

Name :Oluseyi Adefila

ID: UM35998SCO44572

Program: Masters Computer Science

Tutor: Diana Salazar

Topic : Education as a human right

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. Educational methods include teaching, training, storytelling, discussion and directed research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators; however learners can also educate themselves. Education can take place in formal or informal settings and any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, or acts may be considered educational. The methodology of teaching is called pedagogy.

Formal education is commonly divided formally into such stages as preschool or kindergarten, primary school, secondary school and then college, university, or apprenticeship.

A right to education has been recognized by some governments and the United Nations. In most regions, education is compulsory up to a certain age. There is a movement for education reform, and in particular for evidence-based education with global initiatives aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goal 4, which promotes quality education for all.

Learning matters to everything you do in life. Learning is the foundation for success in nearly every aspect of life. First you start in school. Clearly learning matters here – learning well allows you to get good grades, get accepted to the best schools and graduate without the grind. Then you start work. Learning becomes a path to improvement – it gives you valuable skills so you can be a leader instead of just another cog in the system. Learning matters for your health. You need to learn what to eat, how to work out and how to maintain good habits. Learning matters for

your relationships. Learning how people are, the best way to build connections and deepen them. Learning defines how you see yourself in the world, your sense of purpose in life and meaning.

Given that learning underlies so much of life, why not start with learning how to learn better? Ultra learning is an approach to learning things well. There's no one exact method for ultra learning, but there are some common principles amongst all ultra learners: 1. Self-education. Even if you're in school, a self-education mindset puts you in the driver's seat, controlling how and what you learn. Ultra learners don't passively absorb education, they create it. 2. Deep focus. Ultra learning isn't a passive task. It demands hard, intense focus. The rewards for this effort, however, are large and it allows ultra learners to quickly develop skills that other people spend years unable to get a grasp on. 3. Scientifically informed. Ultra learners don't treat learning as a mystery. Instead, they use the best available understanding of the science of memory and skill-acquisition to use an approach that makes learning anything a step-by-step process.

Right to education ;The **right to education** has been recognized as a human right in a number of international conventions, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which recognizes a right to free, compulsory primary education for all, an obligation to develop secondary education accessible to all, on particular by the progressive introduction of free secondary education, as well as an obligation to develop equitable access to higher education, ideally by the progressive introduction of free higher education. Today, almost 75 million children across the world are prevented from going to school each day. As of 2015, 164 states were parties to the Covenant.

The right to education also includes a responsibility to provide basic education for individuals who have not completed primary education from the school and college levels. In addition to this access to education provisions, the right to education encompasses the obligations of the students to avoid discrimination at all levels of the educational system, to set minimum standards of education and to improve the quality of education

Education and the 4 A's: The education should be meaningful right and it must be available, accessible, acceptable and adaptable. Every person shall be able to get the benefit from educational knowledge which is desire to get their basic learning knowledge.

1. Availability:

Education should be available for all and without cost, minimum the primary education and fundamental level. The government should be able to make it available for the citizen. The governments have to make sure availability of school. ” States parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall in particular; make primary education compulsory and available free to all”. The primary education and higher and also basic education should be available for all. Article 13.2(a) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights says, Primary education shall be compulsory and available free to all. The basic education should be available.

2. Accessibility:

All of the educational institute should be accessible for everybody. Nobody can be discriminate on the basis of race, sex, color, religious, economic status, language and immigration status or disability. The school should be safe for all, the school should be reasonable distance from the community. Education should be affordable to all and text book. Higher education should be accessible for all and also equitable for all. “Persons with disabilities can access an inclusive, quality and free primary education and secondary education on an equal basis with others in the communities in which they live”.

3. Acceptability:

The education learning method of school should be acceptable to the parents for their children and they should be fulfilling the national norms that they set by the government also should be providing the equality educations. The method of education also is easy and acceptable to all. Adaptability should be depending on the learning method and life style.

4. Adaptability:

Adaptability means the education has to be flexible and easy. Adaptability promotes equitable outcomes for learners. The education should be adaptable for children and youth and also higher student.

3 things to know about education as a human right

Human Rights Day is observed on December 10. December 10: Universal Declaration of Human Rights. On this day in 1948, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the declaration that proclaimed the inalienable rights which everyone is inherently entitled to as a human being, regardless of race, religion, sex, language, political opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Declaration is one of the most translated documents in the world, available in more than 500 languages?

Article 26 of the Declaration is about the right to education:

Article 26

- 1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.*
- 2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.*
- 3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.*

Let's have a look at 3 ideas about education as a human right.

1. Education allows individuals to exercise all their rights

Being illiterate means not being able to:

- find directions to take a bus
- understand the label on a medication bottle
- help your child with homework
- read programs of political candidates and cast an informed vote.

A basic education is important to ensure that all individuals are aware of their rights. Without an education it is less likely to get a good-paying job and decent housing, participate in the democratic process or value education for future generations. There is evidence that educated citizens care more about the environment, are more tolerant of others who are not like them, and are more likely to strive for gender equality.

2. **All children have a right to a *quality* education**

After huge improvements in access to education during the years 2000 to 2015, the focus of the global education community has shifted to ensuring that children going to school actually learn and get the skills they need to lead productive and fulfilling lives.

But around the world, 617 million children and youth are not mastering reading and mathematics even after spending many years in school. This is why goal 1 of the GPE strategy for 2016-2020 aims to improve learning outcomes for children. The results in our 2015-16 results report are encouraging, with 65% of GPE partner countries with data showing improved learning results/outcomes between 2000 and 2015.

3. **All children should be offered the same opportunities**

Even in countries that have reached universal enrollments, education available to children can vary greatly, either because of location or socio-economic status. For example, there are usually sufficient teachers in cities with larger school systems, but it is difficult to attract qualified teachers to remote or rural areas. And to reach SDG 4, the world will need an additional 69 million teachers by 2030 to keep up with demographic growth.

Children with disabilities may be able to go to school (although only about 10% of them do in the developing world), but their classrooms, teachers and learning materials may not be adapted to their needs and therefore they won't be able to progress.

The theme of *inclusion* of all children in a country's education system is high on the SDG 4 agenda, and therefore on GPE's agenda too. Goal 2 of GPE 2020 calls for more inclusion, especially for the most marginalized children. Since 2002, there are **14 million fewer out-of-school children** in GPE partner countries.

GPE partners will continue to work tirelessly to make sure all children can exercise their right to education, the only path to a sustainable future for our planet and all who live on it.

Conclusion

What you need to know about the right to education

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that education is a fundamental human right for everyone and this right was further detailed in the Convention against Discrimination in Education. What exactly does that mean?

Why is education a fundamental human right?

The right to education is a human right and indispensable for the exercise of other human rights.

- Quality education aims to ensure the development of a fully-rounded human being.
- It is one of the most powerful tools in lifting socially excluded children and adults out of poverty and into society. UNESCO data shows that if all adults completed secondary education, globally the number of poor people could be reduced by more than half.
- It narrows the gender gap for girls and women. A UN study showed that each year of schooling reduces the probability of infant mortality by 5 to 10 per cent.
- For this human right to work there must be equality of opportunity, universal access, and enforceable and monitored quality standards.

What does the right to education entail?

- Primary education that is free, compulsory and universal
- Secondary education, including technical and vocational, that is generally available, accessible to all and progressively free
- Higher education, accessible to all on the basis of individual capacity and progressively free
- Fundamental education for individuals who have not completed education
- Professional training opportunities

- Equal quality of education through minimum standards
- Quality teaching and supplies for teachers
- Adequate fellowship system and material condition for teaching staff
- Freedom of choice

What is the current situation?

- About 258 million children and youth are out of school, according to UIS data for the school year ending in 2018. The total includes 59 million children of primary school age, 62 million of lower secondary school age and 138 million of upper secondary age.
- 155 countries legally guarantee 9 years or more of compulsory education
- Only 99 countries legally guarantee at least 12 years of free education
- 8.2% of primary school age children does not go to primary school Only six in ten young people will be finishing secondary school in 2030 The youth literacy rate (15-24) is of 91.73%, meaning 102 million youth lack basic literacy skills

How is the right to education ensured?

The right to education is established by two means - normative international instruments and political commitments by governments. A solid international framework of conventions and treaties exist to protect the right to education and States that sign up to them agree to respect, protect and fulfil this right.

How does UNESCO work to ensure the right to education?

UNESCO develops, monitors and promotes education norms and standards to guarantee the right to education at country level and advance the aims of the Education 2030 Agenda. It works to ensure States' legal obligations are reflected in national legal frameworks and translated into concrete policies.

- Monitoring the implementation of the right to education at country level
- Supporting States to establish solid national frameworks creating the legal foundation and conditions for sustainable quality education for all
- Advocating on the right to education principles and legal obligations through research and studies on key issues
- Maintaining global online tools on the right to education
- Enhancing capacities, reporting mechanisms and awareness on key challenges
- Developing partnerships and networks around key issues

How is the right to education monitored and enforced by UNESCO?

- UNESCO's Constitution requires Member States to regularly report on measures to implement standard-setting instruments at country level through regular consultations.
- Through collaboration with UN human rights bodies, UNESCO addresses recommendations to countries to improve the situation of the right to education at national level.
- Through the dedicated online [Observatory](#), UNESCO takes stock of the implementation of the right to education in 195 States.

- Through its interactive [Atlas](#), UNESCO monitors the implementation right to education of girls and women in countries
- Based on its monitoring work, UNESCO provides technical assistance and policy advice to Member States that seek to review, develop, improve and reform their legal and policy frameworks.

What happens if States do not fulfill obligations?

- International human rights instruments have established a solid normative framework for the right to education. This is not an empty declaration of intent as its provisions are legally binding. All countries in the world have ratified at least one treaty covering certain aspects of the right to education. This means that all States are held to account, through legal mechanisms.
- Enforcement of the right to education: At international level, human rights' mechanisms are competent to receive individual complaints and have settled right to education breaches this way.
- Justiciability of the right to education: Where their right to education has been violated, citizens must be able to have legal recourse before the law courts or administrative tribunals.

What are the major challenges to ensure the right to education?

- *Providing free and compulsory education to all*
 - 155 countries legally guarantee 9 years or more of compulsory education.
 - Only 99 countries legally guarantee at least 12 years of free education.
- *Eliminating inequalities and disparities in education*

While only 4% of the poorest youth complete upper secondary school in low-income countries, 36% of the richest do. In lower-middle-income countries, the gap is even wider: while only 14% of the poorest youth complete upper secondary school, 72% of the richest do.

- *Migration and displacement*
- *Privatization and its impact on the right to education*

According to a 2019 UNHCR report, of the 7.1 million refugee children of school age, 3.7 million - more than half - do not go to school.

States need to strike a balance between educational freedom and ensuring everyone receives a quality education.

- *Financing of education*

The Education 2030 Agenda requires States to allocate at least 4-6 per cent of GDP and/or at least 15-20 per cent of public expenditure to education.

- *Quality imperatives and valuing the teaching profession*

Two-thirds of the estimated 617 million children and adolescents who cannot read a simple sentence or manage a basic mathematics calculation are in the classroom.

Education should be seen as continued learning.

References

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right_to_education

<https://www.globalpartnership.org/blog/3-things-know-about-education-human-right>

<https://en.unesco.org/news/what-you-need-know-about-right-education>

[https:// thinkaheadtechnologies.com](https://thinkaheadtechnologies.com)

UKEssaysPRO Trusted by students since 2003

<https://www.ukessays.com/essays/education/the-right-to-education-as-a-human-right-education-essay.php>

© 2006-2020 ScottHYoung.com Services Ltd.