CONSTITUTIONAL LAW & GOVERNANCE

Education & the Constitution of Pakistan 1973

Fundamental Rights, State Principles, and Legislative Framework Governing the Right to Education

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Right to Free & Compulsory Education

ARTICLE 25-A (18TH AMENDMENT)

Right to Education

Mandates that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 5 to 16 years as determined by law.

ARTICLE 22

Religious Safeguards

Protects citizens from being compelled to receive religious instruction or attend religious ceremonies of a religion other than their own.

ARTICLE 26

Nondiscrimination

Guarantees non-discrimination in access to public educational institutions based on race, religion, caste, or place of birth.

ARTICLE 28

Language & Culture

Ensures the right of any section of citizens to preserve and promote their distinct language, script, and cultural heritage.

STATE POLICY & DEVOLUTION

Principles of Policy & Provincial Autonomy

ARTICLE 37(A) & (B)

Social Justice & Illiteracy

Mandates promoting educational interests of backward areas/classes, eradicating illiteracy, and providing free secondary education in minimum time.

ARTICLE 37(C) & 38(D)

Technical Access & Merit

Directs state to make technical and professional education generally available based solely on merit to empower all citizens.

18TH AMENDMENT IMPACT

Provincial Devolution

Abolished Concurrent Legislative List (2010), transferring curriculum development, policy, and standards completely to provinces.

Judicial Enforcement Superior courts actively enforce Article 25-A via constitutional writs, treating basic education as an integral extension of the Right to Life (Art. 9).