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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development**

Written statement* submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[23 May 2022]

* Issued as received, in the language of submission only. The views expressed in the present document do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations or its officials.



Right of Education of Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China are Fully Guaranteed

China's Ministry of Education has a "4% office" of the numerically named government agency, which aims to achieve the goal of 4% of GDP on fiscal education. For China, which has the world's largest educational scale, the 4% goal is particularly important. For the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, which is located on China's southwest frontier, it is particularly significant. Maintaining the regular operation of such a large-scale education in The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China will inevitably require persistent educational investment. In the past 10 years, China has invested a total of 215.392 billion RMB in education in Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, the average annual increase index in education financial investment is 22.9%. A complete modern education system covering preschool education, compulsory education, vocational education, general high school education and higher education has been built, and the national common language and Tibetan language education have achieved in all primary and middle schools.

Starting from the fall semester of 2012, 15 years of publicly-funded education will be fully implemented throughout of Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China. Tibetan children, from kindergarten to high school graduation, can go to school, no one is left. Tuition fees are covered by the state, three meals are provided by schools, accommodation does not cost money, and parents have zero burden. The primary school enrolment rate of 99.96 per cent guarantees that all school-age children have access to education. Some school teachers went to the countryside for many years, sending good education policies to herdsmen's homes, and telling parents to guarantee the right of education of children. With the understanding of education policy, more and more people support education, support children to go to school, the number of school dropouts is decreasing year by year, and now the number of school dropouts in Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has dropped to "zero".

Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has an average altitude of more than 4,000 meters, and belongs to the world's famous high altitude areas along with the Andes Mountains of South America. In view of this specific regional situation, the state has adopted many methods to support education in Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, continued to carry out educational assistance to Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, and sent teachers to Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China every year to support education, strengthen the fairness of the supply of educational resources, and narrow the gap between regional, urban and rural schools. The volunteer teachers have a distinct feature, purple lips - this is a reaction to long-term hypoxia in the plateau. Despite the difficult conditions for running schools, the government, schools, and teachers have fulfilled their duties, and the quality of education in Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has become better and better, and the higher education admission rate of the children of farmers and herdsmen has reached 75.4%.

The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China accounts for about one-eighth of China's total area, with a vast area and a dispersed population, making it inconvenient for students to go to school, and the burden of parents transporting their children to and from school is very heavy. In order to solve this problem, the government has conformed to the wishes of the masses and implemented a boarding system in some schools in agricultural and pastoral areas to better provide students with safe and convenient conditions and meet the needs of parents and students.

Boarding schools have all kinds of learning and living facilities, and the cost of running schools is fully borne by the government. Students usually live in school from Monday to Friday, return home on weekends, holidays, winter and summer vacations, and can take time off. As to whether the student is a day student or a boarder, it is up to the student and the parents to choose voluntarily according to their personal family situation and educational needs. The school teacher's phone number is announced to the parents. Communication between students, schools and parents is completely seamless. Boarding learning and life strengthen students' self-discipline and self-management ability, and the connection between home and school and students is also very close. Children grow up here healthily, and many outstanding students are admitted to universities across the country.

My university often accepts Tibetan students from Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China or other regions, they are lively and cheerful, full of vitality, boys are known for sports such as football and basketball, and girls can sing and dance. Every weekend, they also get together to dance the traditional Tibetan Pot Dance, which becomes a beautiful scenery on campus. These students are able to learn and communicate in the common language of the country, while also retaining the use of the Tibetan language. Some of them have a slightly weak English in the lower grades, but they will soon be able to meet the undergraduate standards like other students by the end of the fourth grade. One of the Tibetan female students I taught studied diligently during the four years of university, passed the CET4 examination, and finally was admitted to Qinghai University for Nationalities as a master's student with excellent results. I also served as the supervisor of a multi-ethnic class of Students, where Tibetan students successfully ran for class president. They cooperate with other students in a friendly manner, and every new semester when they return to school after the winter vacation, they will bring their hometown specialties such as rice dumplings and yak beef jerky to share with everyone.

The right to education is an important right. Especially in an increasingly intelligent, networked modern society, education is a fundamental tool and an indispensable means for the realization of other human rights as a right to growth talents. The right of Tibetan students to education has been fully guaranteed, and outstanding talents are emerging day by day, and the future of the country and the nation will be even better.
