

Situational Analysis of Public Sector Schools in Rural Areas of Southern Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

Training assumes an imperative part in the improvement of the nation and people. Pakistan is among the most thickly populated countries of the world. Pakistan has a standout amongst the most insignificant capability rates on the planet and as showed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), it is 55 for each penny and stays at 160th in total countries of the world. The target of this examination is to distinguish the reason of low proficiency rate in rustic territories and to recognize physical structure we likewise checkout essential security courses of action in government schools and break down effect of missing offices on youngsters. We likewise discover the reason of dropout youngsters from school and recognize Staff nearness at school. A Situational logical examination was led in region Punjab and in multi arranges testing system was utilized in local Muzaffargarh. Two tehsils from locale were chosen purposively for information accumulation. Tehsil jatoi and Alipur were chosen from locale Muzaffargarh. 150 respondents were selected as a specimen size of the examination. Rate, chi square, gamma, examinations were utilized to investigate the connection between various factors. The outcomes with respect to sexual orientation, age, territory, instruction level, wage level, among various factors are tried by utilizing SPSS for discoveries of the examination. Government should actualize the instructive arrangements from the gross root level. Guys and females ought to incorporate equivalent level for instructive basic leadership process. Conventional esteems, financial obstructions and some other social imperatives ought to be debilitated at all levels in instruction segment particularly in provincial southern Punjab.

Keywords: Education, Public Sector, Poverty, Development, Pakistan

Introduction

Education plays a vital role in the development of any country. One of the main pillars of the society is consider the education system of that country (Gylfason, T. 2001) All the development in the world occurs due to education, the nations that are with strong educational system are the most powerful states in the world because education plays a crucial role in the development (Hanushek, E. A., & Wößmann, L. 2007). It makes mindfulness among the general population about existence and its difficulties on the planet. It fills exhaust minds with thoughts and innovativeness. Along these lines instructively stable countries assume influential position on the planet (Smith, P. 2007)

The basic period of direction is of prime essentialness for the working of job in Pakistan .Unfortunately, Education is one of the prevented fields from claiming country and unfit to get due thought by past governments. The nature of training gave by the general population area in Pakistan has been poor because of low levels of instructor capability, absence of classroom-based help for educators, low quality of reading material and learning materials, absence of frameworks to evaluate

understudy learning results, uneven supervision, inadequate assets for basic educating and learning materials, and powerless part administration and administration (World Bank and No, 2006).

The essential goal of government strategy over the most recent couple of years has been to enhance the level and nature of training in Pakistan. Legislature of Pakistan is to extend open arrangement of essential instruction and this measure can be utilized to evaluate whether government schools have expanded their scope of the populace, by expanding enrolments speedier than the development in populace. Incredible anxiety has been put on the essential level training since it frames the center of the proficient populace. Education and elementary school enrolment rates in Pakistan have indicated change amid most recent five years however they are still low when contrasted with the nations of the district. The issue lays with the essential framework and at the same time various frameworks of instruction that end up being a hindrance in giving quality training. Training change should now consider an extensive variety of issues to increment or keep up understudy accomplishment including the state of the school building (Hathaway, R. M. 2005). In addition, it is noticed that the state of school structures directly affects understudy execution. Sufficient learning conditions accomplished by revamping or refreshing US state funded school structures have been connected to expanding understudy accomplishment (Cotton, K. 1996).

Pakistan has a standout amongst the most diminished capability rates on the planet and as showed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), it is 55 for every penny and Pakistan stays at 160th in supreme countries of the world. Many schools and colleges are entering the preparation business especially in various colossal urban territories of Pakistan however those living in natural zones are on a more noticeable setback. Regardless of the possibility that youngsters need to examine, they can't, because of absence of assets or family weight. The principle purpose behind families not permitting their youngsters particularly young ladies to think about is again lack of education. As per Pakistan MDG Report (2005)

Regardless of the way that Pakistan is a signatory of the UN Education for All (EFA) Framework for Action (2000) Document, which places critical highlight on women's direction, particularly the transfer of sexual introduction varieties in basic, assistant and propelled training, yet the goal of fulfilling Education for All in Pakistan is as yet far from satisfactory level and differentiations reached out in rural zones more. The fundamental state of formal and easygoing direction, especially preparing, for females is still in stunning conditions. The female capability rate in most immature countries clearly exhibits that enthusiasm for human change slants toward favoring men over women (Sen, A. 1995). Ladies in these nations generally have constrained chances to acquire advanced education and achieve proficient and specialized degrees definitely (Bradley, K. 2000)

As per an authority at the service of instruction and preparing, low enlistment and high dropout rate are the two principle issues that must be managed instantly. An incredible 13.5 million out-of-school youngsters are in Punjab. The service's exploration uncovers that in Baluchistan, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Fata, destitution kept the young men out of school, while the man centric framework debilitated the young ladies. Late information from the Status of Education Report (ASER) of 2012 paints a considerably bleaker picture.

As indicated by its discoveries, 23% of country and 7% of urban youngsters, matured 6-16, are not in schools, with young ladies lingering essentially behind young men in the rustic ranges. Moreover, grade schools, by and large, have 2.3 classrooms – of these schools, just half have working toilets while just 61% have usable water. Also, the Global Monitoring Report 2012 has stamped Pakistan on the second most elevated spot among the nations with the most out-of-school youngsters. (ASER 2012)

Support to instruction in Pakistan by The Coca-Cola Export Corporation (TCCEC) stretches out from elementary school level to college level. Our latest mediation has been the sponsorship of another grade school in Muzaffargarh, a less created locale of the nation which was among the hardest hit zones amid the countrywide surges of 2010 and 2011. The school has been developed by The Citizens Foundation (TCF), a main instruction division NGO of Pakistan which works more than 750 schools all through Pakistan.

TCCEC additionally frequently bolsters another instruction area NGO, The CARE Foundation, for giving free training to underprivileged offspring of Punjab region. The Coca-Cola Export Corporation (TCCEC) has set-up a blessing store (politeness of The Coca-Cola Foundation) at Pakistan's driving organization of advanced education, the Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS). The salary from the enrichment support is being utilized to take care of the whole training expense for two understudies for a four-year college degree program at LUMS's School of Science and Engineering. These understudies, Coca-Cola Scholars, were chosen for help simply on legitimacy and have a place with less favored ranges of Pakistan.

Objective of the study

1. To identify cause of low literacy rate in rural areas.
2. To identify physical structure of rural schools.
3. To analyze impact of missing facilities on children educational performance.
4. To contribute in developing education policy for Government primary schools.

Significance of Study

The discoveries of the investigation will propose the significance of an arrangement of strategies supportive for neediness mitigation and reasonable advancement. Conclusion and Policy Implications at universal level keeping in see the significance of issue of low proficiency rate in country regions; the present investigation has endeavored to dissect a diagnostic investigation of variables crumbling training particularly instruction in rustic ranges in provincial southern Punjab, (Pakistan). Sexual orientation Inequality in instruction has noteworthy effect on person's neediness. Female-male enrolment proportion, female male proficiency proportion, female-male proportion of aggregate a very long time of tutoring of populace, instruction of family unit head, female-male proportion of workers, time of family unit head, resource holding and land holding are noteworthy variable having negative effect on any societal improvement.

Literature Review

Education statistics in Punjab Pakistan

Pakistan acquired a poor arrangement of instruction. Since its autonomy no huge changes have been achieved in the general instruction framework by and large and essential training especially. Therefore, the nation remains in the least rank as far as education rate in the locale. Pakistan has under half proficiency rate. Out of this male proficiency rate is 68% and female just 57% which is the most reduced among different nations in the locale like Sri Lanka and India. Having more than 56% of nation's populace makes Punjab a standout amongst the most crowded territories of Pakistan.

More than 3.8 million ignorant individuals as of now live in Punjab. This implies a huge number of individuals beyond 15 years old can't read or write in any dialect. There are just six regions in Punjab that have over 70 percent education rate. They are Lahore, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Chakwal and Gujrat. Having more than 56% of nation's populace makes Punjab a standout amongst the most crowded regions of Pakistan. The majority of the changes have been seen at the essential level. Still a great deal of work should be done to bring a greater change. The circumstance is particularly disturbing in provincial ranges because of social and social obstructions. The accessibility

of better physical offices in schools significantly affects understudies' accomplishment (Shami and Hussain, 2005; De Graaf, N. D., De Graaf, P. M., and Kraaykamp, G. 2000).

Different investigations (Schneider, 2002; Earthman, G. I. 2004) uncover that sufficient understudy limit and suitable acoustical conditions are essential factors in a school to quicken the general showing learning condition. An examination survey and aftereffect of study is that 4-9% contrast between understudies in schools in most noticeably bad/best condition; 5-9% distinction between understudies in most seasoned/freshest schools; 4% contrast in graduation rates between understudies in schools in most noticeably awful/best condition and between understudies in most established/freshest schools. Blincoe, J. M. (2008).

Result roughly 33% of schools demonstrated that there was no less than one factor that meddled with their capacity to convey direction to no less than a direct degree (32 percent concerning changeless structures, and 35 percent as to versatile structures). Over the 9 factors, 6-16% of schools revealed that each factor meddled with direction (Chaney and Lewis 2007). There is a noteworthy connection between building condition and test scores. Moreover, no less than 75% of principals showed that the ampleness of the school office affected educator mentalities, instructor enlistment and maintenance, understudy conduct, and parent and group states of mind and support. In perspective of the discoveries of the examination, it is apparent that the physical offices openly segment schools of Punjab area in Pakistan are inadmissible.

Poverty and its effects on education

The examination coordinated by Ahmad Sanda and TukurGarba and Mikailu, A. S. (2011) in perspective of data accumulated from 600 common groups of Sokoto State, Nigeria gave an ensured observational verification on how much deficiency and family measurement eccentricity and characteristics may impact enlightening accomplishment and school investment of children. Other genuine restriction in preparing some portion of Pakistan is desperation and standard disposition of the general population. At the scaled down scale level poverty in family's level deny the all children from mentoring while at the vast scale level desperation limits the lawmaking body and system makers spending in preparing fragment. Government does not accept a basic part in game plan of proportionate nature of enlightening organizations to each one of its locals with no sort of division of rural and urban domains (Gerbod, 2004).

Cheechi (2003) think about reasoned that there is dependably a relationship between pay imbalance and assignment of assets in the general public. Training is complimenting an ideal charge for money influence of brain and monetary broadening however access to instruction and years of instruction conclusion depends emphatically on family wage on the grounds that bigger family pay will ensure more likelihood for school enlistments than bring down family salaries. Similarly open hypothesis on instruction is additionally the more grounded determinant of school conclusion and culmination of concentrates among understudies. The specialist additionally underscored that bigger allotment of assets to training segment can expand the enlistment rate for the two guys and females.

The examination embraced by Aithal, A. P. (2016) uncovered that the accessible wellsprings of physical offices in a school had an outcome effect on understudies' general execution. In the setting to class offices, condition in which the understudies learn is extremely basic and without the fitting condition solid learning can't happen. De Graaf, N. D., De Graaf, P. M., and Kraaykamp, G. (2000) has accurately called the refined and taught condition as the third instructor however it is critical that the surroundings are not an end in itself; we need to take a gander at the general population's settings. Breathing space is a critical factor in insofar as giving a rich domain to adapting, however it is just essential to the extent that it aids on condition that a reasonable atmosphere is accessible for learning. He advances additionally explored that our condition should give such a rich

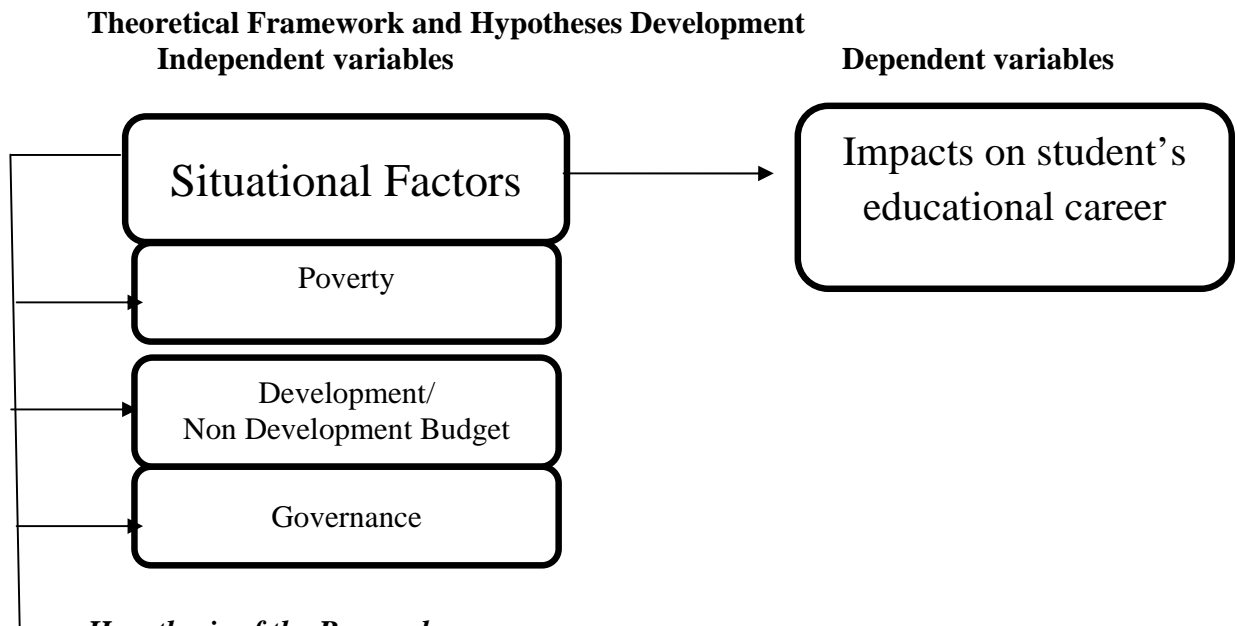
and scope of assets which is constantly accessible to the training for youngsters. This gives them positive building degree to expand on creating premiums and to hone and apply what they have realized in past too. Youngsters at that point make their learning alone sake. The room ought to be accessible on the ground floor and has no far away regions with the goal that it can be effectively regulated and overseen. It ought to likewise be contiguous can offices, roughly 40 to 60 square feet for each youngster is prescribed.

The nature of proper school structures has likewise been associated with understudy execution; conduct, including vandalism, non-attendance, suspensions, disciplinary occurrences, savagery, and smoking. There is impressive experimental help for the contention in the current period that an assortment of maintainable outline separately attributes that can impact understudy conduct and scholastic accomplishment for picking up the final products. A genuine attention to outline choices is an essential piece of assessing and enhancing instructive choices and settings; along these lines, as government and approach creator's endeavors are made to fabricate or redesign schools and instructive offices, earnestness is made in regards to understanding plans that speak to the best learning condition (Schneider, 2002). Hoff, E. (2003) upheld the possibility that condition impact begins much before the introduction of the tyke. Condition for the two young ladies and young men incorporates both home and school.

Educational policies and Government involvement towards education

PRSP (2003) presumed that instruction is the greater part vital resource for Pakistan however training arrangement of Pakistan is experiencing many compelling elements. These sorts of difficulties are extending from absence of correspondences to deficiency of proficient staff. Different difficulties incorporate under interest in training division, absence of responsibility, and absence of energy maximum capacity for asset enrollment and high dropout rates of understudies from Pakistan. Powerless and negative approach making, despicable strategy usage, and lacking arrangement lucidness are the real leaping factors that turn into an impediment in training division. Government isn't competent to spend more on training division. The number of inhabitants in Pakistan is mounting at the speedier pace yet the interest in instruction area isn't in an acceptable sum (Ray, R. 2000). Government assignment of instruction spending plan in Pakistan isn't adequate to address the issues of training division. This spending lingers behind the other South Asian and creating nations too. Because of this slack the development and general advancement rate of Pakistan is far underneath the underdeveloped nations (Memon, 2007).

The most vital positive installment and commitment in more noteworthy than before spending portion are by the Punjab Education Sector Reform Program (PESRP). The interest in training began to ascend in 2003 in Pakistan. The aggregate spending on instruction tripled from Rs. 9200 million out of 2005-2006 to Rs. 21480 million of every 2007-2008. A large portion of the monetary allowance put resources into the instruction part was assigned to the essential level and thus an expansion in the enlistment rate of the essential understudies happens (Ahmad, 2009). Pakistan assigns most reduced spending plan to training part. Open spending to instruction is most minimal piece of the GDP when contrasted with other South Asian nations. Pakistan distributes 2.24% GDP in 2005-2006. At that point there was an expansion in the spending distribution by the administration in 2006-2007 which was 2.50% of the GDP. After that administration distributed 2.47% GDP in 2007-2008. Hence in 2008-2009 the legislature distributed 2.10% GDP to build the proficiency rate. In 2009-2010 the spending portion GDP is 2.05%. Accordingly spending assignment wound up noticeably lesser in the later years after 2005-2006 (Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2010).



Hypothesis of the Research

- H₁: Education in rural areas considered non profitable due to poverty.
- H₂: Quality education totally depends upon education budget.
- H₃: Better the governance system the educational performance will be better.

Methodology

Sample of this examination was educators of government schools in country southern Punjab. The sample comprises of all review components that meet all requirements for consideration in the examination think about. The exact meaning of the sample for a specific report is set by the examination question, which determines who or what is of intrigue. The universe might be people, gatherings of individuals, associations, or even protests.

Sampling & sample size

Testing is a procedure in which scientist chooses a little arrangement of theory from an expansive populace and sum it up into the entire populace (MugoFridah, W. 2002). In this 150 respondents were chosen. In this examination multi testing strategy was utilized. Locale Muzaffargarh from country southern Punjab picked purposively. Four tehsils are in this region. By utilizing straightforward irregular procedure and chit draw technique tehsil jatoi was gathered information. In this tehsil 20 auxiliary schools existed, 14 was male schools and 6 were female. As indicated by no of populace of school 7 male school chose and 3 female chose. Information gathered from instructors by utilizing advantageous examining strategy.

A Questionnaire is viewed as evident gadget for securing answers to inquiries by utilizing a frame which the respondents filled by him or herself" (Good Hatt, 1952). A record containing inquiries and sorts of things intended to request data fitting for examination. Straightforward arbitrary examining was improved the situation the example choice. This inspecting technique is led where every individual from a populace has an equivalent chance to end up some portion of the example. As all individuals from the populace have an equivalent possibility of turning into an examination member, this is said to be the most effective inspecting strategy. So as to direct this examining technique, the scientist characterized the populace to begin with, recorded down every one of the individuals from the populace and after that chose individuals to make the example. This technique in-

cludes the choice of the example at irregular from the inspecting outline using arbitrary number tables. Numbers were allocated for every worker in the ace rundown. These numbers were composed on bits of paper and drawn from a crate; the procedure was rehashed until the point that the example measure was come to.

In display look into a poll was produced for the accumulation of information. It was intended to get data about state of mind and sentiment of respondents towards instruction in government schools. It is included on almost 40 things On five focuses Likert scale, and were (emphatically concur), (concur), (unbiased), (dissent), and (unequivocally oppose this idea).

Reliability of the Instruments

The arrangement of exact data is the hugest thought for any specialists. Alongside the skill of the questioner, the examination itself assumes a key part in getting solid information. Unwavering quality is homogeneity, proportionality and strength of a measure over rehashed time and subject. A dependable instrument yields similar outcomes over rehashed measures and subject. Cronbach (1955) expressed that a substantial survey tight clamp instrument gives similar outcomes after rehashed measures and subject, estimation is dependable, at that point to the extent that it doesn't fluctuate after some time (soundness) and to the extent that a similar fundamental estimation method utilized in various setting in the meantime yields similar outcomes (identicalness). Cronbach' alpha coefficient was figured by utilizing SPSS PC programming. Cronbach' alpha coefficient esteem was 0.766 demonstrating a decent level of unwavering quality for the instrument.

The information that have been coded and arranged for programmed preparing are presently prepared for Analysis. The primary assignment is to develop recurrence appropriations to look at the example of the reactions to each of the free and ward factors under examinations. A recurrence dispersion of a solitary factors, at some point alluded to as a uni-variate recurrence appropriation, is the recurrence of perceptions in every classification of a variable. To develop recurrence dispersion, the scientist basically records the classifications of the variable and includes the quantity of perception each. It gives the standard type of a uni-variate recurrence circulation.

$$f = n / T * 100\%$$

Where:

n = Number of respondents in a single gender classification

T = Total number of respondents including all the gender classification

Percentage

Percentage distribution of all the items of all the independent and dependent variables were made for easy understanding of the responses by using SPSS. The formula of calculating percentage is as under:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

Where

P= percentage

F= frequency

N= total number of items

Chi-Square

Chi-square test was applied to examine relationship between independent and dependent variables. χ^2 were computed by following formula:

$$\chi^2 = \left[\Sigma \frac{(O - E)^2}{E} \right]$$

Where:

O	=	Observed values
E	=	Expected values
Σ	=	Total sum

In the event that the figured estimation of chi-square was equivalent to or higher than the table an incentive at 0.05 level of likelihood at the given level of flexibility, the relationship was factually critical. In the event that it is not as much as the table esteem (0.01 level of likelihood) it is named as very huge. The computed esteem was not as much as the table an incentive at 0.05 levels is importance. It is *announced as non-huge*.

Respondents

As indicated by this logical investigation 150 respondents arbitrarily take an interest in this examination through various provincial foundations. 61.3% male and 38.7% female from Muzaffargarh this examination. Instructors and guardians of the understudies were chosen as respondents. In respondent's male and female instructors are incorporated and furthermore in parent's male and female guardians are incorporated. Two tehsils from region Muzaffargarh chose purposively tehsil jatoi and tehsil Muzaffargarh.

Results and Discussion

Financially Poor Students take Admission in Government Schools

The frequency of neediness in Pakistan fluctuates starting with one territory then onto the next. Destitution is broadly and equitably conveyed in sloping locales, where groups are little, scattered and segregated. The beach front belt and low precipitation regions likewise have a tendency to have a high frequency of destitution. The rough landscape and delicate biological communities in these territories make cultivating troublesome, while absence of access to business sectors and administrations contributes further to perpetual destitution among neighborhood populaces. The individuals who experience the ill effects of rustic neediness are little ranchers with constrained land and animals, landless agriculturists and particularly ladies, who because of fundamental sexual orientation segregation – have little access to assets, administrations or resources of their own. A noteworthy reason for provincial neediness in Pakistan is the exceptionally unequal conveyance of advantages, especially land and access to water. Subsequently, the immediate picks up in pay from trim generation tend to collect to a little division of the populace. Generally poor understudy's folks not manage the cost of private schooling and send them to open part schools and in result understudy's transporter reduce in that school. Our 77.4% respondents are stating that because of neediness understudies take confirmation in broad daylight se tor schools. While 8.7% are nonpartisan, 10% are differ and 4% are unequivocally oppose this idea.

Table 1: Mostly Financially Poor Students Take Admission in Government School

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
What is your Gender	Male	22.7%	24.7%	2.7%	8.0%	3.3%	61.3%
	Female	14.0%	16.0%	6.0%	2.0%	0.7%	38.7%
Total		36.7%	40.7%	8.7%	10.0%	4.0%	100.0%

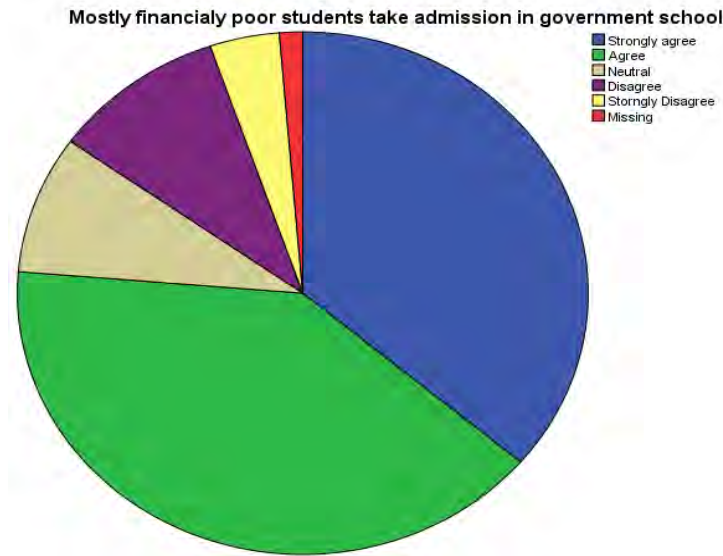


Figure 1: Rate of Admission in Government Schools

Financial Problems for Southern Punjab

The rustic schools with the most serious educator enlistment and maintenance issues are situated in high-neediness groups. These schools have the most minimal normal educator compensations in the country. They quite often need essential showing materials, hardware, books, and play area gear. What's more, their structures are frequently in serious decay. Enlistment and maintenance challenges are exacerbated when the provincial school is either extremely detached or found near wealthier locale where educators can undoubtedly exchange. These intense working conditions are not by any means the only challenges for instructors in high-destitution rustic schools. Dissimilar to, urban zones where instructors can work in a high-neediness school and live in a more well-to-do neighborhood with better resourced schools for their own kids, working in a high-destitution country school more often than not likewise implies living in a high-destitution group. High destitution country groups have little in the method for lodging, medicinal services, diversion, or different conveniences to offer forthcoming instructors. They more often than not need occupations for life partners and give weaker instructive chances to kids. Instructing in these schools require penances few experienced or imminent educators will make. 37.3% are firmly concurring and 48.7% are concurring that southern Punjab schools are confronting budgetary issues. While a portion of the respondents 3.3% are nonpartisan, 5.3% are differ while just 5.3% are emphatically oppose this idea.

Table 2: Financial Problem

		Southern Punjab students are mostly facing financial problems in schools					Total
		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
What is your Gender	Male	19.3%	32.7%	1.3%	4.0%	4.0%	61.3%
	Female	18.0%	16.0%	2.0%	1.3%	1.3%	38.7%
Total		37.3%	48.7%	3.3%	5.3%	5.3%	100.0%

Low education Budget

Over the past few years, governors, policymakers and other elected officials have to cut education spending due to immense budget deficits. The indicators including weak development, low literacy rate and huge poverty level differentiate from Punjab province.

Table 3: Education Budget

		Education budget is very low that's why government schools left behind					Total
		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
What is your Gender	Male	44.0%	4.0%	2.7%	4.7%	6.0%	61.3%
	Female	25.3%	7.3%	2.0%	0.7%	3.3%	38.7%
Total		69.3%	11.3%	4.7%	5.3%	9.3%	100.0%

The government has been struggling for the last six years to endorse education but it still stands behind other provinces. The educational system in Punjab is categorized by low primary school enrolment, lack of access to secondary education, a shortage of middle and secondary schools, inadequate access to female education, high dropouts and high gender disparity. The transition rate from primary to middle levels is low. Our 80.6% respondents are agreeing that education budget is very low that's why government schools left behind. While 4.7% are neutral, 5.3% are disagreeing and 9.3% are strongly disagreeing about that.

Bad Governance

Terrible Governance-is the powerlessness of an open organization to oversee open issues and open assets; Failure of an administration to address the issues of society while making the best utilization of all assets available to them. Great administration is a vague term utilized as a part of global advancement writing to portray how open establishments' direct open issues and oversee open assets. Administration is "the procedure of basic leadership and the procedure by which choices are actualized (or not executed)". With the poor administration in three areas, financial, political and institutional, the nation, regardless of having gigantic common assets, has now gone into stagflation, which is the most noticeably bad ever situation. Push, narrow mindedness and debasement have tormented the governmental issues of Pakistan. Having neglected to address any of these issues the administration has lost its validity and trust at home. The legislature is additionally utilizing organizations for its own advantages, which is causing a conflict among the foundations. Venture is quickly flying from Pakistan because of horrible financial condition in the nation. Vitality emergency is contrarily influencing the business and various ventures have been shut down because of inaccessibility of gas and power. Respondent's information demonstrates that over 85% respondents are stating that administration schools disappointment is quite recently because of terrible administration. While 3.3% are impartial, 5.3% are differ and 6% are emphatically can't help contradicting that.

Table 4: Bad Governance

		Government schools failure is just due to bad governance					Total
		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
What is your Gender	Male	47.3%	4.0%	2.0%	4.7%	3.3%	61.3%
	Female	26.7%	7.3%	1.3%	0.7%	2.7%	38.7%
Total		74.0%	11.3%	3.3%	5.3%	6.0%	100.0%

Conclusions

In this study 150 males and females participate randomly from district Muzaffargarh. And purposively chose two tehsils of rural areas which are tehsil jatoi and tehsil alipur where I collect data. 16.3% respondents are strongly agreed and 55.3% are agreeing that lack of facilities have direct effect on student's education. While 4.7% are neutral, 21.3% are disagree and 2% are strongly disagree. 99.3% Respondent are strongly agreeing and 1.3% are agree that insufficient facilities have negative effect on educational progress while 1.3% are neutral, 4% are disagree and 1.3% are strongly disagree with that statement. Among satisfaction level mostly teachers are satisfied with statement according to respondent's data. 16.7% are disagree and 8.7% are strongly disagree with statement that meant that they are satisfied with their job and doing actual purpose of job. While only 12.7% are agree with that. Once your child is enrolled at a new school, all their personal records will be sent from the previous one. According to statistics data 45.3% are strongly agree and 38% rate agree with statement while 5.3% are neutral, 8% disagree and 3.3% are strongly disagree.

Proper fencing, sanitation, whitewash etc. have no charm for joining school. Only 33% are agreeing with this statement and 55.3% are disagreeing and 12.7% are neutral. Data statistics tell us that our 46% respondents are agree and 52.7% are strongly agree with this statement and only 0.7% are neutral as shown in table. That's meant that government provided facilities are just next to nothing. According to statistics of respondents they said nothing is done here and no one benefitted directly in southern Punjab. Male and female statistics all are 52.7% are strongly agree and 47.3% are agree. No one disagree with that.

According to Respondents data statistics 66% are strongly agree, 25.3% are agree, 2% are neutral, 4.7% are disagree while 2% are strongly disagree. By statistics its meant that in government school's students have no learning and students are helpless to done that. By respondents data that prove that 44% are strongly agree and 29.3% are agree that monitoring system is doing nothing. While 1.3% are neutral and 24.7% are disagree and 0.7% are strongly disagree. Majority of the respondents lie between agree and strongly agree.

According to Respondents student who are studying in government schools their outcome is just next to nothing and statistics data is 40.7% are strongly agree and 32.7% are agree that students outcome is unsatisfactory. While 1.3% are neutral, 2% are disagree and 23.3% are strongly disagree. Our 77.4% respondents are saying that due to poverty students take admission in public sector schools. While 8.7% are neutral, 10% are disagree and 4% are strongly disagree. 37.3% are strongly agree and 48.7% are agree that southern Punjab schools are facing financial problems. While some of the respondents 3.3% are neutral, 5.3% are disagree while only 5.3% are strongly disagree.

Our 80.6% respondents are agreeing that education budget is very low that's why government schools left behind. While 4.7% are neutral, 5.3% are disagreeing and 9.3% are strongly disagreeing about that. Respondent's data shows that above 85% respondents are saying that government schools failure is just due to bad governance. While 3.3% are neutral, 5.3% are disagreeing and 6% are strongly disagreeing with that. Our majority of the respondents 89.4% are saying education in rural areas considered non profitable due to poverty while 2% respondents are neutral, 4.7% are disagree and 4% are strongly disagree with that statement.

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