

Higher Education Of PAKISTAN

Outline:-

1. Introduction

2. Harming ills of higher education in Pakistan

2.1 Outdate Curriculum

A Old syllabus

B Teacher centered, not student oriented

C Lacking analytical skills

D Industrial academia link.

2.2 Poor infrastructure

A Lacking multi purpose campuses

B Lacking modern research facilities and laboratories

C Hygiene issues

D

2.3 Expensive education

A High fees

B Expensive transport

C Limited scholarship opportunities

D No student loans.

2.4 Lack of efficient human resource

A Appointment of visiting faculty

B Absence of teacher training programme

C Overburden faculty

D Brain drain.

3. Effective remedies for the ills in higher education of Paki

3.1 introducing modern curriculum

- A Revising syllabus every year.
- B Engaging subject experts
- C Promoting life skills based education
- D establishing industry academic link.

3.2 allocating more budget to improve infrastructure.

- A building purpose built campuses
- B providing modern laboratories and research facilities
- C Solving hygiene factors, issues.

3.3 Providing affordable education

- A Student support programs
- B Announcing more scholarships
- C Providing online education
- D Providing discount travel cards.

3.4 Hiring efficient Human resource

- A Appointment of permanent faculty instead of visiting
- B Promotion of teachers training programme
- C no multitasking for faculty.
- D Checks on the ~~per~~ performance of permanent faculty.

4. Conclusion

Raised by a single mother, Barack Obama's life could have ended in obscurity. Instead, he went to Harvard Law School, where he became the first Black President of the Harvard Law Review. He then went on to become President of the United States. He often said that "My story is only possible in a country where education is the gateway to opportunity". It is the significance of higher education that Barack Obama calls it the gateway to opportunity. Unfortunately, Pakistan has witnessed a steep decline in its standards of higher education. This essay will explore about the major ~~causes~~ ^{ills} that has affected higher education such as outdated and obsolete curriculum, poor and not quite satisfactory infrastructure, expensive education fees and transportation cost and paucity of efficient human resource. Resulting in dire ~~consequence~~ Remedies and cure for the ills in higher education includes introducing modern and advance curriculum, prioritizing allocating more budget to ameliorate infrastructure, providing affordable education and lastly hiring highly qualified, trained and efficient human resource. Unless the issues of higher education are not addressed properly, Pakistan can neither become prosperous nor respectable country.

Write thesis statement in your introduction

To begin with, there are multitude of factors which have worsened the equality and standard of higher education of Pakistan, but the most cogent and convincing is outdated and obsolete curriculum. Old syllabus is being taught in ~~almost~~ almost all universities.

Improve your articulation
Adopt formal language
Substantiate your argument with evidence
Use transitional devices to bring coherence in your paragraph
Avoid grammatical mistakes
Spelling mistakes
Focus on your sentence structure as well

BS computer science students are forced to learn only theoretical theoretical but ^{not} practical. So much so, they & Data Analytics subject paper is taken on the paper instead of computer. Many of computer science students do not have information about the softwares like Python and MongoDB. Which are essential skills and information for the students of BS computer science. To earn it, commerce students are learning accounting on the paper which does not have any relevance to with modern accounting jobs. Moreover, the teaching methodology is teacher-centered not the student specific. One teacher comes in the class, read presentations and give assignments to the pupil without any active participation or discussion ^{by} from the students. Unluckily, it is the same teacher who teaches, and takes exams and grades to the students which creates little or no chance of any external evaluation. In addition to this, the curriculum lacks analytical skills, at the times of exam, students are forced to cram the notes provided by the faculties and write exact same in the exam to ^{score} good marks. owing to this, students do not have get any chance to apply their own analytical thinking and skill in the paper. subjects from English to Sociology and Law, students just crammed the topic and write in the exam. Furthermore, there has been increasing gap between industry and academics leaves a serious question mark on the current curriculum. Majority of engineering graduates fail to find any placement in the industry as there no connections and Memorandum of

signed
associations/ between the firms and universities unlike
LUMS and IBA. So All in all, these are the factors
that make curriculum outdated and obsolete.

The second ~~bad~~ ill of the higher education of
Pakistan is unsatisfactory and poor infrastructure of the
universities. Firstly, majority of the universities lack multi-
purpose campuses, which can be used in various
academic events. The paucity of cutting-edge
technology in the classrooms and ~~and~~ auditoriums
have created irritants for the campus to be utilized
for different purpose. Unavailability of ~~multi~~ multimedia
projectors, poor and below the par performance of
desktop computers, only one white board, unreliable
performance of air conditioners are the focal factors
which have put an halt for the campus to be used
for various purpose. Karachi's ~~the~~ second biggest
business institutions, Institute of Business Management (IBM)
does not have ~~proper~~ advance multimedia facilities, still
20-year old desktop is being used for in the classes.
Air conditioners exist, but do not function effectively
due to lack of maintenance. ~~So~~ Unfortunately, same
infrastructure is being used which was created at the
time of inception in 1995. Secondly, more than 80 percent
of universities do not have modern laboratories and
~~research centers~~. Such as ~~stand~~ BDS students, acquiring
education in Fatima Jinnah Dental college, Karachi
are asked to pay visit to Liaquat National Hospital
and University for their practical work like teeth scaling.

Remaining 20 percent institutions, research facilities do not function properly. If it does, then students are instructed to perform research under work under the supervision of the laboratory manager. Thirdly, hygiene issues have worsened the overall infrastructure of the universities. Classes lack proper ventilation system, which creates suffocation in the class making it unbearable for student to concentrate on the lecture and teacher to teach the topic properly. For example, look in Sindh University, when students presence is fully classroom become unbearable to sit due to suffocation regardless of air conditions. Therefore, so are the factors which ~~are~~ contributed to the increased because of poor infrastructure of the institutions.

The third heinous character of ill of higher education in Pakistan is ~~which makes~~ ^{adding} rapid increasing in the education fee

The third ill of higher education in Pakistan is expensive education. Each passing year, universities add 5 percent increment in the existing fee is become a new norm in the education institution. A student who commerce first semester at Rs 45000 ~~for~~ only one ^{sem} ~~sem~~ That amount reaches at Rs 64500 approximately ⁱⁿ at the last 8th semester. At the end of last university one student has to bear an increase of 45% of fees in the government university. Direct makes educational fees ^{exp} high fees It for more than 70% of student ~~total~~ student. That creates stumbling block for thousands of student to acquire

quality of education. To crown it, students also ~~fee that~~ ^{bear} have to pay for the transportation as only less than ten percent university have their own conveyance. Rest of students have to pay ~~for~~ to reach ^{at} the university. This adds more burden to the students pocket.

In addition to this, limited scholarship opportunities are given to the students. As of 2021, only 5000 scholarship were provided to 400,000 student registered in the university. It ~~thereafter~~ creates a serious question mark on the HEC for the providing insufficient scholarships. Moreover, there is no concept of student loan in the universities. Whether it is government-owned or private. Unfortunately, the harsh reality is that one student had to drop ~~at~~ the university in his 3rd year. because he was unable to pay ~~fee~~ semester fees due to financial instability. and ~~inequality~~ ^{if} student loan was there, he ~~would have~~ could have availed that option. Ergo, increase in education fee and transportation cost, with limited scholarship opportunities and unavailability of ~~student loans~~ ^{loan} are the reason which have made ~~open education~~ expensive to acquire for every person.

~~Megerness of efficient human resource, appointment of visiting faculties, absence of teacher training programme, ~~that~~ overburden faculty and increase in percentage of brain drain, these factors like these are the last nail in the coffin that makes ills of higher education in Pakistan. Firstly, when visiting faculty~~

is hired, most of those faculties does not focus on equality of lecture. They create ~~up~~ PPTs and convey in the class which does not provide room for analytical thinking. in the students. It is ~~something~~ ^{sombering} to mention that pupils find this modus operandi a better one. ^{incline} As students are more ~~trendy~~ towards learning the topic instead of ~~conceptually~~ understanding ^{of the} Secondly, teacher training programme has been ~~always~~ sidelined by the institutions. University's ~~Dear~~ Deans or principals do not pay attention to the teacher training and development program. ~~As they often think~~ Thinking that ^{such} after training, faculty hold ^{*} their university if they get better job opportunities. Frequently changing the ~~the~~ ^{the} university for feeding purpose is also a common element in the teachers. Thirdly, due to shortage of teachers because of cost cutting, one teacher is asked to conduct seminars, take classes, create ~~the~~ syllabus ^{activities} for next semester, assist in the sports activities and other extra-curricular activities. that one teacher is so overburdened that he can not focus on teaching properly. fourthly, ~~today~~ ^{hard} extra-intelligent and ^{who} working talent move to aboard countries for better future lifestyle and opportunities. Owing to that, teacher's ^{which are} left behind are not ~~at~~ ^{of} good in teaching. and conveying the ~~the~~ ^{is} lectures. University is full of those teachers, unfortunately. Therefore, inadequacy of efficient and productive human resource ~~are~~ ^{is} also the main ~~reason~~ ^{ill} which of higher education of ~~Pakistan~~ Pakistan.

Proceeding paragraphs threw light on causes and succeeding paragraphs would pinpoint the way outs of the ills of higher education in Pakistan.

Multitudes of factors can be considered which can end the ills of higher education in Pakistan, but the most cogent and convincing is introducing modern education. First and foremost, it is time for Higher Education Commission (HEC) to revise syllabus every year. HEC needs to take advise and consultancy service from the foreign educational institution, which with the help of those high intellectual advisors, PHEC will be able to revise ~~modernize and enhance~~ advance educational syllabus. Just like in past, primary and secondary schools revise their syllabus with foreign consultants. Directorate of Staff Development (DSD) approached to the UK-based advisor, Mr. Michael Barber from Tony Blair educational advisory. DSD and Michael Barber were successfully able to implement new syllabus in the ~~various~~ boundaries of primary and secondary education in 2011. HEC needs to adopt the same precedent set by ~~various~~ primary school. This way HEC will be able to modernize the syllabus. Apart from this, HEC can also contact to the Pakistani subject experts such as Dr. Mariam Chughtai, holding Master's in Education Policy from Harvard University, for the revising and the content and syllabus of higher education. Engaging with national and foreign advisors will help HEC

to update overall curriculum of the universities. Thirdly, there is more use of skills than degrees in the 21st century. HEC needs to invent and promote skill-based education. which will inculcate intellectual skills - problem solving, analytical thinking and critical reasoning in the students. And that will lead to better placement opportunities. HEC needs to ~~introduce~~ sign memorandum with universities and ~~create~~ NAVTC, a vocational training institution. HEC should make at least one year soft skill learning program within the universities by the NAVTC trainers. It should be compulsory, so that after graduation students will not have a paper of degree but also a soft ~~graceted~~ intellectual skill. which will create demand ~~at~~ pull factor by the private companies. Lastly, universities need to establish industry academic link. IUST like Lums and IBA have created. If ~~an~~ institution focuses on this linkage, their student will be easily placed in the reputable industry. Universities should request private companies to come in their Job fairs to hire the graduating student via internships, training management programmes and temporary employment job which can be converted in permanent after assessing the competencies ^{on} of the deserving job holder. Ego, ~~introducing~~ launching modern education and curriculum will help higher education do to do wonders to its cooperation. and eradicate the ills.

Allocating more budget to improve infrastructure of the higher education is second most prominent factor which can eradicate the ills of the institutions. Pakistan's current education expenditure is 1.7%. In the fiscal year 2021-2025, whereas, UNESCO recommended percentage is ~~4%~~ 4% minimum. Investing more budget will help institutions to create purpose built campus where all the academic and extra-curriculum activity will take place. For example, one ^{big} ~~↑~~ auspicious auditorium will be utilized for marathon classes, ~~or~~ job fairs and seminars. That same auditorium ~~or~~ can also be also facilitate concerts and sports activities. Secondly, a portion of budget would also be allocate to establish modern laboratories and research centre with cutting-edge technology and equipments. This platform will allow pupils to do practical work and reinforce their theoretical knowledge which is a demand of today's world. Just like Aga Khan University spending heavily on its laboratory and research work, HEC needs to follow the same steps and introducing advance technology in the universities. Lastly, HEC should ~~emphatically~~ force universities to ^{some their} ~~also~~ ~~spend~~ on the ~~hygiene~~ hygiene-related issues. By investing on washroom and ~~centres~~ common room will create ease not only for students but also for teachers and staff members. This will create pleasant environment for every stakeholder of the education institutions. All in all, allocating more budget to ameliorate infrastructure of educational places will eliminate the ills, of higher education in Pakistan.

Providing affordable education will also eradicate the ills and improve the higher education of Pakistan. This can be done through multiple ways. Providing student programme is one of ~~these~~ ^{these} ~~step~~ ^{step} that can remove the ills. HEC needs to revive Punjab Education Endowment fund (PEEF) that provided merit and need-based scholarships to talented but underprivileged students back in 2008. Through this programme, more than 450,000 scholarships were distributed and special focus was ~~paid~~ ^{paid} on undergraduate and master's level pupils. Secondly, HEC needs to announce more scholarship to make education accessible to the wide range of students. Such as Honhar Scholarship program, which facilitates only 36,000 students. ^{There is} need to increase the number of scholarships so that innumerable underprivileged students can get education. Thirdly, HEC need is supposed to make at least three-day class online education, across the Pakistan. This will help ~~students~~ and teachers to spend less on traveling will reduce not only students' but also teachers' traveling expense. By making 3-day online class will be cost-effective for every stakeholder and even for universities as well. As administration and management cost will ^{be} cut. Lastly, HEC needs to introduce discount travel cards for the students. While availing these cards, students transportation expenditure will be brought down. So, there will be less pressure on the pockets ^{of students}. Therefore, provision of affordable education to some extent will reduce cost the fits of higher education off Pakistan.

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of students. HEC and government need to learn the lesson from a Japanese girl. The Kyu-Shirataki station in Hokkaido was kept operational solely for one student, Kana Harada, who relied on the train for her education. The train stopped twice daily - once to take her to school and once to bring her home - until she graduated. This act shows the value placed on education, even for a single student. Therefore, providing affordable education to some extent will wipe out the ills of higher education of Pakistan.

Hiring effective human resource stands prominent among the core of higher education. First of all, universities need to appoint permanent faculty instead of visiting faculty. This will incentive incentivise the former to bring change in the teaching methodology and ameliorate overall university performance and ranking. As universities can provide admit permanent faculties in the PhDs program. Where those teachers will teach and train the PhDs degree within the same university. This will help universities to have more number of PhDs scholars. Thus, overall performance will improve. Secondly, institutions should focus on

training teachers programme and merit-based promotion of teachers. This will correct Training the teachers will gross enhance the performance of delivery lectures. Whereas, promoting them will create healthy competition in the campus. Each faculty will be more effective and efficient. Masters Trainers can be hired from British council to train the faculty of each university. Thirdly, ~~fastidiously~~ too multitasking should be stopped immediately. Faculty should focus on research work, delivering quality of content and polish students to polish flourish further. This way faculty will be doing task for which they are ~~special~~ specifically hired. Lastly, introduction of faculty performance ^{report} in the shape of evaluation form or score card will help higher authorities of universities to gauge the performance of teacher. Through this way, best performing faculties should be incentive provide with ~~bonus~~ and other ~~fringe~~ fringe benefits which creates willingness within the teacher to perform better to ~~to~~ avail those benefits. Therefore, highly productive ~~worker~~ and providing right training will help to cure the ills of higher education of Pakistan.

To conclude this, Education is the foremost important not for only individual person, but it ^{can} transform the whole ~~society~~ society. Malala Yousafzai's life set a precedent which can be followed by each child of the Pakistan. Her words "One child, one teacher, one book and one pen can change the ^{world} world".

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should be paid more focus. Moreover, Pakistan can be prosper if it follows Finland. That was once an agrarian country until the 1970s. It was education power which took rank in K&R makes Finland top 5 global education system. If education is aligned with national goals, it can transform weak economies, just like Pakistan, into global leaders. This essay showcased the major ills of higher education of Pakistan and suggested some doable and implementable ways out to wipe out the ills.