Attempt and upload proper questions for evaluation.....

what are these? notes? general write up???

18 Amendment and Education

Introduction :- The 18th Constitutional amendment in pakistan decentralized education, transferring control from the federal government to provinces, strengthening provincial autonomy, and making free, compulsory education a fundamental right for children aged 5-16 under article 25A. It removed education from the concurrent list, enabling provincial cussicula, though creating challanges in national cohesion and funding.

Analysis :- post 18th amendment, provinces got control over provincial autonomy. Article 25A was added, mandating the state to provide free and compulsory education for children aged 5-16. While provinces gained authority but this shift raised concerns regarding uniformity in standards, national cohesion, and financial challanges. The reduced role of federal ministry of education burdened the HEC over maintaining unified national standards across universities. Similarly, different provinces have taken different approaches to education policies, resulting in diverse education policies across the country. The fear of that provinces may mess up the education has a strong link with power. As a political theorist "Gramsci" suggests that "Education can pay an impootant part in controlling minds." So if education becomes a provincial matter, certain powerful groups and organisations will see it as a shift in power which is not in their favour. It can be countered by a positive attitude by the

use marker for references etc

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Federation, a trust in the competence, integrity and patriotism of the provinces. we need to make a move from holding the provinces togather to persuading them to come togather. This is what a fedaration do: Hold-togather and come-togather.

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