



## The Role of Punjab Public School Support Program in Enhancement of Enrolment

**Shahid Iqbal Khan**

Ph.D. Scholar,  
Qurtuba University of Science & IT, Dera Ismail  
Khan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.  
E-mail: [shahidkhaanniazi@gmail.com](mailto:shahidkhaanniazi@gmail.com)

**Dr. Asif Jamil**

Professor  
Department of Education, Qurtuba University of  
Science and Technology, Dera Ismail Khan, Khyber  
Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.  
E-mail: [asifjamil72@hotmail.com](mailto:asifjamil72@hotmail.com)

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### ABSTRACT:

The enhancement of enrollment in PEIMA-financially supported PSSP schools in the Mianwali area was the focus of the current study. Survey constructed as intended and quantitative methodology used. The study's goals were to investigate any shortcomings in PSSP schools receiving assistance from PEIMA and to monitor the improvement of enrollment in these schools. The study's population consisted of all the male and female primary schools in the district of Mianwali that were founded in the public sector and funded by the Punjab Education Initiative Management Authority under the PSSP mode. Seven hypotheses and five research questions were developed. 110 instructors and 33 principals made up the study's sample. The tool was a 5-point Likert scale questionnaire created by the researcher. Test of Validity & Reliability and Pilot testing were done before administering the instrument. This study can help the concerned authorities and implementing partners to consider study findings for recruitment & selection, training & development, performance appraisal, succession planning & infrastructure facilities, and academic achievement of the student and teacher's competencies.

**Key words:** Enhancement of Enrollment, PSSP Primary Schools Teachers, Quality of Education.

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## Introduction

With a rise in the number of outgoing students enrolling in PSSP School, the Punjab Education Initiative Management Authority (PEIMA) is also contributing significantly to the literacy rate and the development of students' reading and writing skills. Parental financial stress is minimal in Punjab Education Initiative Management Authority (PEIMA) Public School Support Program (PSSP) schools. Pakistan struggles from national borders to eradicate poverty and extremism. The government should invest in human resources to produce fruitful results. Given the recognized role of education as a tool for economic and social progress, it is important to improve our understanding of school determinants. This will encourage legislators to enact policies to boost resource distribution, improve school attendance and reduce equality. Great schools improve the welfare of children, their participation at school, and productive education directly. Thus, people advance in a capacity-building and positive way (Tanveer, 2015). Directly and indirectly enhanced of these both interventions and initiatives Primary-level registration, retention, and achievement. Though the Science and Math instruction in English, and the transfer of Govt. Schooling The teaching process was slightly influenced by the English medium, yet the other Initiatives for improving enrollment have become more successful and effective, Student retention and achievement at the primary level (Abdullah et al.,2021). Wamichwe (2017) stumbles on the socio-economic motives for low enrollment and discovers that there is an advantageous relation between house-primarily based factors and enrollment of students. Excessive household income and services at schools cause high enrollment.

Farooq (2013) broke down the reasons for primary school student dropout in Punjab primary school instructors. He discovers that to stop the drop out male teachers settled in male faculties and female teachers in woman schools. The dropout ratio should be minimized by way of enhancing school quality and essential, crucial coaching to all youth in the region. For many reasons and studies in countries, children can leave school based on their communal, political, social, and cultural circumstances. The government should provide counseling to uneducated mothers and fathers via symposiums and NGOs to provide them an awareness and knowledge about the worth of schooling for their kids and encourage them to choose a better profession than their parents. The contradiction between mother and father and teachers were also examined as a reason for the drop out, so its miles cautioned that parents teachers association have to be made effective, and it has to hold meetings with the illiterate parents to create know-how among teachers and parents to keep away from the conflicts between the teachers and the students (Bukhari, *et al.* 2019).

This paper suggested that it is essential to implement promotional strategies to enhance the awareness among people about education and the function of personal faculties in society during today's educational environment. All promotional devices have better viewing of the enrollment of students, but these can be used following the environment and the circumstance. (Khan, 2010). Joubish & Khurram (2011) The factors contributing to the dropout at the primary level were illiteracy, poverty, the low level of inspiration and motivation, lack of knowledge and experience, working children, physical discipline, teacher behavior, and the climate of the faculty.

The come across at observed that primary schooling is the most unnoticed and ignored place in Pakistan. There is a shortage of financial resources and primary school administration is poorly regulated. Primary education is dominated by the key political intervention of dishonesty and this road to corruption; high-quality training and education are challenged by bureaucratic preferential treatment and choice. In the primary level education system, teamwork and communication are very poor, resulting in low enrollment and high dropout rates of students. There is a shortage of funding for teacher preparation and there is a lack of other teaching services, contributing to the confusion of parents; avoiding enrollment, and dropping out of primary school students. Parents do not have a positive view of schooling, so they choose to send their kids to work in an alternative school. The primary school teacher is less paid and has a smaller number of possibilities for schooling and development. Educational policies are continually evolving and parents, teachers, and learners are properly misunderstood. Such withdrawn guidelines undermined the best education, weakening parents' view of enrolling their children in school, leading to low student enrollment, primarily in rural and rustic areas. The curriculum is too outdated and does not fulfill the demands of society at the large transformation. The old curriculum discourages learners' imagination, resulting in poor understanding of parents around the schooling gadget within the region (Imtiaz, 2014).

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### *Statement of the Problem*

This research aims to assess and explore the educational characteristics in Punjab Public, Private Program (PPP) of PEIMA with the name Public School Support Program (PSSP) in district Mianwali. Primary schools working under the Public-School Support Program of District Mianwali were being focused on the purpose of the Enhancement of Enrollment in Public-School Support Program's (PSSP) schools in the district of Mianwali would be the focal points. The Punjab Education Initiative Management Authority (PEIMA) facilitates strengthening the excellence of the teaching workforce, which assists in the learning and development process of the students and learners. Overall, PEIMA helps to raise the admission and enrollment and decrease the quitter in the Public School Support Program (PSSP) schools, which lastly leads to an increase in the literacy rate in the province.

### *Research Objectives*

To investigate the Enhancement of Enrollment in Public-School Support Program's (PSSP) schools in the district of Mianwali

### *Research Questions*

What is the enrolment level of students in the PSSP School situated in District Mianwali?

### *Research Hypotheses*

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant difference in perception among HODs and concerned teachers about the effectiveness of PSSP in enhancing enrolments in supported schools.

## **Method**

The main purpose of this study is to analyze the Enhancement of Enrolment in PSSP schools in the district of Mianwali. This study adopted a quantitative research method, whereas the study followed a descriptive design for reaching findings and conclusions. All the 65 Principals/Head-Teachers and 220 Teachers appointed in both boys' and girls' primary schools of District Mianwali, established by the Government of Punjab and working under the Public School Support Program(PSSP) were the populations of this research study. Under probability sampling, this study was intended to use the stratified random sampling technique to select a sample from the given population. Through the stratified random sampling technique, this study took a sample of 33 principals and 110 teachers, giving equal representation to male and female respondents, from the given population.

The formula advocated by L.R. Gay was for s applied to selecting a representative sample out of the entire population of male and female teachers. Keeping ahead of the nature of the study, a self-developed scheduled questionnaire based on a five-point Likert scale, containing an adequate number of statements was used for data collection. Following a test of the instrument's content validity and test of reliability on Cronbach's Alfa, the coefficient value of which was found as .814, which is considered sufficiently reliable for carrying the instrument out for data collection.

A pilot testing of the data collection instrument was also done before launching it for actual data collection. All the Principals (33) and the concerned teachers (110) of PSSP's schools in the district of Mianwali were being approached for the distribution of questionnaires. This study used different sources to collect data. The Principals/Head Teachers and the concerned teachers were the most important source of collecting data. Besides, this research study used the students' academic records for determining their academic standing and a checklist for evaluating the extent of infrastructural facilities, as a source of data collection.

## Data Analysis and Results

**Table 1**

*Enrollment of students increased under PSSP*

Status of respondent	OPTIONS			Total
	(SA)	(A)	(DA)	
Principal/Head Teacher	51.5%	48.5%		100.0%
Teachers	52.7%	46.4%	0.9%	100.0%

The above table shows the percentages of Principals and teachers on 5 Likert scales regarding “Enrollment of students increased under PSSP”. The percentage of strongly agree and agree for Principals is 51.5% and 48.5% and teachers is 52.7% and 46.4% respectively.

**Table 2**

*Enrollment policies for PSSP schools for out of School Children attract the parent to enroll in the PSSP school*

Status of respondent	OPTIONS			Total
	(SA)	(A)	(UD)	
Principal/Head Teacher	45.5%	48.5%	6.1%	100.0%
Teachers	50.9%	49.1%		100.0%

The above table shows the percentages of Principals and teachers on 5 Likert scales regarding “Enrollment policies for PSSP schools for out of School Children attract the parent to enroll in the PSSP School”. The percentage of strongly agree and agree for Principals is 45.5% and 48.5% and teachers is 50.9% and 49.1% respectively.

**Table 3**

*Comparison among HODs and concerned teachers about the effectiveness of PSSP in enhancing enrollment of students.*

Respondents	n	Mean	S.D	$\alpha$	P-value	t - tabulated	t - Calculated
HODs	33	1.5455	.42137	0.05	.512	1.96	.657
Teachers	110	1.4909	.41741				

The table above shows that the mean of the Principal/Head Teacher is 1.5455 and teachers is 1.4909. Value of standard deviation for Principal/Head Teacher .42137 and SD for Teachers .41741. The value of the t-tab is 1.96 and the t-Cal is .657. T-Cal is less than the t-tab value. Secondly, P-value is .512 greater than the significance value of 0.05, so the null hypothesis is accepted. The conclusion from the values is that there is no significant difference in perception among HODs and concerned teachers about the effectiveness of PSSP in enhancing the enrollment of students.

## Discussion

When it comes to the effectiveness of PSSP in increasing student enrolment, there is no significant difference in opinion between HODs and concerned teachers. Participant answer of strongly agree and agree for Principals is 51.5% and 48.5% and teachers is 52.7% and 46.4% respectively and same like for policies as well. Regarding the data given in the tables, it is clear that both principals and teachers have a consensus view regarding the perception of the enrollment policies for PSSP schools. The data presents the attractiveness to the parents for out-of-school children. The major underlined facts from the data include Strongly Agree 45.5% and Agree 48.5%, giving 94% of principals who believe such enrollment policies as very effective or effective. On the other hand, the teachers’ data are illustrated as Strongly Agree 50.9%. This gives an Agree 49.1%, indicating that 100% of teachers believe that the said enrollment policies are very effective or effective.

In Pakistan, the standard of education, or the quality of education, is extremely low. As a researcher, I believed it was critical to investigate the quality of education in Pakistan, particularly to the quality of school levels. In light of the current slogan that quality is negatively affecting and declining in our schools, it was necessary to compare the quality of education provided by public and privately managed schools to the facts. We will not be able to keep up with the modern era unless we improve the quality of our education. The PSSP schools found a basic ground; they provided a better quality education. Overall, PEIMA helps to increase admissions and enrolment while lowering dropout rates in Public School Support Program (PSSP) schools, resulting in an increase in the province's literacy rate.

## Conclusion

This study sought to explore and analyses the educational aspects of the Punjab Public Private program (PPP) in the Mianwali area, known as PSSP. The primary goal of the study was to analyze "The Role of Punjab Public School Support Program in Enhancement of Enrollment." Even with their low resources, PSSP schools, in the opinion of the teachers, performed better in improving student enrollment. The enrollment level also increased day by day due to PSSP schools. Parents with a child's education at these schools suffer less financial pressure. This is the major step of government and the value of public and private partnership has been enhanced. PEIMA's commitment to increase student enrollment and admissions in Public School Support Program (PSSP) institutions is one of its primary initiatives. Through increasing the schools' appeal and accessibility to parents, PEIMA promotes better enrollment rates. This program is especially crucial for contacting out-of-school youth and assisting them in enrolling in and remaining in the educational system. In the end, the province's literacy rate rises significantly because of these initiatives. PEIMA leaves a lasting impression on the educational environment by raising enrollment, improving teaching quality, and lowering dropout rates. Their efforts guarantee that more kids in the area obtain high-quality education, which is crucial for the region's social and economic advancement.

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**Declaration of Interest:** The authors declare that there is no clash of interests.

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