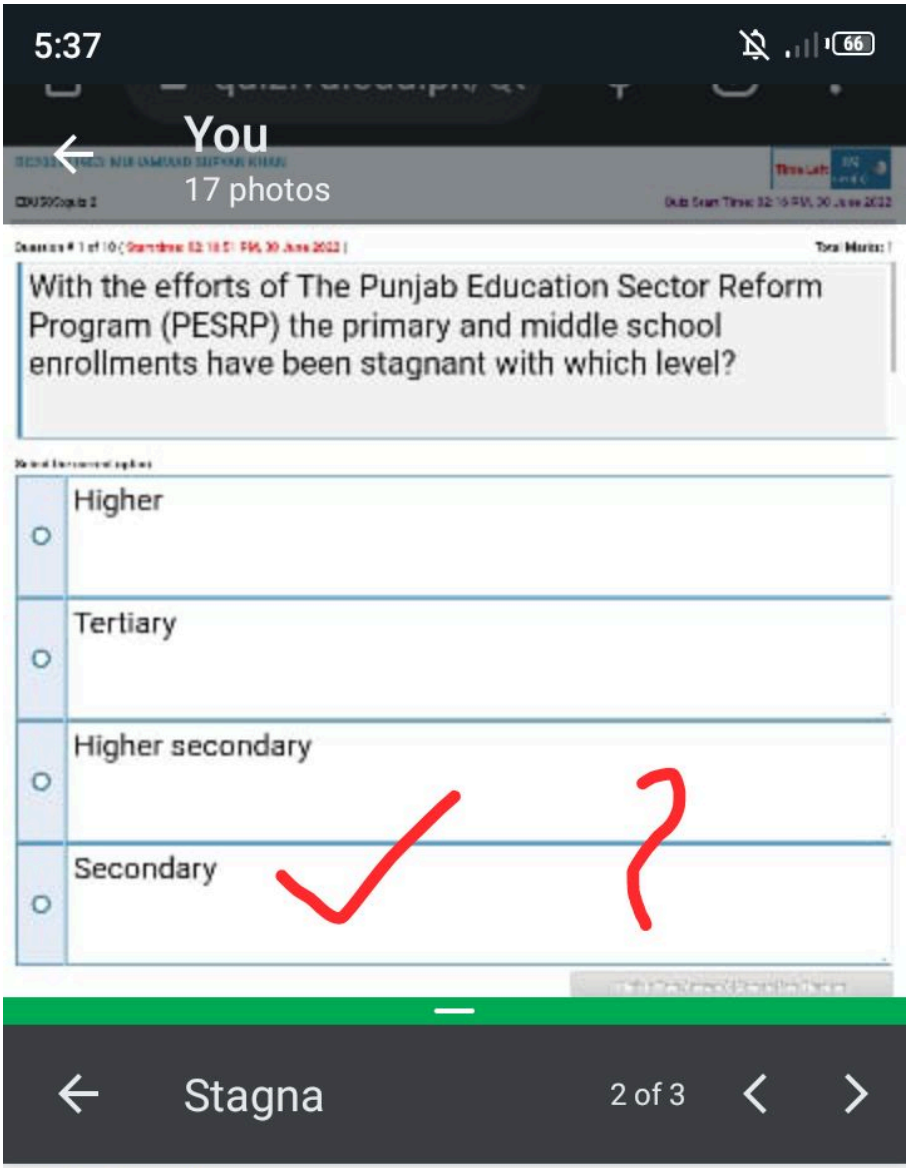




Research in Education Reforms


5:37
66
EDU505:quiz 2
Quiz Start Time:
Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 02:18:20 PM, 30 June 2022)
Household income, parents' education, distance from home, number of siblings, and job opportunities has influence upon the _____
Select the correct option
Equilibrium
Demand
None of these
Supply


distance f
1 of 1...
Education Development in Pakistan (EDU505) VU
The previously shown figure presents a broad framework for looking at supply and demand side influences on educational outcomes identified by the education literature
Demand-side Influences
These include household income, parents' education, distance from home, number of siblings, and job opportunities
Supply-side Influences
These include investment in textbooks, school buildings and facilities, jobs, and higher education opportunities
118 / 239
Factors Impacting Children's School Attendance
Children's school attendance depends, therefore, on whether:
1. Their households can afford to send them to school
2. Schools are available close by and it is safe to travel there
3. Parents value the education offered by these schools
A child is more likely to remain in school if:
1. High-quality middle and secondary schools are accessible,
2. His/her parents can continue to afford their child's education



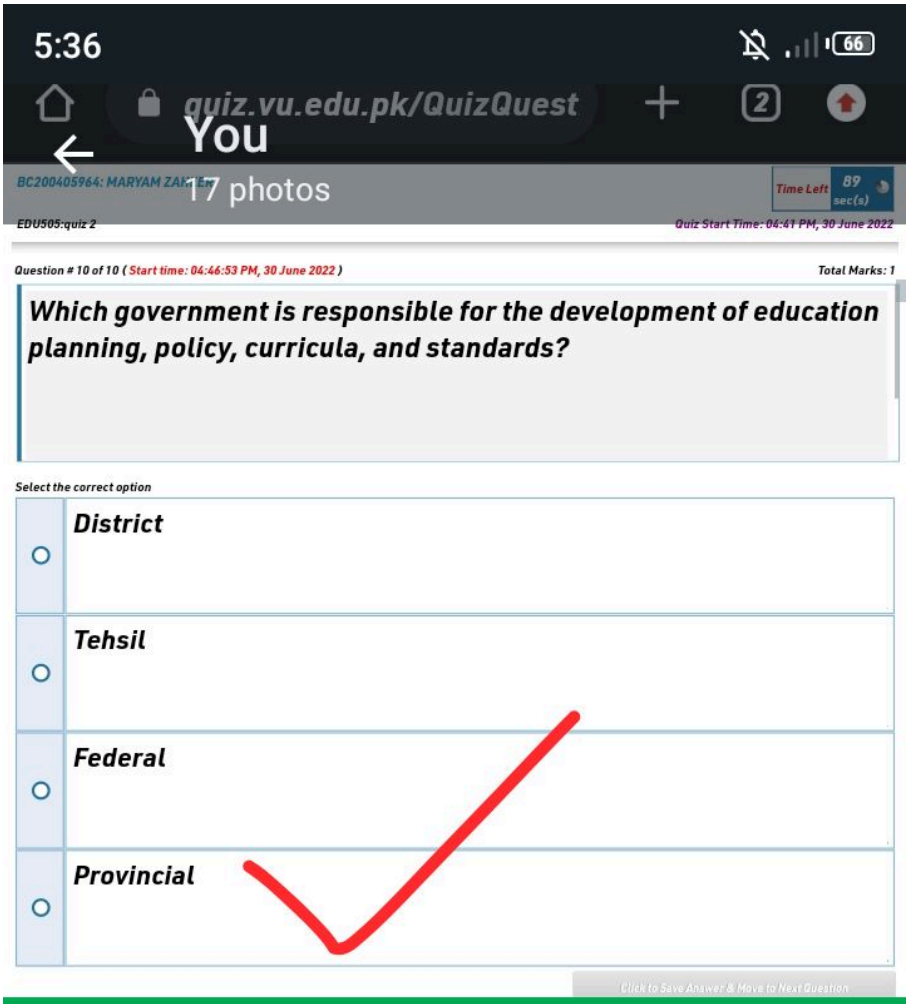
2. Quality, and

3. Governance in education

A devolved administrative structure with increased targeting of educational expenditures to poorer households was also planned

However, the program's general impact has not been significant as, over the reform period the primary and middle school enrollments have been stagnant with only secondary school girls' enrollments increasing in some years

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and in policy implementation

Topic 129

Opportunity to Construct a Vision

Building on the initial decentralization of provincial administrative structures in 2001, the 18th Amendment to the Constitution in 2010 has fully devolved education and health to the provinces

With the omissions of the concurrent list in the constitution, provincial governments are now responsible for education planning, policy, curricula, and standards

Each province has to develop its own budget and action plan for education, and the provincial education and law departments are responsible for drafting legislation to implement the new devolved structure

Therefore, an opportunity to construct a vision for education exists in the ongoing decentralization process in Pakistan

Topic: 130

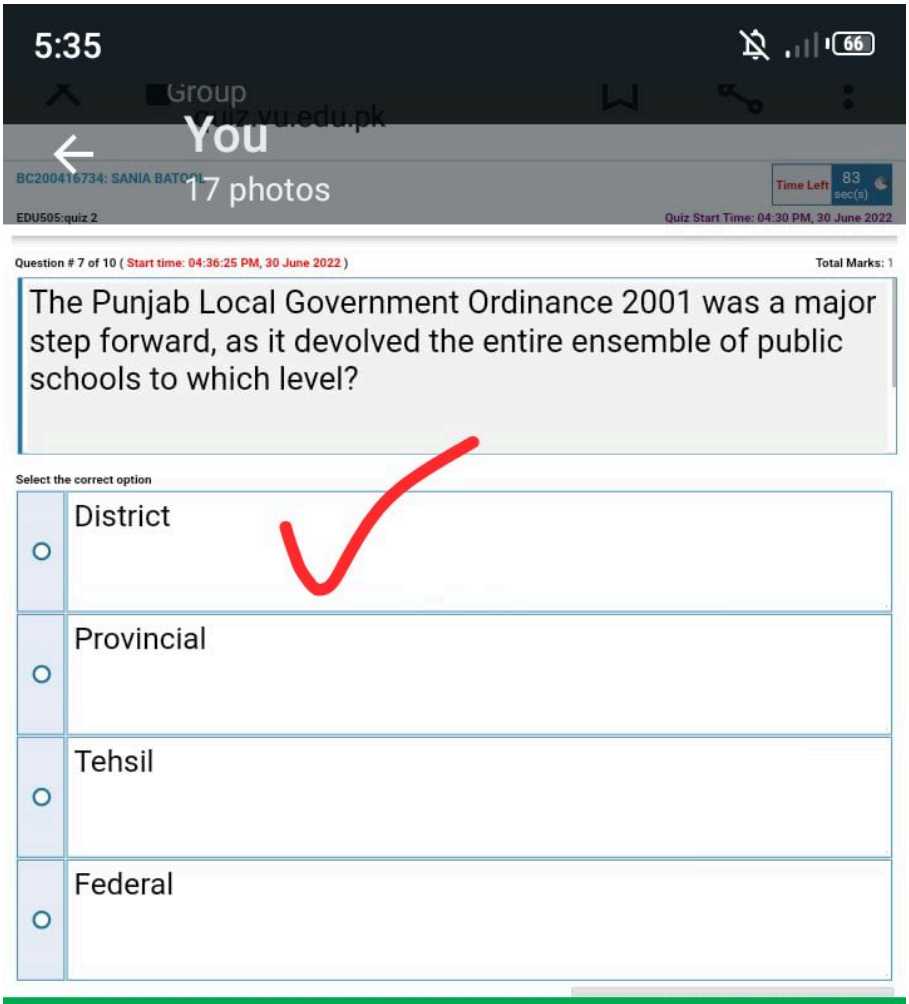
Compulsory Status of Education

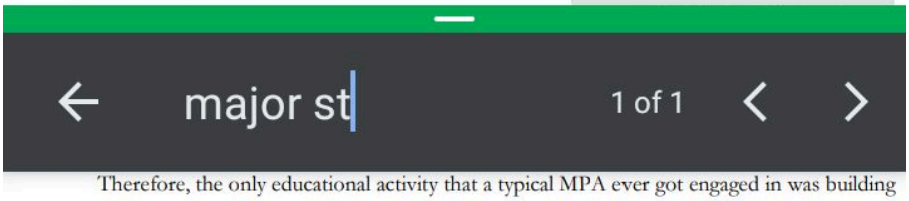
Education is compulsory by law for the first time

Article 25-A of the 18th Amendment states:

"The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in a manner as may be determined by law."

The Punjab Education Department has drafted a "Right to Education" bill (2013), which is still in the process of being passed and implemented





Therefore, the only educational activity that a typical MPA ever got engaged in was building new schools, recruiting teaching and non-teaching staff, and their subsequent transfers and postings

Topic 128

Education Governance under PLGO 2001

The Punjab Local Government Ordinance 2001 was a major step forward, as it devolved the entire ensemble of public schools to the district level

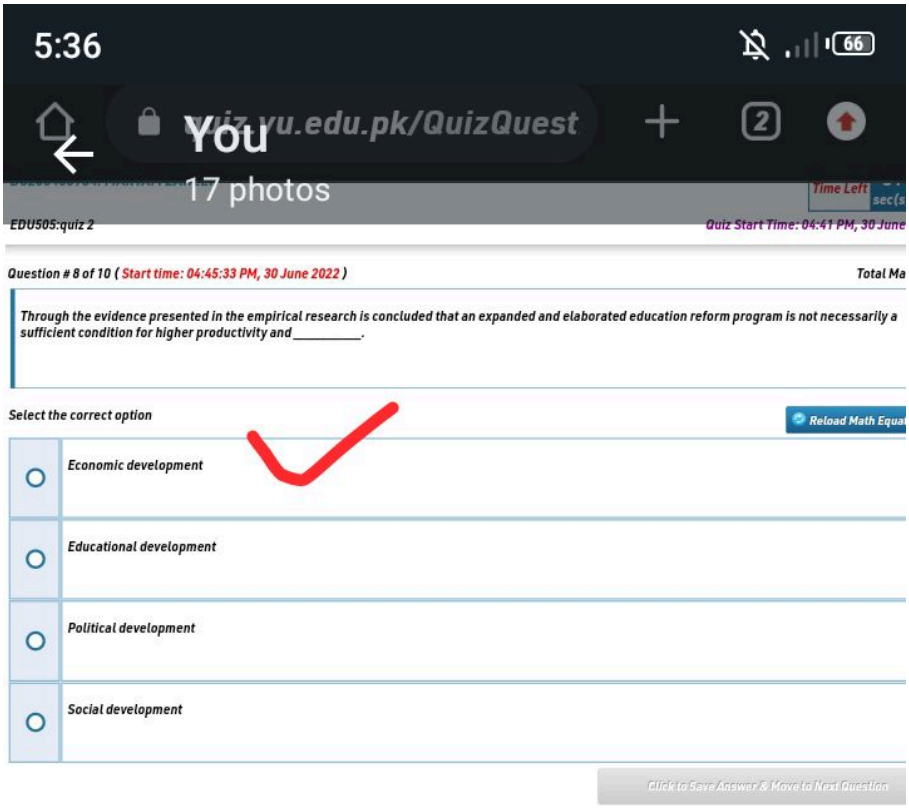
The Education Department took a policy and supervisory role

This considerably diluted provincial government's capacity to influence day to day management of schools in the province

Each district receives annual grant from the provincial government as per the formula agreed under the Provincial Finance Commission (PFC) award

This is the main source of funding for the district governments, as they have rather small local resource generation

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Topic: 135
Evidence in Empirical Research

One conclusion we can draw from the evidence presented in the empirical research is that an expanded and elaborate education reform program is not necessarily a sufficient condition for higher productivity and higher economic growth

However, without educated workers, higher productivity cannot continue

The challenge of education reforms is to efficiently implement an investment program

A program which would be able to support a high-quality education system suited to local dem and employment opportunities

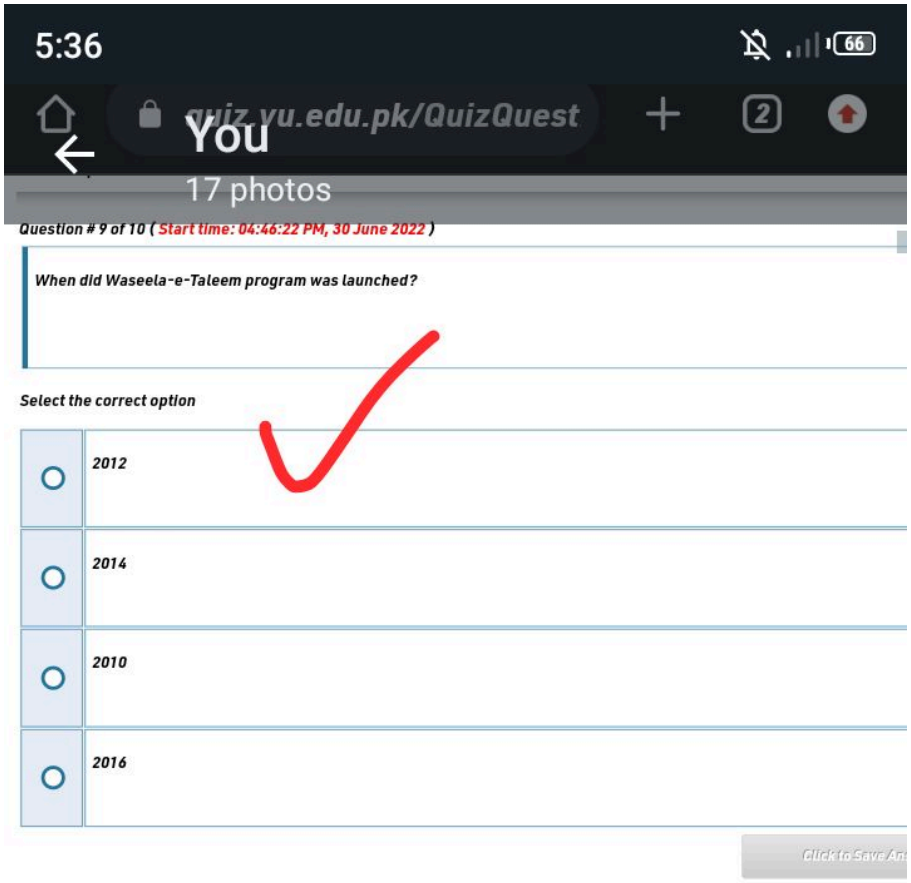
Topic 136
Interventions

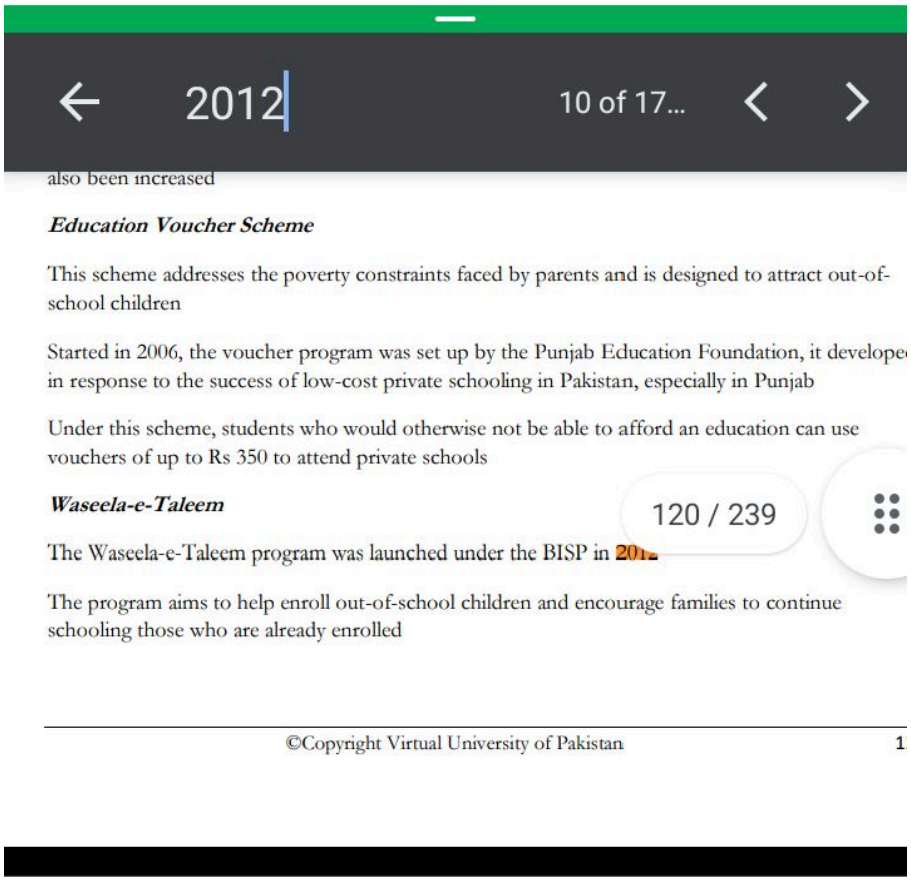
The limited success in education is not for want of reforms

Several education programs and policies have been introduced since independence of Pakistan i 1947

If the history of national and provincial education policy and reform in Pakistan is looked at, it be seen that there have been many intended programs designed as a matter of bureaucratic rout whose targets and goals were seldom met

While the bulk of education funding continues to be on salaries and infrastructure, recent initiat


5:36
quiz.vu.edu.pk/QuizQuest
You
17 photos
Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 04:46:22 PM, 30 June 2022)
When did Waseela-e-Taleem program was launched?
Select the correct option
2012
2014
2010
2016


2012
10 of 17...
also been increased
Education Voucher Scheme
This scheme addresses the poverty constraints faced by parents and is designed to attract out-of-school children
Started in 2006, the voucher program was set up by the Punjab Education Foundation, it develope in response to the success of low-cost private schooling in Pakistan, especially in Punjab
Under this scheme, students who would otherwise not be able to afford an education can use vouchers of up to Rs 350 to attend private schools
Waseela-e-Taleem
120 / 239
The Waseela-e-Taleem program was launched under the BISP in 201
The program aims to help enroll out-of-school children and encourage families to continue schooling those who are already enrolled
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1

4G 4G 17:07 19%

Quiz
quiz.vu.edu.pk

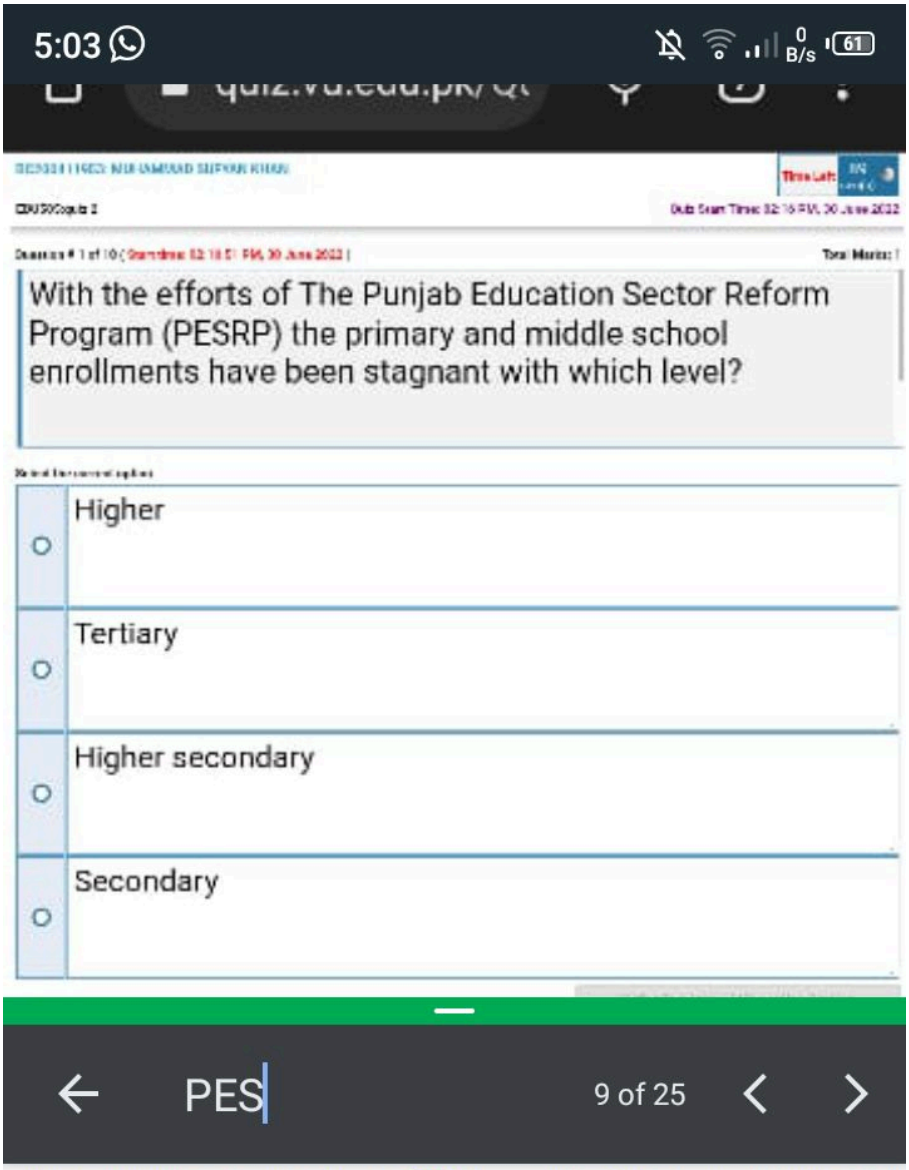
Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 05:07:49 PM, 30 June 2022) Total

Which conflict style has the goal to multiple participation?

Select the correct option

- Accommodating
- Competing
- Collaborating
- Compromising

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question



The Punjab government meets most of the PESRP's cost (about USD 3.5 billion) with support from donors, mainly the World Bank (USD 350 million) and DFID (USD 200 million)

Goals of PESRP

The PESRP was introduced with three primary goals:

1. Improving access,
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A devolved administrative structure with increased targeting of educational expenditures to poorer households was also planned

However, the program's general impact has not been significant as, over the reform period the primary and middle school enrollments have been stagnant with only secondary school girls' enrollments increasing in some years