

## Problems with Education Quality in Pakistan's Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)

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### Abstract

To discover "difficult circumstances associated with education in Pakistani higher learning institutions," all of the research used in this study was exploratory in nature. The employment of exploratory research methodologies allows for faster and less expensive research goals achievement. Pakistan has recently had to deal with a number of issues related to education, including curriculum, the demise of institutions of learning, corruption in the field of education, the conduct of teachers, and a dearth of research. The current issue with education, which economies require to develop and operate, is a fall in educational institutions and a move to research. Our study attempts to pinpoint the most prevalent issues that Pakistani schools have faced lately. Triangulation was employed by the researchers to confirm the precision and reliability of the recorded data. The researchers employed controlled interviews, researcher-conducted surveys, and researcher-conducted questionnaires in this triangulation. Researchers from five chosen universities completed the first set of data on this, which was gathered from instructors and students by a centralized group using a template consisting of 100 questionnaires per university. The advancement of Pakistan greatly depends on this study initiative. The standard of classroom instruction is the dependent variable in this curriculum, whereas the independent factors include educational corruption, the collapse of educational organizations, the degradation of teacher conduct, and the learning image. The research suggested to increase literacy, the Pakistani government made compulsory schooling a requirement for all people under the compulsory age of sixteen, revise the courses needed for expert consultation and researcher training, provide all educators with training on accepting individual and group accountability and especially those at the higher education level—need to quicken the speed of their college-focused coaching and learning initiatives. Therefore, the government needs to provide the Commission on Higher Education (HEC) greater funding.

**Keywords:** Curriculum · Corrupt · Conduct of Teachers, HEC, Research Projects

### Introduction

What does the term "great" signify in the context of education? There are multiple meanings of fines in education, demonstrating the term's complexity and multifaceted character. The fundamentals of a good education are already well acknowledged, yet the greatest education is inclusive:

- Those who are in good health have a healthy diet, are eager to engage in discussion and analysis, and have family or group support for their education.

- Provide sufficient facilities and resources in a setting that is safe, protective, hygienic, and considerate of gender.

It is frequently asserted that education is essential to a country's progress. "The development of any society depends on education." It is generally accepted as one of the main tenets of civilization [1]. Many learn about the obstacles they confront throughout their lives and in the wider world through education.

It is about making certain that learning opportunities, efficient coaching, and assessments are available to college students.

The challenging circumstances surrounding the caliber of education in Pakistani colleges date back to the founding of the nation. The recently independent nation joined an already-established educational system. All in all, the system was incredibly brittle, badly managed, and inadequately categorized. Machines could not function based on a person's socioeconomic class. Because of this, Pakistan continues to have the lowest literacy percentage in the world even after existing for 73 years, from 1947 to 2020. The goal of this study is to investigate the various obstacles to joyful education in Pakistani institutions. He divided the Pakistani educational materials into five tiers.

These levels are shown under:

- Elementary (Classes 1–5)
- Middle School (Classes 6–8)
- Secondary Education (Classes 9–10)
- Intermediate (11th and 12th classes)
- College (PhD Class 13)

After concentrating on each phase of the educational system, schools, colleges, and university are further divided into three categories. Here are a few instances:

- Establishments of Government
- Individual Organizations
- Madrasas

However, it is evident that education is the cornerstone of national progress and that the best education offered by Pakistan's higher education institutions is a genuinely terrifying combination. To determine the affecting elements is the goal. This field has seen a great deal of research. The use of Total Quality Management, or TQM, in the field of education is a prominent area of research. Although 60% of people are able to read and write, actual literacy rates might vary greatly. This is according to a recent survey. In Pakistan, people's satisfaction with schooling is slipping. The most effective short-term fixes for the issue have been found in earlier investigations. Prior studies have yielded the most valuable challenges rather than answers, as well as the most relevant data on public colleges. Pakistan's education system is undeveloped, and the country's economy is now in a highly precarious position. The implications for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan's Charter are as follows. The general evaluation of the obstacles to student happiness in Pakistani institutions is the main objective of this study. The study also offers details on how to solve persistent issues. Key difficulties and the principles that guide them are identified in the study. Students, researchers, administrators, legislators, and educators will all gain from this study.

### **Problem Statement**

The purpose of this study is to determine the variables that affect academic achievement in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs in Pakistan. as well as the broader public.

### **Research Questions**

- What are the obstacles to a high-quality education at Pakistani universities?
- What actions may be done to raise the standard of instruction in Pakistan's top universities?

## Goals of the Research

1) Primary Goal: • Gain knowledge of the difficult circumstances surrounding high-quality education at Pakistani HEIs.

### Subgoals:

- Look at the relationship between curriculum and quality of instruction.
- Ascertain the connection between the quality of education and the reduction in the number of educational facilities.
- Ascertain the connection between the quality of education and educational corruption.
- Show how instructor conduct affects the quality of instruction.
- Find out if less research is required to produce better instruction.

## Theoretical Framework for Study

Observing the relationships between parameters helped to develop the theoretical framework for this investigation. The study's factors included curriculum quality, teacher conduct, and the number of institutions declining, corruption in education, and a fall in research activities.

### Hypothesis for Research

Theoretical framework leads to the following hypothesis: • There is a positive association between curriculum and educational quality.

- The quality of education is positively correlated with the small number of training facilities.
- There is a connection between the quality of education and educational corruption.
- There is a connection between instructional quality and teacher conduct.
- There appears to be a positive correlation between better instruction and reduced research effort.

## Review of the Literature

The educational sector, like the government sector as a whole, is impacted by corporate governance procedures and total trust in today's fast-paced, high-quality environment. An example that has been published is excellent general management. It is recommended that all organizational levels adopt this hybrid management concept [2]. It is accompanied by an assessment of the many Pakistani higher education institutions that have integrated these ideas into their practical structures, as well as the comprehensive satisfaction management (TQM) techniques employed by international higher education institutions worldwide. Customers of higher education include students as well as other stakeholders including families, businesses and industries, society, and university personnel who gain from the skills and knowledge of their students [3, 4]. Essential components of quality are these two organizational prerequisites. Since total quality management is a more direct means of raising output, cutting expenses, and raising standards, it benefits education [5]. World-Class Holistic Methods are adopted by several American universities; but, in many instances, the quality of instruction has not increased much. While infrastructure and management practices have swiftly improved, as has worker and student happiness, education, or quality education, has yet to improve [5]. There are differences between the organizational and individual motives for educational advancement, according to earlier research [6, 7]. Individual factors cause educators to modify their approaches to coach and learning, and faculty coaching training programs is created with an individual's influence on teaching methodology in mind to connect this to classroom practice. Determine the fundamental cause of your presence. Higher education is seen as an individual and voluntary decision. Conversely, institutional causes are linked to strategic planning and pinnacle control [8, 9]. As a component of institutional strategy, improvement techniques are often monitored and developed [6]. The influence on institutional trade and academic advancement would be significantly increased if the course were made

mandatory [7, 9]. The fundamental aim, depending on your point of view, is that HETT publishing will have an impact on dedicated educators who put a lot of effort into improving and changing their groups. Automated trading platforms are effective from an institutional perspective, but the connection between doctrine evolution and institutional transfers has not been mechanized and has been contested by scholars who contend that more study is necessary. been called for [7, 10]. The poor status of research studies in Pakistan is attributed to a subculture that is afraid of objective and significant concerns, according to a paper by N.A. Jafarey. Teachers and the government despise them. Their inability to study well has caused them to be at odds with one another. Students are thus unable to consistently comprehend fundamental analysis. The absence of funding for research is a second factor. Research is crucial, in fact, particularly for undergraduate students.

### Methodology

In this study, an exploratory methodology was adopted. This strategy aims to pinpoint the rivalry for superior teaching and learning among Pakistan's higher learning Institutions (HEIs). Five institutions that were all classified as national sectors and connected to the identical local government (state government) were selected mostly based on similarities. This example was chosen since it was the same type, location, and dependence on similar sophisticated services. Every five targeted institutions' faculty, staff, and students answered 500 surveys. five institutions that conducted questionnaire surveys with 475 undergraduate students, questionnaire surveys with 25 instructors, and interviews with 19 administrative staff members. Triangulation was employed by the researchers to assess the authenticity and dependability of the final information. To do this triangulation, the researchers employed administrator interviews, teacher questionnaires, and scholar surveys. The information for the questionnaire was gathered via Google Documentation. Real audience responses are reflected in this tool.

### Data Interpretation and Outcomes

The study's premise was tested and confirmed by the researchers using Pearson's correlation. Every independent and dependent variable's connection was investigated using Pearson's correlation.

**Table Pearson Correlation of Factors**

Factors	(Pearson- Correlation)
Curriculum and Educational Quality.	.569
A lesser number of training facilities and higher educational standards.	.877
Education Corruption and Educational Quality	.396
Less Number of Research and Productivity of Education	.690
Educational Quality and Behavior of Teacher	.630

**H1:** There is a favorable correlation between curriculum and educational quality.

The non-terrible sign at a correlation (.569) indicates that the correlation involving curriculum and educational quality is of excellent quality, according to Table 2's data. As a result, the researcher brought forth the first hypothesis.

**H2:** There is a positive link between the first-class of superior education and the low broad range of educational trainings. Results indicate that only a limited number of institutions have a strong correlation (0.877) with educational quality. Consequently, scientists offered a second number of hypotheses.

**H3:** A positive relationship between academic quality and instructional corruption.

The findings in Table indicate a strong correlation between school corruption and student satisfaction. Since there is such a correlation (.396), there is positive signal. The researcher then brought forward a third hypothesis.

**H4:** There is a positive relationship between instructional quality and teacher conduct.

The association between teacher conduct and the quality of instruction is excellent, as indicated by the data in Table, where the Pearson correlation coefficient (.630) is not considered a terrible signal. Consequently, researchers offered a fourth theory.

**H5:** encouraging relationship between fewer research attempts and higher-productivity in Education.

The results shown in Table indicate that there is a strong association between the quality of education and the drop in research, with a single correlation (.690) showing promise. Consequently, a fifth possibility was presented by the researchers. It is directly associated with the caliber of instruction.

Major contributors to deteriorating educational quality include teacher conduct, research, educational corruption, institutions, and curriculum declines. Pakistan is witnessing a decline in the quality of education, particularly in the public domain. Some of the disputes that are directly related to the quality of education were made clear by the survey. Though they don't always offer excellent education, public colleges do. The Higher Education Commission, or HEC, and federal authorities have pledged to uphold strict criteria for the caliber of universities as a result of this designation.

This paper's argument is that advancement for people from all walks of life is a result of education as well as social, moral, secular, political, and financial growth. Because of their robust educational systems, several nations are able to assume leadership roles in global networks. Pakistan's negatively contented higher education institutions have hindered their ability to make meaningful contributions to the nation's growth. This element plays a part in the growing social turmoil in Pakistan. The report also addresses the problem of academic happiness at Pakistani universities, highlighting several takeaways from the nation's body of information and recent developments. The significance of this gaze affects study on destiny conducted by academics, postsecondary educational institutions, teachers, and students both domestically and outside. The observer's final conclusion is that Pakistan's educational system has to be drastically changed in order to fulfill its goals.

## **Recommendations**

Once the study has been assessed and deemed effective, you will receive recommendations on how to enhance your arrival and perception on college campuses:

- A yearly curriculum review should be conducted. In order to do this, a thorough survey of the requirements and perceptions of educators, parents, and her network members might be carried out. In light of this, we must revise the courses needed for expert consultation and researcher training.
- Governments must take decisive action in light of the significance of education, as opposed to just planning programs like education. Forming an assessment committee to oversee superior education. To preserve and raise the standard of education in Pakistan, the government should create more training facilities in this area.
- It is important to improve accountability frameworks and provide all educators with training on accepting individual and group accountability. This encourages individual responsibility for the device and how it works.

- Academic establishments ought to support researchers' way of life. In order to do that, educational institutions nationwide—especially those at the higher education level—need to quicken the speed of their college-focused coaching and learning initiatives. Therefore, the government needs to provide the Commission on Higher Education (HEC) greater funding.

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