

**Role of Education in Social and Economic Development of
Pakistan**

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed at exploring the role of the education on social and economic development of Pakistan through the lens of university students. The study sample consisted of university students. The study surveyed opinions of a randomly sampled university students in Pakistan. The quantitative method approach was adopted. Data were collected through self-developed questionnaires. Five Point Likert scale was used. Findings illustrated a need for continued research of education and its impact to a district-by-district basis. Findings of the study have indicated that social and economic development of Pakistan through the lens of university students is not good via education.

Keywords: Education, Social Development, Economic Development, Role

INTRODUCTION

Education's primary purpose is to sustain individual and societal progress. There are both tangible and moral dimensions to this process. For this social and individual development, the educational services and policies play a crucial role. Social progress clearly implies a general improvement of economic, social, and cultural dimensions of the society. Social creation is used in sociological jargon for a framework that reflects all positive changes within the social construct. To put it differently, this is to state a society that is considered to be progressing and shifting from a fairly less decent situation to a more favorable economic, social and political condition (Kautz et al, 2014). Society cannot go on without schooling, and vice versa. Starting from his / her family, education affects not only the person being educated but the whole society as well. The object of the education and its work are determined by social and natural conditions. Education's most prominent feature is its social aspect within the relation between education and society. In other words, the responsibility of educational institutions that have such roles within the community is to raise sufficiently productive citizens for a more prosperous society. Each institution of education establishes relations throughout mutual interactions. It is resolved as a matter of urgency to protect companies in developing

countries before they are ready to compete (The World Bank, 2016).

After introducing well commended well recognized worldwide enterprises and programs of quality of education system it is emphasized that development of any country enthused by generating quality of higher education system for its social and economic development at individual as well as comprehensive level

Sustainable Development (SDGs) 2030, Pakistan has prepared an obligation on the way to sustainable development. Rendering to United Nations, 2015 this international agenda has seventeen goals with 169 targets in total out of which one goal is pertinent to this study Goals 4; According to World Bank report, 2016 to achieve 50 % growth in adult literacy by 2030. Sustainable Development promotes the idea of "full global collaboration" with the "no one should be left behind" theory.

People today live in a competitive social lifestyle in which societies and governments are continually seeking equality development and stability to provide education for the development of human resources to meet the needs of the country's social, economic and political development. The other evident determinants, such as i) Human capital, ii) physical capital accumulation iii) institutional quality, iv) health care, and education being four variables narrated above that got specific attention in the study. The dependent variable the human capital, while the independent variables four variables narrated above. Following that, economic development became a dependent variable, whereas human capital as independent variable. These four factors had a significant impact on the expansion of human capital, which in turn contributes a positive link with human capital development ending a positive relationship with economic growth, therefore strengthening any of the four variables enhanced the country's economic growth. The apparent reality being improving institutions and expanding investments with critical components of economic progress, but nations that spend more in human capital grow faster. Improved education and health resulted in a more productive workforce, which led to greater productivity and pushes the country's production function, outwards and to economic expansion.

It had been noted that the graduates lacked practical experience and just well-versed in theory. To address the challenges, institutions around the country have developed specialties aimed at improving participants' communication, problem-solving, and other skills. There were other institutes that had commercialized education, with the sole intention of selling knowledge and imparting it to students to profit. Sector-specific courses that covered all aspects, of the industry equip students to perform effectively in a work role within that industry. Even though the educational system had become far more advanced than before, there remain still much potential for improvement. The educational sector must become more organized and new teaching methods be used. More highly qualified teachers needed, as well as infrastructure that encouraged pupils to stay in class and concentrate on their studies as recommended in the Report The best method to motivate students to follow the goals to provide them with a home away from home, as concluded by ISBM University (2019). As people gained more education, become more liberal in the attitudes toward women's education which could be attributed to a more liberal mindset or a higher level of sophistication and, because of education, a broadening of view. As a person's degree of education rises, the conduct changes dramatically a modest reduction in behavior

is evidenced .Possibly the shift appear due to increased awareness brought on by early education. With the passage of time, it either fades away or little attention given to it (Kayani,(2020). The higher educational attainment, the higher remain monthly income, both individually and as a family while poverty has a long-term good effect on education, a short-term detrimental effect. In recent years, Pakistani students had broadened the study abroad locations (For example, in Canada, although on a small scale, the number of Pakistani students had increased in the recent decade (4,050 students in 2019) another important target market being Germany, wherein Pakistan has become one of the top 20 exporting nations, with enrollments growing by 28% in just a year, from 3,836 in 2017 to 4,928 in 2018, thanks to tuition- free programs and elevated graduate university initiatives, among other factors as documented by Wissenschaft (2019).

Education as a whole was considered the primary criteria to assess the development of the society. It enables the society to rationalize the decision making and provide opportunities for social and economic development. This study built upon the assumption of socio-economic development through education with special focus on higher education. Pakistan is a developing country and the education is the primary indicator to gauge human development index of any society. This study focused on higher education system in Pakistan with three main variables i.e. higher education (level of education), degree programs and course curriculum taught in Universities. The study identified the role of education in socio-economic development of an individual and the society based on the findings of the primary data collected with reference to above stated three variables. The study addressed the challenges faced by higher education system in Pakistan and identified the areas for improvement in the form of opportunities for socio-economic development of the society.

The object of the education and its work are determined by social and natural conditions. Education's most prominent feature is its social aspect within the relation between education and society. Society cannot go on without schooling, and vice versa. Starting from his / her family, education affects not only the person being educated but the whole society as well. In other words, the responsibility of educational institutions that have such roles within the community is to raise sufficiently productive citizens for a more prosperous society. Each institution of education establishes relations throughout mutual interactions. Socio-economic growth is the willingness of individuals and societies to take the course of their own growth upon themselves. Socio-economic development means the positive progress of the societal people's education, health, living standards, and human resource development that indicates better social position than before. Socio-economic development is the learning skills that enable a person to fully connect and communicate with other meanings (Türkkahraman, 2012). Global transition in schooling doesn't occur in isolation. Students must be part of the struggle and helping them engage as positively as possible is a vital job for those involved in educational institutions.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Education as a whole is considered the primary criteria to assess the development of the society. It enables the society to rationalize the decision making and provide opportunities for social and economic development. This study built upon the assumption of socio-economic development through education with special focus on higher education. Pakistan is a developing country and the education is the primary indicator to gauge human development index of any society. This study focused on higher education system in Pakistan with three main variables i.e. higher education (level of education), degree programs and course curriculum taught in Universities. The study identifies the role of education in socio-economic development of an individual and the society based on the findings of the primary data collected with reference to

above stated three variables. The study addressed the challenges faced by higher education system in Pakistan and identified the areas for improvement in the form of opportunities for socio-economic development of the society.

1.1. Objectives of the Study

With the above-mentioned rationale, the objectives of the study will be:

1. To identify the role of higher education in economic and social development in the context of prevailing socioeconomic situation in Pakistan.
2. To highlight the challenges associated with degree programmes, higher level of education and curriculum taught in select universities
3. To propose recommendations to improve the higher education quality for socio-economic development of the individuals and the country overall based on the findings of the research study

1.2. Research Questions

This research study will be based on the following research questions:

1. Does Pakistan's higher education system meet the needs of national economic and social development?
2. Are the institutions in our society playing a vital role in promoting social development through research?
3. Do education sectors need changes in order to bring improvement in economic growth and development?
4. Is it necessary to have institute-industry linkage for socioeconomic development of the country?

SIGNIFICANCE AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE STUDY

The 21st century inauguration has witnessed rapid technological change due to innovations that affect every facet of human life at a mind-boggling pace. New technology, innovative technologies, new ideas and opportunities horizons, and job-markets are emerging. All of these new problems need human resources to at least address them with appropriate skills, what to think about developing them. Nations are not only faced with the current threats; they also need to brace themselves for the potential problems that are already waiting on the horizon. All nation states need efficient, robust, strong and sustainable educational systems based on know-how and skills, consistent with development goals, in order to live with integrity, stability and growth.

The above titled study is important because, first, it explored the significance of education for a nation's growth. It looked into the historical context of the Education's role in the socio-economic growth of the country. It addressed the framework for socioeconomic development between university and industry. The study has discussed the models for creation of education systems focused on the link between university and industry. It examined the education approaches to planning. Second, various issues concerning Pakistan 's education have been discussed, and suggestions for change are proposed. Questions of efficiency and the right kind of social development education are highlighted.

Finally, this research study has proposed a roadmap for socio-economic sustainable development in Pakistan through higher education. The suggestions for making Education an investment in order to build a knowledge economy for balancing demand and supply between skilled-manpower and jobs through the relation between university and industry have been identified clearly. The study presented policy change recommendations at higher education level.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Education is the process of learning and spreading culture, and it is a crucial tool for social advancement since it improves the human condition by promoting learning, health, living conditions, social fairness, and productivity. Humanistic, via the proper development of individual and group virtues; community - based, by the enhancement of civic spaces and active involvement in a free democracy; and monetary, through the maximum growth of totality of human values (Gill, 2021). Individuals can be more constructive and enrich their and people's living conditions by providing them with intellectual and practical skills, as well as by promoting social equity and justice.

Development can take the form of growth, progress, positive change, or the inclusion of physical, economic, environmental, social, and demographic elements. The Cambridge dictionary defines development as "the process by which someone or something grows, changes, and progresses." The purpose of development is to raise people's current standard of living while also generating or expanding local and an improvement in people's living standards and worldwide standard of living; policies were required to channel resources and foster sustainable socio - economic development for people across the board.

Economic development

Economic development is the process of transforming a traditional, limited economy into a modern industrialized base. It is most generally used to refer to a transition in a country's economy that encompasses both qualitative and quantitative improvements, even though it is sometimes used interchangeably with the word "economic growth." (Krueger, 2016). Development, involves the growth of the market's size or speed in line with economic growth.

Socio-economic development

Socio-economic development is the term used to describe the process of a society's social and economic growth. The indicators used to evaluate it include GDP, life expectancy, literacy, and employment levels. Personal integrity, liberty, personal safety, and the absence of threat of physical harm, as well as the level of civil society activity, are all considered (AEDA, 2021). This could relate to a society's transition in terms of social and economic factors (IGI Global, 2021).

Social economic development considers the public's concerns while formulating social policies and economic projects. Individuals, groups, families, communities, and society are all aiming for greater well-being through social development (IGI Global, 2021). It comprises enhancing the economic living standard of a country's people through time, typically by increasing human and social capital stocks and thus technological breakthroughs.

The process of a society's economic and social development is referred to as socio-economic development. To analyze socioeconomic advancement, indicators such as Gross domestic product, mortality rates, education, and level of employment are considered. Personal integrity, free association, protection, and the absence of threat of physical assault are all considered, as is the level of civil society participation. New technology, legislative changes, physical environment changes, and ecological changes are all examples of socio-economic consequences.

Higher Education

Advanced education is an important component of a country's socioeconomic growth. With each passing year, the influence of greater learning on the knowledge-based economy is growing (Levchenko et al., 2017). It is also highlighted by (Kotáskova et al., 2018) that the higher education significantly impacts the economic growth of the country. (Zhu et al., 2018) provided a Chinese case study; he claimed that improved education is one of the essential determinants for a country's socioeconomic growth. An in-depth examination of the developed economies reveals the

importance that higher education is crucial in a country's progress. The sustainable development of a country relies heavily on higher education (Franco, et al., 2019). (Aleixo, et al., 2018) claimed the most crucial phenomenon is to understand the role of higher education in promoting the sustainable growth.

The sustainable development of a country has three main pillars:

- i) economic development,
- ii) social development and
- iii) environmental protection

Higher education, according to the International Association of Universities (IAU), is essential for attaining the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aim to eliminate poverty, protect the environment, promote gender equality, safeguard, and focus on promoting cultures and cultural knowledge, and sustain economic growth for all. All these factors act as an indicator to measure the socio-economic expansion of a state.

Higher education is an investment in the growth of human capital that contributes significantly to a country's economic success. Higher education is becoming an important component of countries' development towards knowledge economies. It helps to develop educated workers who can deal with the knowledge economy (Allam Hamdan, 2020). Higher education helps individuals socialize, aids in the modernization and development of civilizations, and, perhaps most crucially, helps to generate, absorb, and spread information through teaching and scientific research.

(Ferriere, 2018) calculated the correlation between government expenditure on fundamental financial sector and economic development. The findings revealed that an agent's economic decision-making is influenced by his or her educational degree. The influence of education expenditure on US economic development was calculated by (A. Greenland and J. Lopresti, 2016). The data was collected between 1948 and 1969. The proper value of education investment is determined by its influence on an individual's lifetime labor income, according to the findings.

A descriptive study by (Autor, 2014) identifies and discusses a broad scale of educational issues associated with the introduction of economic and social development content into social work education programmes. Part I of his study, divided into three parts, defines what is meant by "social development" and identifies the operational assumptions, knowledge base and objectives of social development practice.

Many research works have been conducted on economic progress and these determining factor, and there are several theoretic models of growth. It is critical to develop human capital, in order to achieve economic progress, is highlighted throughout the text. Human capital development begins with education. As a result, education is crucial to a country's economic development and is inextricably linked to it. Education, according to previous research, boosts human capital stock, which boosts productivity and, in turn, helps to growth. (Roychowdhury, 2021) on the other hand, took a different approach and discovered that various degrees of education are positively connected with various growth figures.

RESEARCH DESIGN

It is a survey that had been used. The survey method was used.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1

Group Statistics Teachers

Gender-wise comparison									
	Male	SD (Male)	Female	SD(Female)	df	Mean Difference	SD	t-value	Sig(2-tailed)
SV1	1.54	0.89	2.20	1.37	560	0.69	1.59	1.56	0.015
SV2	1.74	1.19	2.26	1.38	560	0.51	1.88	1.62	0.116
SV3	0.69	0.76	1.80	1.32	560	1.11	1.51	1.37	0.000
Total Cummulative									
Mean	1.03	1.01	1.17	1.01	560	0.14	1.44	0.59	0.661

FINDINGS AND RESULTS CONCLUSION

Education is not playing an important role in personal and professional mobility.
 Educational level not is playing an important role in future prospect of a student
 Education level not is playing any important part in scaling high wages.

Education system is not producing enough skills to fulfill the changing dynamics of job market.

Rise of unemployment in Pakistan is not due to lack of quality education.

Higher Education with no employment is not one of the main cause of depression and mental fatigue for young graduates in Pakistan.

Education is not playing a vital role in maintaining a healthy life style in Pakistan.

Education in Pakistan is not providing an insight to the students about better house planning.

Better education in Pakistani society is not a definition of higher social status and prestige.

Government has not taken enough initiatives to support the needy and deserving students.

Government is not providing scholarship while doing higher studies.

RECOMMENDATION

On the basis of conclusions of the study, the following recommendations have been made

Education system should produce enough skills to fulfill the changing dynamics of job market.

Plenty of Scholarships should be given to students in Pakistan.

Government should provide scholarship for higher studies.

Degree program should provide practical financial intelligence to the graduates.

Degree Programs in Pakistan should allow their graduates to explore new job opportunities nationally or internationally.

Practical learning is should be compulsory part of the degree programs in Pakistan for better job opportunities.

Educational institutes should design better technical course curriculum for higher degree programs for better housing insights among youth for future.

We need to update our curriculum to bring prosperity in the lives of Youth.

We need to design better curriculum to equip the mindset of Youth with better religious and life lessons so that they may decide their life goals and ambitions wisely.

Our educational institutes need to introduce technical courses for youth with better job opportunities in market.

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