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# Understanding Punjab Education Budget 2012-2013

*A Brief for Standing Committee on Education  
Provincial Assembly of the Punjab*

**PILdAT**  
Pakistan Institute of  
Legislative Development  
And Transparency



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## PREFACE

In a bid to promote targeted study and scrutiny of departmental budget by Standing Committees, PILDAT has commissioned this Brief for the Standing Committee on Education, Provincial Assembly of the Punjab. The Brief presents an analysis of the Punjab Education Budget 2012-2013.

Authored by **Mr. Nohman Ishtiaq**, a Public Finance Management Consultant, the brief analyses the main outlay of the Education budget of the Punjab Government in relation to the specific requirements of the province. The brief facilitates the understanding of the Education Budget for the members of the Standing Committee on Education and assists members on what are some of the critical questions that the committee members and MPAs can raise during the budget discussion in the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab.

### Acknowledgements

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### Disclaimer

The opinions, findings and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect the views of PILDAT, Parliamentary Centre or DFAIT.

Lahore  
June 2012



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## Punjab Government's Policy Priorities and Education Sector Allocations 2012-2013

On Saturday, June 9, 2012, the Punjab Government's Finance Minister presented the budget 2012-13 in the Punjab Assembly. The budget 2012-13 is important because it is the fifth budget that the present democratic government has presented and it is the final budget before the next general elections.

In his speech, the Finance Minister spoke about the current economic conditions, challenges that the Punjab Government is facing, the way forward policy priorities and resources to be allocated in 2012-13.

This brief is prepared to apprise the Standing Committee on Education of the Punjab Assembly about the main contours of the budget 2012-2013, current situation in the education sector, government's stated education policy priorities, and future challenges. The intent behind this exercise is to encourage debate on education issues with a view to improve lives of people of Punjab.

This brief however, should not be taken as reference guide for understanding education issues and policy priorities in Punjab. Care has been observed in gathering information from various data sources but it is recommended that policy matters should be discussed in detail with the Punjab Education Department.

### Budget and Role of Standing Committees

Through this brief, PILDAT also intends to convey an important message of the role of Standing Committees in budget oversight and review.

In Parliamentary democracies around the World, the sectoral committees of the Assembly, bi-partisan in their formation, play an important role in reviewing and providing feedback to the Assembly on the budget presented by the Executive. This practice needs to be introduced in Pakistan and accordingly it is recommended that Assembly's rules and procedures should specify the role of sectoral standing committees.

The rules should specify that once that executive presents the budget to the legislature, the speaker should refer the demands for grants to the sectoral standing committees for their detailed oversight. Since not all members of the

Assembly have sectoral knowledge, these committees have a unique role to offer to the Assembly members in shape of review and report on the executive's budget proposals.

In fulfilling this role, the standing committees will require appropriate time and expert support. In India around 90 days are given to the legislature to review, debate and approve the budget proposals of the executive. In many other countries, standing committees are provided with sectoral expertise in form of specific units / personnel who undertake research on behalf of these committees and provide inputs.

### Main Contours of Punjab's Budget 2012-2013

In his speech, the Finance Minister <sup>1</sup>spoke about the following main contours:

1. The Punjab budget 2012-13 presents a deficit of Rs.2.18 billion, which is projected to be financed through acquisition of loans. Revised estimates for 2011-12 show that the Punjab government is likely to underspend the total budget allocated by Rs.34 billion,
2. The total receipts are estimated at Rs.781 billion while expenditures are estimated at Rs.783 billion. As compared to revised expenditure of 2011-12 receipts are 17% higher while expenditures are 23% higher,
3. Receipts include around Rs.660 billion as part of transfers from federal government (including straight transfers and grants), and Rs.121 billion generated by the province itself through tax and non-tax revenues,
4. Expenditure of Rs.783 billion is broadly divided into:
  - i. Interest payment of Rs.16 billion,
  - ii. Food subsidies of Rs.34 billion,
  - iii. Transfers to Local Governments and Cantonment Boards of Rs.211 billion,
  - iv. Pensions of Rs.56 billion,
  - v. Current expenditure of provincial government of Rs.216 billion,
  - vi. Annual Development Plan of Rs.210 billion (including Rs.12 billion development plan for districts / TMAs, and Rs.4 billion equalisation grant for district development). The provincial ADP also contains Rs.28.8 billion against development programme in districts managed through the provincial government

1. Budget Speech, White Paper on the Budget 2012-13, Government of Punjab

- vii. Other development expenditure of provincial government of Rs.40 billion.
5. Provincial annual development plan of Rs.210 is broadly divided into:
- Social sector: Rs.86.4 billion,
  - Infrastructure development: Rs.62.9 billion,
  - Special programmes: Rs.35.5 billion,
  - Productive sector: Rs.8.6 billion,
  - Services sector: Rs.11.1 billion,
  - Environment, culture, Auqaaf and human rights: Rs.5.4 billion.
6. Provincial current expenditure of Rs.216 billion is broadly divided into:
- General administration: Rs.23 billion,
  - Public order and safety: Rs.82 billion,
  - Agriculture, Irrigation, Forestry and Fishing: 23 billion,
  - Mining, Construction, Transport, Housing, Culture and Religion: Rs.20 billion,
  - Health: Rs.36 billion,
  - Education: Rs.31 billion.
7. Health budget from provincial and district budgets is estimated at around Rs.84<sup>2</sup> billion (10.7% of total budget). While it is difficult to arrive at Rs.84 billion from the presented information, the following can be taken as a guideline:
- Provincial recurrent budget: Rs.36 billion,
  - Provincial annual development plan: Rs.16.5 billion,
  - Establishment of Balochistan Institute of Cardiology Rs.1 billion,
  - Provision of rural ambulance service: Rs.0.5 billion,
  - Financing of vertical health programmes: Rs.5 billion,
  - Punjab Millennium Development Goals programme: Rs.5.5 billion,
  - Remaining district health expenditure: Rs.20 billion.
8. The Health expenditure excludes financing by the Federal Government for vertical health programmes. It is difficult to ascertain how much will be allocated in
- Punjab however, a rough estimate of 40% of total allocation can be taken. The total allocation for 2012-13 in federal budget is Rs.21 billion.
9. Education budget from provincial and district budgets is estimated at around Rs.195<sup>3</sup> billion (25% of total budget). While it is difficult to arrive at Rs.195 billion from the presented information, the following can be taken as a guideline:
- Provincial recurrent budget: Rs.31 billion,
  - Provincial annual development plan: Rs.58.6 billion,
  - Provision of laptops: Rs.4 billion,
  - Daanish Schools: Rs.2 billion,
  - Punjab Education Endowment Fund: Rs.2 billion,
  - Punjab Education Foundation: Rs.6.5 billion,
  - Punjab Technology University: Rs.1 billion,
  - Technical and vocational training: Rs.1.5 billion,
  - Remaining district education expenditure: Rs.88 billion.
10. Increase in pay and pensions of provincial employees by 20%,
11. The largest increase in spending comes in agriculture, where the Punjab government will expand its budget by a 67% to Rs.78 billion, or about one-tenth of the total budget. The next highest increase came in infrastructure, where Punjab will invest Rs.77 billion, a 34% increase over the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012. The overall development budget, at Rs.250 billion, is about 51% higher than last year's development budget,
12. About Rs.32 billion will be spent on building highways and bridges across the province. The district governments will spend a further Rs.33 billion on road projects, taking up the total amount of spending on infrastructure in the province to Rs.110 billion, which is about 14% of the total budget.

2. Budget Speech (Urdu version) page 19

3. Budget Speech (Urdu version) page 18

## Education as a Right

As per the 18th Amendment education is no longer a privilege but a fundamental right for all children.

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

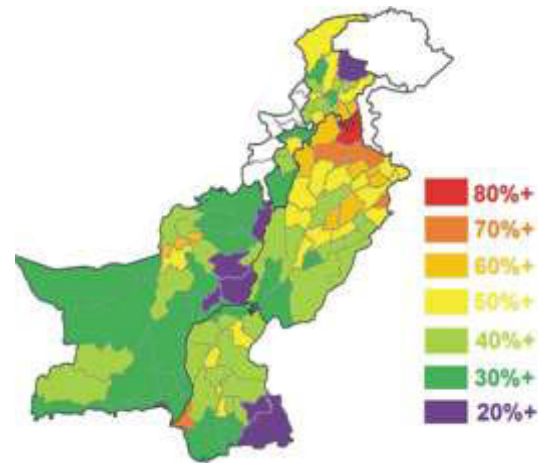
However, at the current rate of progress it would take many decades for Pakistan to fulfil this fundamental constitutional obligation.

## Pakistan's Literacy Rate

Literacy rate in Pakistan has gradually increased since independence in 1947. Table 1 carries literacy rates since 1951 as per UNSECO.

The literacy map in Figure 1 shows literacy rates in various districts in Pakistan. Literacy rates are noted to be high in northern Punjab and less in southern Punjab.

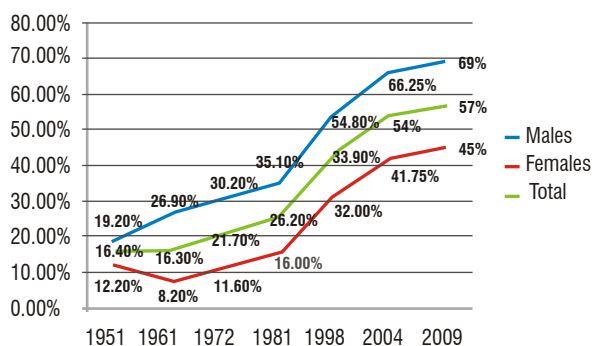
**Figure1: Literacy Map of Pakistan**



**Table 1: Literacy Rate in Pakistan since 1951**

Year	Male	Female	Total	Urban	Rural	Definition of being "literate"	Age group
1951	19.2%	12.2%	16.4%	--	--	One who can read a clear print in any language	All Ages
1961	26.9%	8.2%	16.3%	34.8%	10.6%	One who is able to read with understanding a simple letter in any language	Age 5 and above
1972	30.2%	11.6%	21.7%	41.5%	14.3%	One who is able to read and write in some language with understanding	Age 10 and Above
1981	35.1%	16.0%	26.2%	47.1%	17.3%	One who can read newspaper and write a simple letter	Age 10 and Above
1998	54.8%	32.0%	43.9%	63.1%	33.6%	One who can read a newspaper and write a simple letter, in any language	Age 10 and Above
2004	66.2%	41.8%	54%	71%	44%		
2009	69%	45%	57%	74%	48%		

Figure 2: Literacy Rate in Pakistan (1951-2009)



Since independence statistics show that rapid acceleration in literacy rate was started from 1980s. However, since 2004 this pace seems to have been reduced. In 2009 around 57% Pakistanis were classified as 'literate'.

## Education Expenditure

Table 2 shows the government expenditure on education at the national level as well as in Punjab. As per the data, the national expenditure on education is close to 2% of GDP. While Punjab's expenditure on education remained below 1.5% of its GDP. For the budget year 2012-13 the total government expenditure on education is estimated to be Rs.195 billion which will be around 1.5% of Punjab's own GDP and around 25% of Punjab's budget.

Table 2: Government Expenditure on Education

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Punjab	27.5	31.7	44.7	50.6	55.9	71.4	76.2	104.0	107.3	143.5
National	66.3	78.4	97.7	116.9	141.7	162.1	187.7	240.4	259.5	322.3
GDP (at market prices)	4,452	4,876	5,640	6,499	7,623	8,673	10,243	12,724	14,837	18,063
<b>National Education Expenditure as % of GDP</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
Punjab's GDP as proportion of national GDP	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	60%	61%	61%
Punjab's GDP	2,404	2,682	3,158	3,704	4,421	5,117	6,146	7,634	9,050	11,108
<b>Punjab's education expenditure as % of its GDP</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

## Millennium Development Goals

In 2000, 189 nations made a promise to free people from extreme poverty and multiple deprivations. This pledge became the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to be achieved by 2015.

In September 2010, the world recommitted itself to accelerate progress towards these goals.

Pakistan's progress on the MDGs is rather weak as evident from the published data from four provinces.

In Punjab Primary enrolment rate is 62% which is highest amongst other provinces. Literacy rate is 59% which is same as of Sindh but is higher as compared to other two provinces.

Gender Parity Index (a socioeconomic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females) is also high as compared to other provinces demonstrating high access for both males and females.

Youth literacy GPI could not be measured in MICS survey 2007-08.

## Selected Education Outcomes in Districts of Punjab

Selected district wise education indicators are given in

Table 3: Pakistan's Progress on MGDs

Selected MDG Indicators	Punjab			Sindh			Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			Balochistan		
	Data Year	Progress to date	Target 2015	Data Year	Progress to date	Target 2015	Data Year	Progress to date	Target 2015	Data Year	Progress to date	Target 2015
Headcount Index	2001-02	26	n/a	2001-02	31	n/a	2008-09	39	20	2005-06	50.9	n/a
Primary Enrollment Rate	2008-09	62	100	2008-09	54	n/a	2008-09	52	80	2008-09	44	n/a
Literacy rate	2008-09	59	88	2008-09	59	n/a	2008-09	50	75	2008-09	45	n/a
GPI for Primary Education	2008-09	0.9	1	2008-09	0.81	n/a	2007-08	0.72	1	2008-09	0.58	n/a
Youth Literacy GPI	2008-09	n/a	n/a	2008-09	n/a	n/a	2007-08	0.44	1	2008-09	n/a	n/a
U5 Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live Births)	2007-08	111	52	2003-04	112	n/a	2006-07	75	n/a	2003-04	158	n/a
IMR (per 1000 live births)	2007-08	77	40	2003-04	71	n/a	2007-08	78	40	2003-04	104	n/a
Proportion of Fully immunised Children	2008-09	85	n/a	2008-09	69	n/a	2008-09	73	>90	2008-09	43	n/a
Lady Health Workers Coverage	2008-09	55	100	2008-09	46	100	2010	58	n/a	2008-09	28	n/a
Maternal Mortality Ratio	2006-07	227	n/a	2008-09	345-350	140	2006-07	275	140	2006-07	758	n/a
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	2006-07	32.2	n/a	2006-07	22	n/a	2007-08	38.6	70	2006-07	25	n/a
Antenatal Care Coverage	2008-09	38	n/a	2008-09	40	n/a	2008-09	49	n/a	2008-09	14	n/a
Forest Cover	2008-09	n/a	n/a	2008-09	n/a	n/a	2008-09	17.4	n/a	2008-09	n/a	n/a
Access to improved water source	2008-09	28	n/a	2008-09	n/a	n/a	2008-09	73	n/a	2008-09	n/a	n/a

Table 4.

### Selected Education Indicators - Analysis by Districts

Figure 3 heat maps<sup>4</sup> present selected education indicators by districts. These maps have been coded with the following district serial numbers:

- |               |                    |                     |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Attock     | 2. Bahawalnagar    | 9. Gujrat           | 10. Hafizabad      |
| 3. Bahawalpur | 4. Bhakkar         | 11. Jhang           | 12. Jhelum         |
| 5. Chakwal    | 6. Dera Ghazi Khan | 13. Kasur           | 14. Khanewal       |
| 7. Faisalabad | 8. Gujranwala      | 15. Khushab         | 16. Lahore         |
|               |                    | 17. Layyah          | 18. Lodhran        |
|               |                    | 19. Mandi Bahauddin | 20. Mianwali       |
|               |                    | 21. Multan          | 22. Muzaffargarh   |
|               |                    | 23. Nankana Sahib   | 24. Narowal        |
|               |                    | 25. Okara           | 26. Pakpattan      |
|               |                    | 27. Rahim Yar Khan  | 28. Rajanpur       |
|               |                    | 29. Rawalpindi      | 30. Sahiwal        |
|               |                    | 31. Sargodha        | 32. Sheikhpura     |
|               |                    | 33. Sialkot         | 34. Toba Tek Singh |
|               |                    | 35. Vehari          |                    |

4. Aisha Khan, Lahore School of Economics, 2009

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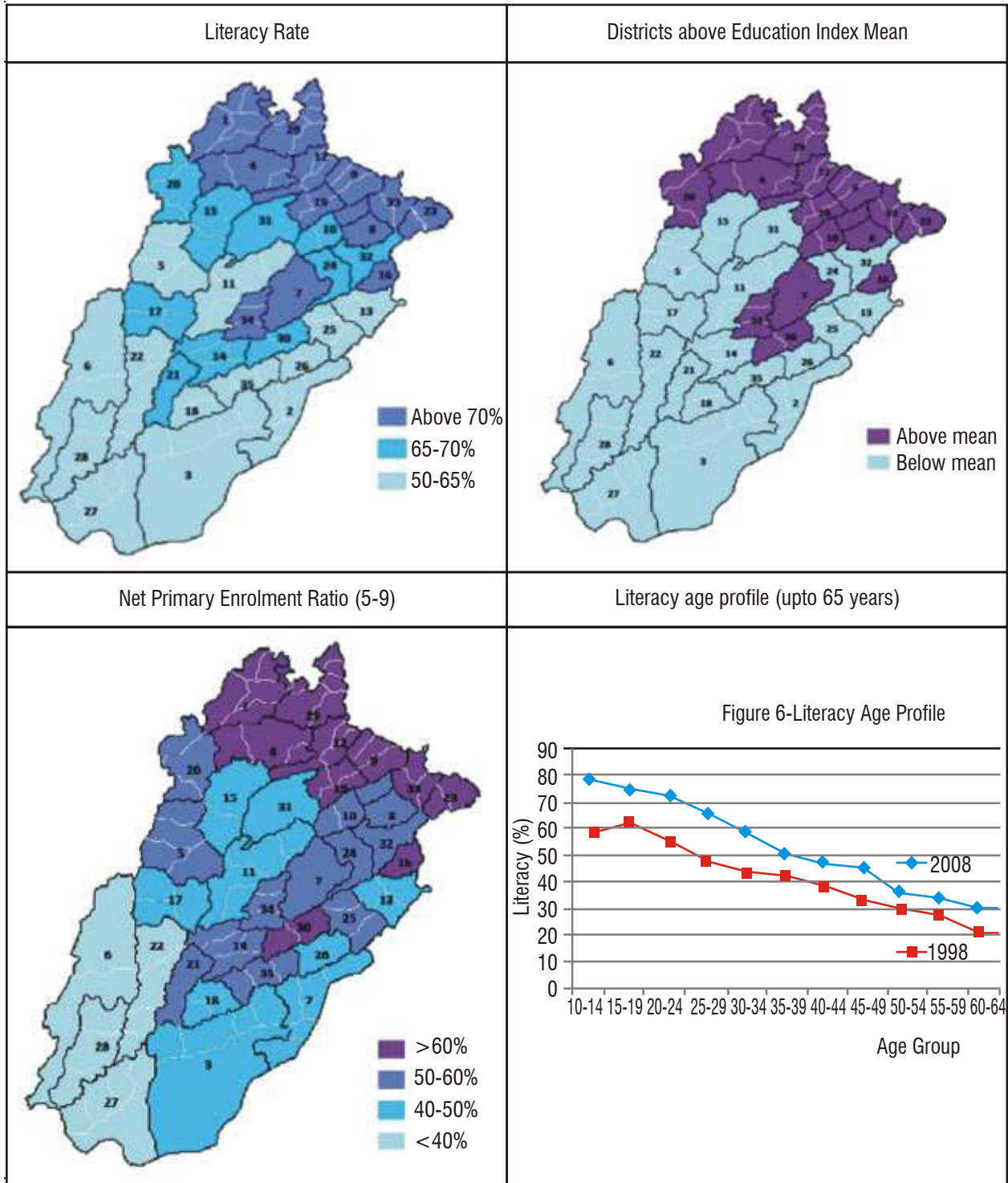
Table 4: Selected District-wise Education Indicators

		Literacy Rate 10+ Years	Adult Literacy Rate 15+ years	Adult Literacy Rate 15 - 24 years	Net intake in primary edu (6 years)	Primary NAR (5-9 years)	Middle / Secondary NAR	Primary Education facility within 2 Kms			
								Govt Boys	Govt Girls	Private Boys	Private Girls
	<b>The Punjab</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>
1	Male	69	66	79	39	54	30	-	-	-	-
2	Female	50	45	68	38	52	28	-	-	-	-
3	Rural	52	48	67	35	49	23	91	89	57	56
4	All Urban	75	72	85	48	64	41	96	96	98	98
5	Major City	77	75	87	49	64	43	95	95	99	99
6	Other Urban	72	69	84	46	63	39	97	97	97	97
	<b>Districts</b>										
1	Bahawalpur	45	42	58	36	43	19	84	79	53	52
2	Bahawalnagar	49	46	62	30	46	21	95	92	45	45
3	R. Y. Khan	44	41	56	23	37	17	87	86	46	46
4	D. G. Khan	44	40	45	22	33	16	84	77	55	55
5	Layyah	53	48	67	37	47	24	84	80	51	51
6	Muzaffargarh	45	41	55	28	40	17	81	74	51	51
7	Rajanpur	33	30	43	17	27	12	79	74	47	45
8	Faisalabad	66	62	79	43	59	33	98	99	99	100
9	Jhang	51	47	64	35	47	22	88	86	64	64
10	T.T Singh	63	59	79	44	60	34	98	98	83	83
11	Gujranwala	72	68	87	41	60	36	98	99	100	100
12	Gujrat	74	71	90	51	69	42	99	97	94	92
13	Hafizabad	58	53	75	40	60	27	98	97	98	98
14	M. B. Din	65	59	85	46	61	32	99	99	99	99
15	Narowal	69	63	86	53	68	37	98	98	97	97
16	Sialkot	73	69	88	48	65	42	99	99	96	96
17	Lahore	74	72	84	47	61	40	94	94	100	99
18	Kasur	49	44	64	28	46	21	92	88	67	66
19	Nankana	55	50	71	36	54	27	98	97	77	78
20	Sheikhupura	60	56	74	37	53	29	97	96	84	84
21	Multan	53	49	66	42	51	26	92	90	93	93
22	Khanewal	56	51	70	39	54	26	97	96	74	74
23	Lodhran	45	41	60	32	42	18	90	90	65	56
24	Vehari	50	46	65	39	54	21	98	99	78	78
25	Rawalpindi	81	78	94	53	68	47	96	96	98	98
26	Attock	63	59	81	51	67	37	98	98	96	96
27	Chakwal	72	69	91	67	77	39	96	96	98	97
28	Jhelum	77	74	93	58	69	43	97	97	94	87
29	Sahiwal	56	52	69	44	61	30	98	95	84	84
30	Okara	52	47	66	42	54	25	93	91	71	71
31	Pakpattan	48	43	63	28	50	18	96	91	66	66
32	Sargodha	60	56	76	31	50	31	96	97	96	96
33	Bhakkar	51	46	64	41	54	25	89	88	98	99
34	Khushab	58	53	75	27	44	25	92	91	98	98
35	Mianwali	57	53	73	38	53	26	91	89	91	90

Source: MICS 2007-08)



Figure 3: Net Primary Enrolment Ratio: Literacy Age Profile





## Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic used to rank countries by level of "human development", taken as a synonym of the older terms (the standard of living and/or quality of life), and distinguishing "very high human development", "high human development", "medium human development", and "low human development" countries.

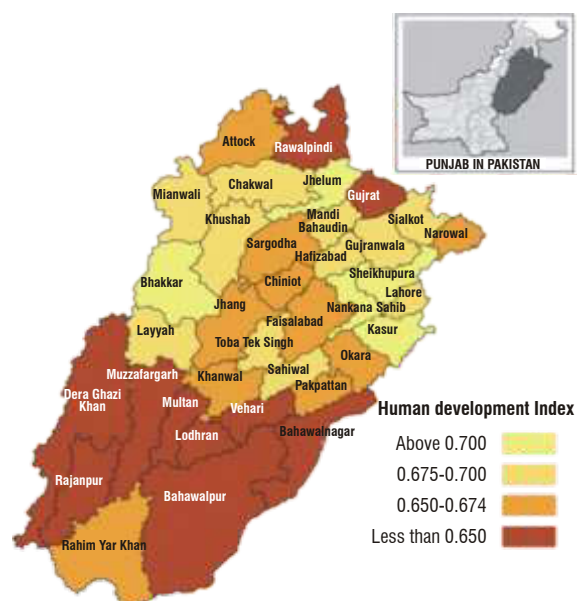
The HDI is a comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy, education, and standards of living of a country. It is a standard means of measuring well-being, especially child welfare. It is also used to distinguish whether the country is a developed, a developing or an under-developed country, and also to measure the impact of economic policies on quality of life.

As per 2011 ranking of HDI, Pakistan's rank is 145 out of 187 countries. Pakistan ranks close to Bangladesh, Angola, Myanmar, and Kenya. In Punjab the following heat chart presents HDI ranking in different districts:

## Punjab Government's Stated Education Policy Priorities

Chief Minister's Secretariat<sup>5</sup> presents the following stated education policy priorities:

**Figure 4: Human Development Index of Pakistan**



## Budget Allocation

The Higher and Primary Education has been allocated a fifth of the total budget and reflects the Chief Minister's resolve to educate the youth of the province.

### Daanish Schools

The Chief Minister inaugurated the Daanish Schools establishing six campuses in Attock, Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rahim Yar Khan, Chishtian and Hasilpur. These are purpose built campuses aimed at providing quality education to the poorest of children in far-flung and backward areas of the province.

### Punjab Educational Endowment Fund (PEEF)

The Punjab Educational Endowment Fund (PEEF) aims to provide equitable opportunities of education to under privileged but bright students especially from the southern districts of the province. This fund is nurturing much needed human capital which will, one day, contribute to the social and economic development of Pakistan.

### Punjab Education Foundation (PEF)

The establishment of the Punjab Education Foundation (PEF). The Punjab Education Foundation has been restructured under the Punjab Education Foundation Act-XII of 2004 for the promotion of education, especially encouraging and supporting the efforts of the private sector in providing education to the poor, through public-private partnerships.

### Punjab Education Sector Reform Programme (PESRP)

The creation of the Punjab Education Sector Reforms Program (PESRP) deals with all donor funded programs. The primary purpose of these reforms is to increase access to education by allocating more financial resources at the provincial & district level, to support devolution and public sector management reforms and to improve governance, access and the quality of education system in the Punjab.

### Upgradation

The following upgradation measures have been taken by the provincial government:ators have been inducted purely on merit across the province to cater to the shortage of teachers and to improve the standard of education.

- i. The upgradation of 3,068 primary and middle schools has been completed to augment the physical

5. <http://www.cm.punjab.gov.pk/index.php?q=educationsector>

- infrastructure of public sector schools in the province.
- ii. Four year degree programs have been started in twenty six colleges; thirty six new colleges have been approved and the up gradation of twenty five colleges has been undertaken across Punjab.
- iii. A total of 35,000 educators have been inducted purely on merit across the province to cater to the shortage of teachers and to improve the standard of education.
- iv. Twenty two new colleges are being established and seventeen colleges are being upgraded in the current fiscal year across the province.
- v. Technical institutions have been approved at the divisional level which will help bring education in backward areas at par with the developed areas.

#### Centres of Excellence

Seventy three schools were declared Centres of Excellence across the province owing to their research work and maintenance of high standards of education.

#### College Teacher's Package

The following financial incentives have been given to college teachers:

- i. Mobility Allowance of Rs. 208.689 million @ Rs. 950/- per teacher.
- ii. Hard Area Allowance of Rs. 94.450/- million @ Rs. 3000/- for 124 colleges of all divisions.
- iii. Monthly Qualification Allowance (M. Phil/Ph. D) of Rs. 80.198 million for college teachers @ Rs. 10000/- for Ph. D & Rs. 5000/- for M. Phil.
- iv. Principal Charge Allowance for all Principals of Rs. 47.461 million @ Rs. 4000/- and Rs. 7000/- for urban and rural areas respectively.
- v. Prize of Rs. 50,000/-, Rs. 35,000/- and Rs. 25,000/- are given to the teachers of first, second and third position holders students respectively.
- vi. 1167 College Teachers Interns (CTIs) have also been recruited to meet the shortage of college staff on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 10000/-.

#### IT Labs

IT Labs in 4,286 government middle schools in Punjab have been established by the provincial government laying the foundation for bringing a revolution in the field of education where hundreds of thousands of students will have access to modern information.

#### Online Registration

The Punjab government has introduced a new system of online registration for students of intermediate and

secondary education across Punjab.

#### Special Education

The following measures have been taken by the government with regards to special education:

- i. 2,500 contract employees in special education have been regularized and approval of Four Tier Promotion Formula has been issued.
- ii. Free education for special children will be ensured in addition to school supplies and a daily cup of milk.

#### Higher Education Commission

The Higher Education Commission provides funds for tertiary education in Pakistan. For the year 2012-13 the total allocation to Higher Education through the federal budget is Rs.48.5 billion. It is difficult to ascertain how much out of this amount is allocated to the tertiary education in Punjab.

#### Medium-term Development Framework 2012-2015

##### School Education

The MTDf 2012-15 presents the following vision for School Education sector in Punjab:

*To bring every child to school and retain him/her so long as he/she graduates from the secondary school and provide him/her quality education for his/her personal development that translates into socio-economic development of Punjab.*

Based on the constitutional right of free education to every child, Punjab's policy priorities include:

- i. Improving physical infrastructure in schools,
- ii. Upgradation of schools,
- iii. Recruitment of science teachers,
- iv. Provision of computer and science labs in schools,
- v. Teachers, school leaders and district education manager's training programmes,
- vi. Provision of free text books to all,
- vii. Provision of stipend to girls students in selected low literacy districts,
- viii. Collection of school data to monitor performance of schools,
- ix. Holding exams at grade V and grade VIII through Punjab Examination Commission to monitor learning achievements,
- x. Devolution of decision making at local level through

planning establishment of education authorities.

In addition, the Chief Minister's reform roadmap's pillars and targets achieved include:

- i. Student attendance: achieved upto 85%
- ii. Teachers presence: achieved upto 86.5%
- iii. Availability and functioning of basic facilities: achieved upto 85.8%
- iv. Supervision by district administration: achieved upto 72.8%

The objective is to achieve 100% enrolment and retention. To achieve this objective, the following strategic interventions are proposed in 2012-13 budget:

- i. Introduction of early childhood education in 1000 Primary schools in Punjab,

- ii. Provision of IT Labs in newly upgraded high / higher secondary schools or missed-out schools,
- iii. Provision of science labs in selected (highest enrolment) high schools,
- iv. Provision of missing facilities in schools and upgradation of schools,
- v. Establishment and rehabilitation of schools in congested localities in Urban areas and housing societies in urban periphery.

Table 5 presents the MTFD 2012-2015 targets.

To achieve these targets Rs.15,000 billion have been allocated. This amount contains Rs.6.1 billion of block allocation against which no project has been identified (which is 41% of total ADP on school education).

**Table 5: MTFD targets 2012-2015**

Policy Intervention	Targets (2011-12)	Achievements (2011-12)	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Upgradation of schools (primary to middle / high level)	1,000	853	400	300	300
Training of school teachers and managers	150,000	120,000	150,100	175,300	200,000
Provision of computer labs in 1000 elementary schools in Punjab	-	-	1,000		
Provision of missing facilities	1,500	1,613	2,000	1,500	1,500
Provision of science lab equipment in 1000 highly enrolled high / HSS schools			1,000	500	500
Capacity building of school councils	15,204	26,000			

**Higher Education**

The vision for higher education is:

*Enlightened and prospering Punjab reinforcing knowledge economy and equitable, quality learning at tertiary level.*

The policy to achieve this vision includes:

- i. Increasing equitable access to higher education,
- ii. Establishment of new colleges,
- iii. Rehabilitation and development of college infrastructure,
- iv. Improving quality of education,
- v. Revamping college education by developing strong relationship between tertiary education and the job market,
- vi. Recruitment of college teachers on merit through PPSC and NTS,
- vii. Upgrade of existing educational institutions,
- viii. Strengthening of autonomous institutions / universities.

The strategic initiatives proposed are:

- i. Punjab Education Endowment Fund,
- ii. Provision of laptops,
- iii. Establishment of knowledge city at Dera Rakh Chaal, Lahore,
- iv. Establishment of knowledge park at Muridke District Sheikhpura,
- v. Provision of transport facilities to girl's colleges in Punjab,
- vi. Provision of missing facilities to colleges,
- vii. Establishment of sub-campus of Public universities,
- viii. 4 Years bachelors programme,
- ix. Upgrade of newly converted colleges into Ghazi University and 4 women universities.

For the above strategic initiatives a total of Rs.6.6 billion have been allocated. This includes Rs.2.3 billion as block allocations (35% of total ADP on Higher Education).

### **Questions that the Standing Committee on Education can raise for Punjab Education Budget 2012-2013**

The Standing Committee on Education can raise the following questions while scrutinising the Punjab Education Budget 2012-2013:

1. It appears that at the current pace it would take decades to provide free education to all children as per the constitutional article 25A. How does the Punjab Government take up this challenge?
2. The districts in southern Punjab present lowest progress against major education indicators (e.g. net primary enrolment rate). What is government's strategy to bring these districts in par with other districts in Punjab?
3. In tertiary education, the most important indicators are; a) time it takes to get a job after completion of qualification, and b) the minimum and maximum band of salary that the student receives on his/her first job. These two indicators are not currently reported in any document or by any University in Punjab. How does the government measure the progress of tertiary education?
4. There is currently no demonstrable mechanism to measure the quality of education provided in the public primary and secondary schools. How does the government measure this progress?
5. There are currently no indicators of teacher absenteeism. What is the government's strategy to reduce absenteeism?
6. What is the proportion of spending through the ADP that goes to education for girls / women?



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