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Higher Education in Pakistan ills and Remedies

Outline:

1. Introduction

1.1 General statement

1.2 Thesis statement

2. Main Body

A) Ills of Higher Education in Pakistan

2.1 Outdated curriculum
old syllabus

Teacher centered

lacking Analytical skills

Unsuitable for practical purpose

2.2 Poor Infrastructure

lacking purpose built campuses

lacking modern laboratories and

Research Facilities.

Hygiene issues

lacking modern learning

tools

2.3 Expensive Education

High fees

Conveyance issues

Limited scholarship opportunities

No student loans

2.4 Lack of Efficient Human Resource

Cronyism and corruption

Inefficient staff that lacks modern training

Overburdened faculty

No proper exam system for observing analytical skills.

2.5 Myopic vision of policy makers

2.6 Commercialised Education

2.7 Lack of access

Limited or no schools in rural areas

B) Remedies for the ills in Higher Education

2.1 Introducing modern curriculum

Revising syllabus every year

Engaging subject experts

Promoting life skills based education

Establishing Industry academia Link.

2.2 Budget allocation to improve infrastructure

Building purpose built campuses
 Providing modern laboratories and Research Facility
 Managing Hygiene issues.

2.3 Attracting best brains by improving perks.

2.4 Providing Affordable Education
 Scholarships

Student support program

2.5 Policy

Pragmatic policies for maximum utilization of available resources

Teacher training

Education is provincial subject making policies for better education.

2.6 Mature, objective and responsible role of media

2.7 Hiring efficient human resource

Monitoring corruption and nepotism

No multitasking faculty

Promotion of Teacher training Programs

Appointment of permanent faculty instead of visiting.

3. Conclusion Essay

Al-Qarawiyyin University in Morocco, founded in 859 AD, is a symbol of how education can shape societies. It became a center of learning, drawing scholars from different cultures, including the famous Jewish philosopher Maimonides. This exchange of ideas shows how education helps advance science, philosophy and culture. However, despite its rich history, Pakistan's higher

education system faces challenges, with outdated curriculum, poor infrastructure, expensive education, lack of efficient human resource, myopic vision of policy makers, commercialised education and lack of access. These ills have drastic impacts on Pakistan's progress, immediate remedies are introducing modern curriculum, allocating budget for infrastructure and giving incentives to best brains, providing affordable education, making provincial policies, mature and objective role of media and hiring efficient human resource. Unless the issues are addressed properly Pakistan can never become a developed country.