

First come the ills in which outdated curriculum stands prominent. The syllabus of most of the Pakistani universities is old and outdated. For instance, old syllabus is there in arts and social sciences. Theory without application exists. Even a masters in English cannot speak, read or write properly. Whereas our counterparts, Indians, are dominant in middle east in education and services. Even a graduate in electrical engineering cannot fix the electrical problems of its own house. Similarly, our education system is teacher centered not student centered. The teacher takes the leading role in class and the students have to listen to his instructions. He is the one who teaches, he is the one who sets the papers, and he is the one who grades it. There are no open book exams. There is no external evaluator. This forces the students to keep in good terms with their teacher by hook or by crook. In the same way, our curriculum lacks analytical skills. The course does not give real life problems to be solved by the students. There are no projects and there are no logical tasks to perform. A law student has to cram laws without any understanding of the rationale behind them. A masters in Mathematics is often found helpless to solve the analytical or even math's relevant problems asked in competitive exams. Finally, there is a wide gap between industry and academia in our universities. For instance, a student of Mass Communications is unable to find any placement or exposure in media industry. In Business studies, a student can neither find a placement nor can he start any business by himself. Therefore, outdated curriculum has created a big hurdle in the effectiveness of higher education in Pakistan.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 almost no facility for disabled students. They are no elevators or ramps for such students in the universities. Unfortunately, the elite universities like FAST, NUST and EME have no such facility to facilitate disabled. **This is difficult for disabled students to get an education and makes them feel left out in the university. Many of them struggle to find support in the environment which pushes them back to educate themselves.** Similarly, there are limited labs and laboratories. There are more students to accommodate in limited space. For instance, in medical schools one dead body is surrounded by few doctors to examine who come first. Rest have to wait or adjust. So is the case with engineering labs. There are few gadgets for scores of students. Even the students of literature do not have the opportunity to borrow books from the library because there are only one or two copies 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 purpose built campuses and modern labs, the universities have mostly unhygienic environment. Their cafeterias and washrooms always create troubles for students **which can also led to serious health concerns. Students always avoid using washrooms and cafeterias because it can cause health issue which will affect their studies.** Therefore, lack of proper infrastructure creates hurdle in the aims of higher education in Pakistan.

The third ill inflicting the higher education in Pakistan is the question of affordability. First of all high fees is the primary factor to make education expensive .In past, universities were supported by the government. Any person from any class could go for any education on merits otherwise on self – finance. However, 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. **I being a student having a fees of is 140,000 per semester which is a lot. A parent having more than two children going to the university, it is difficult to manage for them to bear high fees**

examining the current scenario and inflation in Pakistan. Moreover, there are almost no travel discounts for majority of the students. Except for few cities, students from rural areas have to bear the brunt of massive transportation costs. Unfortunately, unlike developed countries, students are not provided affordable public transport. For example, HEC announces stipend for students pursuing higher education every year, but the available scholarships are just a fraction of the majority studying in universities. 5,000 scholarships for 400,000 graduates, the ratio is just 1.25%, which is insufficient to meet the needs of students. Nor do the banks offer any student loans to the needy. A nation like Pakistan must focus more on education to develop and prosper.

Finally, there is lack of efficient human resource not only in higher educational institutes in Pakistan but also in Higher Education Commission (HEC). On one hand, 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. The wages vary depending on the institution. For example, a friend of mine was teaching in a university as a visiting faculty he was getting 1500 per hour for a three hour lecture. This is the worst discrimination against the educated youth. Absence of Teachers Training Programmed means many educators are unprepared for their roles, which impacts the quality of education. Moreover, universities are short of staff. Since the salaries are so meager, mid-level workers often leave for better opportunities. This disturbs the smooth working of university and negatively affects its efficiency. The remaining faculty is overburdened with extra responsibilities, while some permanent faculty members exhibit an irresponsible attitude, further harming the learning environment. In contrast, countries like Japan have progressed by investing in efficient human resources, focusing on training and motivating their educators. Write according to the outlines of this para. For Pakistan to progress, it needs to focus on its teachers by raising salaries, providing proper training, and making sure the faculty is motivated and skilled. Without these improvements, the country's higher education system will keep facing difficulties.

## Why I want to be a CSP officer?

I want to be a CSP officer because I want to serve my country and help people. My father is a Police officer, and watching his dedication towards his work inspires me to do hard work and achieve something big in life. I want to follow his path and contribute to the society in the same way. I believe that as a CSP officer, I can address important issues like education, poverty, and healthcare while making a positive impact on my country.