

(Assignment)

Higher education in Pakistan: ills and Remedies

Outlines:

1- Introduction:

1.1 Hook

1.2 General statements

1.3 Thesis statement

2- Main Body:

A- ills of higher education in Pakistan

2.1 outdated curriculum

2.1.1 Old syllabus

2.1.2 Teacher centered, not student oriented

2.1.3 unsuitable for Industry academia

Link

2.2 Poor Infrastructure

2.2.1 Lacking Purpose Built Campuses

2.2.2 Lacking Modern laboratories and Research facilities

2.2.3 Hygiene issues

2.3 Expensive education

2.3.1 High fees

2.3.2 Expensive transport

2.3.3 Limited scholarship opportunities

2.4 Lack of efficient Human Resource

2.4.1 Appointment of visiting faculty

2.4.2 Absence of teachers Training Programme

2.4.3 irresponsible Attitude of permanent faculty

The Essay

"Education, particularly higher education, will take Africa into the mainstream of Globalization." John Kufuor

This is the importance of higher education. As it decides the fate of a nation so it is the only practical way to transform the vision of state into reality. Higher education has potential to materialize the ultimate objectives of a statesman about the well-being and the prosperity of its state.

Unfortunately, Pakistan is facing problems in higher education due to outdated curriculum, poor infrastructure, expensive education, and lack of efficient human resource. These all have drastic impacts; immediate remedies are introducing modern curriculum, improving infrastructure, offering affordable education, and hiring efficient human resource. Unless the issues of higher education are addressed properly, Pakistan can neither become prosperous nor respectable.

To begin with the ill, outdated curriculum stands prominent. The syllabus of most of Pakistani universities is old and outdated. In the subject of engineering, old concepts and ideas are still prevailing. Students are taught more about classical physics than modern one. The students are taught on whiteboards about the old established topics on physics. Even an engineer cannot solve the electrical issue of his own

house. Additionally, the learning process in universities is teacher centered, not student oriented. For instance, students of most universities are not habitual of book reading because they have to rely on teachers' notes in order to get maximum marks in exams. Neither the teachers encourage students to read books nor the students are willing to spend their time in library. Finally, there is a gross discrimination b/w what industry demands from a university and what a university is providing. Unfortunately, a recent graduate of Pakistani universities is unable to apprehend the pace at which industry is growing. Industry has to invest on fresh graduates to make them familiar to the protocols which are the basics of their graduation. Therefore, outdated curriculum has created a big hurdle in the effectiveness of higher education in Pakistan.

The second ill of higher education in Pakistan is poor infrastructure. Most of the universities lack purpose built

Campuses. There is no facility for disabled students. There are no elevators or ramps for such students in the universities. Similarly, there are limited labs and research facilities. For instance, in engineering labs, there are few gadgets available for plenty of students. Even the students of literature do not have the opportunity to borrow books from the library because there is limited stock available on the same subject. In this way, the students who have no proper access to labs and libraries cannot conduct research properly. Apart from these, the universities have mostly unhygienic environment. No doubt open air cafeterias and the food being provided in these are delicious for students' health but what makes this thing more worrisome is absence of environment to improve the sense of food consumption and manners on table. Therefore, lack of proper infrastructure creates hurdle in the aims of higher education.

The third ill inflicting the higher education in Pakistan is the question of affordability. In Pasi, universities were supported by the government. In the present times, when the government is already under the burden of fiscal deficit, it is impossible for it to support the public colleges or universities. Resultantly, students have to bear the burden of high fees. For instance, in 2018, fee structure of a BZU Multan student was 25000/= per semester. But now a BZU student is witnessing an unfair price hike in its fee structure that is around 45000/= per semester. Obviously, this maltreatment ~~is~~ will question the affordability of education. Unfortunately, unlike developed countries, Pakistani students have very limited access to student support programs. HEC scholarships cover just a fraction of majority studying in universities. Moreover, there are almost no travel discounts for students.

Students from rural areas have to bear the brunt of massive transportation costs. Lastly, online education - which reduces transportation expenses - is no more promoted. The COVID-19 was a blessing in disguise as far as online mode of learning was concerned. But the universities were failed to extend its beneficial aspects after the pandemic was over. All these reasons make education limited to only privileged class.

Finally there is a lack of human resource not in higher educational institutes in Pakistan but also in HEC. Universities are still interested to hire more and more visiting faculty to cut their expenses. They are paid minimum wages for each lecture and their duration of teaching cannot be claimed as experience anywhere. Moreover, staff in most universities is oblivious of the changing aspects of ~~their~~ its respective disciplines. There is

no strategy at government level exists to make the teachers acquainted with prerequisites of their courses in evolving industry. Last but not the least, ineptitude of permanent faculty members to assimilate their respective disciplines fuels the wide known perception about Pakistani universities that higher education staff's inefficiency stems from no fear of accountability. All this questions the smooth and an adequate working of higher education in Pakistan.

(Next Assignment)

* Paragraph on why I want to be a CSP officer? (200 words)

I want to be a CSP officer because this is the best job in Pakistan. First of all, this service gives the job security. As compared to a private job, a government job is better one and secured. In a private job, you can be hired and fired immediately. Whereas in govt job, one is protected by the Constitution of Pakistan. Secondly, by securing this job, a person becomes financially independent. Although it does not guarantee the luxurious lifestyle but it makes a person able to smoothly run the affairs of family. So it provides satisfaction that you are no longer dependent on anyone as far as your financial worries are concerned. Moreover, being a CSP officer, has social worth and it draws immense respect from various segments of society in general and relatives and friends in particular. Finally, it gives an opportunity to serve the nation. If a person

aims to serve his nation, this job will definitely materialize his aim. A CSP officer through its conduct can prove himself a strong proponent of positive change and do so much in order to play its part in the betterment of society. Therefore, it is a great deal of being a CSP officer in Pakistan because of deluge of national and beneficial aspects.
