

Investigation into the Management System of Female Elementary Schools

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Abstract

This is a well-known fact that for the development of any given country it is very important that the respective citizens are educated or at least literate, as the basic development of an individual is based on the kind of education he or she is getting, an educated population is self-sustainable and able to run the cycle of development for a longer period of time at continuous basis. The ratings of Human Development Index on education are regularly showing a negative rate of growth and the same stands true even for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), renamed the Newly Merged Districts (NMDs) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), is a tribal region of Pakistan on the Pakistani-Afghan border that has suffered isolation, terrorism and human rights abuses for decades.

Keywords: Girl education, FATA, Pakistan.

I. Introduction

The role of education has been recognized a prime factor for socio-economic development of a country. From the year when Pakistan was formed, issues related to commerce, economics, politics, etc. never left the side of the country. The outcome of these never ending issues gave rise to poverty and social imbalance. Due to this social imbalance in the society most of the government policies related to public welfare never met their ends. The degradation of society in the country is also the result of deteriorating literacy rate and due to the same capabilities and efficiency of citizens is also decreasing.

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as the basic development of an individual is based on the kind of education he or she is getting, an educated population is self-sustainable and able to run the cycle of development for a longer period of time at continuous basis. The ratings of Human Development Index on education are regularly showing a negative rate of growth and the same stands true even for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is not so mostly people are illiterate but then again even if they are literate then there is lack of quality in the forms of education being provided to the people. As a matter of fact all this depends on the environment of education which is being provided to the public at large and the same applies to the government elementary schools present in the area.

This is because of the reason that the teachers who are teaching in these schools are using the

traditional and orthodox methods of teaching and even the outcomes of these methods are least supported by the community at large. Use of degraded learning methods is resulting in high rate of dropout on annual basis. **Mahmood et al, (2018)**. This proposal underlines to know the students' education of present position, in elementary school of FATA and how this study can increase the educational rate in elementary schools of FATA, Pakistan.

II. Problem Statement

As compared to other countries of South-East Asia, the roots of the agency are becoming weaker and weaker in the region and can be stated as backward as well and as a result the basic need of education is not fulfilling the desired need of the people in the stated region. There was some amount of progression in the same from the decade of 60s' to late 70s' but in the later years the creepers of militancy attacked the roots of FATA as the results of 9/11 attacks and the foremost targets were the respective educational institutions. Some of the government agencies like ED (*Education Directorate*) accepted that around one third i.e. 90 schools were destroyed by the way of continuous bombing in the region.

Everyone knows that the basic subjective knowledge is very important for a person to contribute to the development of the society at a later stage and subjects like science, English and Mathematics are just like the corner stones of the same. In the stated area boys and girls are still thriving to become literate only and to study the above given subjects is just like day dreaming for them. It is not so that only the factors from external environment are responsible for the same but a great amount of responsibility lies with the teachers of Primary and Middle School. As a matter of fact if there is any kind of deficiency in the skills of such teacher then there should be arrangements develop the same.

III. Research Questions

While doing research some of the questions arises, they are as follows.

- what is the present (2000-2018) status of girls' education rate in the elementary school of FATA in Pakistan?
- What are the causes for the low of girls' students rate in FATA, Pakistan?
- What might be done to increase the educational rate in elementary schools of FATA in Pakistan?

IV. Research Objectives

The objective of my research work is as follows.

- To evaluate the effectiveness of district educational management system in elementary and secondary education, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and to find out the proper ways and means for the effective educational management system at district level.
- To find out the real problems of primary female school teacher recruitment and causes of the problems of the primary school teachers.
- To suggest or come out with some reasonable solution to those problems.

V. Significance of the study

It is very important to conduct this research at this point of time because the government of Pakistan is committed to universalize primary education, remove imbalances between rural and urban life and provides equal opportunities of education.

VI. Review of Literature

ESP (*Economic Survey of Pakistan*) 2002 the report states that education is the basic ammunition to fight with poverty and support the development of society and as far as Pakistan is concerned, the quality of primary and secondary education is questionable. The students at this

level are facing the lack of appropriate knowledge for the subjects like science, mathematics and English. Like in case of science the labs are not supportive enough and most of the students are passing the classes without the knowledge of required experiments. In the area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa the laboratory setup is of approximately 30-40 years old whereas the other relative countries are equipped with modern day tools and techniques. The same report also stated that if the respective agencies may try to re-evaluate the curriculum then also some of the deficiencies can be overcome.

Survey Report of FBS (2001) the report states that most of the primary and secondary education is dealt at private level and the government infrastructure for the same is just like a supplementary agency that is showing fine results only in government documents and is below standards in practice. This is evident from the fact all over the country there are around 40, 000 private schools, imparting education at primary and secondary level. 61% of such schools are situated in urban areas and the remaining are operating successfully in rural areas of the country.

Report of UNESCO (2013) the report states that in case of women empowerment, education may act as a major tool, it is not only related to the accumulation of knowledge but also the overall development of the society is dependent on the same. As the saying goes that if a man is educated then a single unit is educated and if a woman is educated then a family is educated. Then on the other hand it is very important even for the financial and administrative strength of the society at large. There are certain other issues which are related to the same like hygiene, health, basic amenities, investment, etc.

Shabbir et al, (2019) the researcher stated that there is a gender discretion in the enrollment of girls and boys in the primary and secondary

schools of Pakistan, this is even visible from the annual report of UNESCO for the same year, the report states for 2018 63% of the total girls were enrolled and more than 80% of the total girls were enrolled in schools at primary and secondary level. The same discretion is observed in the attendance of both the genders like the regular attendance of girls is around 41% and more than 50% for boys. Though it is not a good sign for the development of society, the respective agencies should pay attention to this and take corrective measures to increase the enrollment of girls in schools.

Munir et al, (2019) stated that apart for the rural backwardness, availability of infrastructure related facilities can also be considered as the reason to restrict the female students to attend the schools.

VII. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Physical Impediments to Women Education

Statement	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of schools and colleges for women	57	23%
Lack of transport facilities in the school and colleges	41	16%
Lack of female teachers	56	23%
Lack of communication facilities in schools	36	14%
Lack of educational facilities in the area	60	24%
Total	250	100%

The above give table shows that there are different issues related to education of women in the selected area, the values state that female education is not developed to the extent as it should be. There are least number of educational institutions that are dedicated to women education. As can be seen from the above given table that 23% of the respondents are agreed to the

fact the there is a dearth of educational institution in the region. On the other hand whatever institutions are available they are not appropriate to serve the cause. Whatever number of schools is available they are far away from the dwelling places and appropriate transport facilities are not available to serve the cause and this is the opinion of 16% respondents. There are many of the researchers who stated the need of security for the female students, this is because of the reason that crime against is women is very common in these areas and there should to proper arrangements for the same.

Then there is another issue, which is the lack of female teachers i.e. there is a restriction on providing exposure to women in the family, and the same is reflected in the area of education. This is the opinion of around 23% of the respondents; on the other hand this is another reason for the event of girl dropout from the schools. Many of the parents are not willing to send their ward to the schools where female teachers are not available.

Then 14% of the respondents stated that there is a lack of basic facilities in the schools related to infrastructure and related issues.

Infrastructural Obstacles to Women's Education

Statements	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of class room	56	22%
Lack of availability of books	41	16%
No availability of library, libratory and computers for students	57	23%
Scarcity of black board and chairs	44	18%
Lack of floor mate, chalk and clean drinking water	52	21%
Total	250	100%

As stated above, there should be no discretion for providing education to the girls and boys at the same level this is because of the reason that this is the equal right of both girls and boys to seek education at primary and secondary level. Even for the girl candidate education is more important with a view that the responsibility of the family needs certain amount of education and even to motivate the children to go to school it is important that the mother is also educated. The respective agencies should derive a suitable agency arrange for the same in the backward areas of the country.



A high drop-out is observed in the schools at primary level and the same restrict the students to go at higher level of education because if the base

is not clear then it will be tough to attain the higher level of the same. It is not so that the children are not willing to attend the schools but there are certain problems that are restricting them to do so, like low income of the guardians, least concern of the parents for education, less number of teachers at primary school level, less number of schools in the respective area and many others.

Then there are some other issues like in the selected areas there is an issue of early child marriage, restrictions related to culture of the area and the instable mentality of the local tribes which may make the scenario worse for the girl students. There are a number of agencies in the area that are keeping the track of related database but the politicians never adhere to the same and fabricated the database in their own favor.

Finally the researcher observed that the issues of low attendance and low registration can be dealt with if the teacher in the schools of primary and secondary level are trained enough to entertain the students on the grounds of imparting education. The Education Secretariat is understaffed to meet the Requirements for FATA training. There is a lack of transparency and Undermine accountability and political interference and tribal system Performance system for the introduction of teachers and the evaluation of students. The capacity of All actors in education are underdeveloped.

VIII. Recommendations

- ✓ There should be minimum intervention of politicians in providing education to the girls in the region as particular amount of money is being spent on the same and it should be ensured that the money is spent on the desired cause without any political intervention.
- ✓ Private sector should be given some amount of liberties in girl education rather the

concerned agencies should keep the track of development at different time intervals.

- ✓ Arrangements should be made to ensure the safety and security of the girls in the region and restrict the local tribes to intervene in the education of girls even in their own families.
- ✓ Appropriate training and coaching for FATA teachers must be started Great and qualitative level.
- ✓ University for FATA is its legitimate right. As after the Civil War of The North Americans started the mendicancy in the US Similar fashion people from the rest of Pakistan gain some movement Ensuring high quality training in FATA.
- ✓ Basic equipment in schools and infrastructure is provided expansive and qualitative. Special incentives such as tax exemptions will be Private sector provided. Education for special children to be made Focus.
- ✓ The government should promote and promote education economically Construction of industrial and commercial areas in the FATA.
- ✓ Adequate system for assessing and checking the quality of teaching by teachers guaranteed.
- ✓ The FATA Directorate for Education needs to be more efficient and targeted Support for capacity building should be sourced from all sources.
- ✓ Students and dormitories must be provided with suitable means of transport Made for married teachers.

IX. Conclusion

Education is the basic and fundamental right of all the boys and girls in any of the country and the same should be the major concern of the related agencies. In a country like Pakistan, where approximate rate of literacy is less than 50% and out of this 75% are females. Then on the other hand it is not so that this data is restricted for a

given time period rather it is expanding every year. In the selected region of the study the main issue was school dropouts, less number of female registration in the schools. This present study also advocates the training of the teachers at school level. Researcher believe that with the help of proper training the situation can be improved and in the years to come there will be positive results. This study supports the the assessment of girls' education in FATA, Pakistan.

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