

General instructions to be followed to pass essay

DATE

~~Topic: Crisis in Academia:~~

~~Declining Students~~

~~Interest in Universities.~~

- 1- Spend time on rightly comprehension of the topic, you won't pass the essay unless and until you addressed the asked part
- 2- Try to make your main heading in the outline from the words in the question statement

~~Universities have traditionally been centers of knowledge, innovation, and social progress. Yet, today, they face an ongoing crisis of declining students' interest in higher education.~~

- 3- Try to add hook in the introduction. The length of introduction must be of 2 sides
- 4- ~~your topic sentence in your argument must be aligned with the ending sentence~~

~~Thesis: Outdated curricula, rising costs, poor job prospects and the appearance of alternative learning platforms have eroded their relevance.~~

- 5- Avoid firstly, secondly, thirdly etc. in outline
- 6- add references in your arguments with proper source. ~~Go for diversification of references~~

~~- Evidence of declining enrollment.~~

~~- Disengagement in class~~

- 7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

~~- Shifting priorities among youth.~~

~~- Changing perception of universities:~~

- 8- You won't pass the essay if make more than 4-5 grammatical mistakes

- 9- outlines that are not self explanatory or does not aligned to with the essay statement are liable to mark 0 and the essay would become null and void

You are supposed to increase your number of arguments on this part. It is because this is the asked part.

A. Academic Causes.

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- Outdated curricula irrelevant to modern job market
- Overemphasis on rote learning rather than creativity / critical thinking.
- Limited research opportunities for undergraduates.

B. Economic Causes:

- Rising tuition fee: higher education seen as financial burden.
- Weak return on investment: degrees not guaranteeing jobs.
- Preference for short skill-based diplomas and certifications.

C. Social and Cultural Causes:

- Influence of digital culture and alternative learning platforms (Coursera, Youtube, boot camps).
- Decline in social prestige of traditional degrees

These are not linked with the crisis in academia. These are the other social aspects

→ Parental pressure shifting toward 'practical' career routes.

D. Institutional Causes:

- Inefficient university administration and lack of student support.
- Poor infrastructure and facilities.
- Weak linkage between universities and industries.

4. Consequences:

- Lower research output and brain drain.
- Universities losing skill academics
- Decline in national competitiveness.

You haven't understood the topic properly.

You have understood the topic to some extent but not properly.

Must work on your topic comprehension

5. Solutions:

- Academic Reforms
- Economic Measures
- Social Awareness
- Institutional Strengthening

Improve your phrasing

Word selection must be improved.

LUCKY Must attend the tutorial session for further suggestions and mistakes

The crisis in academia is no longer a distant warning, it has already unfolded into a global ~~problem~~ and one of its clearest symptoms is the declining interest of students in universities. Students today are increasingly skeptical about the value of a degree, the quality of instruction, and the return on their educational investment. In Pakistan, empty classrooms in many public sectors universities reflect this problem, while in the developed world the rising dropout rates and preference for alternative learning platform tells a similar story. The famous words of John Dewey that:

"Education is not preparation for life, education is life itself".

now seem ironically out of place as students steadily lose faith in the traditional structure of higher education.

Very weak introduction! You are supposed to introduce your outline in your introduction

The first layer of this crisis is academic. Many universities, both in Pakistan and abroad, continue to operate with outdated curricula that fail

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No argumentation at all. Only 2

sentences are written. Besides,

why are you relating it to Pakistan only?

to match the rapidly evolving demands of modern economies. In Pakistan, for example - social sciences departments in major public universities still rely on decades-old syllabi, leaving graduates poorly equipped for practical realities. A graduate in sociology or political science often discovers that their degree carries little weight in an employment market dominated by IT, business and applied science. The Higher Education Commission (HEC) has made attempts at reforms, but the pace of change has been slow.

Students at Panjab University often complain that courses remain theoretical and disconnected from industry needs. Albert Einstein once remarked: "Education is what remains after one has forgotten what one has learned in school". And this statement exposed the **hollowness** of the academic experience many students face today.

Qidh wa mardan hoo parnayak

- Economic realities further deepen this disillusionment. The cost of university education is rising globally, while the financial returns are becoming less assured.

In the United States, student debt has crossed 1.7 trillion dollars, creating an entire generation burdened by loans that their jobs cannot repay. Many young Americans now prefer coding bootcamps or vocational training instead of traditional degrees. In Pakistan, public universities remain affordable but private ones demand fees beyond the reach of middle class families. A family might spend millions of rupees for their child's degree at a private university like LUMS or IBA, only to see them struggle in a saturated job market.

Moreover, the social and cultural perception surrounding higher education are changing. Universities degrees no longer hold the same prestige they once did, especially where alternative learning pathways are thriving. In Pakistan, **freelancing and entrepreneurship** are increasingly popular among

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Young people inspired by stories of self-taught individuals earning in dollars from platforms like: Upwork, and fiverr. Globally, companies such as Google & Apple have reduced emphasis on formal degrees, signaling that skills and creativity matter more than paper qualification. This trend further discourages students from investing years in institutions that may not match their ambitions.

Institutional inefficiencies also play a part. Many Pakistani Universities struggle with weak administration, outdated facilities and political interference. Students at Karachi University often face semester delays due to strikes or mismanagement, leaving them disheartened. These realities weaken students' confidence and push them toward alternative learning models.

The psychological strain of university life worsens that problem.

Many students feel overwhelmed by pressure, rigid schedules, and uncertainty about the future. In Pakistan, surveys have shown that majority of students feel anxious about employability after graduation. The pandemic added another layer: students who grew accustomed to flexible online learning are reluctant to return to rigid campus routines. Globally, rising student suicides in high-pressure environments like South Korea highlight the devastating effects of academic stress. Williams Denesiewicz described the situation as: "We have created a system of education that produces excellence without a soul."

The consequences of this declining interest are severe. In Pakistan, enrollment in arts and humanities has dropped significantly, with students preferring short diplomas or online certifications instead. Meanwhile, skill academies

and coaching centers are flourishing, filling the gap left by traditional universities. Globally, a reduction in university enrollment threatens research, ~~education~~ output and innovation.

Germany and Canada for example worry about shrinking numbers of PhD candidates, while Pakistan faces brain drain as talented students leave for better facilities abroad and rarely return. This erodes national competitiveness and deepens dependence on external knowledge economies.

Solution: one possible. Universities must reform their curricula to focus on critical reforms to focus on critical thinking, problem solving and real world applications.

Institutions like NUST & LUMS in Pakistan show that introducing entrepreneurship and technology focused courses can attract students interest.

Internationally, Finland's education model, with its emphasis on creativity and collaboration offers valuable lessons. These reforms can help restore universities

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as meaningful centers of learning.

Therefore, the crisis of declining students interest in Universities is not a rejection of learning but of outdated and rigid systems. Students are seeking relevance, flexibility, and practical outcomes that traditional Academia has often failed to provide.

What is this?