

Problems of Higher Education

Introduction:

(1) Dilemma of Higher Education

- (1.1) Accelerating fee structure
- (1.2) Incompetent teachers
- (1.3) One-dimensional course modules.
- (1.4) Lack of practical facilities.
- (1.5) Outdated curriculum.
- (1.6) Lack of government involvement
- (1.7) Deficiency of diversity.
- (1.8) Dearth of new-age topics / skills.
- (1.9) Technology is not incorporated.

(2) Status of Higher Education in Pakistan

- (2.1) Islamic vs. Contemporary studies - ~~Modern Higher Education Institutions.~~
- (2.2) Lack of Ethical Education
- (2.3) No government support for student debts
- (2.4) National Scholarships are not introduced
- (2.5) High tuition cost in Private Institutions
- (2.6) Mundane infrastructure in government institutions
- (2.7) No focus on higher education by the government.
- (2.8) Institutional Backwardness
- (2.9) Incompetent faculty -

(3) Conclusion

Suggest remedial measures for these challenges

Higher Education is the backbone for any country's progress. Globally, **Who?** they have sought to experiment with better programs at higher level of education in order to enhance the skills of the student population. However, in Pakistan, there is no proper focus on the value which is created by the higher education programs. In this essay, **Avoid using first nouns** on the Dilemma Problems of Higher education as a whole, and then on the status of Higher education in Pakistan, followed by the conclusion of this essay.

Make comprehensive introductory paragraph by following it's proper structure

First and foremost, the recurring problem of the higher education is the unaffordable fee structure. Higher education is always expensive because it apparently delves on the advanced skills in a subject. However, without proper financial aid and support, it is difficult if not impossible for the students to pay for the course fees. Many families **Spelling mistake** resort to student debts which damage their financial strength and force them to take unvalidated decisions. With the enhanced fee models, many students tend to work full time or part time jobs which detrimentally strains their education. Therefore, it is safe to say that, ~~fee~~ out of pocket fee ~~of the higher education~~ is the main problem of the higher education.

Give solid references to

substantiate your arguments
Secondly, on an advanced level of education, incompetent leaders and teaching styles sets aside the whole purpose of the higher education. Teaching faculty that is academically incapable of teaching advanced modules will inculcate the similar level of awareness in the students. This will effectively shatter the objective of students that choose to go for higher or secondary level of studies. Incompetent faculty will reproduce another incompetent set of professionals and the cycle will continue to grow.

underscores the importance of flexibility in the career path. It fails to deliver on the contemporary issues and solutions that are relevant in the modern age. Therefore, we say that the ~~main~~ primary problem of the higher education is the ~~outdated~~ obsolete contents of the programs/courses.

Further more, the poor involvement of government in ~~providing~~ providing financial support to the students seeking higher education is a grave problem. With lack of national and international scholarship programs, higher education is restricted to only those who can afford. This would mean that ^{competent} students will fall short and unable to compete with others in the job market. ~~The~~ Higher or advanced level of education is relatively expensive, and no financial support by the government underscores the ~~reliability~~ reliability and validity of the said education.

Not only this, the deficiency of diversity in a classroom is a problem that needs to be solved. A certain class or people belonging to a group chooses to go for higher education in a specific subject. This would mean that the courses in the degree will be designed restrictively and failure to incorporate a diverse range of topics ~~diversity~~, especially in secondary education, is critical as it values the multi cultural nature of society and fights prejudice and discriminatory actions. Also, the lack of diversity means that students will not learn ~~from~~ the challenges of the outside world. Hence not having a diverse classroom is a problem in the higher education.

In higher education, ~~the~~ the failure to incorporate pressing topics and needs of the world is a huge problem. As stated earlier, with restrictive courses, higher institutions fails to equip students with advanced skills and ~~the~~ ~~understand~~ ~~the~~ ~~need~~ ~~of~~ ~~incorporate~~ the flexible needs of the job market. ^{for e.g.} teaching skills of weaving and traditional stitching will not add significant value to the worker.

Rather teaching students on how to operate computers, machines, user entry and software engineering will not only make them competitive but also useful to the market. Hence, ~~the~~ on this level students are not taught ~~the~~ according to the pressing needs of the global market.

Another, huge problem is that, technology is the new factor in every business or industry is not effectively taught at a higher level. These institutions are bound to follow traditional methods of board teaching and skills that have no use in the competitive market.

Technology makes understanding and delivery of complex topics alot easier. Despite, providing a advanced set of skills, higher education fails to put together efficient models of technology in their use. It saves both the teacher and the students time which will improve their areas of excellence and will improve its contemporary knowledge. Therefore, we say that not incorporating technology is a problem in the higher education.

~~Now~~ The above paragraphs deliberated on the ^{general} problems of higher education. The paragraphs below will focus on the same problems in the context of Pakistan.

The first and foremost problem in the higher level of education in Pakistan is the stiff between Islamic and contemporary studies. Many students have graduated from Madrasah and sometimes find it difficult to compete or even get admissions at these institutions. This would mean that the competitiveness between students will decline ~~and~~. The standardized courses fail to incorporate both Islamic and contemporary teaching, which would further reduce the total percentage of enrollment in universities. In Pakistan, this failure to subtly manage both the ideals have reduced the student admissions and restrains the higher institutions capacity to host most number of students. Hence, we could say that Islamic ^{versus} contemporary ~~is~~

education have restricted the growth of Modern Higher educational institutions.

Secondly, Secondary education in Pakistan focuses on technical education forgoing the imperative need of ethical education. These institutions do not teach students the importance of humility, hardwork, discipline and sincerity. This is equally important as it prepares a student ~~for~~ ⁱⁿ their behaviour in their respective professions. The education teaches us on how to be a good ~~engineer~~ ^{doctor}, but not how to be an ~~empathetic~~ empathetic doctor. which is equally as good. ~~This~~ Ethical education will prepare a Pakistani student on the methods of survival, job seeking and competing in an international market. Therefore, ~~the~~ ^{lack of} ethical education in universities in Pakistan is a grave problem.

Thirdly, one of the primary drivers of problems in higher education is the lack of governmental support for student finance. There is no national institution that helps its students in managing finance, interest free student loans and offering suitable scholarship programs. Even if these programs are present, there are little in number and almost non-existent. Many youngsters have no faith in the procedural aspects of these scholarship programs. Therefore, little or no government support ~~under the~~ st undermines the standard of higher education in Pakistan.

Fourth, the higher institutions ^{in Pakistan} are relatively more expensive and have high tuition costs with little value adding to the student's educational portfolio. These programs, such as engineering and medical ~~are~~ cost a kidney, but return for extensive course modules. These are majorly inaccessible to most Pakistani youngsters, who then seek for cheaper secondary education ~~with~~ which serves a little course value. Therefore ~~the~~ high tuition cost, in private institutions is a huge drawback for higher education in

Furthermore.

Furthermore, government higher institutions have an ordinary infrastructure that fails to completely satisfy the requirements of advanced education. With poor teaching methods, insufficient technology, slow campus life adds a touch of incompetency. Many institutions have no proper classroom setups, advanced libraries, sports ground and even basic sanitation and hygiene is poorly maintained. State of the art and keeping up with the requirements of international standards are crucial in maintaining the standards of education. Therefore, we can contemplate that poor infrastructure is a problem in Pakistan high level education.

Not only this, government vaguely focuses on the importance of higher education in Pakistan. With low enrollments and high dropouts, the government fails to analyse the reasons and change for improvement. Although similar to how schools are maintained with updated curriculums, higher education is an offset that is not a major area of concern for Pakistan. Government must ensure that higher education maintains an international standard, with updated technology, courses and programs, it is building the work force of the country. In Pakistan, government ~~has~~ ^{gives} no reliable support to the private institutions or students and has no proper guidelines for the standards in Pakistani higher education system.

Further more, the higher education institutions are backward, in terms of their available courses, infrastructure and resources. These institutions don't have a proper guide for students on how to get better jobs in the fields and professions. Similar to how international students institutions prepare their students for job seeking, interviews and conduct during the job. They have job career fairs and board where

students - potential employees. This phenomenon is vaguely present in Pakistan, highlighting the institutional backwardness of the country. It also illustrates that higher education institutions focus more on delivering knowledge rather than seeking opportunities for that knowledge. Hence, we could say that institutional backwardness is the major problem in Pakistan.

Last but not least, there is a lack of teacher quality at these institutions. Higher education teaches us advanced knowledge and the teachers must therefore be of those that can not only teach theory but understand the complex dynamics of this level of education. With poor standard of teachings, teachers deliberate on old methods that is replicated on all students spanning over many years which make the students not seek excellence. All these students fail to secure proper jobs and no higher excellence is maintained. Therefore, we say that teacher's competence is ~~very~~ a problem in the higher education.

~~We deliberated on the problems~~

Higher education is a backbone of every country. With proper facilities, great teachers and reliable courses/programs, this is a make or break for the progress of any country. Teachings must be advanced, and these problems must be catered to for better advanced education that extends to practical application. This essay is based on the problems of higher education, and then focused on these problems that is specific to the country. In conclusion, it is crucial to maintain advanced educational levels, and seek to overcome these problems.

Concluding paragraph should be comprehensive

Mature your arguments by adding solid and research based references

Address the knowledge gap