

# EDUCATION STATISTICS (GBOS)

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# WHAT IS EDUCATION

The UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, 1960, defines education in Article 1(2) as **all types and levels of education (including) access to education, the standard and quality of education and the condition under which it is given.** Education may be described as **all activities by which a human group transmits among itself and to its descendants a body of knowledge and skills and a moral code to go along with to enable the group to subsist in a civilized manner.** In this sense, education refers to the **transmission of knowledge and skills to the society and to a subsequent generation of those knowledge and skills needed to perform tasks of daily living and further passing on the social, cultural, spiritual and philosophical values of the particular community.**

The wider meaning of education has been recognized in Article.18 as:

*the entire process of social life by means of which individuals and social groups learn to develop consciously within and for the benefit of the national and international communities the whole of their personal capabilities, abilities, skills and knowledge to be fully shared and gainfully used for the betterment of the local and international communities.*

Another definition has been given as:

teaching or instructions in particular to the transmission of knowledge for the intellectual development of the whole society in which the educated adults endeavor to transmit their beliefs, culture and other values to their young.

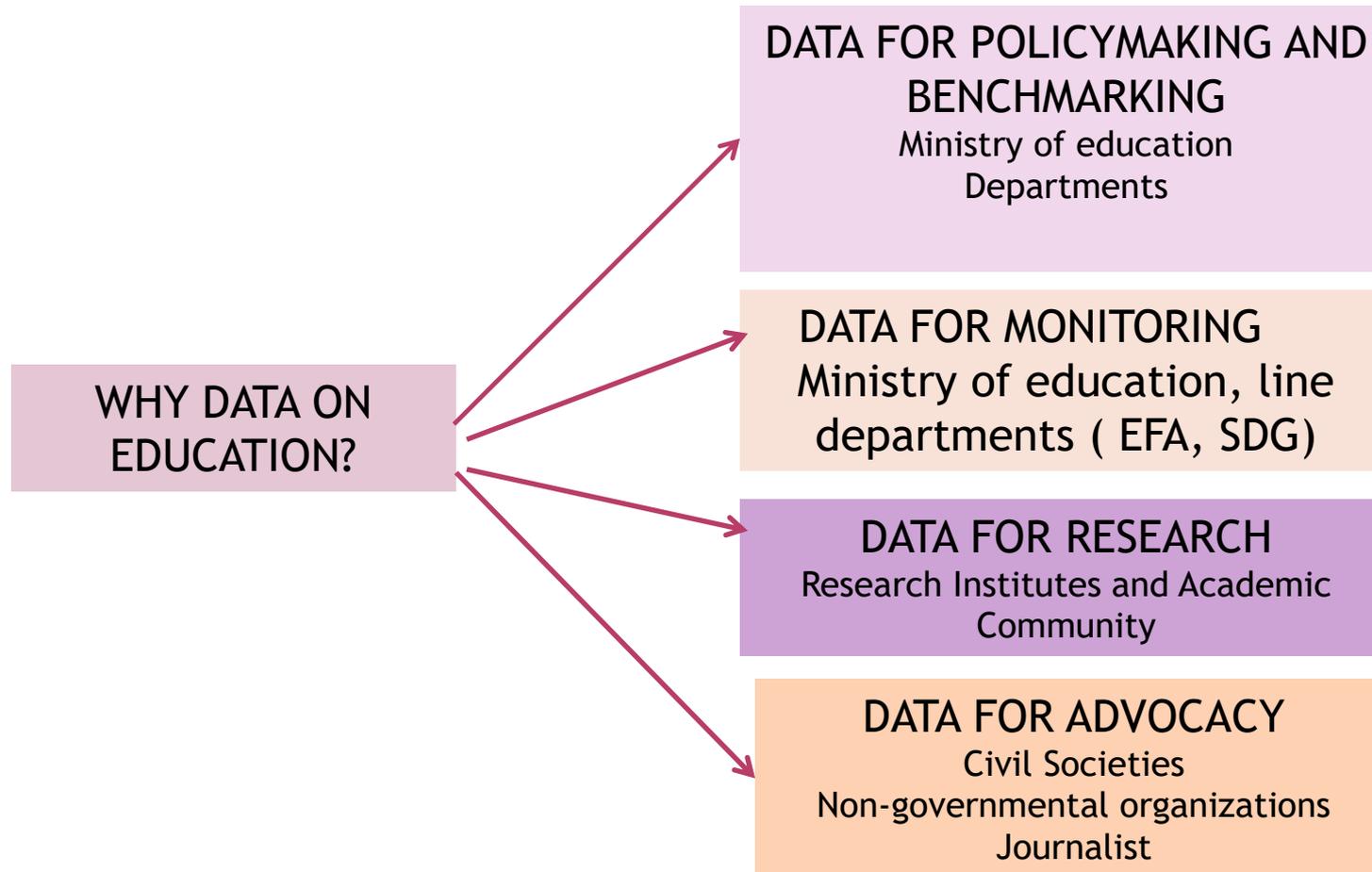
On the other hand, education has been defined as a process of teaching, training and learning, especially, in schools or colleges to improve knowledge and develop skills.

# NEED FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

- Educational planning and policy
- Administrative decisions
- Research and studies
- Dissemination of information for use by various national and international agencies such as UNESCO, UNICEF, Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organisation etc.

# Why Education Data?

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## RIGHT RELATING TO EDUCATION:

The right to education in international instruments comprises the dual aspects, namely,

- i) the development of the individual and,
- ii) the promotion of mutual respect for human rights.

From the classical human rights instruments (e.g. International Bill of Rights) to specific conventions (e.g. Convention against Discrimination in Education, CRC) and other international instruments (UNESCO convention, WCEFA, Dakar), all of which have unequivocally enumerated the irrevocable Right to Education.

# KEY COMPONENTS OF RIGHT TO EDUCATION UNDER ICESCR

## ◉ 4 A'S:

- Availability
- Accessibility
- Acceptability
- Adaptability

# RIGHT RELATING TO EDUCATION

Article 26 of UDHR proclaims:

"Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Education shall be directed to the full development of human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among racial or religious groups ... ."

# RIGHT RELATING TO EDUCATION

Article 17 of the interim Constitution (2007) of **Nepal** states that

- (i) each community shall have the right to get basic education in their mother tongue as provided for in the law;
- (ii) every citizen shall have the right to free education from the state up to secondary level as provided for in the law;
- (iii) each community residing in Nepal shall have the right to preserve and promote its language, script, culture, cultural civility and heritage.

# RIGHT RELATING TO EDUCATION

According to Article 36 of the Constitution of **Maldives** says that

- (i) everyone has the right to education without discrimination of any kind;
- (ii) primary and secondary education shall be freely provided by the state.

It is imperative on parents and the state to provide children with primary and secondary education. Opportunity for higher education shall be generally accessible to all citizens;

- (c) education shall strive to inculcate obedience to Islam, instill love for Islam, foster respect for human rights, and promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all people.

# RIGHT RELATING TO EDUCATION

In 2002, the **Indian government** incorporated the right to education Article 21A, mentioning that the state

➤ shall provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of six and fourteen years in such manner as the state may, by law, determine.

The RTE Act has three major obligations that require adequate funding provisions,

- (i) recruit and deploy teachers at 30:1 ratio in every school within six months of notification;
- (ii) neighbourhood schools of specified quality for every child within three year;
- (iii) all teachers to be trained to a national norm within five years of notification.

# RIGHT RELATING TO EDUCATION

The National Education Policy of **Bangladesh** says that primary education will be free for all and compulsory up to class-VIII and stipends would be given to students on the basis of results in class V.

# RIGHT RELATING TO EDUCATION

Article 17 of the Constitution guarantees free and compulsory education. It says: "Free and compulsory education: The state shall adopt effective measures for (i) establishing a uniform mass-oriented and universal system of education and extending free and compulsory education to all children to such stage as may be determined by law; (b) relating education to the needs of the society and producing properly trained and motivated citizens to serve these needs; (c) removing illiteracy within such time as may be determined by law."

# RIGHT RELATING TO EDUCATION

Section 30 of the 1997 Constitution of the Republic of the **Gambia** states,

“All persons shall have the right to equal educational opportunities and facilities and with a view to achieving the full realization of that right-

- a) Basic education shall be free, compulsory and available to all;
- b) Secondary education, including technical and vocational education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular, by the progressive introduction of free education.”