

Higher Education in Pakistan: Ills and Remedies

Assignment - Paragraph writing

First ill ~~is~~ of higher education in Pakistan is poor infrastructure. There are no facilities for disabled students. Many universities do not have elevators or ramps for them. Most universities do not have proper fire exits. Most universities do not have purpose build campuses. In 2017 Wali Khan university had old building. Many universities are inadequately furnished, and do not provide favourable environment for class. Many institutes do not have labs for practical purposes. Department of physical Therapy of Government University Faisalabad does not have practical labs. There is shortage of equipments in labs. Students

find difficulty in learning practical work. In engineering universities there is shortage of gadgets in labs. In medical colleges one cadaver is surrounded by few students at a time. Others do wait. One blood pressure apparatus is shared among a group of students. Similarly students do not have opportunity of borrowing books from libraries. Libraries usually have a fewest number of books on same topic. Students find difficulty in conducting a purposeful research. Apart from purpose built campuses and labs most universities have unhygienic environment. The open cafeterias, canteens and washrooms create trouble for students. In 2023 Punjab Food Authority prepared a food security audit report about public sector universities of province. This

report found 60 to 70 percent food handlers medically unscreened. 40 percent of food products was found untraceable. Most of the cafeterias, hostel messes and canteens were violating standard operational procedures. This report warned the risk of transfer of communicable diseases like Hepatitis, Typhoid and Tuberculosis. News was published in Dawn. Khyberpakhtunkhwa food authority inspected 78 canteens of 15 universities in 2019. It highlighted unhygienic condition of universities. Many institutes lacked water filtration plant. Therefore, poor infrastructure creates hurdles in aims of higher education in Pakistan.

Second ill inflicting higher education in Pakistan is the question of affordability. In the past government supported public universities. But nowadays country faces financial crisis and economy is fragile.

Every person in society was able to get admission on merits in any field or on self-finance. Today education has become expensive. Government College University Faisalabad is ~~charging~~ charging, average 56,000 for a semester in DPT program. Fully funded scholarships have not been offered. Universities offer merit based and need based scholarships. These are very few in number as compared to students strength. These require too much file work result in exhaustion of students. Higher education commission offers stipend scholarships for students every year, but available scholarships are just a fraction of majority studying in universities. These scholarships are usually for Masters or P.H.D level not for undergraduation. Transport expense is an emerging problem.

among university students. Even not a single bank is offering student loans. Most of the students are not day scholars. They use to reside at hostels, which put extra burden on them. They have to pay for meals also. Most of the students use motorcycles or public transport they ~~have~~ have to bear expenses on their own. They are not given any travel discount. Lastly, all these reasons make education inaccessible to a common man in Pakistan.

~~in~~

Finally there is lack of human resource not only in educational institutes, ~~but~~ also in the Higher Education Commission. Political appointments and interference in administration have damaged the integrity of the institution. More over

universities are more interesting in hiring visiting faculty to cut their expenses. They are payed low wages only according to number of lectures and this duration cannot be claimed as an experience. So it brings no fruit for educated youth. There is lack of course and academic trainings in universities due to which teachers teaching methods remain stuck in old times.

Teachers have grudges with students due to which they mark poor grades. This cause poor results which badly affect overall academic performance of students. No criteria has been given for hiring faculty. Only ~~that~~ master degree holders or P.H.D scholars can apply for lectureship even without any experience. Another

persisting issue is overburdened faculty. For a single subject a dozen teachers are hired. It only increases economic burden. All these discriminations against youth are promoting brain drain. Only in first quarter of 2023 4,50,000 youngsters left the country for jobs. Most preferable countries were UK and USA. This year officials revealed double fold increase in applications of passport. At the end, lack of human resource is affecting our higher education in a worst manner.

Pakistan: Causes and Consequences

Only write outlines and introductory paragraph

Outlines

1- Introduction

1.1 Hook

1.2 Back Ground

1.3 Thesis Statement: In this era, Pakistan is facing a horrible consequences of climate change like flash floods, global warming deteriorating human health and stagnant economy due to some causes which are administrative failure deforestation, ~~environment~~ human activities and poor agricultural practices.

2 Causes of Climate Change in Pakistan

2.1 Administrative Failure

2.1.1 Bad Urban Planning

2.1.2 Poor Governance

2.2 Deforestation

2.2.1 Forested areas are losing each year

2.2.2 Reduced Carbon absorption capacity

2.2.3 Khyberpakhtunkhwa made 12 percent natural ~~area~~ forested area in 2020

2.2.4 Disrupted water cycles

~~2.3 Nuclear Leakage~~

~~2.3.1 Chernobyl disaster of 1986~~

~~2.3.2 Nuclear Leakage in Iran~~

2.4 Human Activities

2.4.1 Burning of fossil ~~fuels~~ fuels

2.4.2 Wild fires

2.4.3 Urban fires

2.4.4 No proper waste disposal system

~~2.4.5~~

2.5 Agricultural Practices

2.5.1 Over use of chemical fertilizers

2.5.2 Emission of greenhouse gases

2.5.3 Soil degradation

3- Consequences

3.1 Flash Floods/Floods

3.1.1 In 2022 floods 33 million people displaced

3.1.2 In 2025 Pakistan faced heavy monsoon than previous years.

3.1.3 Badly affect infrastructure

3.1.4 1700 deaths happened in 2022.

3.2 Global warming

3.2.1 Pakistan's temperature is rising annually.

3.2.2 Glaciers are melting

3.2.3 Heat waves (In June temperature rose between 4 to 7° celsius)

3.2.4 Green house gases are increasing

3.2.5 Altered rain patterns

3.3 Effects on human health

3.3.1 Skin cancers are reportedly increasing.

3.3.2 Nutritional deficiencies due to drought

3.4 Consequences on economy

3.4.1 In 2022 Pakistan lost 30 billion dollars (world bank)

3.4.2 In fiscal year 24-25 agriculture production reduced by 13.5 percent

3.4.3 In 2025 PSL matches delayed (it put economy in loss).

3.4.4 Khyberpakhtunkhwa government's helicopter crashed recently in Mohmand

4- conclusion

Introduction "We are the first generation to feel the impact of the climate change and the last generation that can do something about it" (Barack Obama) According to URAAN Pakistan has lost 10,000 people between 1999 and 2018 due to 152 extreme weather events. In 2022 due to floods 33 million persons displaced and 1700 died. Today unfortunately Pakistan is facing severe consequences of climate change due to several causes. Heavy monsoon increased by 60 to 70 percent hit country in 2025. Cloud bursts are happening continuously. Many areas in KP are submerged in floods like Buner, Sawat and Bajaur. According to report of Grantham Institute of UK Pakistan is the 152 least ready country for climate change. Today main causes of climate

change in Pakistan are administrative failure, deforestation, human activities and several agricultural practices due to which major consequences are ~~to~~ happening. Flash floods, global warming, human health is affecting and economy has become fragile.