

**Contribution of Parents Teacher Association in
Improving School Resources in Islamabad**

(An Analysis)



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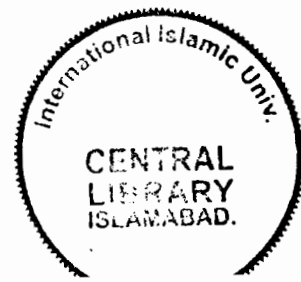
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**CONTRIBUTION OF PARENTS TEACHER
ASSOCIATION IN IMPROVING SCHOOL
RESOURCES IN ISLAMABAD (AN ANALYSIS)**



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This thesis is submitted for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for degree of

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“CONTRIBUTION OF P.T.A (PARENTS TEACHER ASSOCIATION) IN IMPROVING SCHOOL RESOURCES IN ISLAMABAD (AN ANALYSIS)”

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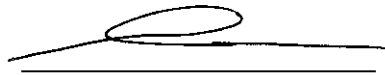


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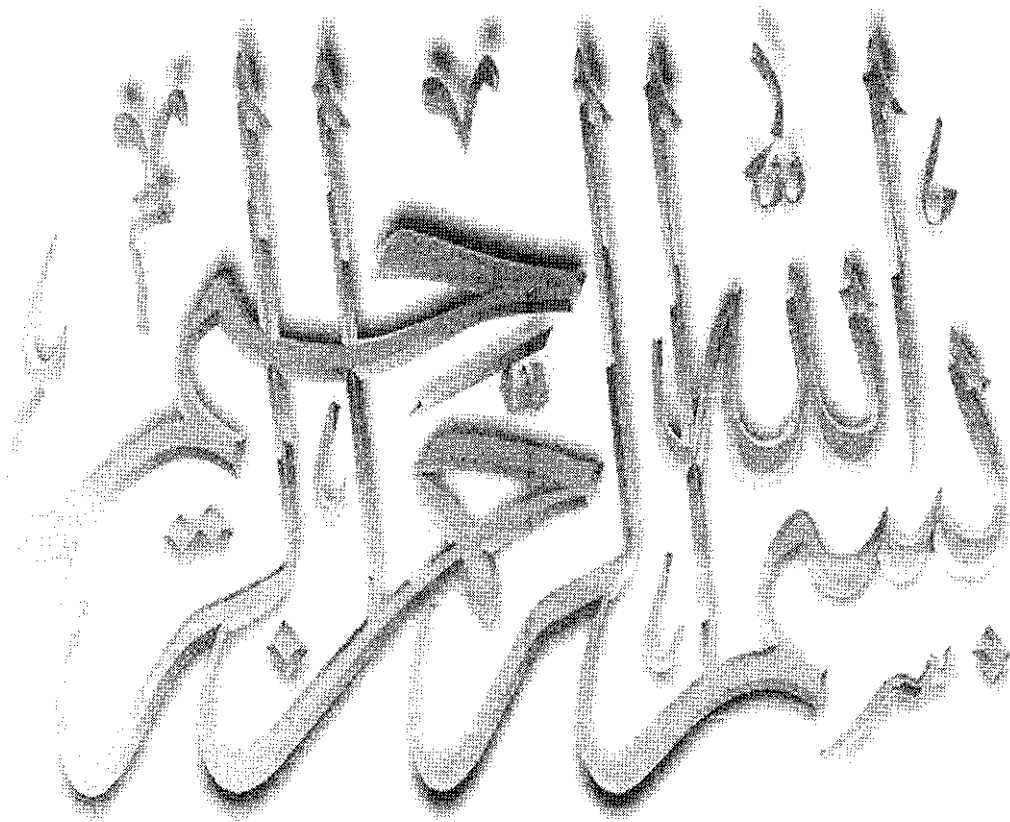
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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

It is hereby declared that author of the study has completed the entire requirement for submitting this research work in partial fulfillment for the degree of MS Education. This thesis in its present form is the original work of the author expecting those which are acknowledgement in the text. The material included in the thesis has not been submitted wholly or partially for award of any other academic certification than for which it is being presented.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this to my Beloved Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) for being my inspiration in life. He (S.A.W) was proud of being a teacher and He (S.A.W) was best among parents. His (S.A.W) teachings made it possible for me to make it up to this point.

CERTIFICATE

It is certified that Mrs. Saadia Dilshad Reg # 60- FSS/MSEDU/F08 has completed her thesis titled “**Contribution of P.T.A (Parents Teacher Association) In Improving School Resources in Islamabad (An Analysis)**” under my supervision. I am satisfied with the quality of student’s research work and allow her to submit her thesis for further process as per IIUI rules and regulation.



Dr. Samina Malik

Research Supervisor

ABSTRACT

According to the modern educational psychology education is a tool to run a society on the scientific bases, so it is the responsibility of the society to provide universal, compulsory and free education to the younger generation of the society. In modern school system all over the world parents are taking part in the teaching learning process through "School Councils" or "Parent Teacher Associations". In Pakistan the School Councils are working at the provincial level and Parent Teacher Associations are working in the government and some private schools of Islamabad the Capital Territory. The concept of P.T.A is not very old in Pakistan and in Islamabad it was properly introduced in 2000. It is proving to be very helpful in some institutions in making the teaching learning process effective and easy. The main objective of the study was to explore the areas for effective participation of P.T.A in improving the financial resources of the institution. The study was descriptive in nature and survey was carried out to examine the views of Heads of the institutions (non elected members of P.T.A) and the Parents (elected members of the P.T.A) about the role of Parent Teacher Association in improving the financial resources of the institution. The sample of the study was selected through convenient sampling which covered the five sectors (Islamabad city, Nilore sect, Tarnole sect, Sehala sect, and Bhara kau sect) of the Islamabad. The sample comprised of 30 Heads of the institutes and 30 presidents of P.T.A of the same institutions, from the selected secondary schools which are functioning under the supervision of the Federal

Directorate of Education Islamabad. For this study research instrument was formed to get the opinion of the both kinds of members of P.T.A for this study. The data was analyzed by drawing a table of comparison between the percentages of the two types of questionnaires. The two types of questionnaires were compared on the bases of similarities and differences shown between the answers of the same questions asked from both types of members of P.T.A. The data was analyzed by percentage. Thus it was concluded that the cooperation of both kind of members of P.T.A i.e the elected members or the parents of the students and the none elected members or the heads of the institutions is very necessary for making the Parent Teacher Association more functional. It was also concluded if the Association will be more functional, because the task of improving the financial resources or creating opportunities for fund raising, to improve the financial resources of the institution can become smooth and effective only by the help of more effective and functional PAT.

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ABBREVIATIONS

P.T.A	Parent Teacher Association
F.D.E.I	Federal Directorate of Education Islamabad
F.G.S	Federal government schools
P.T.A Fund	Token money taken from all students of the schools enrolled during the session for the activities of P.T.A
ICT	Islamabad capital territory
SMC	School Management Committee
NPTA	National Parent Teacher Association of America which was organized in 1897
KPK	Khyber Pakhtoon Khawa

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Education is the process of training man to fulfill his aims by exercising all the faculties to the fullest extent as a member of society. This aim is discovered by intellect and by his free will. (Aristotle)

Education is the activity of recognizing Allah and understanding self. (Allama Iqbal)

Education is the most important field of social sciences. The reason for its importance is that it is the only way to transfer the good and desirable norms of the society to the next generation. The word education is connected with Latin “E” “OUT” and “Ducere” meaning to “lead out”. In this sense we can say education means drawing out or bringing out the best of what a person is capable of. Some education psychologists think that it is the only to bring out, and develop all the inherited and inherent potentialities of an individual. As the education is a tool to run a society on scientific bases so it is the responsibility of the society to provide for the universal, compulsory and free education to the young children. The constitution of Pakistan 1973 makes the state responsible for provision of free and compulsory education up to the secondary level.

In a country like Pakistan the basic problem is not to provide the education to all but to motivate the parents and the guardians about its importance for their own future. According to latest researches in the field of factors affecting the teaching, it

is accepted and concluded that learning is affected by a number of factors, the same result is concluded by the researches in Pakistan that the factors related to family, schools and teachers are interconnected and equally affective we can categories these factors on the following lines,

1. Family -related factors (family background, parent's education, parent's interest in education, parent's involvement in school activities etc).
2. School -related factors (school environment, curriculum, examination policies student teacher relationship, physical facilities provided by the institution).
3. Teacher -related factors (academic qualification, pedagogical training, teaching experience, motivational techniques and class room behavior).

Family related factors are the most important factors because parent's role is the most important in the lives of their children as children spend most of the time their homes. Parents are the decision makers for the future of their children so their involvement in their children's education is very important.

In the modern school systems all over the world parents are required to be involved in the school management. The structure to involve parents is often called School Councils or Parent Teacher association.

Definition of P.T.A

“P.T.A is an organization of parents and teachers of children at a school, especially by arranging activities that raise money for it.” (Cambridge Academic Content Dictionary)

We can find the roots of such involvement of parents in USA. In USA Parent-Teacher association (PTA) or Parent teacher student association (PTSA) is a formal organization. These associations are composed of all parents, teachers or the staff who wants to help the parents to be involved in the teaching learning process in a positive way. In USA all small PTA groups are the part of National Parents Teacher Association (NPTA). NPTA is a nonprofit based association which was established on February 17th 1897. The basic need or qualification for the membership was the common belief for the common cause. There are almost 23,000 local organizations organized by National PTA in USA.

In Islamabad Pakistan P.T.A is an association which started working in January 2002 as a non political organization. Federal directorate of education Islamabad (F.D.E.I) started this as a test project in all F.G schools, colleges and model colleges which are directly supervised by F.D.E. It has many objectives but the main focus is on the following points;

1. To create a coordination between parent's teachers/school administration.
2. To avoid the behavior of dictatorship among the stake holders of the school
3. To find out the way to increase financial resources for the benefit of students and for the betterment of the institution.

4. To facilitate the capable parent's to take active part in providing the quality education to the new generation of the Government schools of Islamabad. (CPTA FDEI, 2002)

This association consists of two types of members.

1. General body: All the parents / guardians are members.
2. Executive committee: This is again composed of two types of members such as
 - (a) Elected members like President, Finance secretary and honorary members. Former two are elected by the general body after every two years through proper elections, where as the honorary members 1-2 are nominated by the general body.
 - (b) Non elected members are the members of the institution or the staff members such the principal or the head of the institute is the Chairperson of the P.T.A executive committee, General Secretary (teacher, vice principal, deputy head or any other staff member nominated by the head). There are 1-4 executive members from the teaching staff nominated by the head of the institution.

In the P.T.A constitution it is mentioned that the institute will receive Rs.30 per head (in city college level) and Rs .10 per head per year as PTA fund in ordinary school level (ICT) and all the levels in the federal areas of Islamabad. This amount will be deposited in the joint account of PTA. These financial resources and other private resources and finances (arranged by the general body) will help the institution to overcome the most urgent financial problems with the approval of 50% members of executive committee (PTA constitution F.D.E)

1. Under these terms and conditions some institutes are getting full moral and financial support from the general body while some are still planning to get benefits. This situation provides the incentive for the study in this regard. (CPTA FDEI, 2002)

1.1 Statement of the Problem

According to the latest researches, the role of different groups of people who are involved in the education of the new generation is very important especially the role of the parents for supporting the institution in providing quality education to their children is very crucial so it should always be positive and supportive in nature.

Parent Teacher Association is a forum which is officially providing support to the institutions for the betterment of the students in federal government institutions of Islamabad. In the official constitution of PTA, (which is provided to every institution) PTA has to focus on four major objectives, but this research focused only on one objective which is related to the role of PTA in providing financial support to the institutions.

“The role of PTA”, was the term which referred to the role played by the elected members of the executive committee. This was a survey study analyzing the schools where PTA is working effectively and sharing the financial constraints to provide the quality education in FG schools of different sectors of Islamabad city.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The research work carries the following objectives.

1. To explore/ identify the areas for effective participation of PTA in improving the financial resources.
2. To analyze the role of PTA in enhancing financial resources of the institute other than PTA fund.
3. To analyze the role of “PTA fund” and its better use in sharing the urgent financial problems faced by the institution during the educational year.

1.3 Significance of the Study

Findings of the study are likely to be helpful for the school administration and elected members of the PTA to realize the importance of their cooperation for resolving the financial constraints in the Government sector.

As the main focus in the constitution of PTA is on formulating better coordination between school and community for quality education, so findings can be helpful for both (school and parents) to perform their duties in an effective manner.

The result/ findings may be helpful for the F.D.E.I (federal directorate of education Islamabad) to make some arrangements for making the PTA fund more functional and helpful for the school administration in resolving some of the most urgent financial problems.

1.4 Delimitation of the Study

Keeping in view the financial resources and time, the study was delimited to:

1. F G Secondary Schools of Islamabad.
2. The role of P.T.A in financial support for the institutions

1.5 Methodology of the Research Study

This was a descriptive research in nature in which survey method was used.

1.5.1 Population

All the heads and presidents of PTA from 98 F.G. secondary schools in Islamabad were taken as a population of the study, which are supervised by F.D.E.I (Federal Directorate of Education, Islamabad) and mentioned in the constitution of P.T.A.

1.5.2 Sample

As the number of institutions in Islamabad is large consequently a convenient sampling technique was used and the researcher took representatives from all five sectors of Islamabad i.e. Islamabad city, Nilor sector, Ternol sector, Sihala sector and Bharakau sector. 30 Heads and 30 presidents of the same institutions were selected as sample of the study. According to the John W. Best wherever the size of population is 30% sample is enough for the research work. This sample was selected after pilot testing from two institutions so the sample size was 31.25% or 30/96.

1.5.3 Research Instrument

Two questionnaires were designed for this study. One questionnaire was developed for the non- elected members of the P.T.A (Heads and teachers of the institution). And second questionnaire was developed for the elected member of the P.T.A (General body member).

1.5.4 Data Collection

Data was collected through personal visits to the sample schools.

1.5.5 Data Analysis

The data were tabulated, analyzed and interpret in the light of the objectives of the study. Qualitative analysis was done on the basis of responses of the queries and items were analyzed by using percentage.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Comprehensive Concept of Education

Education is the process of change. It includes all those activities that make an individual to become a useful member of the society. The word education has its origin in the Latin word “educatum” composed of two terms “E” and “Duco”. “E” means a progress from inward to outward while “Duco” means developing or progressing. In its most literal sense education means becoming developed from inside to outside.

The lexical meaning of the term “Education” means a process of change and development of the individual. This continuous process aims at transmitting information skills and cultural heritage from one generation to other.

Education is social process that enables an individual to lead a balanced life in the society in the light of human academic heritage. (Gordon. 1978)

Education is power. Education is a “sine-qua-non” in the development itself. It means that the education is a self revolutionalized and revitalized. It has the ability to meet the changing demands of the society but this function can be speed up with the growing demands of globalization and reorientation of the system. (EPM1, 1984)

2.2 Definition of Parent Involvement in Education

The term “parent involvement” means the participation of parents in education and with the school. Parents can support their children’s schooling by attending school functions and responding to school obligations. They are needed for the school work and proper encouragement for school time and space, they have to monitor homework and make the tutoring easy at home. (Cotton & Wikelund. 1989)

2.3 Importance of Parent Involvement In Institutions

1. Parents are supposed to serve as an advocate for school and its obligations. We can play an active role in providing different resources for school activities and work in classroom. They can also work as volunteer to help out in providing assistance to the administration as human resources. (Murphy. 2000)
2. Researchers and educators have long agreed that when parents get involved in education, children try much more than expected to get more success in school (Episten. 1995) Parents who are helpful and encouraging to their children in their studies and are helping them to develop a positive attitude towards school are playing a great role in the personal growth and the academic success of their children. (Bouch.1994; Davies. 1991).

2.4 Introduction of PTA

The varying levels of parent's involvement are related to variation in qualities school settings, specifically school socio-economic settings, teacher degree level, grade level, class size, teacher sense of efficacy, principal perception of teacher efficacy, etc. This was the study done by Kathleen V. Hoover-Dempsey in Peabody College of Vanderbilt University in 1987. In the modern days all over the world parents are trying to be involved in the institutional management which is responsible for their child's education. The system which allows parent to involve in the school is often called school council or parent teacher associations. As the community participation is for sharing student academic performance, plans of action for development, curbing teacher's absenteeism, enhancement of student's enrollment and discouraging dropout etc. for this reason Federal Directorate of Education in collaboration with MSU, established parents teacher association (PTA) in all FG schools of ICT (Islamabad city territory) through transparent elections in year 2001, for the period of two year. But after completion of one year of this program, "training wing", FEDI, organized seven sector wise seminars for the feedback of this program, finding the sector wise seminars revealed very encouraging data specially for the improvement of infrastructure and physical facilities, provision of teaching staff, provision of uniform and books to needy and poor students, scholarships and prizes for best students and much more. Consequently, to bring uniformity, it was decided to finalize the constitution of PTA, after the deliberations with heads, parents and managers. From that till now the constitution and its rules are strictly followed by all the stakeholders of the educational program in ICT. (Islamabad capital territory).

2.5 Importance of PTA

The school relationship to the home and the community can be compared to a covalent bond in which one or two electrons are keeping the two different atoms held together to form a common concentrated bonding. In school community relationship student acts as the common electron which has to shift his intentions from home /community to school and from school to back home. One of the major problems faced by the school today is to establish an effective two-way traffic between school and community (Butler. 1992). Before PTA head of the school was supposed to perform a particular relationship between the school and world outside. He had to stand on the boundary and had the task of creating an environment which is maintaining a balance between the community and school outcomes. After the introduction of PTA this hard task of heads of a school is being shared by a person or an elected member of PTA. Now both are taking into account the available resources for better home-school partnership. This is true that the better administration requires the best of knowledge and understanding of “is” and be very clear about what “might be” of what is desired. (Davies. 1991)

School community cooperation is a base line for the parent teacher relationship which is necessary for the better relationship of student with school and community. The aims and objectives of the school are weaved around method of teaching, the shape of its curriculum and the techniques of teaching for effective learning, whereas, community ultimately has to accommodate the outcomes of school. (Bhatt. 1985)

2.6 History of PTA

The history of PTA goes to 1897 when parent teacher association (PTA) or parent teacher student association (PTSA) was reported to be found as formal organization. The composition of PTA was made up of parent teacher and other staff who wants to facilitate the resources if public or privet schools. From that day onwards in USA all small PTA groups are the part of National parent teacher association (NPTA) which is a non-profit based organization and was organized in Chicago on February 17th 1897. All the parents and guardians are free to join the cause (facilitating the school in resources). There are 23000 local organizations which are organized by National PTA in USA. (USNPTA Wikipedia the free encyclopedia). In USA each school PTA is a self-governing small organization which follows the charter of Georgia PTA. Although the smaller or local PTAs are part of national PTA but its members control its local budget and can update and change their loss according to the need of the time.

The latest slogan in education in all progressive countries is “let us study the community, use the community, serve the community and involve the community in education process”. Let educational reforms start between the life and restoring of the intimate relationship between a child and the school.

According to the constitution of PTA the elected and nominated members of Executive committee shall hold the office for a period of two years and not normally hold the office for the second term but if the members found, through general consensus, to be active and willing to continue being members of the PTA Executive

committee, can be nominated or elected (as the case may be) for the second term but shall only be through approval (majority vote) of the General body.

2.7 History of PTA in Pakistan

In Pakistan with the goal of improving quality of education through community, government of Pakistan started a program of establishing and activating school committees in all government or public sector schools. The basic need for this process was to transfer some of the decision making powers to school committees so that the parents which were members of the committee could have a voice and choice in the management of school. In this regard a social action program was induced in the education sector to involve community mobilization and participation in implementing sector programs. The Punjab government in Pakistan has taken significant steps to support and strengthen the involvement of community in the institutes especially by socialization and financial support from the society. The idea behind this community involvement was a step towards decentralization and active involvement of the society/community for quality education. School management committees and parent/teacher associations were established in 1994 in each province of Pakistan. For making the role of SMC and PTA more effective the support of supervisory staff was considered necessary. For making these committees more functional the community members were declared officials (volunteers) of the committee who have a strong binding with teacher and administration of the institute. Training of SMCs to perform their function effectively in financial management and other important decision making processes the department of staff development and

UNICEF make some arrangements on temporary basis to make the committees functional the government of Punjab provided some relaxations in the financial rules and started releasing the funds for school management directly to the committees.

2.8 Basic Philosophy of Parent Involvement in Teaching Learning Process

There are number of factors which lie behind the basic philosophy of parent/community involvement in teaching learning process which are as follows

1. Education is not a stagnant activity but it is an ever changing process having the capability to tackle with the needs and challenges of the time. The globalization of the world has increased the value of dynamic education.
2. Education is not a solo activity but it is affected by all the stakeholders in a direct or indirect way. The new philosophy of education is that all the stakeholders must play their role for educational development of any country.
3. Organized collective platform of parents and teachers can make a powerful and effective association for the educational development at the primary/basic level.
4. Members of the community are either directly or indirectly involved in the difficulties faced by the institution where their children are getting ready for the future so they must have an opportunity to share the difficulties faced by the institutions. (swap. 1987)

5. Educational development is based on the collective efforts of student, teachers, parents and society in general. These are also known as stakeholders of educational system. (Dash.2007)
6. It is to implant in the brains of the parents that the basic owners of educational institutes which are governed by the government officials are the parents of that locality. So they must pay attention to their own belonging institute.

2.9 Importance of Family Environment and Involvement in School

The inference of home has always been known to be important. Research on family environment for more than a quarter century shows that children have advantages when their parents supportive and encourage them in their educational process. Parents having more education and higher socio-economic status are more conscious for their children's education so their children achieve more. The researches about the role of family in the student's achievement show that students with better socioeconomic status do better at all grades and have positive behavior with the support of their parents who are aware of the needs of the day in the field of education.

In Pakistan the importance of community involvement was officially recognized in the ninth five year plan (1998-2003). In Ninth Five year plan it was suggested that non- political organizations / local bodies should be involved in the institutional management in education. The main function of these organizations was suggested that it would be to help the institution in solving the problem of physical resources like construction of building, its maintenance or repair. The other objective was to help the management in some day to day problems of remotest schools,

especially in teacher absenteeism, and to improve the financial resources of the institute for some important but very costly projects. It was suggested that the resources position for the education sector will be improved through community involvement in this sector. The active participation of NGO's and CBO's was also recommended in this regard. It was suggested that government can ensure the high literacy rate through NGO's and positive community participation. The most important suggestion was about the participation of NGO's and community involvement in setting up new institutions for girls and upgrading the current girl institutions especially in remote rural areas of country. (National Education policy 1998-2010).

Teacher parent relationship for a perfect student

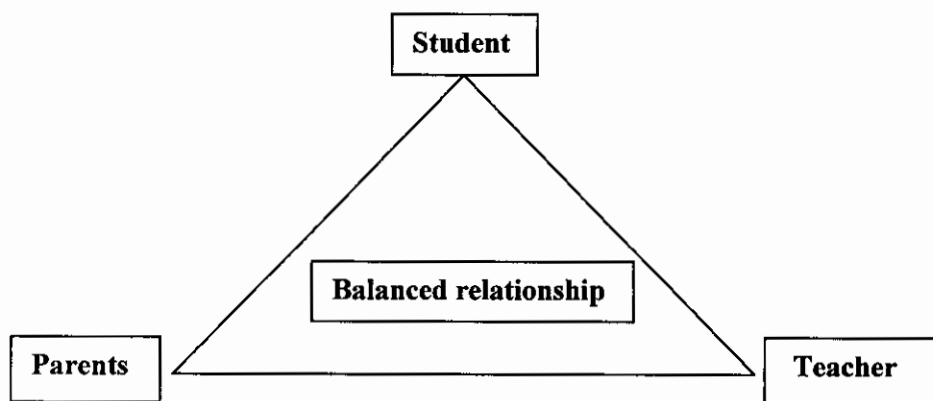


Fig: 2.1 Role of PTA in student's growth and development. (Zahra, 2008)

The above diagram shows the importance of broad based parent teacher relationship for a balanced personality of a well groomed student. Although the majority of the parents are interested and want to be well informed about the educational progress of their child but due to certain reasons some parents do not

become actively involved in the process of keeping in touch with the school and their child's progress in education. So it is the utmost duty of the institution to communicate with families about school programs and children's progress after a certain time period. The most common parent teacher interaction before the induction of PTA programs was the exchange of information about the child's progress quarterly or yearly. But the modern day parents want much more and more precise information about the activities of their child at the school such as what skills their children are learning, how well they are knowing, what kind of activities they are engaged in, who is their teacher, what is his qualification and what are the policies for different activities of students of the school. Keeping in view the desires of the parents PTA and SMC set some targets to be achieved for the students with the help of community

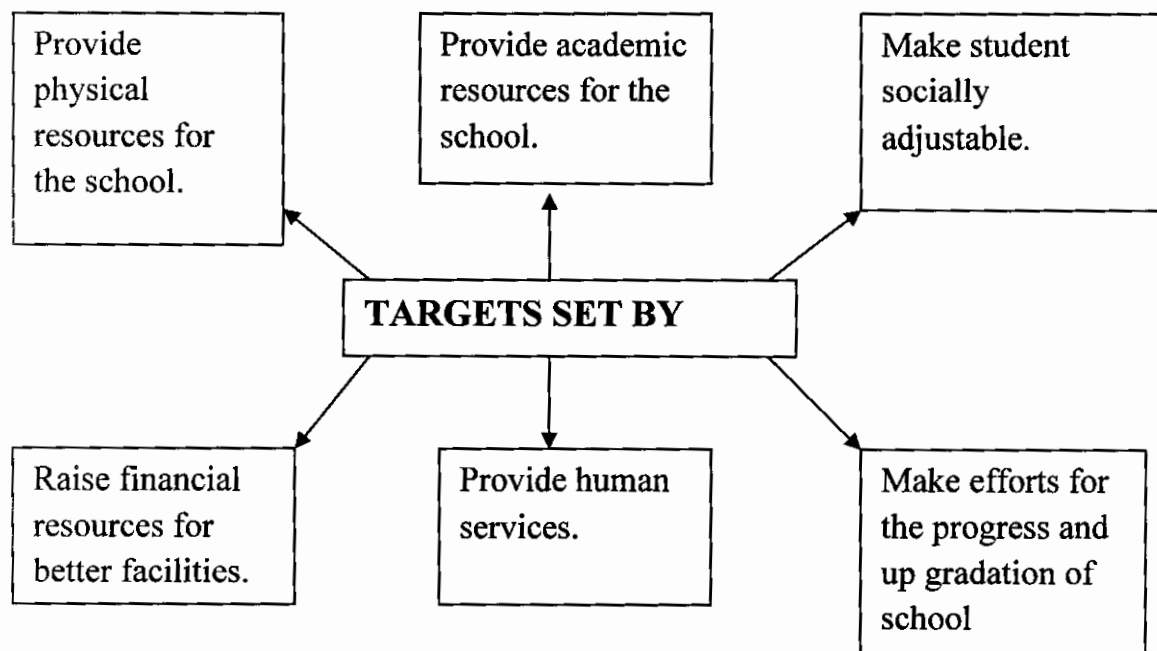


Fig: 2.2 suggested targets to be set by the PTA and SMC in schools. (Zahra. 2008)

The above shown targets can only be achieved when teacher make parents involvement a part of their regular teaching learning process. The more the parents are involved in their student's activities at school the more they feel positive about the teachers and administration at home.

Parents and the community are much concerned with quality of the education for their children. Teachers are directly involved in the process of provision of quality education in the institute. The teacher, Parents and student are interlinked in the process of quality education. In different schools at times the parent teacher association form a group to brainstorm about the priorities, problems and solutions about the shortcomings in quality education.(Arcaro.1997)

After a few months of inception of Pakistan in all Pakistan educational conference Quaid-e-Azam the founder of Pakistan stressed the importance of "Right type of education for the people" And declared that "The future of our state will and must greatly depend upon the type of education we give to our children and the way in which we bring them up as future citizens of Pakistan"

In the light of Quaid-e-Azam's quotation we can deduct that development of good citizens is a combined effort of schools, teachers, parents and the community at large.

2.10 Composition of School Council/PTA in Pakistan

The School Council is a term used for PTA at the provincial level. Both are not only different by name but also by their constitution and their composition of members. The composition of members in school council has three categories

1. The parents members
2. Teacher members
3. General members

The school council is chaired by the head teacher or principal which is the final authority for the decision making process, whereas, parents members, teacher members and general members can advise or raise the problem at a particular school council platform. (CSCGP. 2007)

The head teacher means head of the institution, parents members include whose children are regular students of the institute in the said period while a general member of the council can be any person of the community which is educated and is capable of helping the institute in solving different problems. The school council works on a proper chalked out method in which the chair person of school council has the authority to call for a meeting and a proper agenda for the meeting is mandatory. The chairperson is bound to write down the proceedings of the meeting. In any important issue which is not included in the agenda the decision can be taken on the basis of simple majority. At least one-third members of the council can request for an

emergency meeting and the chairperson is bound to call the meeting within three days. (CSCGP. 2007).

2.11 School Management Committee /PTA all over Pakistan

2.11.1 Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah

In KPK all recognized PTAs Have now one union councilor as a member. Monitoring system approach has been applied for quality education. The district monitoring cell consists of the following members:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Executive District Officer. | Chairman |
| 2. District Officer | Member |
| 3. Deputy District Officer | Member |
| 4. All Circle Officer | Member |
| 5. Assistant District Officer | Members(male & Female) |

The main purpose of District monitoring cell is

1. Check the teacher's absentees and make them regular and punctual.
2. To take measurements for the improvement of quality of education.
3. To inform the EDO about the problems and difficulties of the school.

2.11.2 Balochistan

In Balochistan due to local government ordinance 2001 the citizen community boards were established to make the community participation effective and regular. These monitoring committees were established at the district and union council level. The aims and objectives of PTMSCs are the same as in other provinces.

2.11.3 Punjab

School management committee system in Punjab is quite older than the other provinces. This program was launched on 26 September 1994 as school management committees (SMCs) to make the community participation effective in school development activities in general. The Punjab cabinets restructured the SMCs in March, 2000 and name them School Councils.

The members and functions of school council is as follows:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Head Teacher | Chairman |
| 2. 5 Parents | Members |
| 3. 2 retired Soldiers/Govt. Servants | Members |
| 4. Lamberdar | Members |
| 5. Volunteers for contribution in school fund | Member |
| 6. School Teacher(selected by the head) | Secretary |

2.11.3.1 Functions

The members of school councils are responsible for following functions:

1. To check on absenteeism of the teachers.
2. To Monitor performance of the teachers
3. To check the proper use of govt. funds.
4. To purchase the furniture and equipment for the school.
5. To raise local resources for the institution.
6. To enhance the enrollment and reduce the drop out rates.(Shami. P. A,& waqar. A, 2007)

2.11.4 PTA in Islamabad

PTA program was formally made functional in 2001 on the trial basis in all the institutions which were being supervised by FDE. After the assessment of impacts of this program on school progress, it was formally decided by the Federal Directorate of Education to launch this program on permanent basis and it was notify that the constitution of Parent Teacher association will be applicable to all the educational institutes under the administrative control of FDE Islamabad. This association and its constitution came into effect from January 1,2001 till now. This association is non political organization which consists of two types of members

1. General Body: all the parents / guardians are members of general body.
2. Executive committee consists of following members:

- Chairperson Head of the institute
- President Elected from the
general body
- General Secretary Nominated from the teaching staff of
the institute
- Finance secretary Elected from the general
body
- Executive members 1-4 members from
teaching staff
- Honorary members 1-2 nominated by elected members of
general body

2.11.4.1 Aims and Objectives of PTA in Islamabad

The aims and objectives of PTA are given below:

- To work for the betterment of all the students of the school and institution not only at the institute but at home even.
- To help the parents to be able to understand their role in the provision of best and quality education to their children and the children of their community.

- To motivate the parents to help the institution in improving its standards not only qualitatively but quantitatively also.
- To motivate the community to help the institute to make the best use of physical and academic resources and by availing the expertise of the community members.
- To motivate the parents of the rural areas to send their children to school.
- To chalk out ways and means to decrease the dropout ratio and teacher absenteeism in the rural areas.
- To develop a friendly and healthy relationship between parents and teachers for better use of all resources.
- To activate and mobilize community resources for improvement of the institution and benefit of the students.

2.11.4.2 Different Types of School Resource

School is an organization which needs different kinds of resources for its proper function some of these are as following

1. Physical resources.

These resources include, class rooms, science labs, computer labs, wash rooms, drinking water, furniture for all purposes, proper play ground or a place for physical activities, and a proper boundary wall for the safety of the students etc. These resources are needed for the better environment for better teaching learning process.

2. Academic resources.

These are the resources which are related to the books, library, helping material for teachers and students and other audio visual aids needed for the proper teaching learning process.

3. Human resources.

Human resources include all kinds of officials and skilled personals which are needed for the proper functioning of any institution. We can divide the resources into three categories i.e (1) Administrative staff (2) Proper teaching staff which includes the subject specialists for different subjects and different levels. This staff means proper skilled or trained staff for the said purpose (3) Non teaching staff.

4. Financial resources.

These can be called as the root of all resources. There are three main types of financial resources which are supporting the government institutes in the federal capital which are

- (1) Annual budget provided by the government according to rules and regulations.
- (2) Student fund a small amount of money taken from the students monthly to support the financial resources of the institution.
- (3) P.T.A fund which is a token money of Rs 10/per year/ student collected from the students and can only be used with the help of elected members of the P.T.A.

The above stated financial resources are not flexible and the head of the institution cannot exceed the written or approved amount according to the needs of the institution.

This research is focusing on the present situation of the resources in the institutions of Islamabad capital territory and the role of Parent Teacher Association in improving the situation in this regard.

2.12 Related Researches

Panda (1998) conducted a survey type study of school management. The specific objectives of the study were

1. To explore the problems faced by the government and private schools
2. To find out the nature of the problems which have been responsible for creating various difficulties, hard ships, hurdles and handicaps for these schools.
3. To make the comparative study of the problems of government and private high schools.
4. To suggest possible remedial measures for the improvement of existing conditions.

The data were collected from a sample of 100 schools selected by random sampling techniques. Some of the major findings of the study were as follows

1. Managing committees of private schools are very powerful but inactive.

2. Managing committees of most schools fail to take adequate interest in the improvement of financial conditions of the schools which is expected from them
3. Sometimes the members or managing committees are influenced by the existing party-politics of that area. Thus they create problems instead of solving the problems of the school.

Rizvi (1998) conducted a survey type study on the topic "A study of impact of involvement of school management committees on School management at elementary level in Tehsil Gujar Khan". The main objectives of the study were:

1. To know the role of School Management Committees (SMCs) in school management.
2. To analyze the method of establishment of committees.
3. To know whether School Management committees (SMCs) are necessary for better management system.
4. To make suggestions to orient and develop the role of School Management committees (SMCs).

The data were collected from a sample of 74 schools which constituted 100 percent of the population of the study. The salient findings of the study were as follows:

1. 60% of members are of the opinion that establishment of School Management Committees is a good step towards good educational atmosphere.

2. 78% of respondents talk about discipline of school with head teachers and teachers.
3. It was indicated that school Management Committees (SMCs) had no impact on results of school.
4. It was indicated that school Management Committees (SMCs) did not create any problems for school management.
5. 87% of respondents participate in monthly meeting for betterment of school management.

These studies were conducted on specific of the population areas and have some beneficial findings for further studies.

Jatoi (2010) conducted study on Role of School Council in Development of Secondary School. It was a case study. The objectives of the study were:

1. Investigate the role of School Council in the development of secondary education
2. Explore the use of Farooq-e-Taleem fund in development of schools.
3. Examine the advantages and disadvantages of School Council
4. Suggest viable measures for policy formulation to make school council effective for the development of secondary school.

Data were collected from 24 head teachers and teachers along with group discussion. Some relevant findings of the study were as under:

1. Union Nazims being chairman does not realize the responsibilities. He/she comes to schools at two times in a year. Once at the time of

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admission of students of their constituency. Again they visit school, when result is announced.

2. Lack of awareness of the importance and objectives of School Council. Majority of School Councils' members do not know about roles and responsibilities.
3. Funds are not generated from community which is main objective of school council.
4. Teachers in charge Farough-e-Taleem fund are engaged in non-professional activities, resultantly students suffer.
5. School Council Members can give appropriate proposals for the development of schools and students and it helps in solving different problems of school.
6. Purchase of science equipment, printing of question papers, payment of utility bills and minor repairing work can be made manner.
7. The government's funds are utilized in proper manner.
8. The school Council is only wastage of time and money and involvement of political members create problems.

Ahmad (2008) conducted research on "Effectiveness of School Council in Elementary Schools of Punjab in Improving the Standard of Education".

The objectives of the study were,

1. To analyze the performance of members of school councils.
2. Investigate the effectiveness of school council in improvement of school.

3. Obtain the opinion of members of school council about its difficulties and analyze the achievements of school council for the improvement of school system.

Data were collected through questionnaire, sample of the study were 180 members of 30 school councils of the elementary schools (15 girls schools and 15 boys schools). Some relevant findings of the study were as under:

1. Conclusions show that monthly meeting of school councils held in the school and headed by chairperson personally.
2. All members of school councils attend meetings where as some male members do not shows interest in meetings of S.C.
3. The chairpersons sometimes follow rules and regulations and higher officials sometimes monitor the function of the school councils.
4. School council does not arrange free residential services for non-local teachers.
5. The chairpersons sometime motivate member for discussion and review the performance of last meetings.
6. Mostly members of school councils are uneducated and training is not given to them.
7. School council utilizes funds and purchase science equipments and furniture.
8. School council ignores to appoint honorary teachers and part time teachers at leave posts.

Nasir Mehmood Kiani (2009) conducted the research on “Contribution of Community Participation Project (CPP) Towards the Promotion of Education in Punjab”.

The objectives of the study were;

1. To analyzed the contribution of community participation project (CCP) towards the promotion of education in the Punjab

Data was collected through questionnaire. The sample consisted the 11 respondents of management, 43 heads, 172 teachers, 1315 students of 24 community model schools located in district Rawalpindi and 19 Chakwal.

1. Government of the Punjab has planned to motivate the community in education through community model school.
2. The community model schools are allowed to make a separate school council or management.
3. The school council helped to white wash the school building, repair the existing school furniture, standardized the sanitary condition of the school.
4. The school council provided the indoor game facilities to the students.
5. School council provided the dispensary and laboratories facilities for the students of community schools.
6. Community model schools enjoy the facility of teacher training programs for the teachers
7. School council established the computer abs for ICS classes.
8. School council provided the audio visual aids to the community model school.

Raheela (2011) conducted the research on “To investigate the role of school councils in the improvement of elementary girl’s school”.

Min objectives of the study were;

1. Describe the role of school councils in the improvement of elementary girl’s school in Rawalpindi district.
2. Identify the bottlenecks in the accomplishment of the conceived objectives.
3. Discuss viable measure for the improvement of school council in Punjab provinces.

Data was collected through questionnaire. Sample consisted 14 girls’ elementary schools of Rawalpindi district. Some relevant findings of the study were as under:

1. School council enhanced the community involvement in school and also developed cordial and harmonious relationship between parents and school.
2. School council monitored renovation work of school and monitored the quality of repaired work. Funds were used according to rules and chairperson provided details of funds to the member.
3. School council had not provided voluntary teachers and as well as did not recommended the name of teacher’s foe award.
4. School council had not mobilized the community resources for the benefits of the students. It was further concluded that selection of school council member was done on merit.

5. Financial resources were not generated from community and resources were also could not be arranged to meet the requirements of the school. However same efforts were made to get donations.
6. School council was facing some bottlenecks which included transfers of the head teacher created problems. Training has not been provided to the member of the school council and all members of the council are not aware about their obligations.

Gorret.N (2010) conducted a study on school finances and student discipline; and the influence of this role on the students' academic performance.

Main objective of the study was to

1. Delved into the influence of parents' participation in secondary school management on students' academic performance in Buyaga County, Kibaale District.
2. To establish the role played by the parents in the management of the schools

Data were collected from six schools, which were randomly selected to represent government-aided and private schools. In these schools, teachers and student responded to a questionnaire and head teachers and members of Parents and Teachers' Associations were interviewed. The findings were that

1. The parents in Buyaga County have not been involved in the management of school finances, which has led to financial resources constraints and, consequently, impinged on the students' performance.

2. It was also established that, nevertheless, the parents have been involved in the management of students' discipline. It was, therefore, concluded that parental involvement in the management of school discipline should be complemented with participation in financial management if good academic performance is to be realised. Subsequently, the study recommends that the managers of the schools in Buyaga County encourage the parents of their students to participate in the financial management of the schools.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The demand of the study was to investigate about the importance of Parents involvement in institutions for providing better facilities for quality education. The main objective of the study was to find out the level of contribution of Parents teacher association (P.T.A) in improving the school resources in different schools of Islamabad city and the surrounding Federal areas.

3.1 Methods and procedure of the study

This study was descriptive in nature and survey type. The main purpose of the descriptive research was to explain what is happening. It involved a fairly straightforward collection of data. A survey is essentially a fact finding mission, and may contribute little to developing a hypothesis. Surveys can provide the answer to the questions what, where, when and how? The use of a survey is often associated with the collection of quantitative data.

3.2 Population of the study

Population of the study comprised:

1. All the 98 Heads of the F.G Secondary of Islamabad city and adjacent Federal area were taken as a population of non-elected members of P.T.A.

2. All 98 P.T.A presidents or any elected members of the F.G Secondary Schools of Islamabad city and adjacent Federal area were taken as a population of elected members of P.T.A, with the total of 196 head teachers and PTA presidents.

Table 3.1: Population Summary

Population categories	Urban boys schools	Urban girls schools	Rural boys schools	Rural girls schools	Total population
Heads of institutions	15	20	27	36	98
Presidents of Institutions	15	20	27	36	98
Total population	30	40	54	72	196

(Facts and figures were taken directly from the Source; www.fde.gov.pk/institutions.htm in May 2010)

The above table showed the total number of secondary schools in Islamabad which are supervised by the Federal Directorate of Education Islamabad.

3.3 Sample and Sampling technique

As the number of institutions in Islamabad is large consequently a convenient random sampling technique was used and the researcher took representative from all five sectors of Islamabad i.e. Islamabad city, Nilor sector, Ternol sector, Sihala sector and Bharakau sector. 30 Heads and 30 presidents of the same institutions were selected as sample of the study which is shown in the table:

Table 3.2: Sample Summary

Sample categories	Urban boys school	Urban girls schools	Rural boys schools	Rural girls schools	Total sample
Heads of institutions	6	8	8	8	30
Presidents of Institutions	6	8	8	8	30
Total sample	12	16	16	16	60

As the above table elaborates the sample contained 6 boys and 8 girl's secondary schools from Islamabad city and 2 boys and 2 girl's schools from each sector of federal area i.e. Nilore, Sehala, Tarnol and Bharakau sectors. (This sample was selected after pilot testing from two institutions so it was 31.25% or 30/96.

3.4 Tools of Research/ Types of Research Tools

For this research two questionnaires were developed. One questionnaire was designed for the elected members of the P.T.A (General body member). (See in Annexure I)

And second questionnaire was designed for the non- elected members of the P.T.A (Heads and teachers of the institution). (See in Annexure II)

The main focus of the questionnaire was on the availability of different resources in the institutions and the role of P.T.A in providing financial resources for the better teaching learning process.

3.5 Pilot Testing

The instrument was pretested before launching the final stage in the study. Researcher selected two schools one was F.G. Girl High school E-11/1 (Golarha) Islamabad, second was F.G.Boys secondary School G.9/1 Islamabad, for pilot testing. After pilot testing some changing were integrated after the consultation of supervisor to confirm the research tool.

3.5.1 Validity

Content validity was judged by the experts committee of the Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad. Corrections were incorporated and modified version was administered as final instrument.

3.5.2 Reliability

Reliability of the research tool was measured by using Cronbach alpha. The value of reliability was 0.74.

3.6 Data Collection

The data was collected through personal visits to all the sample schools with the permission of FDEI/ AEOs and the Heads of the institutions. Clear instructions were given on the questionnaire .The researcher tried herself to interact with heads of the institute and the P.T.A members to get the answers of the queries.

3.7 Data Analysis

The data were tabulated, analyzed and interpret in the light of the objectives of the study. Quantitative analysis was done on the basis of responses of the queries and items were analyzed by using percentage statistics.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The researcher collected the data from thirty different Secondary, model schools and colleges under the management of Federal Directorate of Education, Islamabad. The instruments were based on opinions from the elected and non elected members of P.T.A. The instrument covered the availability or unavailability of the institutional resources which need financial support for the better teaching learning cycle in a formal way. One instrument was designed for the elected members of P.T.A i.e. P.T.A president, finance secretary and other members from the general body. It covered the four types of resources, their availability /unavailability and role of P.T.A for the enhancement of resources at the institutional level. The second instrument was designed to get the opinion of the non-elected members of P.T.A i.e. Chairperson, Gen .Secretary and two staff members from the institution. This was also of the same pattern as for elected members with slight changes for getting the opinion of the administrative staff. These instruments were designed to analyze the performance of P.T.A for provision of financial resources.

The questionnaires comprised of four sections Physical resources, Academic resources, Human resources and Financial resources which were interlinked and ultimately needed financial support. Out of these four the availability of Physical and Human resources was asked by Yes/No options where as the availability of Academic and Financial resources, there were Yes/No options with open ended questions to get

the true picture of past/present situation about the contribution of PTA in improving the school resources.

Data tool which was designed for the non elected members contained some questions different from other data tool to get the opinion of the administration about purpose and effectiveness of the “Parent Teacher Association”. Although the researcher had analyzed both the questionnaires one by one through percentage statistics, but the first six tables would show only the data collected from the heads of the institutions and the remaining tables are drawn to show difference between the opinions of heads and the presidents of PTA so that the effectiveness could be determined on the bases of the results.

4.1 Main Purpose of P.T.A

Table 4.1 Item statistics for primary goal of P.T.A

Total respondents	Statements/suggestions	Supporters of the statements
30	Education	10(33%)
	Raising money for academic purposes	11(37%)
	Organizing fun activities	5(16%)
	Parenting and family support	1(3%)
	Providing volunteers for the school	3(10%)

Table 4.1 shows the opinion of the non elected members of P.T.A.(heads of the institutions) Total number of respondents was 30 .out of these 33% are of the view that primary goal of P.T.A should be to help the institution in educational activities only. 37% of them are of the view that the primary goal of P.T.A should be to help the institution in raising the money for the academic resources .They are of the view that the general body members or the elected members of P.T.A should keep themselves away from indulging in the internal affairs of the institution. 16%are of the view that P.T.A should arrange /organize the fun activities for the students of the institutes' In their opinion co-curricular activities like study trips are very essential for the proper healthy teaching learning process but the institute cannot spare financial resources for such activities. Only one respondent is of the opinion that the primary goal of P.T.A should be providing family support to the institution. Three respondents (10%) are of the view that the primary goal of P.T.A should be to provide volunteers for schools specially in rural areas, where there is a shortage of different subject specialists, if the retired personals or fresh graduates spare some of there leisure time for the local school to help in teaching process, that would be of great help for the administration.

Table 4.2 Item statistics for the most important issue faced by the institution

Total respondents	Suggestions/statements	supporters
30	Provision of fund for school maintenance and play ground.	5(16.66%)
	Provision of furniture for 200 students.	1(3%)
	Supply of fresh water for students.	5(16.66%)
	Lack of physical resources.	5(16.66%)
	Shortage/absence of sanitary workers.	2(6%)
	Construction of boundary wall.	5(16.66%)
	Construction of new class rooms for the students	2(6%)
	Problem of cleanliness.	1(3%)
	No suggestions /no major issue at this time.	4(12%)

Table: 4.2 shows the statements given by the non elected members of P.T.A about the most important issue faced by the institution in which the administration wants to seek help from P.T.A in providing financial resources for its completion. During the survey five (5) respondents stated that they are facing the problem of building maintenance and the provision of play ground for physical activities. One (1) institution was facing the problem of shortage of furniture and its respondents demanded the furniture for 200 students. Five (5) respondents gave the demand of bore- hole in the institution for continuous supply of fresh and healthy water for the

students. Five (5) institutions were facing the problem of lack of physical resources. Five (5) non elected members demanded for the construction of outer boundary wall for security. Two (2) non elected members reported that the most important issue was the non- availability of sanitary worker at the institute and the students have to do the cleanliness before starting the teaching learning process. One (1) non elected member said that the school is surrounded by residences and the people living over there are dumping their garbage and other building material along with the boundary wall which is damaging the wall and causing the security problem also so they need lot of money to clear the surrounding of the institutional boundary wall. Only four out of thirty respondents stated that their institute is not facing any major issue at this time in which they need the assistance of P.T.A (elected members).

Table 4.3 Item statistics for good job of P.T.A members

Total respondents	Agreed	%Age	Disagree	%age
30	23	76.6	7	23.3

Table: 4.3 shows the opinion of the heads of the institution about the response and behavior of PTA members toward their duties and responsibilities in P.T.A. 76.6% (23) heads or staff members were agree that the P.T.A in their institution is doing its job very well and they were satisfied with their help. Whereas 23.3% (7) were not satisfied with the elected members of P.T.A and were of the view that if they have the authority they would prefer to change the team of elected members of P.T.A.

Table 4.4 Item statistics for P.T.A meeting with agenda.

Total respondents	Agreed	%Age	Disagree	%age
30	10	33.4%	20	66.6%

Table: 4.4 shows the statement statistics from the non elected members of P.T.A about the regular P.T.A meetings with a specific agenda. Only ten (33.4%) reported that it is necessary to call P.T.A meeting after a specific time with a specific agenda. 20 (66.4%) are of the view that no such instructions are given in the constitution of P.T.A.

Table 4.5 Item statistics for vigilant P.T.A President

Total respondents	supporters	Reason for Absence	Yes	No
30	2	Never show interest without any specific reason.	27	3
	1	Private business so no time for P.T.A.		

Table: 4.5 shows the opinion of non elected members of P.T.A in which twenty seven (27) non elected members stated that the P.T.A president is vigilant and is available whenever the administration gives him/her a call for the meeting at any issue regarding P.T.A. Only three (3) are not satisfied and stated that P.T.A president never shows any interest in this regard. On the question about the absence of P.T.A president from the schedule meeting two non elected members gave no response and one gave the reason that P.T.A president has his own private business

Following are the areas which contained same questions for both type of representatives of P.T.A i.e Heads and the president of PTA so researcher has drawn the table of comparison in which left hand side is representing the opinion of PTA president(elected member) and right hand side is representing the opinion of the Head of the institution (non elected member).

4.2 Physical Resources

Table 4.6 Item Statistics for sufficient number of classrooms

Opinion from Elected Members of P.T.A		Opinion from Non-Elected Members of P.T.A	
N	%age	N	%age
28	93.3%	23	77%

Table: 4.6 describes the opinion of both elected and nonelected members of P.T.A. N represents the number of respondents which agreed with the statement. From the above table we can see that 93%elected members are of the opinion that the institute has the sufficient number of class rooms while only 77% nonelected members agreed with the statement. The difference is quite big which shows the lack of information about the institution on the elected members' side.

Table 4.7 Item statistics for well Equipped Science lab

Opinion from Elected Members of P.T.A		Opinion from Non-Elected Members of P.T.A	
N	%age	N	%age
29	96.6%	23	77%

Table: 4.7 show the difference of opinion between the elected and nonelected members of P.T.A with reference to the availability of well equipped science lab in the institute. 96.6% elected members are agreed with the statement whereas only 77% of the nonelected members are satisfied with the condition. The difference is quite big which shows the lack of information about the institution on the elected members' side

Table 4.8 Item statistics for computer lab

Opinion from Elected Members of P.T.A		Opinion from Non-Elected Members of P.T.A	
N	%age	N	%age
28	93.3%	27	90%

Table: 4.8 shows the comparison between the opinion of elected and non elected members regarding computer lab. 93.3% elected and 90% nonelected members are agreed with the statement. The difference is negligible and we can say that most of the institutes are provided with the facility of the computer lab for their students.

Table 4.9 Item statistics for availability of washrooms

Opinion from Elected Members of P.T.A		Opinion from Non-Elected Members of P.T.A	
N	%age	N	%age
26	86.6%	27	90%

Table: 4.9 shows the availability of bathrooms at the institution. In this table the situation is bit different as 86.6% elected members are agreed with the statement while 90% nonelected members are of the opinion that the facility is available at the institution. This difference shows the ignorance of non elected members about the availability / importance of this physical resource in the institution.

Table 4.10 Item statistics for safe and healthy drinking water

Opinion from Elected Members of P.T.A		Opinion from Non-Elected Members of P.T.A	
N	%age	N	%age
28	93.3%	22	73.3%

Table: 4.10 show the opinion of elected and non elected members of P.T.A regarding supply of safe and healthy drinking water in the institution. 93.3% of elected members are reporting that this facility is available at the institution while only 73.3% non elected members of P.T.A are, in favor of the aforementioned statement. This difference shows that either the elected members do not understand the term “safe and healthy drinking water properly” or they just ignore the importance of this facility for the students.

Table 4.11 Item statistics for proper staff room

Opinion from Elected Members of P.T.A		Opinion from Non-Elected Members of P.T.A	
N	%age	N	%age
27	90%	26	87%

Table 4.11 shows the opinion of elected members and non elected members of P.T.A regarding proper staff room for the teachers.90% elected members are of the opinion that they have a proper staff room while 87% non elected members are agreed with the aforementioned statement. This difference shows the ignorance of non elected members from the importance of this facility

Table 4.12 Item Statistic for sufficient Furniture for all purposes

Opinion from Elected Members of P.T.A		Opinion from Non-Elected Members of P.T.A	
N	%age	N	%age
24	80%	19	63%

Table 4.12 shows the opinion of elected and non elected members of P.T.A about sufficient furniture for all purposes. 80% elected members are of the opinion that they have sufficient furniture for all purposes while only 63% non elected members are in favor of this statement. The difference between the both members is quite big according to the percentage. The elected members do not understand the importance of furniture for the teaching learning process and they think that the available furniture is enough. The non elected members are facing the situation so they have presented the true picture in this regard.

Table 4.13 Item Statistic for Proper Playground for games and physical activities

Opinion from Elected Members of P.T.A		Opinion from Non-Elected Members of P.T.A	
N	%age	N	%age

Table 4.13 shows the opinion of elected and non elected members of P.T.A about proper play ground for games and physical activities. 87% elected members report that they have proper play ground for games and physical activities while 77% non elected members are agreed with the aforementioned statement. The difference between the percentage of both members shows that this area needs attention of non elected members of P.T.A., either they are neglecting the importance of playgrounds for physical development of students or they do not have resources to develop a proper playground.

Table 4.14 Item Statistics for School Boundary Wall

Opinion from Elected Members of P.T.A		Opinion from Non-Elected Members of P.T.A	
N	%age	N	%age
29	97%	29	97%

Table 4.14 shows the opinion of elected and non elected members of P.T.A regarding the presence of school boundary wall. 97% elected and non elected members of P.T.A have mentioned that they have proper school boundary wall. This table shows the strong agreement about the availability of proper institutional boundary wall for the security of the students.

Table 4.15 Item Statistics for all the physical Resources

Opinion from Elected Members of P.T.A		Opinion from Non-Elected Members of P.T.A	
N	%age	N	%age
17	57%	15	50%

Table 4.15 shows the awareness of elected and non elected members of P.T.A regarding all the physical resources. 57% elected members have reported that they have all the physical resources while only 50% non elected members of P.T.A are agreed with the aforementioned statement. According to 43% elected members and 50% non elected members, their institutes are running short of physical resources to some extent. so they put forward some suggestions to solve the problem.

Table 4.16 Item Statistics for opinions regarding causes of unavailable physical resources

S #	Statement	Elected Members (13)		Non-Elected Members (15)		Total 28
		Frequenci es	%	Frequen cies	%	
1	Non cooperative administration	2	15%			2
2	Non cooperative P.T.A	2	15%	2	13%	4
3	P.T.A is planning to provide financial resources.	4	30%	5	33%	9
4	P.T.A is motivating the general body for raising funds.	2	15%	4	26.6%	6
5	Lack of P.T.A members	1	7.5%			1
6	P.T.A is trying to contact higher authorities.	2	15%	3	20%	5
7	No suggestions			1	6.6%	1

Table 4.16 shows the opinions of elected and non elected members of P.T.A for the causes of unavailable physical resources in the institutions. 15% of elected members think that administration is not cooperative in this regard. 15% elected members and 13% non elected members are of the view that P.T.A is non cooperative for availability of all types of resources. 30% elected members and 33% non elected

members are of the opinion that P.T.A is planning to provide financial resources in some extent. 15% elected and 26.6% non elected members are of the opinion that P.T.A is motivating the general body for raising funds for the financial support of the institutes. Only 7.5% elected members are of the opinion that this problem is occurring for the lack of P.T.A members. 15% elected and 20% non elected members are state that P.T.A is trying to contact higher authorities for providing financial resources for the solution of problems. Only 6.6% non elected members have given no suggestion for the said purpose.

4.3 Academic Resources

Following tables are explaining the comparison of opinion between the elected and non elected members of P.T.A about the availability/ unavailability of academic resources at the institution.

Table 4.17 Item Statistics for sufficient number of books in library for students

Opinion from Elected Members of P.T.A		Opinion from Non-Elected Members of P.T.A	
N	%age	N	%age
19	63%	23	77%

Table 4.17 show the situation about the availability of sufficient number of books at the institution. 63% elected members are satisfied with the available number of books whereas 77% non elected members are agreed with the statement that the available books are sufficient for the students. The situation is not satisfactory in the opinion of elected members. This may be the result of lack of information of the elected members or they have got the information from the students which are not a reliable resource.

Table 4.18 Item Statistics for availability of all kinds of A.V. aids for teaching of all subjects

Opinion from Elected Members of P.T.A		Opinion from Non-Elected Members of P.T.A	
N	%age	N	%age
8	27%	8	27%

Table 4.18 shows the comparison of opinion about the availability of audio visual aids for the teaching of different subjects. Both elected and non elected members are agreed on one point that the audio visual aids for teaching of different subjects are not available. Only 27% of both elected and non elected members agree with the statement and those belong to model colleges of Islamabad city.

Table 4.19 Item Statistics for sufficient study material for teachers

Opinion from Elected Members of P.T.A		Opinion from Non-Elected Members of P.T.A	
N	%age	N	%age
17	57%	11	36.6%

Table 4.19 show the comparison between the opinion of elected and non elected members of P.T.A regarding the presence of sufficient study material for teachers. Only 57% of elected members are agreed with the statement but the situation on the non elected side is more critical. Only 36.6% are of the opinion that the institution is provided with the facility and financial resources needed for making the situation better.

Table 4.20 Item Statistics for suggestions for the role of P.T.A to provide academic resources

S#	Statement	Elected Members (13)		Non-Elected Members (17)		Total 30
		Frequencies	%	Frequencies	%	
1	P.T.A should provide donations.	4	30%	7	41%	11
2	Non cooperative P.T.A	3	23%	5	29%	8
3	P.T.A is planning to involve community to provide resources.	2	15%	1	5.8%	3
4	Non cooperative FDE administration	2	15%	3	17%	5
5	No suggestions	2	15%	1	5%	3

Table 4.20 show the comparison of suggestions/statements given by the elected and non elected members about the role of P.T.A in providing the unavailable academic resources for the students of the institution. Only 13 members from the elected members and 17 from the non elected members put forward some suggestions or gave some statements for the problem. In first statement 30% elected and 41% non elected members give the suggestion that the P.T.A should provide the donations to the institution for this purpose. In the second statement 23% elected and 29% non elected members are giving the reason that the P.T.A is not cooperative so they cannot help the institution in this regard. In the third statement 15% elected and 5.8% non elected members are giving the suggestion that the P.T.A president should call a general body meeting or should involve community in this regard. In fourth statement 15% elected and 17% non elected members reported that in some matters P.T.A

needs permission from F.D.E and the administration of that office is not very cooperative. At the last 15% elected and 5% non elected members gave no suggestion in this regard.

Table 4.21 Item Statistics for source of P.T.A about the problem

S#	Statement	Elected Members (30)		Non-Elected Members (30)		Total 60
		Frequencies	%	Frequencies	%	
1	P.T.A comes on proper call from the principal for its help.	18	60%	15	50%	33
2	P.T.A got the information through discussion about the situation by their children or other students of institute.	5	16.6%	5	16.6%	10
3	P.T.A used both resources	7	23.3%	10	33.3%	17

Table 4.21 shows the comparison of opinion between elected and non elected members on the question about the source of information for P.T.A about the problems of the institution regarding the lack of academic resources. 60% elected and 50% non elected members are of the opinion that the P.T.A comes for the help on proper call from the head of the institution.

16.6% of elected and 16.6% of the non elected members are of the opinion that P.T.A gets the information about the problem through the discussion about the situation by their children at home or other students of the institute. In the statement last 23.3% elected and 33.35 non elected members respond that P.T.A mostly uses both resources for the said purpose.

4.4 Human Resources

Human resources can be divided into three categories i.e.

1. Administrative staff.
2. Teaching staff.
3. Non-teaching/ helping staff.

Following tables show the situation analysis regarding the human resources in any institution.

Table 4.22 Item Statistics for the availability of administrative staff

S#	Statement	Elected Members (30)		Non-Elected Members (30)		Total 60
		Frequencies	%	Frequencies	%	
1	Principal	29	97%	25	83%	54
2	Vice Principal	27	90%	24	80%	51
3	Head Master/Head Mistress	23	77%	13	43%	36
4	Dypt. Headmaster/mistress	20	67%	25	83%	45

Table 4.22 show the comparison of opinion about the availability of different administrative staff at the institution. Number of respondents is same .97% elected and 83% non elected members are agreed upon the presence of principal at the institution. 90% elected and 80% non elected members are agreed on the availability of vice principal for the assistance of principal. 77% elected and 43% non elected members are agreed that the institute is having the assistance of headmistress/master. Dypt.Headmaster/mistress is available in view of 67% elected and 83% non elected

members of P.T.A. The difference between the opinions is quite big. The reason is that the elected members are not fully informed about the pattern of administrative staff in the institution.

Table 4.23 Item Statistics for the availability of teaching Staff

S#	Statement	Elected Members (30)		Non-Elected Members (30)		Total 60
		Frequencies	%	Frequencies	%	
1	Math's Teacher	28	93%	23	77%	51
2	Science Teacher	28	93%	26	87%	54
3	Computer Teacher	29	97%	13	43%	42
4	Different subject specialist	22	73%	13	43%	35

Table 4.23 is showing the comparison of opinion of elected and non elected members of P.T.A regarding teaching staff at the institute. 93% elected and 77% non elected members have stated that their respective institute is provided with a proper math's teacher. 93% elected and 87% members are agreed that there is a proper science teacher at the institute. The difference is huge between the opinion of elected and non elected members regarding a proper computer teacher. 97% elected and only 43% non elected members are agreed with the statement. The reason may be that the elected members do not understand the term "proper" which means the qualified teacher for the subject as specialist not anyone who can teach by the way. Same is the case with the different subject specialists, 73% elected and only 43% nonelected members are of the opinion that their institute has the facility of different subject specialists for the proper teaching of different subjects.

Table 4.24 Item Statistics for the availability of Non -Teaching Helping staff

S#	Statement	Elected Members		Non-Elected		Total
		(30)		Members (30)		
		Frequencies	%	Frequencies	%	
1	Librarian	23	77%	16	53%	39
2	Lab assistant/Attendant.	25	83%	18	60%	43
3	P.T.I	27	90%	20	67%	47
4	Helper	18	60%	18	60%	36

Table 4.24 shows the availability of non teaching helping staff at the institution.77% of elected and 53% nonelected members of P.T.A are agreed with the statement about the librarian in the institution. In this regard non elected members are not satisfied with the situation.83%elected and 60% non elected members are satisfied with availability of lab asst/attendants in different labs of the institution. P.T.I is a very important person for the overall discipline and for conducting different physical activities at the institution for the students .90% elected and 67% non elected members of P.T.A are satisfied with the situation. The last item is other type of helpers like sweepers; water man, gardeners, gate keepers etc. in this case only 60% of both elected and non elected members have reported that their institute is having all of the helping staff.

Table 4.25 Item Statistics for the role of P.T.A in providing the resources which were not available at the institutions

S#	Statement	Elected Members		Non-Elected		Total
		(26)		Members (25)		
		Frequencies	%	Frequencies	%	
1	P.T.A should provide volunteers.	6	24%	8	32%	14
2	P.T.A should provide financial resources.	14	54%	9	36%	23
3	P.T.A is not directly concerned with the problem.	6	23%	8	32%	14

Table 4.25 shows statements and suggestions from the elected and non elected members of P.T.A for the role of P.T.A in providing the unavailable resources. 24% elected and 32% non elected members are of the opinion that the P.T.A should provide volunteers for the said purpose. Some of elected members suggested that they do have some educated and skilled persons in the general body who are willing to serve the institution free of cost. Whereas some of none elected members are of the opinion that the retired and well-established members of the community can come forward and give their services in this regard. 54% elected and 36% non elected members are of the opinion that the P.T.A should provide financial resources for the said purpose, and then the school administration should be given a free hand to appoint reliable and qualified persons to fulfill the need of the institution. According to the third statement the P.T.A is not directly concerned with the problems and it is

not its duty to fulfill such kind of needs of the institute. 23% elected and 32% non elected members of P.T.A have supported the statement

4.5 Financial Resources

Finally in the most important and the key resources are financial resources of any institute. Following are the tables which elaborate the situation and statements regarding the financial resources of the institute and the problems linked with this type of resources.

Table 4.26 Item Statistics for sufficient/insufficient financial resources

Opinion from Elected Members of P.T.A		Opinion from Non-Elected Members of P.T.A	
N	%age	N	%age
16	53%	12	40%

Table 4.26 is showing the opinion of elected and non elected members of P.T.A about the state of financial resources of the institution. 53% elected and only 40% non elected members are of the opinion that the current financial resources of the institute are sufficient for all kinds of projects to be completed annually.

Table 4.27 Item Statistics for major issues which need large amount of money

S#	Statement/Issues	Elected Members (14)46%		Non-Elected Members (18)60%		Total 32
		Frequencies	%	Frequencies	%	
1	Labs for science subjects	2	14%	3	16.6%	5
2	Water filtration plant.	1	7%	3	16.6%	4
3	Boundary wall for security.	1	7%	2	11.11%	3
4	Play ground and renovation of building	5	35.7%	4	22.2%	9
5	Furniture for all purposes.	1	7%	1	5.5%	2
6	Construction and renovation of bathrooms.	3	21%	1	5.5%	4
7	New classrooms.	-	-	1	5.5%	1
8	Blackboard and window glass for class rooms.	1	7%	-	-	1
9	Construction of hall /auditorium	-	-	3	16.6%	3

Table 4.27 shows a number of projects/issues which need large amount of money in the institutes where the financial resources are not sufficient enough for their completion. 46% elected and 60% non elected members are of the opinion that the annual financial resources (budget, student fund and P.T.A fund) are not sufficient enough for the institutional needs .14% elected and 16.6% non elected members are stating that they need money for new labs for science subjects. 7% elected and 16.6% non elected members have stated that they need water filtration plant for safe and

healthy drinking water. 7% elected and 11.11% non elected members want to build a boundary wall for the security. 35.7% elected and 22.2% non elected members have highlighted the need of play ground for the students or the building renovation.

7% elected and 5.5% non elected members have reported that they need furniture for all purposes. 21% elected and 5.5% non elected members have demanded large amount of money for the construction or renovation of bathrooms of the institution. Only 5.5% non elected members have demanded money for the construction of new class rooms. Elected members think that the present class rooms are enough for the students. 7% elected members are of the opinion that black board and window glass of the institute needs to be renovated or installed so it needs big amount of money. 16.6% non elected members of P.T.A have demanded a big amount of money for the construction of hall/auditorium for the institute. None of the elected member demanded money for this project.

Table 4.28 Item Statistics for the estimated amount of money for the project

S#	Statement/Issues	Elected Members (14)46%		Non-Elected Members (18)60%		Total 32
		Frequencies	%	Frequencies	%	
1	One lack	-	-	5	27.7%	5
2	Two lacks.	3	21.4%	2	11.11%	5
3	Three to four lacks	1	7%	3	16.66%	4
4	Fifty thousand only	1	7%%	-	-	1
5	Five lacks	-	-	3	16.66%	3
6	Forty-five lacks	-	-	1	5.5%	1
7	A lot of	3	21.4%	1	5.5%	4
8	Fifty-lacks	-	-	2	11.11%	2
9	Not sure	6	42.8%	1	5.5%	3

Table 4.75 shows the estimated amount of money for the project of the institution which needs lot of money and for which the members said that the financial aid is needed from the P.T.A. 27.7% non elected members estimated the amount of 1 lack. 21.4% elected and 11.11% non elected members gave the estimation of about 2 lacks,7% elected and 16.66% non elected said that they need about 3 to 4 lacks for the project. 7% elected members said they need only 50,000 RS .Five lacks were asked by 16.66% non elected members. One non elected member

(5.5%) estimated the expenditure of about forty five lacks,.21.4% elected and 5.5% non elected members commented that lots of money is needed for the project. .11.11% non elected members gave the estimated figure of fifty lacks. 42.8%elected and 5.5% non elected members have said that they are not sure about the amount of money is needed for the project.

Table 4.29 Item Statistics for plans and suggestion for resolving the problem

S#	Statement/Issues	Elected Members (14)46%		Non-Elected Members (18)60%		Total 32
		Frequencies	%	Frequencies	%	
1	Provision of funds	6	42.8%	5	27.7%	11
2	Public and private motivation/appeal to the general body.	3	21.4%	5	27.7%	8
3	Non cooperative P.T.A	3	21.4%	5	27.7%	8
4	No suggestions	2	14.28%	3	16.66%	5

Table 4.29 shows the information provided by the elected and non elected members of P.T.A about the plans and suggestions for resolving the problem of provision of financial for the project .42.8%elected and 27.7% non elected members have suggested that the P.T.A forum should raise the funds for the project. 21.4%elected and 27.7% non elected members have given the same suggestion with the specification that the general body should be involved in fund raising for the

project. 21.4% elected and 27.7% non elected members of P.T.A have said that although some members are willing to help but all P.T.A members are not cooperative so they can not suggest any thing for the said project. At the end there is a group of 14.28%elected and 16.66% non elected members of P.T.A who did not give any suggestions in this regard.

Table 4.30 Item Statistics for the issues resolved by P.T.A in the past

S#	Statement/Issues	Elected Members (14)46%		Non-Elected Members (18)60%		Total 32
		Frequencies	%	Frequencies	%	
1	Repair of boundary wall /bath rooms			4	16.66%	4
2	Shades for students			1	5.5%	1
3	Boring for water supply	2	14.28%	3	16.66%	5
4	Computer labs	2	14.28%	2	11.11%	4
5	Provision of sui gas			1	5.5%	1
6	Installation of window grill/glass	3	21.4%	3	16.66%	6
7	Recruitment of sanitary worker			1	5.5%	1
8	Repair of hall/ auditorium	3	21.4%			3
9	No comments	4	28.57%	3	16.66%	7

Table 4.30 shows the information about the issues resolved or the projects completed in the institution with the help of P.T.A in the past.16.66% non elected members said that the P.T.A helped in repairing of boundary wall and wash rooms in their institute. 5.5% reported about the installation /construction of a shade for the students. 14.28% elected and 16.66% reported that P.T.A helped in providing the fund for digging a bore-hole for the healthy water supply.14.285 elected and 11.11%

non elected members said that they helped each other in the provision of computer lab for the students of the institute. 5.5% non elected members said that P.T.A helped in the provision of sui- gas for the students in the institute. 21.4%elected and 16.66% non elected members stated that the P.T.A provided funds for the installation of window grill and window glass in the class rooms. 5.5%non elected members said that they had recruited a sanitary worker for the institute out of P.T.A fund with the permission of P.T.A. 21.4%elected members reported that they provided the funds for the repair of hall in the school. At the end 28.57% elected and 16.66% non elected members of P.T.A of different institutes did not report any such project or the issue which was resolved or completed with the help of P.T.A in the past history of the institute.

Table 4.31 Item Statistics for behavior of community towards fund raising

Opinion from Elected Members of P.T.A		Opinion from Non-Elected Members of P.T.A	
N	%age	N	%age
14	50%	18	61%

Table 4.30 shows the behavior of the community toward fund raising by the members P.T.A for different projects of the institute. 50% of the elected and 61% of the non elected members are of the view that the behavior of the community is very positive in this regard. The difference between the opinions of both members is quite big and the reason is the behavior of the elected members of P.T.A towards the fund rising. Sometimes they are unable to convince the community for the urgency of the project.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The research had a few basic objectives like, to identify/explore the areas for effective participation of P.T.A in improving the financial resources, to analyze the role of P.T.A in enhancing the financial resources of the institution other than annual “P.T.A fund” and to analyze the role of P.T.A fund and its better usage in sharing the urgent financial problems faced by the school administration during the educational year. The sample of the study was selected through the convenient sampling technique. It comprised “one” elected and “one” non elected member of P.T.A from 30 different institutes of federal area and ICT which worked under the supervision of Federal Directorate of Education Islamabad. The data was analyzed by using the percentage.

5.2 Findings

1. Some non elected members (33%) were of the view that the primary goal of P.T.A should be to help the institutions in educational activities only. 37% non-elected respondents were of the view that P.T.A should help the institution in raising the money for the academic resources.16%were of the

view that P.T.A should arrange /organize the fun and co-curricular activities for the students of the institutes. Only 3% non-elected respondents were of the opinion that P.T.A should provide family support to the institution. 10% respondents suggested that P.T.A should provide volunteers for schools especially in rural areas. (Table:4.1)

2. Non- elected respondents (16.6%) stated that the institutions were facing the problem of building maintenance and the provision of play ground for physical activities. 3% institutions were facing the problem of shortage of furniture and they demanded the furniture for 200 students. 16.6% of the respondents demanded for digging a bore-hole in the institution for continuous supply of fresh and healthy water for the students. 16.6% of the institutions were facing the problem of lack of physical resources. 16.6% of the non elected members demanded for the construction of boundary wall for security. 6.66% non elected members reported that the most important issue was the provision of any sanitary worker at the institute. 3.33% non elected members said that they needed a lot of money to clear the surrounding of the institutional boundary wall. 13% respondents stated that their institute was not facing any major issue at that time in which they need the assistance of P.T.A (elected members). (Table: 4.2)

3. Most of the non elected members (76.7%) agreed that the P.T.A in their institutions did its job very well and they were satisfied with their help whereas 23.3% were not satisfied and wanted to change the team of elected members of P.T.A. (Table: 4.3)

4. Some of the non elected members (33.4%) reported that it was necessary to call P.T.A meeting after a specific time with a specific agenda. 66.4% were of the view that no such instructions were given in the constitution of P.T.A. regarding (Table: 4.4)
5. Maximum numbers of the non elected members (90%) stated that the P.T.A president was vigilant and available whenever the administration gave him/her a call for the meeting at any issue regarding P.T.A. Only 10% were not satisfied and stated that P.T.A president never showed any interest in this regard. On the question of about the absence of P.T.A president from the schedule meeting 6.66% non elected members gave no response and 3.33% gave the reason that P.T.A president had his own private (Table: 4.5)
6. Elected members (93.3%) and non elected members (77%) were of the view that their institution had the sufficient number of class rooms for their students. (Table:4.6)
7. Elected (96.6%) and non elected members (77%) were reported that their institute had the well equipped science lab for the need of the students.(Table:4.7)
8. Elected (93.3%) and non elected members (90%) were of the view that the institute was provided the facility of a complete computer lab for the students.(Table : 4.8)
9. Elected (86.6%) and non elected members (90%) of P.T.A were of the opinion that there was a good facility of bathrooms available at the institution.(Table:4.9)

10. Elected (93.3%) and non elected members (73.3%) were satisfied with the availability of the safe and healthy water supply at the institution.(Table:4.10)
11. 90% elected and 87% non elected members of P.T.A were agreed at the availability of proper staffroom for the staff members at the institute.(Table:4.11)
12. 80% elected and only 63%non elected members were satisfied with the availability of furniture for all purposes at the institution.(Table:4.12)
13. 87% elected and 77% non elected members reported that the institute had a proper play ground or a place for physical activities.(Table:4.13)
14. 97% of both elected and on elected members stated that their institute had a proper boundary wall for safety.(Table:4.14)
15. Calculated percentage value from the responses of elected members (57) and non elected members of PTA (50) showed that all kinds of facilities were available at their institute. (Table: 4.15).
16. The calculated percentage value from the responses of elected members (15) suggested that administration was not cooperative. 15% elected members and 13% non elected members were of the view that P.T.A was non cooperative for availability of all types of resources. 30% elected members and 33% non elected members were of the opinion that P.T.A planned to provide financial resources to some extent. 15% elected and 26.6% non elected members agreed that P.T.A motivated the general body for raising funds for the financial support of the institutes. Only 7.5% elected members suggested that this problem occurred due to lack of P.T.A members. 15% elected and 20% non

elected members stated that P.T.A tried to contact higher authorities for providing financial resources for the solution of problems. Only 6.6% non elected members gave no suggestion for the said purpose.(Table:4.16)

17. The calculated percentage value from the responses of elected members (63%) and non elected members of PTA (77%) showed that their institutions were provided with sufficient number of books in library for students. (Table:4.17)
18. The calculated percentage value from the responses of elected and non elected members of PTA (27%) showed that their institutions were provided with all kinds of teaching aids where as 77% did not agree with the aforementioned statement. (Table: 4.18)
19. 57% elected and 36.6% non elected members of PTA agreed that their institutes were provided with sufficient study material for teachers. (Table: 4.19)
20. The calculated percentage value from the responses of elected members (30%) and non elected members (41%) showed that PTA had to provide donations to the institutes.23% elected and 29% non elected members gave the reason that PTA was not cooperative. 15% elected and 5.8% non elected members suggested that PTA president should call a general body meeting or involve community in this regard. 15% elected and 17% non elected members reported that administration office of F.D.E was not cooperative.15% elected and 5% non elected members of PTA gave no suggestion. (Table: 4.20)
21. The calculated percentage value from the responses of elected (60) elected and non elected members (50) showed that the P.T.A came for the help on

proper call from the head of the institutions. 16.6% of elected and 16.6% of the non elected members were of the opinion that P.T.A got the information about the problem through the discussion about the situation with their children at home or other students of the institute. 23.3% elected and 33.35% non elected members gave the opinion that P.T.A mostly used both resources for the said purpose. (Table:4.21)

22. The calculated percentage value from the responses of elected members (97%) and non elected members (83%) showed that there was a principal at the institution. 90% elected and 80% non elected members agreed on the availability of vice principal for the assistance of principal. 77% elected and 43% non elected members agreed that the institute had the assistance of headmistress/master. Dpt. headmaster/mistress was available in view of 67% elected and 83% non elected members of P.T.A. (Table: 4.22)
23. The calculated percentage value from the responses of elected members (93%) and non elected members (77%) showed that the institutes were provided with a proper Math's teacher. 93% elected and 87% members agreed that there was a proper science teacher at the institute. The difference was huge between the opinion of elected and non elected members regarding a proper computer teacher 97% elected and only 43% non elected members agreed with the statement . 73% elected and only 43% non elected members were of the opinion that their institute had the facility of different subject specialists for the proper teaching of different subjects. (Table: 4.23)

24. The calculated percentage value from the responses of elected members (77) and non elected members (53) showed that the institutions were provided with the librarians. 83% elected and 60% non elected members were satisfied with the availability of lab asst/attendants in different labs of the institution. 90% elected and 67% non elected members of P.T.A were satisfied with the availability of PTI. Only 60% of both elected and non elected members reported that their institute had helpers like sweepers, water man, gardeners, gate keepers etc. (Table:4.24)
25. The calculated percentage value from the responses of elected members (24%) and non elected members (32%) showed that the P.T.A had to provide volunteers for the unavailable resources. 54% elected and 36% non elected members were of the opinion that the P.T.A had to provide financial resources for the said purpose. 23% elected and 32% non elected members of P.T.A supported the view that PTA was not responsible for providing human resources. (Table:4.25)
26. 53% elected and 40% non elected members agreed that the annual financial resources provided to the institutions were sufficient for all kinds of projects to be completed in time. (Table:4.26)
27. The calculated percentage value from the responses of elected members (46%) and non elected members (60%) showed that the annual financial resources (budget, student fund and P.T.A fund) were not sufficient enough for the institutional needs. 14% elected and 16.6% non elected members stated that they needed money for new labs for science subjects. 7% elected and

16.6% non elected members stated that they needed water filtration plant for safe and healthy drinking water. 7% elected and 11.11% non elected members wanted to build a boundary wall for the security. 35.7% elected and 22.2% non elected members were of the opinion that their students needed a play ground or the building renovation. 7% elected and 5.5% non elected members stated that they needed furniture for all purposes. 21% elected and 5.5% non elected members demanded large amount of money for the construction or renovation of bathrooms of the institution. Only 5.5% non elected members demanded money for the construction of new class rooms where as elected members thought that the present class rooms were enough for the students. 7% elected members were of the opinion that black board and window glass of the institute needed to be renovated or installed so it needed big amount of money. 16.6% non elected members of P.T.A demanded a big amount of money for the construction of hall/auditorium for the institute. Whereas none of the elected member demanded money for this project. (Table: 4.27)

28. The calculated percentage value from the responses of non elected members (27.7%) showed that they needed approximately the amount of one lack for completion of the needed projects. 21.4% elected and 11.11% non elected members gave the estimation of about two lacks, 7% elected and 16.66% non elected said that they needed about three to four lacks for the project. 7% elected members said that they needed only 50,000 RS .Five lacks were asked by 16.66% non elected members. One non elected member (5.5%) estimated about forty five lacks, 21.4% elected and 5.5% non elected members

commented about lots of money needed for the project. 11.11% non elected members gave the estimated figure of fifty lacks. At the end 42.8% elected and 5.5% non elected members said that they were not sure about the amount of money needed for the project. (Table: 4.28)

29. The calculated percentage value of the 42.8% elected and 27.7% non elected members showed that the P.T.A forum would raise the funds for the project. 21.4% elected and 27.7% non elected members gave the suggestion for the involvement of general body in fund raising for the project. 21.4% elected and 27.7% non elected members of P.T.A reported that some well-off people just needed the guidance and cooperation of P.T.A to complete the project. 14.28% elected and 16.66% non elected members of P.T.A did not respond about the situation. (Table:29)
30. The calculated percentage value of 16.66% non elected members of P.T.A helped in repairing of boundary wall and wash rooms in their institute. 5.5% installed /constructed the shade for the students. 14.28% elected and 16.66% non elected members reported that P.T.A helped in providing the fund for digging the bore hole for the healthy water supply. 14.28% elected and 11.11% non elected members reported about the provision of computer lab for the students of the institute. 5.5% non elected members P.T.A helped in the provision of sui- gas for the students in the institute. 21.4% elected and 16.66% non elected members stated that the P.T.A provided funds for the installation of window grill and window glass in the class rooms. 5.5% non elected members said that they had recruited a sanitary worker for the institute

out of P.T.A fund with the permission of P.T.A. 21.4%elected members reported that they provided the funds for the repair of hall in the school. 28.57% elected and 16.66% non elected members did not respond. (Table: 4.30)

31. The calculated percentage value of 50% elected and 61% of the non elected members reported for the positive behavior of the community in fund raising.(Table:4.31)

5.3 Conclusion

1. It was concluded after the opinion of non elected members that PTA helped the institutions in educational activities, fund raising for academic resources, arranging co-curricular activities and provided volunteers for schools especially in rural areas.
2. It was concluded that sample schools were facing the problems of maintenance of building, absence of play ground, shortage of furniture and pure and fresh drinking water, absence of sanitary workers, boundary wall for security and they needed a lot of financial resources to fulfill all these short comings which could not be completed with annual government financial support. Almost all the heads were satisfied with the role of PTA in this regard. Most of the heads of the institutions were agreed that they didn't need any specific agenda or time to call the PTA meetings it depended upon need and specific issue related to the students or the institution and most of the time PTA members were available whenever they were needed. Very few were not

satisfied with the performance of PTA members and wanted to change the team members.

3. It was concluded that most of the sample schools had the sufficient number of classrooms, a well equipped science lab, computer lab, staff room, and furniture for all purposes, safe and healthy water supply for the students, bath rooms and the play ground with proper boundary wall. In short it could be concluded that according to data maximum number of schools had sufficient number of physical resources.
4. It was concluded that according to PTA members, their institutes were provided with sufficient study material for teachers, but very few had reported that the facility of proper library or the books for references were not available and elected members were not vigilant enough to understand the need of the day for extra knowledge or library so they were not interested in providing any assistance in this regard. Some PTA presidents reported that administration of F.D.E was not cooperative in this regard and their normal office approval process took such a long time in completion that the donor found itself helpless in fulfilling the unnecessary demands so it proved useless.
5. It was concluded that in most of the institutes the members of PTA always responded on call from the head of the institution for assistance in any matter. Sometimes PTA came for help on getting the news or demand from the students of their family.

6. It was concluded that most of the institutes had the administration staff and the different subject specialists needed but the number of helpers and the non teaching staff required for the proper administration was less than sufficient. None elected members also reported for the lack of proper science teacher in their institutes.
7. It was concluded that the most of the members of PTA demanded and planned for the provision of financial resources for the recruitment of proper staff needed.
8. It was concluded that according to the most of the PTA members (both elected and non-elected members) the available financial resources were not sufficient for the annual needs of the institutes and they demanded for the increase in the budget and annual PTA fund for that purpose.
9. It was concluded that the institutes needed large amount of financial resources for different mega projects like construction and renovation of science or computer labs, play grounds or the provision of facility of fresh drinking water, furniture of all kinds, construction of new classrooms, auditorium, boundary wall etc.
10. It was concluded that most of the PTA members were of the opinion that PTA must help to provide the financial assistance to the institute either with the involvement of general body or by motivating financially strong persons/organizations of the community who could support the cause.
11. It was concluded that PTA forum was very active and helpful for the completion of different mega projects like installation of gas supply, grills on

the classroom windows, recruitment of sanitary worker out of PTA fund and construction of play ground and new classrooms for the students in different institutes in the past.

12. It was concluded from the reported statements of the elected and nonelected members of PTA of different institutes that the behavior of the community was very positive during the fund raising campaign for the completion of any mega project for the benefit of the students.

5.4 Discussion

To find out the role of Parents Teacher Association (PTA) in improving School Resources in Islamabad, a survey type research was conducted. Overall objectives of the study were to explore/identify the areas for effective participation of PTA in improving the financial resources. To analyze the role of PTA in enhancing the financial resources of the institute other than PTA fund and to analyze the role of PTA fund and its better use in sharing the urgent financial problems faced by the institution during the educational year. The researcher found that PTA can help the institution in raising the money for academic resources by, fund raising, co-curricular activities and by finding the volunteers who can provide financial support to the institute for providing different types of resources. It was found that some other researchers had tried to find out the role of community on similar grounds. Some of the findings and results are reported here such as Panda (1998) conducted a survey type study of school management in which he collected the data from the sample of 100 schools from random sampling technique and found that managing committees of

most of the schools in () fail to take such interest which can improve the financial conduct of the school up to the satisfactory level.

It was found by the researcher of the present study that 100% elected and non-elected members of PTA are not satisfied with the present amount of PTA fund which is Rs.10/- in schools and Rs.30/- in model colleges / student/year. So that they agreed upon that PTA should raise funds for financial support of the institutes in solving some improvement issues. These findings of present study in line with another study carried out by Raheela (2011) for improvement of elementary girl's school in Rawalpindi and found that although the selection of the school council members was done on merit but they don't contribute together financial resources from community for schools and if some volunteer donated some finances, those were not enough to meet the requirements of the schools. However the merit based selection of the members of the council helped them to get some donation for simple and minor financial requirements.

It was also found by the researcher in this study that elected and non elected members were also agreed upon the suggestion that PTA should provide fund by different resources such as general appeal for funds for specific purpose and by finding or convincing any financially strong member of the community to support the cause on his own. Keeping the same objectives researcher found that Jatoi (2010) conducted a study on the role of school council in development of secondary schools. It was a case study with main objective of exploring the use of Farooq-e- Taleem fund in development of schools. He collected the data from 24 head teachers and teachers along with group discussion method and found that majority of members of

school council were not aware of their roles and responsibilities. They were unable to generate funds for different financial needs of the institute. Jatoi was also not satisfied with the proper usage of Farooq-e-Taleem fund and found that the teacher in charge of the Farooq-e-Taleem fund were engaged in non-professional activities and it had a negative impact on students' achievement. In the same research Jatoi found that other government funds were utilized in proper manner and that the funds provided by the government of Punjab for Farooq-e-Taleem were enough for the annual needs of the institutes.

Findings of this study also supported already conducted study by Saeed Ahmed (2005) to find out the effects of school council in elementary schools in Punjab. His study had the main objective to analyze the performance of members of school council. Data were collected in the form of questionnaire from 150 members of 30 schools councils; the results found that most of the members of the councils were uneducated or less educated. They were not given any training or helping programme which could help them to understand their duties. So they could not participate very effectively but could not participate very effectively but most of them utilized fund properly to provide necessary equipment for the institution. Researcher found the importance of parent's involvement in improving the financial resources of the institutes; it was supported by the research conducted in Kibaale District Western Uganda.

Gorret. N conducted a study in Buyaga Country to find out the Influence of Parent's participation in Secondary school management on student's academic Performance

This study delved into the influence of parents' participation in secondary school management on students' academic performance in Buyaga County, Kibaale District. Specifically, the study sought to establish the role played by the parents in the management of school finances and student discipline; and the influence of this role on the students' academic performance. Data were collected from six schools, which were randomly selected to represent government-aided and private schools. In these schools, teachers and student responded to a questionnaire and head teachers and members of Parents and Teachers' Associations were interviewed. The findings were that the parents in Buyaga County have not been involved in the management of school finances, which has led to financial resources constraints and, consequently, impinged on the students' performance. It was also established that, nevertheless, the parents have been involved in the management of students' discipline. It was, therefore, concluded that parental involvement in the management of school discipline should be complemented with participation in financial management if good academic performance is to be realised. Subsequently, the study recommends that the managers of the schools in Buyaga County encourage the parents of their students to participate in the financial management of the schools.

From the above research and its conclusions it is proved that the parent's involvement is necessary for provision of resources especially in the underdeveloped countries like Uganda and Pakistan.

5.5 Recommendations

On the bases of findings and conclusions following recommendations are presented for the improvement of PTA and the role of PTA fund for the financial assistance of the institutes.

1. It is recommended that the PTA non elected members may be provided with more freedom for the selection of PTA president or the other PTA elected members in order to make the forum more effective.
2. The chairperson may have more freedom to use the PTA fund for the emergency financial assistance.
3. PTA may provide the financial support to the institution on regular bases so that it can complete its urgent needs without waiting for the funds to be raised and then the project to be started.
4. FDEI may provide some incentives to the elected members of PTA to motivate the educated and resourceful community members to become the elected members and serve the community in better way.
5. PTA may mobilize the community for the help of institute on voluntary bases to provide different kinds of resources like physical, human, academic or financial resources.
6. Problems and issues may be discussed on the PTA forum and the quarterly held meetings may be specified on a proper and specific agenda. PTA may review their operations on regular bases.

7. PTA may establish a system or a pattern of committee dealing with building, staffing, financing and other issues related to the provision of resources at the institutional level.
8. The relationship between the elected and non elected members may have a strong sense of partnership as it can be proved a powerful tool for better institutional progress.
9. Effective PTA mostly depends upon the effective administration, so the non elected members may be nominated as vigilant, active and most appropriate regarding the awareness about PTA constitution. They may involve the elected members of the community in general, financial, human, and other academic resources and services without any discrimination and dispute.

5.6 Further Researches

1. It is recommended that research may be conducted on large sample size by including more schools and colleges so that the study may be more authentic with variety of problems and recommendations.
2. Further research can be conducted by focusing the academic resources of the institutes regarding teaching material and teaching methodology for latest trends and issues on the said type of resources.

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ANNEXURE I

Contribution of PTA (Parents Teachers Association) in Improving School Resources in Islamabad. (An Analysis)

Introduction:

Respected elected members of P.T.A,

I want to take an opportunity to thank you for giving me some of your precious time for making my research work possible .I assure you that your statements and answers will be only use for research purposes, and will be kept confidential. You are requested to read the question very carefully and answer it properly. If the question is open ended then feel free to suggest or give your comments about the true situation as the main purpose of the research is to analyze the situation and not to criticize any person or the association. Thank you for your time and your suggestions. (Researcher: Saadia Dilshad)

Questionnaire for the Elected Members of P.T.A

Name of the member (Optional): _____ Qualification: Academic:

Post held in P.T.A: _____ Number of personal kids in schools:

Special interest: _____ Name of school:

Date: _____

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Any institution needs following types of physical resources

1. Sufficient number of class room. Yes No
2. Proper and well equipped science lab Yes No
3. A proper computer lab Yes No
4. Wash rooms/toilets Yes No
5. Safe and healthy drinking water supply Yes No
6. A proper staff room Yes No
7. Sufficient furniture for all purposes Yes No
8. Proper play ground /place for physical activities Yes No

9. School boundary wall for safety Yes No

10. Does the institution have all the physical resources listed above? Yes No

IF NOT

Then what is the role of P.T.A in resolving the problem?

ACADEMIC RESOURCES

Does the institute have following required academic resources (mark yes, no, not applicable)

1. Library with sufficient amount of books for students Yes No
Not applicable

2. All kinds of A.V aids needed for the teaching of different subjects.
Yes No
Not applicable

3. Study material for teachers. Yes No
Not applicable

IF NO

Then how P.T.A is helping the intuition to fulfill this need of the intuition?

4. If P.T.A is helping the institute to fulfill the academic needs of the institution then how does P.T.A come to know about the need? (Marks the options)

a. Head of the institution call the meeting of P.T.A and explain the situation and ask for help.

b. Students and their parents realized the situation and decided to help the institution in this regard through P.T.A.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Which of the following staff is available at this institution (Marks the suitable options)

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Principal | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 2. Vice. Principal | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 3. Head master/head mistress | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 4. Dypt.headmaster/headmistress | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 5. Math's teacher | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 6. Science teacher | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 7. Computer teacher | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 8. Different subject specialist | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 9. Librarian | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 10. Skilled staff for different kinds of labs in the school | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 11. P.T.I etc | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

12. If some of the most important human resources are not available at the institution then what is role of P.T.A in providing these resources to the institution. (Marks the suitable options)

1. Provide volunteers to work as a skilled person.
2. Provide financial resources to the institution in this regard.
3. P.T.A is not concerned with such kind of issues of the institution.

FINENCIAL RESOURCES

1. Are the financial resources like student fund, budget and the P.T.A fund enough for the financial needs of the institution? Yes No

IF NO

Then what are the major issues in the institution which need large amount of financial resources to be resolved?

2. What is the estimated amount of money needed for the project?

3. What are the plans or suggestions of P.T.A to resolve the problem?

4. If there is no current issue that needs the financial support from the P.T.A then was there any project which was completed with the help of P.T.A.

5. Does the community play a positive role or show positive behavior during the fund raising campaign run by the P.T.A?

Source used for questionnaire://www.docstoc.com/docs/15577582/Parent-
Questionnaire-Sample-Cover-Letter

ANNEXURE II

Contribution of PTA (Parents Teachers Association) in Improving School Resources in Islamabad. (An Analysis)

Introduction:

Respected non- elected members of P.T.A,

I want to take an opportunity to thank you for giving me some of your precious time for making my research work possible .I assure you that your statements and answers will be only use for research purposes, and will be kept confidential. You are requested to read the question very carefully and answer it properly. If the question is open ended then feel free to suggest or give your comments about the true situation as the main purpose of the research is to analyze the situation and not to criticize any person or the association. Thank you for your time and your suggestions. (Researcher: Saadia Dilshad)

Questionnaire for the Non- Elected Members of P.T.A

Name of the member (Optional): _____ Qualification: Academic:

Post held in P.T.A: _____ Number of personal kids in schools:

Special interest: _____ Name of school:

Date: _____

MAIN PURPOSE OF P.T.A IN AN INSTITUTION

1. What do you think the primary goal(s) of our PTA should be;

- Education (support class curriculum, tutoring programs, etc)
- Raising money to help pay field trip expense, buy books & equipment, etc.
- Organizing fun activities for students and their family.
- Parenting and family support
- Providing volunteers for the school

2. What do you think is the single most important issue faced by the institution?
And how P.T.A solves the problem or makes the situation better?

3. Do you think P.T.A elected members are doing good job in communicating with other parents?

4. Is it compulsorily to call a general meeting after a specific time period and what is the typical meeting agenda?

5. Does the P.T.A president show the interest, is available to the institution, for schedule meetings of the school?

Yes No

If No

Give any solid reason.

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Any institution needs following types of physical resources, Are these available in this institution.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11. Sufficient number of class room. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Proper and well equipped science lab | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. A proper computer lab | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. Wash rooms/toilets | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. Safe and healthy drinking water supply. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. A proper staff room | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. Sufficient furniture for all purposes | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. Proper play ground /place for physical activities | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. School boundary wall for safety | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

20. If the institution do not have all or some of these resources then what is the role of P.T.A in resolving this problems?

ACADEMIC RESOURCES

Does the institute have following required academic resources (mark yes, no, not applicable)

5. Library with sufficient amount of books for students applicable Yes No
6. All kinds of A.V aids needed for the teaching of different subjects. Yes No
Not applicable
7. Study material for teachers. Yes No
Not applicable

IF NO

Then do you want any kind of support from the community or P.T.A in provision of these resources?

8. If the institution needs the support in provision of academic resources in the institution from the community or P.T.A then what will be your method of informing them? (Marks the options)
- c. Head of the institution call the meeting of P.T.A and explain the situation and a for help.
- d. Students and their parents realized the situation and decided to help the institution in this regard th ugh P.T.A.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Which of the following staff is available at this institution (Marks the suitable options)

13. Principal Yes No
14. Vice. Principal Yes No
15. Head master/head mistress Yes No
16. Dypt.headmaster/headmistress Yes No
17. Math's teacher Yes No

18. Science teacher Yes No
19. Computer teacher Yes No
20. Different subject specialists Yes No
21. Librarian Yes No
22. Skilled staff for different kinds of labs in the school Yes No
23. P.T.I etc Yes No

24. If some of the most important human resources are not available at the institution then what is role of P.T.A in providing these resources to the institution. (Marks the suitable options)

4. Provide volunteers to work as a skilled person.
5. Provide financial resources to the institution in this regard.
6. P.T.A is not concerned with such kind of issues of the institution.

FINENCIAL RESOURCES

6. Are the financial resources like student fund, budget and the P.T.A fund enough for the financial needs of the institution? Yes No

IF NO

Then what are the major issues in the institution which need large amount of financial resources to be resolved?

7. What is the estimated amount of money needed for the project?

8. What are the plans or suggestions of P.T.A to resolve the problem?

9. If there is no current issue that needs the financial support from the P.T.A then was there any project which was completed with the help of P.T.A.

10. Does the community play a positive role or show positive behavior during the fund raising campaign run by the P.T.A?

Q. Would you like to give some suggestions to improve the role of P.T.A, in solving the problem of resources in the institutions?

1. suggestion

2. suggestion

3. suggestion



Constitution Parents Teacher Associations

I. Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of PTA shall be:

- I. To work for the well being of every student of the institution in the home, the institution and society.
- II. To enhance awareness and understanding of parents that they have a vital role to play in the provision of quality education.
- III. To encourage active involvement of parents in improving the standard of the institutions.
- IV. To create awareness among the people involved that optimum use should be made the educational facilities being offered by the government and avail the expertise of the community members.
- V. To motive the parents especially in the rural areas to send their children to school.

- VI. To consider ways and means to decrease dropout ratio and teacher absenteeism in the institution.
- VII. To develop a congenial and harmonious relationship between parents and teachers avoiding bureaucratic rigidity on the both side.
- VIII. To mobilize community resources for improvement of the institution and benefit of the students.

2. Membership

The membership of PTA will consist of:

- I. The father/mother/guardian of every student on the rolls of the institution.
- II. Every member of the teaching faculty of the institution.

1. General Body and its Function

- I. The general body of PTA will consist of all the parents/guardians whose children/wards are on the rolls of the institution.
- II. PTA will hold two general body meetings in a year, preferably at the beginning and in the middle of the academic session. An extra-ordinary meeting of the General Body may be convened by the Chairperson, Executive Committee or one-third members of the General Body on a notice of at least ten days.
- III. The General Body shall hold election of office-bearers and member of the Executive Committee from amongst the parents by secret ballot.

- IV. It will review the annual report for the previous academic session.
- V. It will provide counseling to parents, teachers and students.
- VI. It will raise awareness on the importance of education in the community and sending children to the school.

2. Executive committee

The Executive Committee shall have the following membership:

- I. Chairperson: Principal/Headmaster/Headmistress of the institution.
- II. President: A parent elected by the General Body through a majority vote.
- III. General Secretary: Nominated by the Chairperson from amongst the teaching faculty.
- IV. Finance Secretary: A parent elected by the General Body.
- V. Four Executive Members including Vice Principal, Deputy Headmaster/Headmistress and teachers nominated by the Principal. The number of members in this category shall be reduced to one, where the strength of teaching faculty is less than ten.
- VI. Six Executive Members from amongst the parents elected by the General Body. This figure will proportionally decrease in harmony with the size of the institution. However, the minimum limit will be two (one male and one female).
- VII. Two individuals nominated from the community may be induced as honorary members on the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

3. Duties of the chairperson

- i) The chairperson shall ensure smooth functioning of P.T.A
- ii) The Chairperson as head of the institution shall attend and chair all the meetings.

4. Duties of the President

- i) The president shall ensure maintenance of all the records and minutes of the meetings
- ii) Maintain liaison with the head of the institution.
- iii) Mobilize parents to assist the institution in accordance with the aims and objectives of PTA.

5. PTA FUND

- i) Rs 30/- per students for schools and colleges located in urban areas shall be collected annually as PTA fund.
- ii) Rs 10/- Per student for schools and colleges located in the rural areas shall be collected annually as PTA fund. However the head of the institution can use his/her discretion to waiver.
- iii) The Executive Committee in case of need may adopt suitable measures to solicit funds from parents /community members.
- iv) A joint account shall be operated y the head of the institution/DDO and Finance Secretary of PTA ad co-signatories.



- v) Any cash/kind donations made from Parents/community members shall be deposited in the PTA Fund and recorded in the relevant ledger.

6. Role of Federal Directorate of Education

- i) The federal directorate of education shall be the patron of all the Parents Teachers Associations. It shall support all the PTAs.
- ii) The federal directorate of education along with NGOs shall provide the training to master trainers.
- iii) The federal directorate of education shall be responsible for the external evaluation and assessment of the performance of PTAs with the financial help and support of NGOs. And other donor agencies.