



Challenges in Quality of Education in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) of Pakistan

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Abstract. This study is entirely based on exploratory research to identify “difficult situations related to schooling in Pakistani higher education institutions”. Exploratory research methods are used to reach research goals in a much shorter time and at a lower cost. Pakistan has faced many challenges in education in recent years such as curricula, decline of educational institutions, corruption in education, teacher behavior and lack of research. A decline in educational institutions and a shift to research is the new problem of the education that economies need to grow and function. Our research aims to identify the most common challenges that have plagued Pakistani classrooms in recent years. Researchers used triangulation to demonstrate the reliability and validity of the recorded results. In this triangulation, the researchers used researcher-conducted surveys, researcher-conducted questionnaires, and controlled interviews. Initial statistics on this were collected from students and teachers by a central organization using a template of 100 questionnaires per university and completed by researchers from five selected universities. This research project is of great importance for the development of Pakistan. When considering this curriculum, the independent variables are educational corruption, the decline of educational institutions, the deterioration of teacher behavior and learning image, and the quality of education is the dependent variable. In the future, we may conduct research to solve these problems. The Government of Pakistan has introduced compulsory education for all citizens under the age of 16 to improve literacy.

Keywords: Curriculum · Corruption · Teacher’s Behavior · Research Work

1 Introduction and Background

What is the meaning of the word “great” in education? Definitions of fines in education are numerous, showing the complexity and multi-layered nature of the term. Today there is widespread agreement on the basic aspects of quality education, but the best education is inclusive:

- Healthy, well-nourished, willing to participate and analyze learners, and whose learning is supported by a family or group.

- Provide adequate resources and centers in a healthy, safe, protective and gender-sensitive environment.

Education, it is often said, is the key to national development. “Education is critical to the growth of any society.” It is widely acknowledged as one of society’s fundamental pillars” [1]. Education educates many about challenges they face in life and in the world. It is about ensuring that college students have access to effective coaching, assessment and learning opportunities.

The difficult situation regarding education quality in Pakistani universities can be traced back to the country’s inception. The newly independent country entered a pre-existing educational system. The system as a whole was very fragile, poorly controlled, and poorly classified.

Machines could not operate according to the social class of the people. As a result, Pakistan’s literacy rate remains the lowest in the world despite having existed for 73 years from 1947 to 2020. This study’s purpose is to examine different challenges of enjoyable schooling in Pakistani universities. Pakistani learning equipment he classified into 5 levels. These are level listed under:

- Primary (Class 1–Class 5)
- Middle (Class 6–Class 8)
- Secondary (Class 9–Class 10)
- Intermediate (Class 11–Class 12)
- University (Class 13–PhD)

Colleges, schools, and universities are further classified into three types after focusing on the various levels of the educational system. The following are examples:

- Government Institutions
- Private Institutions
- Madrasas

On the other hand, the best education in Pakistan’s higher education institutions is a truly frightening composition, and it is clear to accept the fact that education is the backbone of national development. It is to identify the influencing factors. A lot of research has been done in this area. A major research topic is the function of Total Quality Management (TQM) in the education sector. A recent study found that 60% of the population can read and write, but the reality can be very different. Satisfaction with education is declining in Pakistan. Previous studies have provided the best short-term solutions to the problem. Previous research provided the most useful problems rather than solutions and the most effective information about public universities.

Pakistan’s economic situation is currently very tense and the education sector is underdeveloped. The following are the consequences of the Charter of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This study focuses on an overall assessment of educational satisfaction challenges in Pakistani universities. The research also provides information on solutions to long-term problems. The study identifies key challenges and their guiding principles.

This research will benefit students, researchers, administrators, policy makers, educators, and the general public.

A. Statement Of Problem

This study aims to identify the factors that influence educational excellence in Pakistan's Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

B. Research Questions

- What are the barriers to quality education in higher education institutions in Pakistan?
- What steps can be taken to improve education quality in Pakistan's leading educational institutions?

C. Research Objectives

1) Main Objective:

- To learn about the challenging situations in high- quality education in Pakistani HEIs.

2) Sub Objective:

- Investigate the connection between curriculum and educational quality.
- Determine the relationship between the decline in the number of training institutions and educational quality.
- Determine the relationship between educational corruption and educational quality.
- Establish the link between teacher behavior and educational quality.
- Determine the relationship between less research effort and higher quality teaching.

D. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical structure for this examination was formed by observing the relationship of parameters with one another. The parameters of this study were quality of education, curriculum, decline in number of institutions, corruption in education, teacher behavior and decline in research activity (Fig. 1).

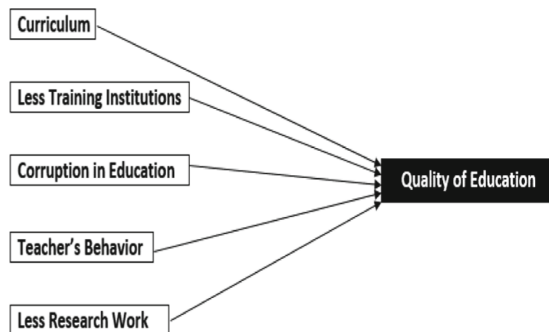


Fig. 1. Theoretical Framework

E. *Research Hypothesis*

The following hypothesis can be derived from theoretical structure:

- Curriculum and educational quality have a positive relationship.
- There is a positive relationship between the low number of training institutions and educational quality.
- There is a link between education corruption and educational quality
- There is a link between teacher behavior and instructional quality.
- There is a promising link between less research effort and higher teaching quality.

2 Literature Review

Today's high-quality, fast-moving world, the education sector, like the public sector in general, suffers from commercial corporate governance practices and absolute trust. A published example is first-class overall management. This is a hybrid management philosophy that should be implemented at all organizational levels [2].

Accompanied by an evaluation of the holistic satisfaction management (TQM) strategies used by foreign higher education institutions around the world and how many Pakistani higher education institutions have incorporated these principles into their useful architectures. increase. Higher education customers include students and other stakeholders who benefit from the knowledge and talents of their students, such as entrepreneurs, families, business/industry, society, and university staff [3, 4]. These two organizational requirements are key elements of quality. Total quality management helps improve education because it is a more direct way to increase productivity, reduce costs, and improve quality [5]. Many American Universities adopt World-Class Holistic Methods, but in some cases the quality of teaching has not improved significantly. Infrastructure has improved, management policies have improved rapidly, student and worker satisfaction has improved, but education or quality education needs to improve [5].

Previous studies have identified a split in individual or organizational motivations for educational progress [6, 7]. Individual reasons lead to a change in the individual educator's approach to coaching and learning, and to link this to classroom practice, coaching training courses for faculty are designed in an individual impact on teaching approach. Find the underlying reason why you are there. Higher education is considered a personal and voluntary choice. Institutional reasons, on the opposite hand, they're associated with pinnacle control and strategic planning [8, 9]. Improvement approaches are often managed and emerge as part of institutional strategies [6]. If the course were made compulsory, the impact on institutional trading and educational progress would be greatly amplified [7, 9].

Depending on your perspective, the main hope is that HETT publications will influence individual educators who work hard to transform and improve their groups. However, from an institutional point of view, automated trading systems are powerful, and the link between doctrinal development and institutional exchanges has not been computerized and has been challenged by intellectuals who argue that further research is needed. has been chanted [7, 10]. According to N.A. Jafarey's report, "The low status of clinical trials in Pakistan stems from a subculture that fears unbiased and important issues. They are hated by the government and teachers." They are at odds with each

Table 1. Questionnaires Results

S.No.	University	Student	Teacher	Management
1	A	95	5	3
2	B	95	5	5
3	C	95	5	4
4	D	95	5	3
5	E	95	5	4

other because they do not know how to study effectively. As a result, students cannot reliably understand basic analysis. A second reason is the lack of resources to conduct research. Indeed, research is essential, especially at the undergraduate level. Despite the fact that researchers play an important role in gaining market activity.

3 Methodology

An exploratory approach was used in this study. The purpose of this approach is to identify competition for learning/teaching excellence within Pakistan's Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). Five universities were sampled primarily on the basis of similarity, each categorized as a national sector and affiliated with the same local government (state government). The selection of this sample was justified by the same environment, reliance on comparable advanced services, location, and type. Students, lecturers, and staff from each of the five target universities completed 500 questionnaires.

Table 1 contains information from five universities that surveyed 475 undergraduate students (questionnaire), 25 lecturers (questionnaire), and 19 administrative staff (interviews). Researchers used triangulation to evaluate the reliability and validity of the very last details. Researchers used scholar surveys, instructor questionnaires, and administrator interviews to behavior this triangulation. Google paperwork was used to collect the questionnaire information. This tool reflects real audience reactions.

4 Data Analysis and Results

The researchers used Pearson's correlation to confirm/test the hypothesis of this study. Pearson's correlation was used to examine the relationship between each independent and dependent variable.

Table 2. Pearson's Correlation

Factor	Pearson Correlation
Curriculum and Quality of Education	.576
Less Training Institutions and Quality of Education	.852
Corruption in Education and Quality of Education	.405
Teacher Behaviour and Quality of Education	.644
Less Research and Quality of Education	.687

H1: Curriculum and educational quality have a positive relationship.

Based on the findings of Table 2, the correlation between curriculum and educational quality is of high quality, owing to the non-terrible signal at a correlation (.576). As a result, the first hypothesis was mentioned by the researcher.

H2: There is a promising correlation better the low wide variety of education establishments and the first-class of better education.

According the results in Table 2, a small number of institutions correlates well with quality of education (0.862). As a result, a second hypothesis was mentioned by researchers.

H3: A promising hyperlink between instructional corruption and academic pleasant.

According to the consequences in Table 2, the connection among corruption in schooling and pleasant of schooling is impressive. There is no negative signal as there is a correlation (.405). As a result, a third hypothesis was mentioned by researcher.

H4: A promising correlation between teacher behavior and educational quality.

According to the results in Table 2, the correlation between teacher behavior and teaching quality is excellent, as the correlation (.644) is not a bad signal. As a result, a fourth hypothesis was mentioned by researchers.

H5: A promising correlation between much less studies attempt and better instructional quality.

Based on the findings in Table 2, the correlation between research decline and quality of education is excellent, with one correlation (.687) not a bad sign. As a result, the researchers mentioned a fifth hypothesis. closely related to training quality.

Declining curriculum, institutions, educational corruption, teacher behavior, and research are all major causes of declining educational quality. Quality education is declining in Pakistan, especially in the public sector. The survey exposed some of disagreements immediately associated with the great of education. Public universities do not provide a terrific education, however public universities do. This recognition has led the federal authorities and the Higher Education Commission (HEC) to commit to maintaining high standards of university quality.

5 Conclusion

The thesis of this essay is that education, along with social, moral, secular, political and financial development, advances people from all walks of life. Many countries have strong educational institutions and, as a result, are able to take the lead within international networks. Negatively complacent higher education institutions in Pakistan have prevented them from contributing effectively to the country's development. This factor contributes to the escalation of social unrest in Pakistan. The study also discusses the issue of academic satisfaction in Pakistani higher education institutions, revealing many lessons learned from the country's body of knowledge and current events. The meaning of this gaze influences destiny research by scholars, institutions of higher education, educators and students at home and abroad. Pakistan's education system urgently needs to be reformed to meet its aspirations is observer's ultimate conclusion.

6 Recommendation

After evaluating the research and believing it to be successful, you will be given guidance on how to improve your entry and discernment on college campuses:

- Curriculum ought to be evaluated annually. To this end, an extensive survey of expectations and observations of teachers, parents and her members of the network can be conducted. Against this background, we need to redefine the curricula required for expert advice and researcher training.
- Given the importance of education, governments need to act decisively rather than simply planning strategies such as education. B. Establishment of an evaluation team to manage educational excellence. In this regard, the authorities should establish additional training institutes to improve and maintain the quality of education in Pakistan.
- Accountability systems should be strengthened and all educators trained to take personal and collective responsibility. This promotes private duty for the machine and its functioning.
- The government should conduct workshops and training courses to make trainers aware of student-centered behavior.
- Academic institutions must promote the lifestyle of researchers. To do that, the pace of college- focused coaching and learning programs needs to accelerate at educational institutions across the country, especially higher-level institutions. As a result, the government should allocate more funds to the Higher Education Commission (HEC).

Authors' Contributions. This study turned into performed for the duration of the pandemic state of affairs whilst all of the better higher education institutions in Pakistan have been closed through the choice of Federal Authorities and NCOC. At that point the researcher utilized the function of era fruitfully by gathering the statistics from students and teachers through google forms via Whatsapp and e-mail.

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