PROVINCIAL REPORT CARD OF THE RULING PARTY'S PERFORMANCE AGAINST THE PROMISES IN THE POLITICAL MANIFESTOS: EVIDENCE BASED ON ASER RURAL 2013-2016

AN EDUCATION REFFERAL CARD- REVIEWING POLITICAL MANIFESTO FOR RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Stocktaking for Education in Political Manifesto - What was promised by the politicians & what has been achieved - a reference document by Idara-e-Taleem-o-Aagahi (ITA) for citizens' conversations on RTE /25 A

ANALYSIS OF PPP's POLITICAL MANIFESTO AND TRENDS IN SINDH ASER 2013-2016

Pakistan People's Party (PPP)

http://www.citizenswire.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/PPPP_Manifesto_14_3_13.pdf

Education reforms are not merely necessary for social development; they lie at the heart of Pakistan's struggle for an enlightened, modern, progressive future. Our education reforms in the next tenure will be guided by the following policy principles:

Education for all to eliminate class divides, gender disparities, poverty and unemployment.

Every citizen should be able to realize their full potential in society through appropriate educational and vocational skills.

- Commit 4.5 % of GDP to education by the end of our next term. Create a cell within provincial education departments to monitor, coordinate and overview district-wise utilization of the education budget.
- Carry out a survey of makeshift schools, 'onpaper' institutions and degraded facilities in order to upgrade facilities and standardize quality.
- Familiarize teachers at all levels, starting at the province, with the new curriculum and provide training for student performance assessment.
- Promote learning-centred teaching methods and the development of appropriate teaching materials, including through the use of information and communication technology (ICT).
- Put in place appropriate assessment, evaluation and monitoring mechanisms for teachers and students, starting at the provincial level.
- Undertake an in-depth analysis of the size and character of the out-of-school population to ensure their integration into quality schools and other educational and training programmes.
- Strive to first diminish and then remove the qualitative gap between public and private schooling, building a National Education Standards Council for the provinces to coordinate their work.
- Assist the provinces in achieving universal enrolment by 2018.
- Eliminate gender disparities in education at the primary and secondary levels, especially by providing incentives for girls to enroll in school and vocational institutions.
- Significantly improve adult literacy rates and initiate schemes at the district and tehsil levels with the participation of local communities.
- Raise the adult literacy rate from the current 54 % to 85 %.
- Recognizing that school-going children must be healthy, initiate an extended health care and nutrition programme within the school system.
- Ensure that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life skills programmes.

BUDGETARY SPENDING

The promise

"Commit 4.5 % of GDP to education by the end of our next term." (PPP)

ASER 2013 - 2016:
Average Amount of Grants Received by Schools (%):

	2013	2016
% of government primary schools receiving grants	30.0	30.0
Share of education budget in total provincial budget*	23.0	20.0

The percentage of grants has remained static and total budgetary share has decreased over the years. However, the total budget is still 20% of the total provincial budget.

(*) Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA; Yearly report on "Public Financing of Education in Pakistan"

ASER FINDINGS ON ENROLMENT

"Assist the provinces in achieving universal enrolment by 2018 (increase school enrolment & lower dropout rates)." (PPP)

ASER 2013-2016:
Enrolment over the Years (%):

	2013			2016		
	Total	Govt	Pvt	Total	Govt	Pvt
ECE Enrolment (3 to 5 years)	40.8	36.6	3.4	38.3	33.1	4.9
Enrolment (5 to 16 Years)	70.2	63.3	6.1	77.2	67.8	8.3
Enrolment (6 to 10 years)	76.5	68.9	6.8	82.0	72.2	8.9

Improving enrolment has been a government priority and enrolment has increased for the age group 5-16 and 6-10.

ASER FINDINGS ON OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

ASER 2013-2016:
Out of School Children (%):

	2013			2016		
	Never Enrolled	Drop-out	OOSC	Never Enrolled	Drop-out	OOSC
RTE Enrolment (5 to 16 years)	23.9	5.9	29.8	18.1	4.6	22.8
Primary Enrolment (6 to 10 years)	21.3	2.2	23.5	16.1	1.9	18.0
Secondary Enrolment (14 to 16 years)	27.3	17.5	44.8	20.4	14.6	35.0

There has been an improvement in out of school population from 2013-2016 in all age groups.

ASER FINDINGS ON QUALITY

ASER 2013-2016:
Highest Learning Level (Grade 5) by Type of Institution (%):

	2013		2016	
	Govt	Pvt	Govt	Pvt
Sindhi/Urdu (Story)	40.0	61.0	35.0	59.0
English (Sentence)	23.0	53.0	15.0	56.0
Math (Division)	28.0	43.0	22.0	54.0

Learning levels reflect a drop, particularly in government schools and is indicative of continued poor quality of education.

GENDER EQUALITY INCENTIVES

"Eliminate gender disparities in education at the primary and secondary levels, especially by providing incentives for girls to enrol in schools and vocational training." (PPP)

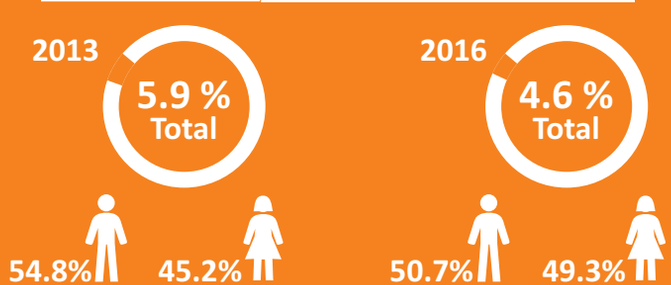
ASER 2013-2016:
Gender Disparity in Enrolment (%):

Enrolment (5 to 16 years) - Overall

2013	65.4%	34.6 %
2016	61.9 %	38.1 %

ASER 2013-2016:
Gender Disparity in Dropouts (%):

Dropouts (5 to 16 years) - Overall



The manifesto prioritizes girls enrolment and education. However, ASER results reflect huge disparities in gender enrolment prevailing over the years.
Monthly stipends of Rs. 2400 to 3600 are provided to girls in all government schools in grades 6-10 through direct transfers.

ASER FINDINGS ON FACILITIES

"Carry out a survey of makeshift schools, 'on-paper' institutions and degraded facilities in order to upgrade facilities and standardize quality." (PPP)

ASER 2013-2016:
Availability of facilities (%):

	2013		2016	
	Govt	Pvt	Govt	Pvt
Play Ground (Primary)	36.2	36.7	42.9	50.0
Boundary Wall (Primary)	63.2	56.7	63.1	81.8
Water Availability(Primary)	67.7	60.0	61.2	86.4
Toilet Facility (Primary)	49.6	60.0	43.4	81.8
Library (High Schools)	37.5	71.4	40.0	79.2
Availability of Computer Labs(High Schools)	18.8	57.1	13.3	75.0

The government in the manifesto assures to upgrade the facilities, however over the years there has been little improvement in some areas or deterioration reported in the availability of the facilities particularly in government schools.

LITERACY RATE (RURAL & URBAN) (%)

	2013	2015
Literacy (15+)	59.0	58.0

Source: PSLMS (2013 to 2015); Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

The literacy rate for the population for the age of 15 and above shows a slight drop over the years; however, the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) has an adult literacy priority in the manifesto.

MADRASSAS

"Initiate madrassa reforms with the help of madrassa councils to modernize their education systems." (PPP)

ASER 2013-2016:
Access to Madrassas (%):

	2013	2016
ECE Enrolment in Madrassa (3 to 5 years)	0.6	0.2
Enrolment in Madrassa (5 to 16 years)	0.5	0.4
Enrolment in Madrassa (6 to 10 years)	0.5	0.3

There has been a drop in enrollment in madrassas in Sindh at all levels.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT & TRAINING

"
- Familiarize teachers at all levels, starting at the province, with the new curriculum and provide training for student performance assessment.
- Promote learning-centered teaching methods and the development of appropriate teaching materials, including through the use of information and communication technology (ICT)." (PPP)

ASER 2013-2016:
Professional Qualification (%):

	2013		2016	
	Govt	Pvt	Govt	Pvt
Teachers with (M.Ed & above)	22.0	12.0	27.0	15.0

It has been reassuring to see more M.Ed teachers in both government and private schools.