Educational system in Pakistan and its challenges

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Abstract
This research article drafts research review of education in Pakistan, especially focusing on the challenges education in Pakistan has to face in modern World. There is more than 80 057 private institution and more than 180 846 government institutions taking certain part in education in Pakistan. What challenges they have to face? What challenges have to be faced by students?

Keywords: Challenges, Education, Pakistan

1. Introduction
Education is what is called life. From the very moment Adam and Eve entered this flying rock they were also in search of acquiring knowledge about the question which were popping in their mind. And in this way, homo sapiens started struggling for acquiring knowledge but with the advancement and modernization, we have shifted from system of anarchy to the civilized society in which education is made so compulsory because it not only enlighten your vision but also give you the confidence to stand for the right things. Here education provides you facts, logic, and figures to make you stand for yourself.
Not only education is a need but also today getting an education is becoming a fashion. A country like Pakistan is struggling with so many burning issues daily needs its people to be educated. Because an aware, intellectual, and tolerant lot can make Pakistan stand on its own otherwise it is imagined that soon Pakistan will fall like a house of card. The nightmare for almost all the poor students is that not getting admission in public universities. This is the reason after intermediate most of the poverty-stricken families want their daughters to get married and their sons to start porterage or any other employment to support their families. And these are the sons and daughters who die with unfulfilled desires. On the other hand, we have students enrolled in private schools, colleges, and universities providing them every comfort so that they can transform them into gentlemen and women with a strong vision. This elite class is only accepted as talented and intellectual people with high vision. Indeed, we are producing two different classes of students.

2. Literature Review

The education system of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan with almost the worst infrastructure consists of 260,903 federations and this is facilitating almost 41018384 students and with the assistance of 1535461 teachers. And this set up includes 80057 private institutions and 180846 governmental institutions. So, this statics shows this that almost 31 percent of educational institutes which are not governmental property. (Memon, GR at al., 2010, p. 675) Education is not only vital for shaping us into a civilized person but also provides us vision and orientation. Most of the burning problems terrorism, corruption, illegal migration, human trafficking, child abuse, and so on can die out just by having an educated and intellectual lot in our society. Pakistan is a country with an unstable and corrupt political government, now this is the need for time to educate our mates. (Ghulam R. 2007, p. 111)

3. Education System in Pakistan and its Challenges

It is a need of the hour to introduce our people to an online teaching system in our every educational institute. But Pakistan is a poor country with limited sources so many students lack a stable network and they are unable to take online classes. This is again throwing our students into inferiority complex especially the students of the remote
areas that they were and still are deprived of necessities for which the government promised in the constitutional laws. Pakistan with poverty-stricken Homo sapiens has always failed to accomplish what its nation has always aspired for because of many reasons. We have produced physically and mentally retarded pupils who do not know how to tolerate others that is why we have produced a violent nation. Our educational reforms and policies have always remained defective as we have a corrupt and worst monetizing system. Alas! We failed as a nation to bring up a real change in our education system.

4. Discussion

The topic of discussion nowadays and from the very moment when school, college, and universities were closed is that we are lacking the modernization in our education system. The qualitative dimensions of education system of Pakistan reveal the flaws. In Pakistan, the quality of education has generally seen as declining trend. The education of science has particularly reached the lowest levels and requires urgent attention. The country also faces an acute shortage of qualified teachers. The laboratories are not equipped up to par. The school buildings are falling apart. There is no check and balance, no accountability of what happens within the four walls of the school. The quality of education has fell drastically. Recently the HEC (Higher Education Commission) closed down, several university PhD programs since they were not meeting the standards set by the commission. (Rahman, T. 2016, p. 57)

However, the most crucial element of the lack of quality education is perhaps the defective curriculum. The books are ridden with errors. The material is not up to date. Certain books have not been brought up to the modern times for decades. Students have been learning years old material that will do them no good when they step in the real world. Another defect in the quality of education is the lack of accountability of teachers in government schools. Teaching staff in government schools is lax. They are irresponsible, often involve in bribery and corruption at the stake of a student’s education. Their indifference to whether a student gets educated or not is reflected in the fact that the enrollment in public sector institutes is generally regarded as a last resort for any parent in Pakistan. (Saeed, M. 2007, pp. 55)
The quality of education is also sabotaged by the lack of control the government has over private education provider. The government has never paid attention to education as if it were a priority. Due to the blatant disregard and neglect on the part of the government, the standard of public universities has worsened. Because of the lack of proper public education, the people turn to private educators. The demand for private universities has lead to their virtual monopoly in the market. The declining demand of Pakistani graduates in the international community decries the broken education system of the country. Public institutes have turned to rote learning to increase the grades of their students with the hindsight of being able to obtain more funding. Due to these current policies and such a system, very few students can compete on a global scale. (Rahman, T. 2016, p. 61)

Another factor that influences the appointment of teachers in school is the local interest groups seeking to appoint their preferred teachers in the vacant constituency. Since the teacher appointed has the favor of the local interest group by his side, it opens the system to malpractices such as rent seeking. The teacher thus displays high levels of absenteeism. The lack of a proper supervisory system makes this malpractice easy to carry out. Especially in the primary schools and in rural areas, the teachers appointed are heavily influenced by the political parties. (Memon, GR & Ashraf, M. 2010, pp. 675)

5. Conclusion

Education is what makes or breaks a country. The people are the wealth of the nation. An illiterate mass will only become a liability for the state. Pakistani education system is plagued with incessant political interference, poor curriculum, gender gaps, lack of accountability, poor teaching staff and rote learning system. Pakistan requires strict administrative reforms. The factors required for a strong administration to reign in the wayward elements of Pakistani education system are those of a strong leadership, an appropriate political environment, a recognition of cultural and social elements to education, and the presence of an attitude towards change. As said by Margaret Meed: “Children must be taught how to think, not what to think.”
References


