

PROBLEMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN

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Abstract: *Pakistan is one of the fastest growing countries in the world. It is currently the sixth most populous country in the world with a population of 212 million. Despite the current slowdown of about 2 percent, the country's population will reach 403 million by 2050 (average UN projection). Today, Pakistan has more young people than ever before in its history and one of the largest youth populations, with 64% of Pakistanis under the age of 30 now.*

Keywords: *Education, economic growth, life skill, science, medicine, technology, Pakistan Higher Education Commission, Higher Education.*

If Pakistan manages to educate and improve the skills of this growing number of young people, it can reap the huge youth dividends that will help ensure the country's economic growth and modernization. Since Pakistan was established as an independent country, the government has established several universities to provide life skills to the newly formed republic, especially science and technology. Pakistan's education system has evolved mainly from Islam and the historical roots of the UK.

There are more than 170 public and private universities in Pakistan. Many universities are focusing on science, medicine and technology. Which cities in Pakistan have the largest number of universities? There are more than 128 cities in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Of these, Islamabad - 21, Balochistan - 8, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - 41, Punjab - 70, Sindh - 57, Azad Jammi and Kashmir - 7, Gilgit - Baltistan - 2 universities were established in 7 major cities. Each university has its own motto, such as King Edward Medical University, one of the first universities in Pakistan, founded in 1860 under the motto "For Great Goals" and "Lahore College Government University", founded in 1864. lida.

These universities are one of the leading universities in Asia. Online education or Distance education in Pakistan is very active in Pakistan and plays an important role in the development of the country. Among them are Allama Iqbal University, Sarhad University of Information and Technology, Faisalabad State University. Since 1981, Islamic studies and Pakistani studies have been included in the curriculum of higher education institutions. The aim of the course is to rationally justify the emergence of Pakistan. It is aimed at strengthening the patriotic spirit and faith of young people.

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In one of the textbooks on Islamic studies written for higher education, “there are only two nations in the world — Muslims and non-Muslims,” visiting students in Pakistan. Given Pakistan’s political instability, weak economy, and shortcomings in its higher education system, Pakistan is not an important country for international students. However, many international students from Somalia, Sudan, Yemen, and mainly neighboring Afghanistan are studying in Pakistan. Here they can get higher quality knowledge and information than their home.

The Pakistani government has taken at least a few steps to give Afghans access to higher education. In 1999, the University of Afghanistan in Peshawar, now known as Sheikh Zayed University, was established specifically to teach Afghan students. In 2019, the Pakistan Higher Education Commission announced that it will provide 3,000 scholarships to Afghan students to study in Pakistani universities in fields such as medicine, engineering, agriculture, computer science and business administration. Students from Saudi Arabia, Africa, China, America and Europe are also coming. As a result, standard higher education in all public universities in Pakistan was conducted in English and Urdu. Costs associated with the school system, including general education costs, are very low, even by South Asian standards.

Consider that in 2017, Pakistan spent only 2.9 percent of GDP on education, while Nepal spent 5.1 percent. For comparison, in 2016, India spent 4.6 percent of GDP on education. Although Pakistan’s 2017 National Education Policy envisages spending increases of up to 4 per cent, it has not materialized. Student exports. Pakistan is an important exporter of international students worldwide. According to UNESCO statistics, the number of students leaving Pakistan abroad has increased by 70 per cent in the last decade. The flow of students from Pakistan is expected to increase further in the coming years. For example, the British Council said that internationally, Pakistan is expected to be among the top 10 countries in the world in terms of growth by 2027. First, the dangerous economic conditions and employment prospects in Pakistan are a major factor for both international students and the hundreds of thousands of labor migrants who leave Pakistan each year.

Currently, according to UNESCO statistics, traditional international English-speaking universities - Australia and the United States - are the best choice for Pakistani students. The number of Pakistani students has nearly tripled in the last decade, according to data released by the Australian government. According to the Open Doors Institute of International Education, Pakistan sent 7,957 students to the U.S. in 2018/19, an increase of 5.6 percent over the previous year. About 44 percent of these students are enrolled in undergraduate programs, 35 percent in graduate programs, 4 percent in non-graduate programs, and 17 percent in voluntary internships.

It should be noted that China has also emerged as an important destination. In fact, China can now accommodate the largest number of Pakistani students in the world. Although UNESCO

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did not provide information on China, and it is difficult to compare the Chinese government figures, Pakistan currently ranks third in terms of the number of senders to China with 28,000 students, according to Chinese statistics. As in neighboring India, many Pakistani students go to China for medical education. The expansion of political and economic cooperation between Pakistan and China and the financing of Chinese scholarships can also play an important role.

Allows non-financial management of the professional motivation of state university teachers in practice:

“The system of training and retraining, including the system of professional development of professors and teachers at the university, as an additional opportunity for professional growth;

“System of formation of interdisciplinary knowledge through interdepartmental internship rotation of personnel (opportunity to acquire qualitatively new knowledge in their specialty);

“The social status and creative self-awareness of a higher education employee is important, especially for people who are not inclined to engage in business;

“Very attractive social package (vouchers, medical care, only “white” salaries, long vacations, etc.);

“The duration of the working age, which significantly exceeds the retirement age in other areas of activity; “For teaching and practicing at several universities at the same time - a flexible work schedule that allows you to combine work with teaching in commercial structures;

“Opportunity to work with a variety of non-publicly available information resources, including specialized literature, which is always important for PS engaged in scientific consulting activities or working in commercial structures;

“Requirement of copyright development by business structures.

In modern conditions, the issues of non-material incentives for the professional activity of university teachers come to the fore. In this regard, the university administration should pay attention to the importance of intangible motivators for university teachers, as well as the internal potential of the university - its socio-economic and socio-psychological resources.

In general, in recent years, Pakistani students have been increasingly diversifying their international majors. In Canada, for example, the number of Pakistani students has doubled in the last decade (4,050 students in 2019). Another notable country is Germany, where Pakistan has now seen a 28% increase in the number of registrations in a year.

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