

Resource allocation is another significant challenge. In an era where education is increasingly dependent on technology and resources like textbooks, digital tools, and well-trained teachers, equitable distribution is a pressing concern. While theorists may propose innovative approaches, the allocation of resources, both financial and human, often lags behind. Disparities in funding, technology access, and teacher quality can hinder the effective implementation of even the most well-conceived educational theories. These resource imbalances can perpetuate educational inequalities, making it difficult to address the diverse needs of students.

These theorists often wrestle with a one-size-fits-all approach. Traditional education models are built on uniform curricula, standardized testing, and a linear progression of learning. In today's reality, students are a diverse group, each with unique backgrounds, learning styles, interests, and needs. Despite this diversity, many educational theories maintain rigid structures that overlook the individual challenges each student faces.

There is no denial to the fact that modern educational theorists grapple with the challenge of aligning their ideas with the ever-shifting landscape of our education system. The rapid pace of technological advancement and globalization has transformed the educational terrain, making it increasingly complex. Yet, many educational theories still bear the marks of an era long past, often rooted in the industrial age. These theories, developed in a different context, struggle to adapt to the contemporary information-rich, interconnected world.

## Significance of Technology In Education System

Modern educational theorists are facing challenges in frequent changes in education system due to advancement of digitalization in fast moving world. They are struggling to align with current ideas in the era of modernization. Whereas traditional education models are rigid and following waterfall approach of learning and testing.

Despite of diverse approach of students in interests, needs and learning, old theories regulate the staunch structure in individuals life. Along with this resource allocation is another important challenge. Whereas education is completely dependent of on modern technology so well trained human resource and digital tools are required to fill the gap that may hinders and harm the purpose of education.

(110 words)

## Democracy: Voice of People

Democracy is on stake, as The Economist Intelligence Unit has reported by giving examples of war, authoritarian breakdown and less trust in political parties. And Pakistan is one of them. Reportedly Pakistan is among worst performing countries stands 113rd in world statistics. Economic Intelligence Unit expresses grievance over intervention of Establishment in elections, and conducting unfair elections in Pakistan. 8<sup>th</sup> Feb marks as controversial day in history by allegations of rigging and military approachment.

However, Common Wealth Observer Group points out PTI for unwanted events upto election day. Foreign office outside has not helped.

Despite Foreign office finds people as Democracy, and discourage dismantling factors for stability and national interest.

**D**EMOCRACY around the world is on the decline. The Economist Intelligence Unit report titled *Age of Conflict* has attributed this decline to a tumultuous year marked by wars, authoritarian crackdowns, and a decrease in trust in mainstream political entities. Pakistan has emerged as a prominent casualty in this backslide. Its descent by 11 points — the greatest dive by any country in the region — and reclassification as an ‘authoritarian regime’ is not only alarming but cause for shame and introspection. Pakistan scored just 3.25 out of 10, down from the previous 4.13. Sadly, the most it was able to attain was 4.64 points in 2013 and 2014. What is more regrettable is Pakistan’s ranking among the worst performing countries, where it stands third after Niger and Gabon. The EIU points out the establishment’s outsized political influence as a critical factor. “Holding free and fair elections is a prerequisite of democracy,” it notes, highlighting that polls in Pakistan are “far from being free, fair, or competitive”. Allegations of pre-poll rigging, results manipulation, and military interference have marred the Feb 8 polls, marking them as one of the most controversial in our history. The Commonwealth Observer Group, in an interim statement, highlights issues affecting inclusivity in the poll process, besides deadly attacks leading up to election day. Despite acknowledging efforts towards organising the elections, the group also points to a legal decision that deprived the PTI of its election symbol, incidents of intimidation, violence against candidates, and media censorship.

The Foreign Office’s dismissal of international criticism as “neither constructive nor objective” has not helped. Its insistence on viewing the electoral process as an “internal sovereign affair” sidesteps the concerns shared by international observers and Pakistanis alike. Despite the FO highlighting the participation of women and young voters, democracy demands more than turnout. It requires transparency, fairness, and the ability for power to change hands through the will of the people. It is now up to the incoming government to mount a robust resistance against non-democratic forces. The path forward demands significant reforms aimed at ensuring poll integrity, safeguarding civil liberties, and dismantling the influence of the establishment in political affairs. Only through earnest efforts to restore the pillars of democracy can Pakistan re-establish itself as a country committed to democratic governance.