

An Exploratory Study on the Effectiveness of Real-Time School Monitoring in District Killa Abdullah

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the effectiveness of Real-Time School Monitoring in District Killa Abdullah, Balochistan. Presently, the District is facing multiple problems related to its education sector. The literacy rate in the district is low due to several factors, but awareness remains one top of those. Lack of basic facilities in schools, such as the required number of classrooms, toilets, and clean drinking water is also affecting the education system of the District. There has been no effective mechanism for monitoring schools in the province. With the initiation of the Balochistan Education Project (BEP), which has brought many groundbreaking initiatives and innovative solutions to its wings, this view has changed quite a bit. The Real-Time School Monitoring System is part of the provincial government's monitoring measures, with help of UNICEF and the World Bank. This research is conducted to highlight the existing system and explore the role of RTSM in District Killa Abdullah. The study focuses effectiveness of Real-Time School Monitoring in District Killa Abdullah. Data has been gathered through primary and secondary sources in this study.

Keyword: Balochistan, monitoring, killa Abdullah, real time, school

INTRODUCTION

The study explores the effectiveness of "Real-Time School Monitoring" (RTSM) in District Killa Abdullah, Balochistan. Balochistan is the largest and the most mineral-rich province in Pakistan that covers nearly 44% of its landmasses. Education is one of the issue that the province has always been facing. The literacy rate in the province is 41%, and out of its

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total 3.6 million children, merely 1.3 million go to school while the rest of the 66% remain out of school. This is due to several factors, but one of the most significant is the lack of awareness. The shortage of basic facilities in schools, such as toilets, classrooms and drinking water, is another reason. The statistic shows that out of all the schools in the province, 36 percent lack water, 56 percent of schools lack electricity and 15 percent do not even exist on land. Over the years, it has been thought and reported frequently, that the provincial governments of the past have been less involved and very unaware of the province's education sector (Pakistan Education Statistics, 2017).

Killa Abdullah remained part of district Pishin until it was separated in 1993. Tehsil Chaman is headquartered in the Killa Abdullah district. Killa Abdullah is located in the northern part of Balochistan province and shares its northern and western boundaries with Afghanistan. It shares a border in the east and provincial capital—Quetta in the north. The population of the district is dominated by the Pashtun community. The District Killa Abdullah has been divided into four tehsils on administrative grounds which include Chaman, Deobandi, Gulistan, and Killa Abdullah. These four tehsils further consist of 25 union councils.

The Real-Time School Monitoring System is part of the provincial government's measures of monitoring of schools. Balochistan's Secondary Education Department with the assistance of the UNICEF (UNICEF 2000) and the European Union has taken this initiative to ensure effective monitoring and enhancing the performance of schools and maintain quality education in the province. The Education Management Information System (EMIS) via the IDO, in addition to the android RTSM, furnish technological assistance for the development of desktop and online data entry and reporting tools, the EMIS website, the Decision Support System (DSS), the Biometric Attendance System, the Complaint Management System (CMS), and the School Mapping Geographical Information System (GIS) (Pakistan Education Statistics, 2017).

RTSM has been introduced in July 2014 and aims to replace paper-based secondary school monitoring with a monitoring system that is android-based. The android app is initially exploited to collect and then monitor proper data for quantitative variables such as infrastructure, basic facilities, enrolled students, climate, teacher availability, and official visits to schools (Teodorovic, 2011). RTSM facilitates the stakeholders with timely and

trustworthy information and at the second level fast solution-based decisions on issues (Government of Balochistan, 2020). RTSM assists the teachers to prioritize and distribute resources according to education system needs that monitors the the availability and presence of staff, the health of the school environment, school enrollment and attendance, the professional training and development of teachers, the provision of facilities and infrastructure, the use of funds and the control of the environment.

RTSM was pretty much successful in the beginning, but research shows that gradually, the success or result rate has overall declined by almost 25%, according to the District Monitoring Coordinators (DMC), due to several factors. Since the needs are growing, the lack of trained staff, shortage of fuel and other energy resources, authorities practicing nepotism, high maintenance, failure of biometric attendance system, and lack of budget-based support from the government in the form of contracts are a few causes of decline. In general, however, the launch of this innovative android-based software application for the proper collection of data and monitoring of secondary schools has and will alter the overall secondary education scenario in the province, as it not only monitors schools and funds but also records, controls and corrects common but impactful factors such as teacher absenteeism, schooling in schools.

It has also helped to recognize ghost teachers, ghost classrooms, excess of money, awarding salaries to the absent faculty, and other loopholes, thus reducing the burden on the fragile economy of the province and the state put by such factors.

The key problem in the judgment of the effectiveness of education, for which a specific approach has not been granted to date, concerns the best criteria for the effectiveness of education. On the other hands, what kinds of educational outcomes are being considered strong measures of the success of schools or teachers? Throughout various stages of the historical development of educational efficacy research, several findings were considered fundamental. The measurements of frequencies were mostly used during the earlier periods; number of students who continued their high school education or frequency of grade duplication at the university level, or the number of children enrolled in special education. It was afterwards acknowledged that these interventions are highly dependent on other external variables, not only

on the particular characteristics of schools or students and that they have therefore been abandoned (Sammons 2007).

The objective of Real-Time Monitoring is to ensure timely and accurate information at the school level. Moreover, the enforcement of RTSM allows the education officials to swiftly make informed decisions based on RSM data by addressing its main findings. The provincial government, more specifically, the education department will find this research productive in identifying the existing problems faced by schools, and policy recommendations will assist them in tackling those problems. The study will help education officials of the target district to have a clear picture what RTSM is doing in the district and what do they need to bring more improvement. This study will open new doors for researchers and scholars to explore this study from other aspects. The main objective of this research work is to explore the effectiveness of the Real-Time School Monitoring system in district Killa Abdullah and to provide policy recommendations to overcome problem related to schools and the monitoring systems.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data was collected through using both primary and secondary sources. Various data collection tools were used in the this research work. Under the primary sources the researcher conducted the interviews of officials of education department, heads of schools, RTSM member teachers to collect relevant and necessary data for this research work while using the secondary sources the researcher focused on the books, research journals, scholarly articles, and newspapers to get relevant data for this research.

This research work stressed to attain the different kinds of research objectives and questions. Research design, target population, research approach, sampling design, sample size, data collection, analysis, and discussion will be elaborate on concisely. Research methodology sorts out and outline the procedures of research problems. It is very important to consider that philosophical assumptions of any valid or reliable empirical social science study research trends should be assumed while the scientific and empirical methods ascertain objectives” (Baxter & Jack, 2008). It analyses the different steps that are utilized for exploration of research problems. The researcher seeks qualitatively prescriptive an interpretive secondary study, which is analyzed through the qualitative methodology. The

study methodology consider the secondary data from scholarly books, Research Articles, newspapers, online reports, official reports. The study will employ a qualitative trend (Baxter & Jack, 2008).

As reported by Quinn (2002), “a qualitative approach to research makes the researcher switch his focus for vivid comprehensive stats of the study's problem by giving detailed information about the central theme of the study topic. Qualitative research's primary goal has a complete and detailed description of the study phenomenon by applying logical reasoning. Qualitative research involves interviews in collecting data, and there are no formal measurements involved, while some cases like this study utilize a secondary data system.

The qualitative procedures make the researcher comprehend the situation and describe the entire situation. The system consists of descriptions and excerpts from books and other relevant documents” Hoepfl MC (1997). “The decision to use qualitative methodologies should be considered carefully; by its very nature, qualitative research can be emotionally taxing and extraordinarily time-consuming. At the same time, it can yield rich information not obtainable through statistical sampling techniques.” This is a Qualitative study in which data collected from the sample will be analyzed and discussed systematically. Teachers, Cluster Heads, members of PTSMCs, Officials of Education Department and all the government schools of district Killa Abdullah have been made as the population of this study. Non probability purposive sampling technique was adopted for collecting data for this study (Reynolds et al., 1993).

24 persons were interviewed for this study including: four officers of education department at district level both male and female, four Cluster Heads (two males and two female) randomly from each of the four Tehsils of the district, 50% members of the district monitoring team and 16 primary school teachers (4 from each of the 4 Tehsils of the district) were sampled for this research work. The data accumulation process for this research work was completed through interviews from the teachers, head teachers, members of the monitoring team and officers of the education department from the sample district. To collect data for this study, a pool of 24 persons have been made as a sample. A semi-structured interview was adopted as data collection tool.

As per the adopted Qualitative research design, a self-constructed semi-structured interview was used as data collection tool. For this purpose,

an official permission was formally obtained from the concerned administrative officer i.e. District Education Officer. After obtaining official permission from the competent authority, every individual interviewee was contacted one day before his interview. Before interviewing an individual, it was made convenient that he is relaxed and the views expressed by him / her will solely be used for the research purpose only so that he / she may express the real picture of his/ her mind. All the interviews were recorded in Audio form in a device.

Data Analysis

The researcher gathered data through both primary and secondary sources and analyzed it with qualitative and quantitative methods which enhance the capacity of the researcher to have a sound understanding of the topic and resolve the statement of the problem. This is a qualitative study for which simple thematic analysis was adopted as data analysis tool. Main themes are defined firstly as per research objectives and then the views expressed by the sample are analyzed one by one. For ensuring the secrecy of the interviewees they are named as respondents No. 1, 2,3 etc. This research attempted to address the following questions. These questions were asked from teachers of different schools and the responses were analyzed in the discussion section of the study. These questions helped in gathering data from more reliable and relevant sources.

1. What are the challenges faced by monitoring teams during their visit to different schools of district Killa Abdullah?
2. To what degree are the needs and requirements of a school regarding human resources fulfilled in district Killa Abdullah?
3. To what level has Teachers` attendance been improved by RTSM in district Killa Abdullah?

Based on the literature view, the researcher asked the following self-constructed Questions. The researcher used a self-constructed form to gather quantitative and qualitative data. "A questionnaire enables responses to be gathered from large numbers relatively quickly, and cost-efficiently" (De Vaus 1991).

1. Are the requirements fulfilled of your schools pointed out by the monitoring system?

2. Is the lack of human resources fulfilled in the school after Monitoring has been introduced?
3. Is teacher attendance improved since monitoring has been introduced in the district?

Who do you think could better Monitor teachers' attendance in schools, the Monitoring teams RTSM or the officers of the Education Department?

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section of the study deals with results and discussion with regards to the education sector of District Killah Abdullah by focusing role of Real-Time School Monitoring (RTSM).

Table: 1 Demographic information of District Killa Abdullah.

Indicators	Number
Total Population	757,578
Male	397,591
Female	359,982
Urban	149,342
Rural	608,236

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2017

Educational Status

The situation of education in District Killa Abdullah is not very different from the education situation in other parts of the province of Balochistan. The indicators of quality education and access to education are very low. Killa Abdullah is being experienced many problems related to poverty and cultural impediments. Education sector in District Killa Abdullah consists of public and private schools with varying quality of educating. The total number of schools run under the public sector are 474 including schools consists of; high secondary, high, middle and primary. Approximately, 87% of these schools are located in rural areas while 13% in urban areas. Access to education and quality education in Killa Abdullah is not satisfactory. The low density of population has led to a lot of settlements without schools and within the standing schools, there are gaps in enrolment.

In addition, lack of facilities such as water and bathrooms badly affect enrolment and retention. The important school bottlenecks that are being

faced at the secondary to higher secondary and primary to middle level further hinder the approach to education. Moreover, teaching and learning quality has been one of the main concerns in the district. According to the yearly position of the Educational report for the year 2014, there have been miserable learning consequences of the students which have led to low survival and transition rates. Furthermore, the district experiences several educated-related problems which include a low access rate to education as well as a lack of quality education. Article 25A of Pakistan's constitution has declared education as a fundamental right of every citizen. Moreover, the above-mentioned article ensured free and mandatory education for children between the age of 5 to 16 years as a primal human right.

The constitution of 1973 further provides that provinces of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan can prepare their own legislation for implementation. The government of Balochistan at provincial level has already passed Act 'The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2014'. The act makes the provincial government accountable for the implementation of this act and bears all costs related to stationary, school, bags, transport, etc. for the children between ages 5 to 16. Furthermore, the Act provides the free and mandatory education to every child irrespective to nationality, race and sex etc.

Respondents Response

Respondent: 1

At present, RTSM does not exist in all the schools of District Killa Abdullah, it covers some of the schools in the district, and the majority lacks the establishment of this new system. RTSM is an effective system but it needs more attention and needs to be improved. RTSM was established to improve the attendance of teachers in schools, but most of the schools in the district still lack an adequate number of schools, and attendance of teachers is still a problem faced by most of the schools in the district Killa Abdullah. RTSM needs to be given proper training to make its role more effective and thus bring positive changes in the education sector in the district.

Respondent: 2

Real-Time School Monitoring System has to somehow indicate problems faced by schools in district Killa Abdullah. It is trying to meet the

requirements of schools. RTSM is a modern system and a significant initiative to bring betterment to schools. However, due to the lack of sufficient resources, there are problems faced by the schools in the district. Despite such a significant initiative, there are most of the schools in the district are still facing problems such as an insufficient number of teachers and attendance problems in the majority of the schools. Basic requirements of schools like boundary wall, bathroom and required number of teachers and their attendance are still problems exist in schools. Currently, the majority of schools lack the required number of teachers, especially primary schools is lack basic facilities and the required number of teachers. In Killa Abdullah, a large number of posts are vacant which needs to be filled as soon as possible to provide an adequate number of teachers to schools. With the Introduction of RTSM, the attendance of teachers has been ensured to some extent. More steps should be taken to overcome these problems.

Respondent: 3

RTSM system has not been established in all the schools of District Killa Abdullah, it works in about 20% of schools in the district that too has not full filled the requirements of students in schools. No doubt, RTSM is working effectively, but still, there is a lack of the required number of teachers in schools. It has improved the attendance of teachers, but unfortunately, fake reports are sent by RTSM. However, the monitoring system has improved the attendance of teachers to some extent. RTSM teams should be given proper training to make their role more effective. Moreover, the data in the booklet can be used for strategic planning and policy making at the district and provincial levels. In addition, clusters of schools are also given access to data through a web link. RTSM is considered an important tool that can provide inclusive solutions to problems indicated.

Respondent: 4

RTSM has indicated problems presently faced by schools in the district, it has tried to fulfill those needs to some extent. But due to lack of adequate resources, there are several problems faced by schools. Primary requirements such as boundary walls, bathrooms, and providing a required number of teachers. At present, schools lack the required number of teachers, particularly primary schools. Approximately 600 hundred posts are vacant in

the district which needs to be filled as soon as possible to provide an adequate number of teachers to schools. With the Introduction of RTSM, the attendance of teachers has been ensured to some extent.

Respondent: 5

RTMS has indicated basic problems faced by schools in the district. On indication of RTMS, attendance of teachers has been ensured to some extent. RTSM improved the attendance of teachers in schools. The education department should play its due role in monitoring schools. To make RTSM more effective, RTSM representatives should indicate ghost teachers and play an active role in reopening closed schools.

Respondent: 6

RTSM has done nothing nor indicated problems faced by our schools. RTMS has failed to ensure the attendance of teachers in school. RTMS has taken no steps to fulfill the required number of teachers. If RTSM ensures its regular visits, then their role could prove effective in improving the attendance of teachers. Officials of the education department could more effectively monitor schools.

Respondent: 7

The main problem we are currently facing is that the education department is not working in support of RTSM, they do not want RTSM as a working body in Balochistan, at school level and teacher level people perceive it as a private institute, teachers are perceiving that how it is possible that a private institute monitor schools in the district. Monitoring associates are not supported by schools and they are closed before time and it is one of the main problems. In Killa Abdullah, security remains another problem which is faced by teachers.

Respondent:8

We face many difficulties during monitoring such as teachers' resistance, GTA resistance, as we are non-locals, people ask different questions. People are not supporting ask, if we are supported, we will work effectively.

Respondent:9

RTSM has played no substantial role in fulfilling the need of teachers. Despite RTSM, the number of teachers in the district is still inadequate. With RTSM, the percentage of teachers' attendance has been increased. For monitoring of schools, the education department should play a more effective role. RTSM staff should be given proper training.

Respondent: 10

The needs and facilities of the schools have not been fulfilled by RTSM. Despite RTSM, there is still inadequacy of teachers and it has not filled the gaps. With the initiation of RTSM, attendance has been increased to a great extent. RTSM should play a more effective role while monitoring the schools and the department of education should also play a role. RTSM should be provided a well-trained staff.

Respondent: 11

RTSM has not fulfilled the basic facilities of schools. There is still an insufficient number of teachers in most of the schools. With the initiation of RTSM, teachers' attendance is to somehow improve. The education department should play a more effective role, RTSM has a smaller role in monitoring. To make RTSM's role more efficient, it should be provided facilities and well-trained staff.

Respondent: 12

RTSM has not fulfilled the basic needs of schools. There is still an inadequate number of teachers in schools. RTSM monitoring has to a great extent improved the percentage of attendance of teachers. Both the Education department and RTSM need to monitor schools, particularly RTSM's role could be crucial because it has improved attendance ratio.

Respondent: 13

RTSM has not fulfilled the basic facilities of schools. The number of teachers is still insufficient. The percentage of attendance has been improved somewhat. RSM's staff are not enough to deal with, government needs to increase the RTSM's staff.

Respondent: 14

RTSM has not achieved its projected goals our schools still face problems. RTSM has failed to improve the attendance of teachers. So far, RTSM has taken no concrete measures to fulfill the required number of teachers in schools. If RTSM ensures regular visits, then their role could prove productive and the attendance of teachers will be improved. Officials of the education department could more effectively monitor schools.

Respondent: 15

The main issue we are currently facing is that the education department is not supporting RTSM; they do not want RTSM to be a working body in Balochistan; at the school level and among teachers, it is perceived as a private institute; teachers wonder how a private institute can monitor schools in the district. One of the primary issues is that schools do not support monitoring associates, and they are closed before time. Another issue that instructors experience in Killa Abdullah is security.

Respondent: 16

We confront several challenges while monitoring, such as teacher opposition, GTA pushback, and individuals asking us unusual questions since we are non-locals. People are not supporting our request; nevertheless, if we are supported, we will be able to operate more efficiently.

Respondent: 17

RTSM has played no significant impact in meeting the need of teachers. Despite RTSM, the district's teacher population is still insufficient. The percentage of teachers who attend has increased as a result of RTSM. The education department should play a more active role in school monitoring. Staff from the RTSM should receive sufficient training.

Respondent: 18

RTSM has failed to meet the needs and provide facilities for the schools. Despite RTSM, there are still insufficient teachers, and the gaps have not been filled. The introduction of RTSM has resulted in a significant rise in attendance. While monitoring the schools, the RTSM should play a more effective role, as should the Department of Education. Well-trained personnel should be offered to RTSM.

Respondent: 19

RTSM has not provided basic school amenities. In most schools, there are still insufficient numbers of teachers. Teachers' attendance is expected to improve as a result of the implementation of RTSM. The education department should be more effective, and the RTSM should be more involved in monitoring. Facilities and well-trained people should be supplied to make RTSM's role more efficient.

Respondent: 20

Schools' basic demands have not been met by RTSM. The number of teachers in schools is still insufficient. Teachers' attendance has improved significantly as a result of RTSM monitoring. Both the Education Department and RTSM must oversee schools, but RTSM's function may be particularly important because of its better attendance ratio.

Respondent: 21

The essential needs of schools have not been met by RTSM. There is still a lack of teachers. The attendance rate has improved in some way. The RTSM's staff is insufficient to deal with the situation; the government should boost the RTSM's staff.

Respondent: 22

At present, RTSM does not exist in all the schools of District Killa Abdullah, it covers some of the schools in the district, and the majority lacks the establishment of this new system. RTSM is an effective system but it needs more attention and needs to be improved. RTSM was established to improve the attendance of teachers in schools, but most of the schools in the district still lack an adequate number of schools, and attendance of teachers is still a problem faced by most of the schools in the district Killa Abdullah. RTSM teach needs to be given proper training to make its role more effective and thus bring positive changes in the education sector in the district.

Respondent: 23

Real-Time School Monitoring System has to somehow indicate problems faced by the school in district Killa Abdullah. It is trying to meet the requirements of schools. RTSM is a modern system and a significant initiative to bring betterment to schools. However, due to the lack of

sufficient resources, there are problems faced by the schools in the district. Despite such a significant initiative, there are most of the schools in the district are still facing problems such as an insufficient number of teachers and attendance problems in the majority of the schools. Basic requirements of schools like boundary wall, bathroom and required number of teachers and their attendance are still problems exist in schools. Currently, the majority of schools lack the required number of teachers, especially primary schools is lack basic facilities and the required number of teachers. In Killa Abdullah, a large number of posts are vacant which needs to be filled as soon as possible to provide an adequate number of teachers to schools. With the Introduction of RTSM, the attendance of teachers has been ensured to some extent. More steps should be taken to overcome these problems.

Respondent: 24

RTSM system has not been established in all the schools of District Killa Abdullah, it works in about 20% of schools in the district that too has not full filled the requirements of students in schools. No doubt, RTSM is working effectively, but still, there is a lack of the required number of teachers in schools. It has improved the attendance of teachers, but unfortunately, fake reports are sent by RTSM. However, the monitoring system has improved the attendance of teachers to some extent. RTSM teams should be given proper training to make their role more effective. Moreover, the data in the booklet can be used for strategic planning and policy making at the district and provincial levels. In addition, clusters of schools are also given access to data through a web link. RTSM is considered an important tool that can provide inclusive solutions to problems indicated.

Table 1: Indicators Model

Indicators	Current	Target
NER Primary	34	100
NER Middle	23	100
NER Secondary	04	100
Survival Rate Primary	24	100

Survival Rate Middle	72	100
Survival Rate Secondary	79	100
Transition Rate Katchi to Primary	66	100
Transition Rate Primary to Middle	56	100
Transition Rate Middle to Secondary	80	100

Source: District Education Plan Killa Abdullah (2016-17 to 2021-22).

Among the respondent's views were frequently repeated evaluations such as "to somehow satisfactory performance, "not effective", need effective measures. The research data and views of respondents indicate that the assistant provided by Real Time School Monitoring to the education sector is not merely significant to improve the attendance of teachers and improve their performance, however, it also improves the conversion of acquired theoretical knowledge to pedagogical capacity that contributes to educational community as well as educational process. It also involves in cultural communication and spreading of positive image educational institution.

The most of respondents were of the view that this new system of monitoring has to somehow bring improvements in schools in specifically attendance has been improved. They indicated that support given by RTSM to schools is not only important to bring improvements in the attendance of teachers, but it could play a crucial role in promoting the conversion of acquired theoretical knowledge in the pedagogical teaching. The respondent signaled main areas where the number of teachers was found insufficient to meet the necessities and productive outcomes. Increasing the number of teachers could be immensely efficient for the schools and learning environment in the area of this study. The research outcomes elaborated that there improvement is required to get a high quality of education by teachers. Real-Time Monitoring System is a modern tool to bring improvements in the education sector and enhance the role of a teacher to an improved level with help of Real-Time School Monitoring.

Conclusion

Since the formation of Balochistan as a province, the successive federal and provincial governments have failed to take effective measures for

the improvement in education sector in the province, affecting the overall development of the province. Non availability of fundamental facilities in schools such as; classrooms, toilets, boundary walls, lack of an adequate number of teachers and schools and pure drinking water are issues faced by most of the schools in Balochistan. The shortage of basic facilities in schools has deeply affected the overall progress of the education sector in the province (OECD 2012).

The analysis provides a general view of the performance of the education sector and gives evidence to bring improvement in management, transparency, and accountability. In addition, the discussion reveals facts that highlight the importance of establishing and monitoring goals for the educational sector and tracking progress and performance. The data stored in this RTSM statistical booklet is aimed to give an evidence base for policymakers to resolve existing challenges and achieve development goals.

Lastly, the analyzed data provides a real reflection of education department for a improved knowing of RTSM. The research has explained a clear mechanism of monitoring execution and highlighted the weaknesses and areas with better results of education department. The study highlighted deficiencies in the existing system. The study also provides and recommends a reliable monitoring mechanism for the education department and a better mechanism for school and classroom monitoring.

Recommendations

Following are the few policy recommendations based on the out comings of our research work that if exploited could bring improvements in the education sector in District Killa Abdullah.

- It is apparent from the analyzed data that there is a lack of an adequate number of teachers and schools in the District Killa Abdullah. The inadequate vacancy position of teachers in schools adversely affects the quality of education in schools. The existing number of teachers is unable to cover the curriculum. It is highly recommended that this problem should be resolved by filling the vacant positions of teaching on a priority basis. The provincial government needs to allocate more funds to the education sector which will help in filling the gaps. The education department should take steps to ensure an ample number of schools and teachers in existing schools.

- Better education environment is fundamental. A school should have all basic facilities for teachers and students. Presently, most of the schools in the district are out of basic facilities. All the schools should be provided basic facilities, such as boundary walls, washrooms, clean drinking water facility, sufficient writing material, boards, chairs, etc.
- Real-Time School Monitoring System has been playing a crucial role in enhancing effectiveness in the education sector in district Killa Abdullah. However, the education sector still faces problems such as attendance problems, and a lack of other basic facilities. The education department needs to take effective measures to ensure effectiveness in this system.
- RTSM is a helpful tool for teachers, as it monitors the school and attendance, school environment status, the teachers professional training and development, the utilization of school funds, and the school environment maintenance. Steps should be taken to enhance the potential of this system and make it an effective tool.
- This study was conducted in district Killa Abdullah. The Scenario in other districts may differ from this. So it is recommended that study on the same topic may be conducted in other districts of the province so that a clear picture of the RTSM is achieved.

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