

# Implementation Of Elementary And Secondary Education Improvement Initiative In Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa

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## **Abstract:**

The presented study attempted to check the Implementation of elementary and secondary education improvement initiative in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa. Study was delimited to Dera ismail Khan district. Primary data collection was completed through structured questionnaire developed on five point Likert scale. The participants of the study were principals and teachers of schools of District dera Ismail Khan. Stratified sampling techniques were used for sample selection. The data regarding the improvement initiatives in elementary and secondary education was collected on three main indicators which were appointment criteria of teachers, Internal Monitoring Unit (IMU) and the physical facilities. The collected data were analyzed using the descriptive as well as inferential analysis. The result depicted that three improvement initiatives (teachers appointment, IMU, and infrastructure facilities) were implemented with zeal and devotion in District Dera Ismail Khan. The views of the principals and teachers were same stating that the improvement initiatives have been implemented in truly in Dera Ismail Khan. Moreover, the views of male and female respondents were also same on the improvement initiatives that these were implemented with true spirit. Keeping in view the results of the study it is recommended that same improvement initiatives may be implemented in other districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

**Keywords:** Elementary and secondary education, education improvement, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa

## **Introduction**

Pakistan education system is divided into different stages, these stages are elementary education , secondary education, higher secondary education and higher education. The elementary education is again categorized as classes from nursery to fifth (primary) and from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> (middle), the secondary education is again divided into two stages, the classes 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> (secondary) and classes 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>

(higher secondary), the higher education means the college education and university education.

The elementary and secondary education remain the focus of different policies in the country since its independence in 1947. Many efforts have been made in the education conferences and policies to uplift the system of elementary and secondary education. The focus remain on the free primary education, increasing the enrollement rate making the

education quality better. Apart from different struggles the education system in Pakistan could not match with the international standards. The primary and secondary education could not meet the Millennium Development Goals' (MDG) targets (UNDP, 2011).

The education department in the KP province is one the major department in the country with 168, 000 employees, the employment ratio of these employees in the province is 55% of the overall employees. The approximately 3.9 million students are getting education in the province in different institutions (ESE, 2022).

The improvement initiatives means the struggles of the government in the elementary and secondary phases of education to raise the quality of education in the country. The major focus of the present study is on the few improvement initiatives in the recent times, which are the PTC funds monitoring, and reforms in IMU. The education is progressing rapidly in the world and we have to compete with the globe (Ullah, et al., 2020).

### **Problem statement**

It is admitted fact the we are lacking behind in the quality of elementary and secondary education in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KPESE, 2022). Although many struggles have been initiated in the previous governments but they in vain due to one or other reasons. The present government in line with the developing countries of the world is struggling to make the quality of education better at elementary and secondary level (Pakistan, 2017). Therefore many reforms have been introduced recently in different areas like physical facilities ,monitoring, teachers' appointment and curriculum, The focus of the present study is uncovering the implementation of these reforms in the education sector of the province.

### **Significance of the study**

The present study is of great significance for the stakeholders, On one side this study will aware the stakeholders of education about the newly reforms which have been introduced in the elementary and secondary education sector of the province, and on the other side the study will uncover the implementation level of these reforms in the country. The policy makers will be aware of the efforts that have been made and they will know that up to what extent they have been achieved their targets, which are the focus areas and where there is need to made more improvements.

### **Objectives of the study**

Following focus areas have been touched in the study:

1. To know the implementation level of the new teachers appointment criteria in the province
2. To know the implementation and strength of IMU in the province
3. To examine the status of physical facilities in the schools

### **Research Hypotheses**

Following null hypotheses were tested in the present research paper:

H01: Teachers appointment criteria has not been implemented as perceived by respondents of the study

H02: The IMU is not working properly as perceived by stakeholders

H03: The physical facilities are not up to mark in the schools as perceived by stakeholders

H04: There is no significant difference in the views of principals and teachers regarding reforms

H05: There is no significant difference in the views of male and female respondents regarding reforms

### **Research Methodology**

The study methodology has been elaborated under different sub-headings as below:

### Research Design

The design of the present investigation was quantitative in nature, in which survey methods were used for the collection and analysis of data. The survey designs are most appropriate in education research studies (Kothari, 2006)

### Study Population

Tehsils	Principals		Teachers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
DIK	10	5	37	22
Tank	4	2	11	6
Total	14	7	48	28

Population means the individuals or elements on which the research wants to conduct the study and which has some common characteristics (Best, John & James, 2005). These are the qualities or characteristics of population due to which it is considered as unique (Walliman, 2011). The population in the current investigation was comprised of male and female principals and teachers of secondary schools of district Dera Ismail Khan.

### Sampling

Sample is that selected group of the population which contains all the characteristics of the study population (Best & Kahn, 2006). The process through which the sample is selected is called sampling technique ( ). In the present study the stratified sampling methods were utilized. The sample size is selected keeping in view the

certain criteria or rules. According to Gay (1987) a sample of 5% , 10% and 20% is sufficient keeping in view the population size. Krejcie & Morgan (1979) also elaborated a table for selection of sample size. This Krejcie and Morgan table was utilized for the present study for sample size selection.

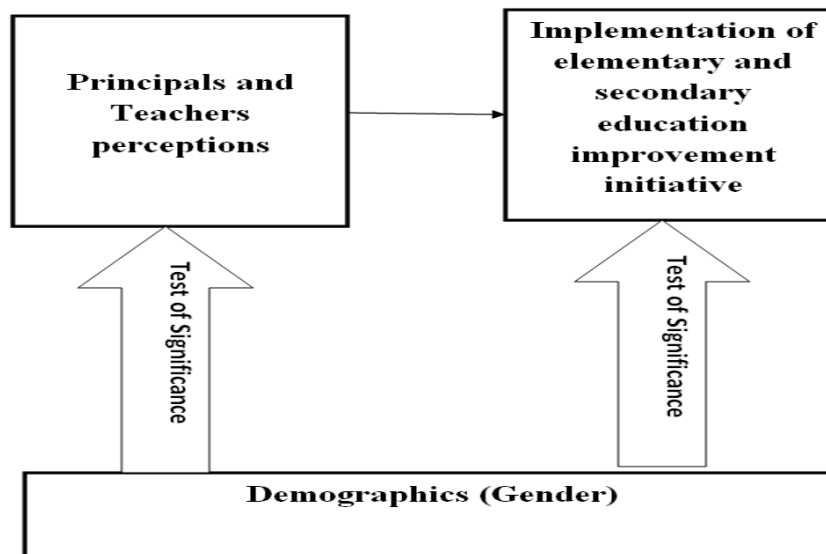
Tehsils	Principals		Teachers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
DIK	7	3	30	15
Tank	3	2	10	5
Total	10	5	40	20
Grand Total = 75				

### Data Collection tool

Questionnaire was considered an appropriate instrument for data collection in the present study. This questionnaire was a Likert type

having the items on five point scale. This instrument was validated and made reliable through the opinions of the experts in social sciences.

### Conceptual framework of the study



The above conceptual model indicates that principals and teachers perceptions were taken on the implementation of elementary and secondary education reforms in Khyber pakhtunkhwa. However, the demographic (Gender) effect was also analysed in these perceptions.

### Statistical analysis

The Descriptive and inferential approaches of data analysis were applied through SPSS. The data collected through questionnaire was entered in SPSS data view and the variables

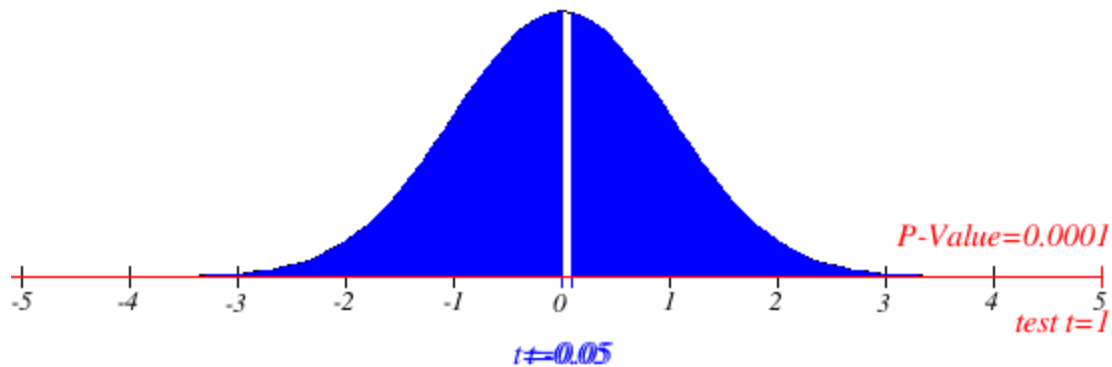
were created in the variable view. The analysis option was selected and then all analysis was done through SPSS. The frequencies means as well as the inferential statistics t-test was used for the data analysis. The data analysis is elaborated in the analysis and interpretation section of the research paper.

### Analysis and interpretation

H01: Teachers appointment criteria has not been implemented as perceived by respondents of the study

**One-Sample Statistics**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	p
Appointment_Criteria	75	3.6947	.40633	14.806	0.000



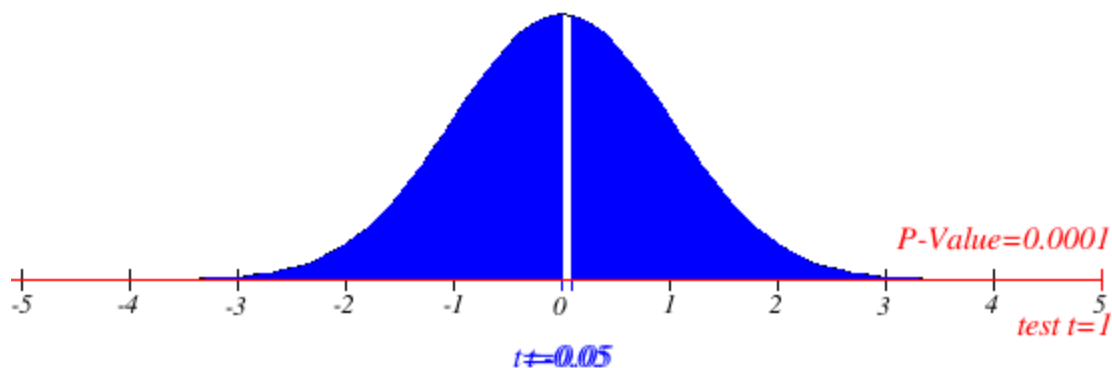
Analysis of the data obtained on appointment\_criteria scale revealed that majority of the respondents (Mean=3.69 > 3.0, at  $p = 0.000 < 0.05$ ) are of the view that appointment of the teachers is done according to the improvement initiatives, this means that the government

improvement initiatives regarding the appointment of teachers have been properly implemented in letter and spirit.

H02: The IMU is not working properly as perceived by stakeholders

**One-Sample Statistics**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	p
IMU	75	3.7280	.35510	17.755	0.000



Analysis of the data obtained on Independent Monitoring Unit (IMU) scale depicted that most of the respondents (Mean=3.72 > 3.0, at  $p = 0.000 < 0.05$ ) are of the opinion that IMU is working

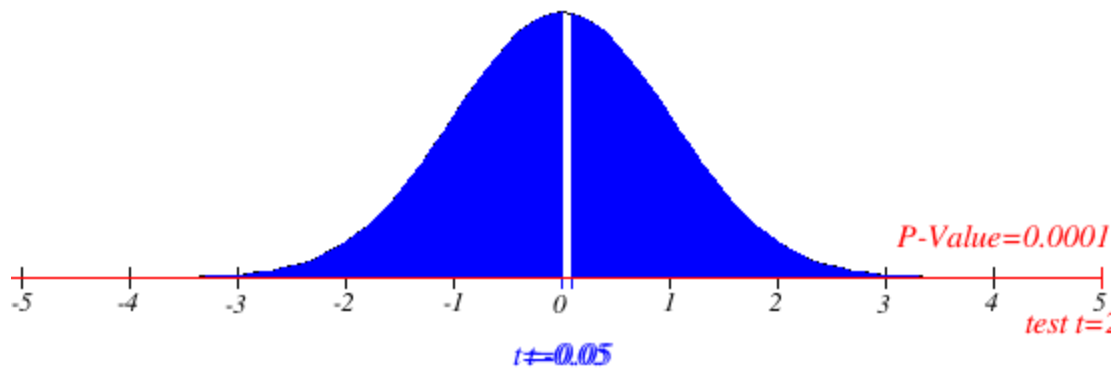
properly according to set standards. This means that the government improvement initiatives regarding the IMU have been properly implemented in recent times.

in the schools as perceived by stakeholders

H03: The physical facilities are not up to mark

**One-Sample Statistics**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	p
Physical_Facilities	75	4.0280	.43792	20.330	0.000



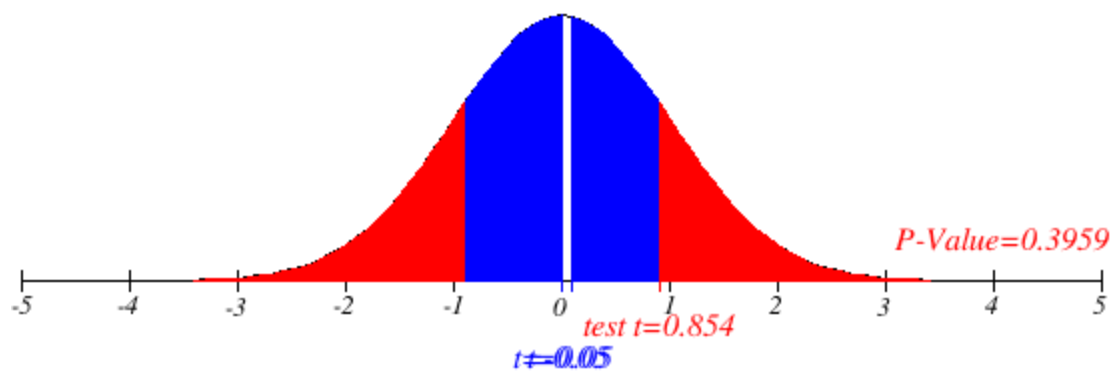
Analysis of the data obtained on Physical facilities scale shows that utmost respondents (Mean=4.02 > 3.0, at p=0.000 < 0.05) are of the opinion that Physical facilities are available and properly working in the schools, this indicated that the government improvement initiatives

regarding the Physical facilities have been properly implemented.

H04: There is no significant difference in the views of principals and teachers regarding reforms

**Group Statistics**

	Designation	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	p
Reforms_Overall	principal	16	3.8625	.22604	0.854	0.396
	Teacher	59	3.8045	.24452		



Mean differences on the overall reforms in

elementary and secondary education were

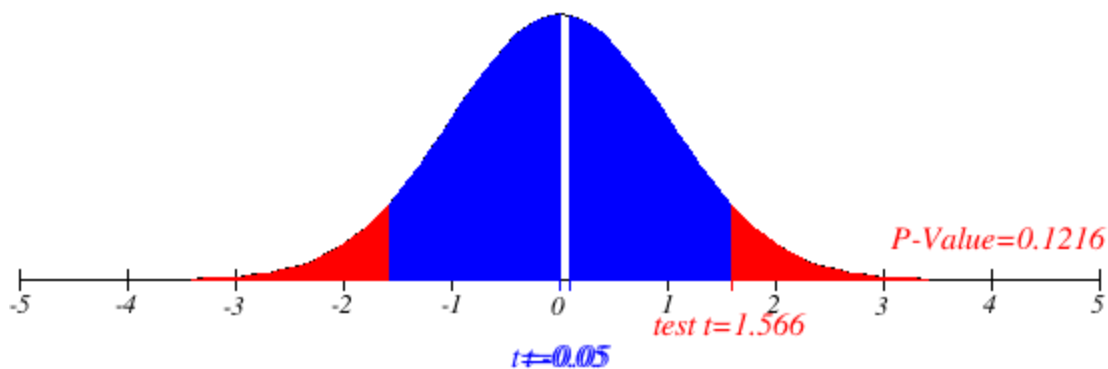
checked across the designation (principals and teachers). The analysis depicted that  $t=0.855$ , at  $p= 0.396 < 0.05$ , indicating no differences. Therefore, it is floated that views of principals and teachers were same on the reforms and no

difference was observed.

H05: There is no significant difference in the views of male and female respondents regarding reforms

### Group Statistics

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	p
Reforms_Overall	Male	50	3.8473	.23763	1.566	0.122
	Female	25	3.7560	.23896		



Mean differences on the overall reforms in elementary and secondary education were checked across the gender (male and female). The analysis revealed that  $t=1.566$ , at  $p= 0.122 < 0.05$ , indicating no differences. Therefore, it is disseminated that views of male and female respondents were same on the reforms and no difference was observed.

### Conclusion

The presented study was conducted to check the Implementation of elementary and secondary education improvement initiatives in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa. Study was delimited to Dera Ismail Khan district. Data was collected through structured questionnaire from principals and teachers of District Dera Ismail Khan. The collected data were analyzed using the

descriptive as well as inferential analysis. The result demonstrated that three improvement initiatives (teachers appointment, IMU, and infrastructure facilities) were implemented with zeal and devotion in Dera Ismail Khan. The views of the principals and teachers were same stating that the improvement initiatives have been implemented in Dera Ismail Khan. Moreover, the views of male and female respondents were also same on the improvement initiatives that these were implemented with true spirit. Keeping in view the results of the study it is recommended that same may be implemented in other districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

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