

# Governance and Education

## A. Introduction

1. Defining governance in education as per Education for All (EFA) global monitoring report.
2. Thesis statement

## B. Significance of Good Governance in Education

## C. Issues of <sup>educational</sup> Misgovernance in Pakistan

1. Budget mismanagement;
  - a. 2-8% budget allocation as per PFS (Pakistan Economic Survey) that goes misappropriated under provincial supervision
2. Resource mismanagement;
  - a. Demodé syllabus being taught in schools
  - b. Second-largest number of out-of-school children and high drop-out rate of students
  - c. Issue of ghost schools, for example, in Balochistan
3. Unregulated human resources;
  - a. Untrained teachers at primary level
  - b. Current trends in the status and development teachers' report by UNESCO highlighting shortage of teachers
  - c. Issue of ghost teachers in Sindh
4. Academic fraud;
  - a. Viral cheating case in Sindh board exams
  - b. Credentials fraud, such as <sup>issue of</sup> bogus degrees ~~discovered~~

## D. Solutions to Improve Governance in Education in Pakistan

Teacher's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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1. ~~External~~ Increasing internal transparency;
  - a. Case study of Sierra Leone
2. Performance-based budgeting
3. Strengthening external accountability mechanisms;
  - a. Case study of Uganda
4. Punishing corrupt behavior
5. Training Teachers
6. Critical-thinking-based ~~exams~~ and open-book exams

## F. Conclusion

### Introduction

Education is an institution that determines the global standing of nations and their future. Good governance is a prerequisite for the efficient functioning of each sector of the society. According to the UNESCO's Education for All (EFA) Global Monitoring report, governance in education not only relates to the administration of education but also involves formal and informal processes from the formulation of policies to their implementation at class level. Its significance lies in the insurance of good institutional performance, sustainable economic growth and progress of the nation. However, the educational system of Pakistan presents a dismal outlook. Educational misgovernance

in the country encompasses budgetary and resource mismanagement, non-regulation of the human resources, and academic fraud. In the context of Pakistan, a South African professor's statement resonates well: "collapsing any nation does not require the use of atomic bombs or the use of long-range missiles. It only requires lowering the quality of education and allowing cheating in the examinations." Hence, <sup>good</sup> governance and quality education are intertwined concepts having complementary relation. To overcome its problem of bad governance in education, Pakistan should take concrete steps like increasing internal transparency, punishing corrupt behavior, and strengthening external <sup>accountability</sup> mechanisms among others. By doing so, the country will be able to realize its population potential to the fullest.