

A Systematic Review of the Role of Higher Education and Educational Policies in Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

This study is about, a systematic review of the role of higher education and educational policies in Pakistan. At the same time, we can see the diversity in each policy e.g. Education policy 1970 importance technology and science education, in 1972-80 private institutions are nationalized, in 1979 the basic importance was on spiritual and Islamic education, the medium of instruction as an Urdu, in 1992 Demand oriented curriculum was in focus, in 1998-2010 equal opportunities to higher education. Education Sector Reforms 2003 program is built upon the long-term vision of the National Education Policy 1998-2010- and ten-year perspective development plan 2001-11. During the 74 years since independence, efforts to increase enrolment and literacy were not rare. All policies were partially implemented due to financial and political constraints. Objectives of the study, Review of all educational policies, of higher education in Pakistan. Methodology: The research process was the following: To indicate the goals and accomplishment of higher education in Pakistan. A historical method of research was adopted. Research projects reports and journals link to the indicate goals and accomplishments were studied. Education policies from the dawn of freedom 1947 to 2018 were studies. Five-year government plans were studies. Reports and related literature were consulted to study the targets and achievements of higher education. Findings of the study: One is knowledge building through research, analysis, and theory building. The second thing is the most important imparting knowledge to the next generation through teaching. A state that is not improved when imparting knowledge to the sources, such as knowledge, economy, teaching methodology, and research innovation of the knowledge, prepares the new teaching staff. Conclusion of the study: Higher education introduced the new paradigm for improvements for higher education. The federal level to create the sector for the improvement of an international donor for higher education funding, and implementation of the policy.

Keywords

Educational policy, planning, management, curriculum, assessment, an important element, and quality.

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Introduction

The importance of education and the right type of education cannot be over-emphasized. If we are to make real, speedy, and substantial progress, we must earnestly tackle this question having regard to the modern conditions and vast developments that have taken place all over the world". Quaid-e-Azim. Pakistan was created in the name of the Islamic foundation under the outstanding guidance and leadership of Quaid -e-Azim Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The great leader of the Muslims, Quaid- e-Azim Muhammad Ali Jinnah has emphasized the importance of education at the indigenous level to create a new nation. Unfortunately, from the last 74 years, we have completely failed to promote our nation's vision of education. Our educational policies, educational conferences, and educational plan are linked with the political system when changing the political party, so his educational policies' consequences are zero. The literacy level is low in the male and female areas, which may

not compare to the other Muslim countries in the world. Our education system just provides a simple B.A or Master's degree.

These qualifications are not to compare to the other developed countries. We are not moved to scientific education and technical education in our educational institutions. The quality of higher education is very low. Our teacher's salary is very low in other countries. Our teachers are under-trained, and the teachers are very disorganized these challenges. The students are not to interest highly professional skills knowledge. Highly professional skilled knowledge to create different economic prosperity in the country. A few decades ago the education to gain the religious, social, and cultural progress in the region. In the period of, 1960. The fundamental work of Schultz and Becker working on the thoughts of investment in human capital provides that the high level of quality of education is the compulsory situation for economic development and not any country to

remove the economic progress, the consequences the is very dangerous if economic progress is the very low the mostly nation is the illiterate for the nation. East Asian countries are very prosperous, its reason for these countries the education system is very excellent. The Quaid-e-Azim have the international exposures of the educational. Pakistan's educational planners are not giving a sufficient budget for education. Specifically, for higher education. In so far as the budget of the education is not proper to serve higher education.

Literature review

Higher education produced high-level leadership for the development of the country. Higher education is based on the knowledge-based economy. To provide the enlightenment of the various purpose of the country. Higher education is prepared to the individual needs of the society. To provide advanced academic knowledge for human beings.

According to the educational policy in 2009, the knowledge-based economy, in reality, proves high-quality education in the higher education level. Higher education knowledge-based economy has consisted of the economic paradigm. Higher education is linked to social goals, emerging social responsibility, social harmony, and social acceptance. Reason for this purpose, to remove the traditional way of working and producing the new knowledge according to the research innovation. One-third population, including the service the society of all over the world. These processes have consisted of different sectors, involving the social structure, innovation process, sustainable development, and economic growth. (Khizar, *et al* 2019).

World's in today, knowledge is the tool that drives the development of economic development and social development. Being a country to transmit the meaningful program constant growth at the school level, one is teaching the knowledge is relevant and useful in the society.

Teachers are must be prepared for the subject content and teaching methodology. Teachers are must provide the current knowledge needs of the students. Pakistan has two broad education. One is primary education, primary education is important for the useful illiterate the workforce, so include the world-wide economy. Pakistan is not truly developed the modern nation to compete with

other nations. The second thing is that Pakistan is trying to develop the universities in different areas, educate the people through research, and meet the modern economy worldwide. In any state, universities must be able to a critical role. One is knowledge building through research, analysis, and theory building. The second thing is the most important imparting knowledge to the next generation through teaching. A state that is not improved when imparting knowledge to the sources, such as knowledge, economy, teaching methodology, and research innovation of the knowledge, prepares the new teaching staff. (Praveen, *et al* 2011).

Higher education is created differently to assist as the top sector for all issues relating to the policy, funding, plans, and program standards and misunderstanding of higher education in the state, these engines are to serve the higher education, developed to the socio-economic development in the state. The higher education formulation the policy purpose, guiding principles, and significance of the higher education institutions for raising the country's socio-economic growth. Higher education funding institutions, accreditations, and quality of academic programs and plan the preparation for the growth of the higher education, views of the experts in all educational sectors social gaps in the society. (National educational policy, 2009)

Higher education is the responsibility to create new institutions with science and technology, with the collaboration of research innovation knowledge for the betterment of society. In the global context so the Planning of education in the social needs of the society. Analyze this study to predict the critical history of the Planning of education in Pakistan. But Pakistan is failed to achieve the educational goals for the predicted duration. Now we are synthesized all educational conferences, educational policies, and educational plans since 1947 -2019 were the set of free education and compulsory education in Pakistan. We have not achieved these goals. We are not to produce the result on the demand of society. The literacy rate is constant over the beginner ten years the nations of life. At a time, we can see the diversity of the educational policies, for example, Reforms in the 2003 programs of the education sectors create the long-term visualization of the national educational policy 1998-2010, and the plan of ten years 2001 – 2011. Throughout the 74

years since independence, increase the effort to enrollment and literacy were not infrequent. All educational policies were fulfilled incompletely due to political and financial restrictions. But the main things are not the described educational policy since 1947-2019 not discussed the future of higher education. It is a very important factor for the society and knowledge-based economy.

Higher education faces different challenges, some challenges are described. In the current situation of the future of higher education. Consequently, in 2002 to the established higher education commission HEC. Higher education commission covered the system to the refresh to stimulate support to legalize the standards sponsors and make practical actions assumed by the various respective perceptions of inactive culture into mobile and vagarious signs. (World Bank, 1994).

The focuses on policy measures and objectives regarding four major education areas in the country. Higher Education, Secondary Education, Primary Education, and Technical and Vocational Education. This research describes the chronological development in education policymaking and implementation and presents a short history of policy measures proposed during different regimes. It also presents an analysis of the focus and elaborates on the various measures taken to improve education in the country over a period. Besides, the research identifies major problems in the way of policymaking and implementation at the different levels and streams of education in Pakistan. (Majoka, M. I., and Khan, M. I. 2017).

The educational policy elaborates on the national and international trends of education in Pakistan. Around about the study to evaluate the all policy framework, used in Pakistan. The main focus presently processes of development in the educational policy, which was the basic ministry of education in 2005 in Pakistan, in which into a white paper on education in 2007 and a consequence of the educational policy in September 2009. The research is emphasized the meet the international standards for globalization. (Hameed-ur-Rehman, *et al* 2013).

Higher education is neglected as the main cause of financing problems in Pakistan. Higher education is immediate the several questions about the public expenditures about the allocation budget for education. The education budget is sufficient for the cover of the primary education towards

higher education. Expenditures level is a very low condition, presently, nearly all government educational institutions specifically higher education represents a subsidy; enrollment ratios gave the tax burden by income groups. The low-income group is given a subsidy. a started the made the at a private sector to established the higher education two professional universities, but the general university. Presently starts to be finite. Pakistan had a well-designed loan program in operation, its quantitative impact is presently limited. (Khan, S. R. 1991).

Higher education in emerging trends. Higher education in Pakistan evaluates emerging trends. The debates attention to higher education Pakistan's future about the structure, private enterprise, funding patterns, and access. These discussions do match the quality with quantity. Higher education has not improved the enlightenment in the needs of the society, motivate, highly skilled workers, trained and morally individuals committed, the state does not meet the objective development. Shining students are working the social sciences in the different research innovations and various paradigms. The country has allocated funding for higher education. Some new issues have created new paradigms of knowledge.

Interdisciplinary study, in the 18th amendment views, higher education identified some challenges and issues related to the planning and governance body. The study emphasized governance and palling at the provincial level. These research recommendations for future situations. One is the constitutional level to evaluate the subject of higher education, second is the 18th amendment higher education to improve all issues of governance body and Planning. The third is the very short time governance of higher education at the level of provincial. Fourth is the future of leadership and administration of higher education is indicated at the provincial level. The fifth is needs planning and monitoring higher education at the national level. Sixth is the federal level's need to create the sector for the improvement of an international donor for the funding of higher education. Seventh is the required body of verification and equaling of the educational qualifications. Eight is the remove gender discrimination in higher education in Pakistan. Universities have generated income for higher education and the economy. These

universities are generating the income for form exchange. Foresight the performance or increase enrollment during the 18th amendment. (Mukhtar, *et al* 2011).

Linked to the economy and higher education to link the improvement the economic-based knowledge. The impact of higher education is the enrollment of higher education to improve the social and economic needs of society. Policymakers to review the social and economic needs of society. (Aziz, *et al* 2008).

Described the main two parts. One is the development of science education and the deep history of the educational policies and educational plans in 1947-2009. In higher education to improve science education. Development of science education introduced the new knowledge, skills, ethics, attitudes, responsibilities, and values that are important for her/ his, bright future. Important of the study include the issues and challenges for the future of higher education in Pakistan. (Shah, *et al* 2019).

All educational policies, all educational plans, and all educational conferences, to provide the set of basic frameworks to achieve the educational goals. This implementation provides the basic framework, plans, and strategies that indicate the national educational targets' achievements. The study particularly comprehensive data, which includes all educational policies and related material, to observe the status and implementation facts. The analysis shows all history of Pakistan, no has been implemented the policies of education in its correct after and spiritual duty to the unexpected the changes in the government, which every method places its stress on the request of higher education. To identify the poor and implementation method towards the awareness of the higher education objectives. New educational policies were presented to the linkage of the past educational policies concerning new plans of the educational needs of international levels, national levels, and local levels. In these educational policies to make the long term and implementation of the introduced the new paradigm of the knowledge innovation through research activities. Higher education is the key important element, to improve quality education, teachers training, faculty development, quality enhance cell, Entrepreneurship, and research innovation, and improved governance and leadership. (Mahmood, *et al* 2015).

Higher education provides the restructure the globalization and knowledge-based economy to meet the developed countries. Other things are to promote higher education ideas in different ways of knowledge addition to meet social needs. Universities give policy frameworks to improve the quality of higher education. But is the main thing being the hurdles for the students of higher education? Main issues of the financing. Due to the political and social consequences is a link to the public welfare. (Tarar, N. 2006).

Higher educational policies about globalization, and international students. Rapidly to increase the international level students to compete for the educational standards to the other developed countries. The consequences are positive results for the economy of Pakistan. Higher education policy framework for international students. (Zakaria, *et al* 2016).

Higher education provides the social, economic, and political makeup. it must provide skills-based knowledge for the youth programs. Skills-based knowledge is the guide the employment of the future. These policies show the science, technology, and practical education, the requirement of society's social needs. GNP is allocated to the UNESCO strongly recommended 4% for the betterment of higher education, but not spend the allocated fund for higher education, financing issues are important for any state. (Ibad, F. 2017)

Higher education improvement disadvantage, private sector proper work in the higher education standards. The private sector has increased the high rate of enrollment of the students. (Niazi, H. K., and Mace, J.2006).

Objectives of the study

Review of all educational policies, of higher education in Pakistan.

Methodology

The research process was the following: To indicate the goals and accomplishment of higher education in Pakistan.

1. A historical method of research was adopted.
2. Research projects reports and journals link to the indicate goals and accomplishments were studied.
3. Education policies from the dawn of freedom 1947 to 2018 were studies.

4. Five-year government plans were studied.
5. Reports and related literature were consulted to study the targets and achievements of the higher education

Findings

Pakistan's educational planners are not giving a sufficient budget for education. Specifically, for higher education. Must deliver science education, research, technology, and current awareness all over the world. Higher education is linked to the social goals, of emerging social responsibility, social harmony, and social acceptance in society. These processes have consisted of different sectors, involving the social structure, innovation process, sustainable development, and economic growth. Knowledge is the tool that drives the development of economic development and social development. Pakistan is not truly developed the modern nation to compete with other nations. One is knowledge building through research, analysis, and theory building. The second thing is the most important imparting knowledge to the next generation through teaching. A state that is not improved when imparting knowledge to the sources, such as knowledge, economy, teaching methodology, and research innovation of the knowledge, prepares the new teaching staff. Developed to the socio-economic development in the state. New institutions with science and technology, with the collaboration of research innovation knowledge for the betterment of the society. The educational policy 1970 is the emphasis the sciences and technology in educational institutions. Educational policy in 1972-1980 all private educational institutions were nationalized. The other educational policy, 1979 was emphasized Islamic education and spiritual education. In this educational policy was compulsory to choose the method of instruction in the Urdu medium. In the educational policy 1992 Request, the concerned curriculum was in focus, in the educational policy 1998-2010 equaling changes to higher education. All educational policies were fulfilled incompletely due to political and financial restrictions. Higher education was a concern about the different aspects, specifically the educationist, general public, and policymakers. Human development must specific the different circles, socio-economic, and religious cultural lives of the people. Policy elaborates on the

national and international trends of education in Pakistan. The research was emphasized the meet the international standards for globalization. The education budget was sufficient for the cover of the primary education towards higher education. Expenditures level was a very low condition, presently, nearly all government educational institutions specifically higher education represents a subsidy, and enrollment ratios gave the tax burden by income groups. Higher education Pakistan about the structure, private enterprise, funding patterns, and access. These discussions do match the quality with quantity. Higher education has not improved the enlightenment in the needs of the society, motivate highly skilled workers, trained and morally individuals committed. Some new issues have created new paradigms of knowledge. Emphasized governance and palling at the provincial level. Constitutional level to evaluate the subject of higher education. The 18th amendment higher education to improve all issues of governance body and Planning. The very short time governance of higher education at the level of provincial. The future of leadership and administration of higher education is indicated at the provincial level. Needs Planning and monitoring higher education at the national level. The federal level to create the sector for the improvement of an international donor for higher education funding. The impact of higher education is the enrollment of higher education to improve the social and economic needs of society. Policymakers to review the social and economic needs of society. Development of science education introduced the new knowledge, skills, ethics, attitudes, responsibilities, and values that are important for her/ his, bright future. New educational policies were presented to the linkage of the past educational policies concerning new plans of the educational needs of international levels, national levels, and local levels. Educational policies to make the long term and implementation of the introduced new paradigm of knowledge innovation through research activities. Higher education is the key important element, to improve quality education, teachers training, faculty development, quality enhance cell, Entrepreneurship, and research innovation, and improved governance and leadership. Main issues of the financing. Due to the political and social consequences is a link to

the public welfare. The consequences are positive results for the economy of Pakistan. Higher education policy framework for international students. Higher education provides the social, economic, and political makeup. Skills-based knowledge for the youth programs. Higher education improvement disadvantage, private sector proper work in the higher education standards.

Conclusion

In this review of all educational policies from 1947 to 2017. The educational framework was the most attractive to higher education. Higher education parameter was achievable, curriculum design was the most prominent to increase any country to the improvement of the economy, teachers training segments were a top priority in the learning situation in the classrooms. The assessment and evaluation system were a fully efficient and competent impact of the examination system. The research and evaluation function strategy were acceptable. But these all educational policies were badly failed due to the various problems, for instance, political instability, wars with India, expenditures, rules and regulations, infrastructures, quality education was not to the improvement. Skills-based- knowledge, social, economic, and research fully destroyed. Pakistan's educational planners were not giving a sufficient budget for education. Specifically, for higher education. Now higher education commission is focused on the faculty development and quality enhance cell, entrepreneurship, and research innovation, and improved governance and leadership. Higher education introduced the new paradigm for improvements for higher education. The federal level to create the sector for the improvement of an international donor for higher education funding. Implementation of the policy. A state that improved when imparting knowledge to the sources, such as knowledge, economy, teaching methodology, and research innovation, prepares the new teaching staff.

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