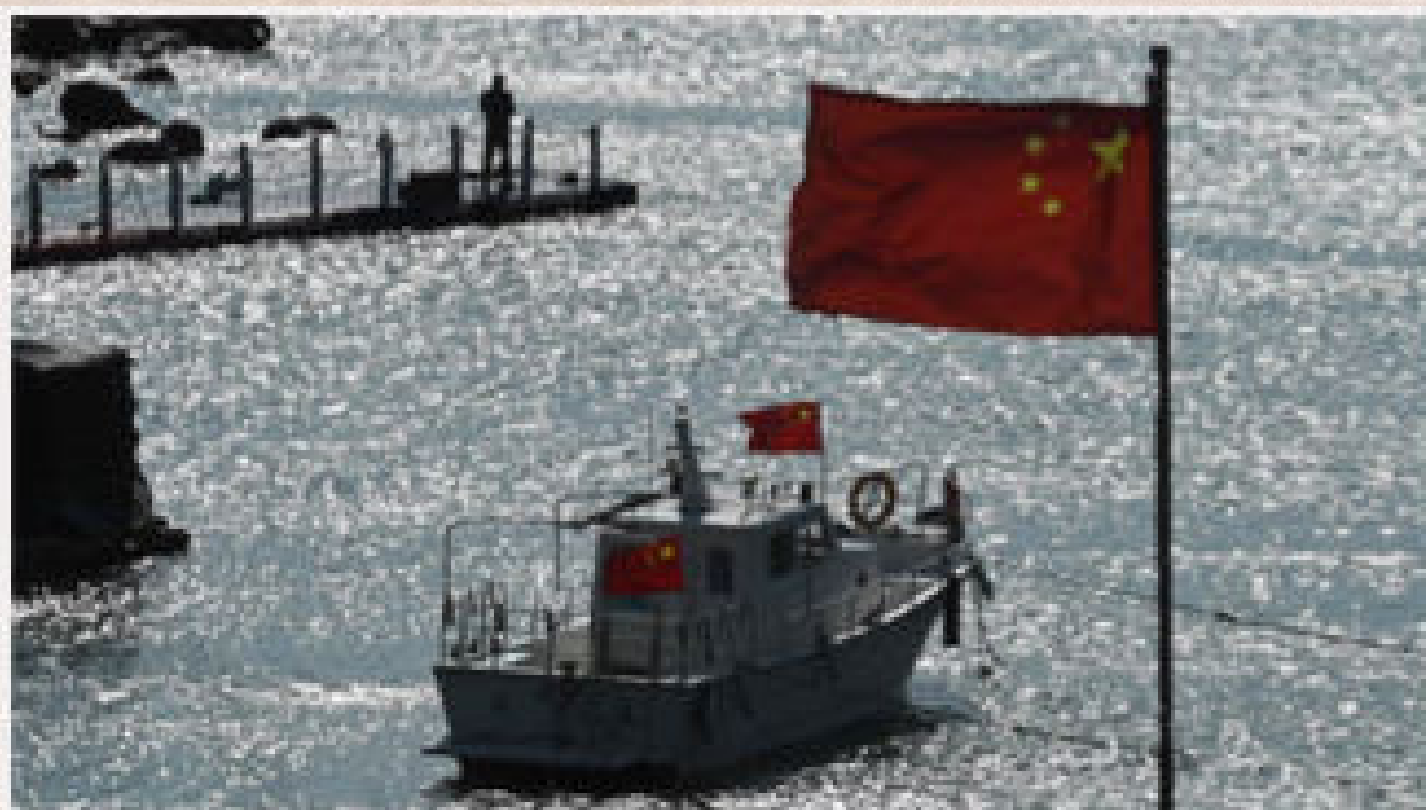


# IS EDUCATION A RIGHT?

## INTERNET FOR EVERYONE



## FAIR EDUCATION IN THE DIGITAL AGE

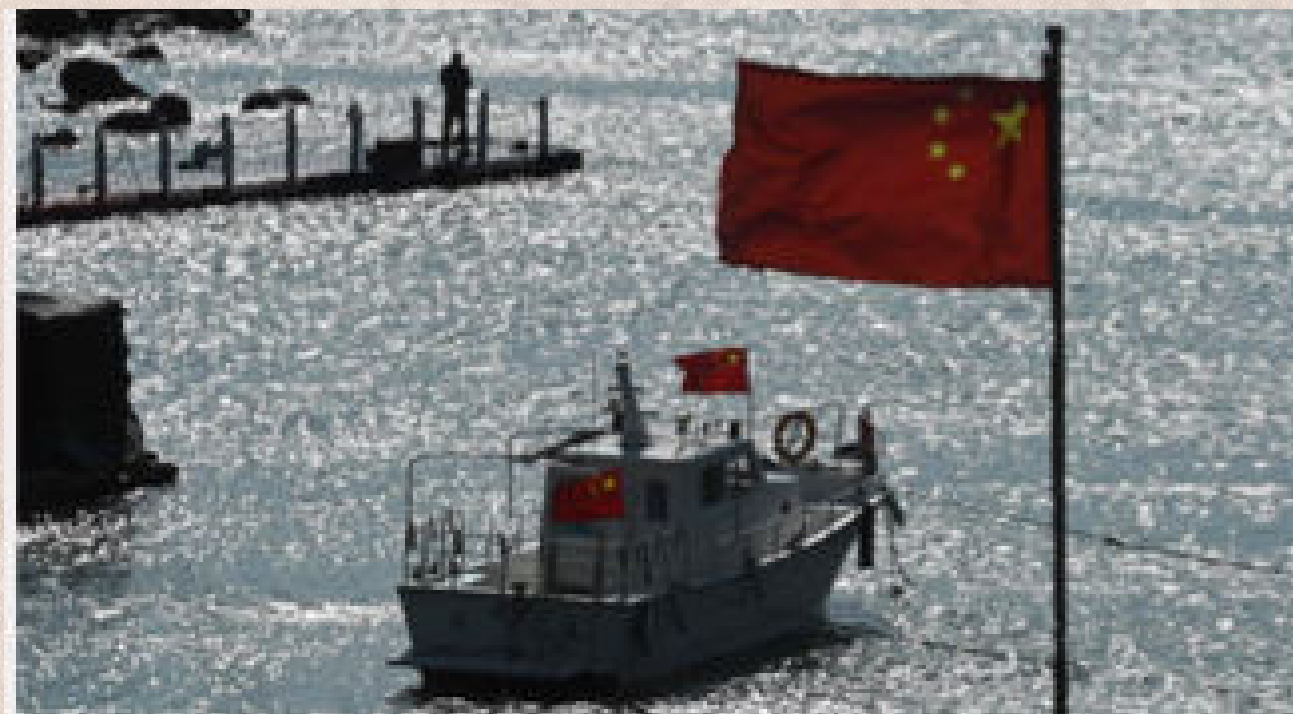


## HUMAN RIGHTS, TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITAL DIVIDE



# INTERNET FOR EVERYONE

The importance of technology and access to the internet has now become indispensable to allow equal opportunities for all citizens of the world, the ONU also helps us with this by including the objective of equal opportunities for



learning in the 2030 agenda. Means such as the internet are now indispensable for our civilization which, deprived of this, would fall into a technological Middle Ages without precedent in history; many states, especially modern dictatorships and regimes, control access and searches on the internet as a form of oppression towards population, just think that using the search engine imposed by the Chinese Communist Party and looking for the events in Tiananmen Square, nothing appears. Still mentioning China, we can remember how it has been trying for years to take over Taiwan and its very important supply chain for the production of micro-chips that are fundamental for any electrical device from smartphones to cars. In conclusion we remember how the internet between legal and illegal systems gives the possibility to access all the information accumulated throughout the history of humanity and learn all this is just a click away, in those countries where you can click it.

# FAIR EDUCATION IN THE DIGITAL AGE

In today's world, everyone should get to learn and use tech. But not everyone can, and that's not fair.

The difference between people who have technology and those who don't, as said by Maria-Francesca Spatolisano from the United Nations, makes life harder. It's tough to get good jobs, education, and important stuff without tech.

Education is super important, but the digital gap makes it hard to someone to learn. Bahira Trask from the University of Delaware says, as more people move to cities, schools should help everyone to learn, no matter where they are from.



Making sure everyone can learn is also about human rights. Zitha Mokomane says we should make sure all young people can get a good education and healthcare.

Susan Walker says tech can help us learn better, but we've gotta be careful too. Sometimes, the internet isn't safe.

People with disabilities can face big challenges in education. Heba Hagrass says we must make sure that everyone, no matter what they can do, at least they can learn.

And about computers and robots, Julia Stoyanovich says they've gotta be fair and safe for everyone.

It's really important that everyone can learn and use technology. It's not just about devices, It's about giving everyone an equal opportunity.

## FAIR EDUCATION IN THE DIGITAL AGE

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And about education, not everyone has the same tech. Sustainable Development Goal 4 says everyone should get a good education, but not everyone has the same tech.

Younger people usually have more tech from a young age. They grow up using computers and smartphones, which helps them learn digital stuff. But for older people, learning tech can be hard.

To make sure everyone can learn and grow, we need to work together. Governments, schools, and tech companies should team up to make technology easier for everyone to use. We also need to help older people learn how to use tech.



If we provide digital learning opportunities for people of all ages, we can give everyone an equal opportunity to learn. Bringing the digital gap isn't just about being fair it's about making the future better for everyone.

Today, having access to digital tools and resources isn't just nice, it's really important. Education, which helps us all progress and feel capable, is strongly influenced by who can use technology and who cannot.

# FAIR EDUCATION IN THE DIGITAL AGE

The digital divide means that some people have more access to technology than others. This affects everything from having computers and internet access to knowing how to use them well, especially when it comes to education.

Our goal is to make sure that everyone, no matter where they are from or what their situation is, has the same chances to learn. We know this is important because education is a human right, recognized by big organizations like the United Nations.

The COVID-19 pandemic has shown us just how urgent it is to make sure everyone can access education online. This means we need to do things like making sure everyone has the internet and devices they need.

To make sure everyone can use technology, we need to do a lot of things. Governments should make rules to help, we need to spend money on making technology available to everyone, and we need to help people learn how to use it.

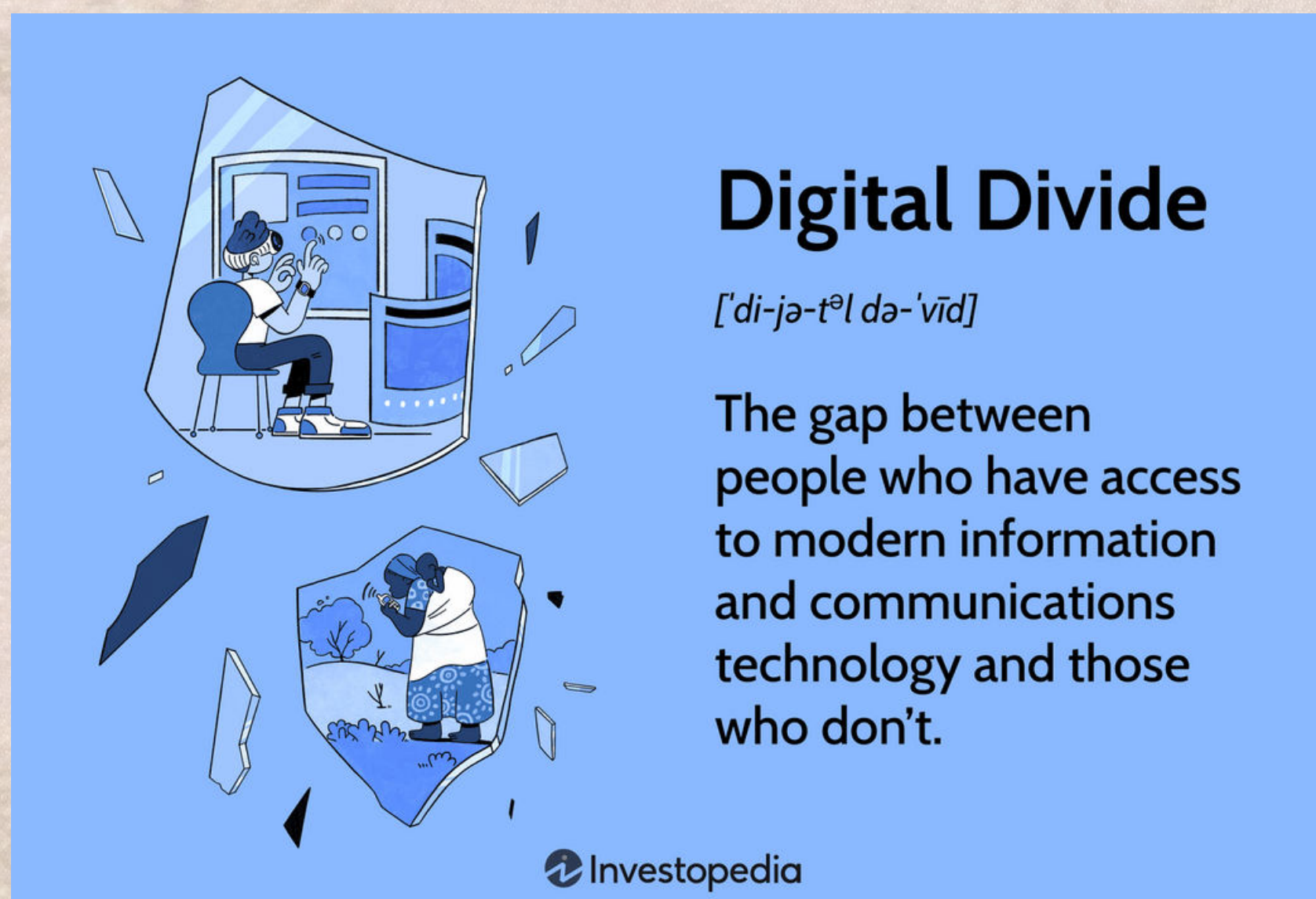
In the end, making sure everyone can use technology for learning is very important for making our society fair and strong. It means giving everyone a chance to learn, grow, and make the world a better place.



**Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

# HUMAN RIGHTS, TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITAL DIVIDE

In an increasingly interconnected world, where technology dictates access to opportunities, the digital divide in education emerges as one of the most critical challenges to social justice. This divide, manifested in the disparity of access to information and communication technologies, not only limits educational possibilities for many but also threatens the very concept of equity in the global society. The importance of access to technology as a human right goes hand in hand with the objective of providing quality, inclusive, and equitable education, as outlined in Goal 4 of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



The linkage between the right to education, enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and access to technology necessitates a thorough exploration. Article 26 of the Declaration asserts that "everyone has the right to education" and underscores that education should be directed to "the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms." In an era defined by rapid technological developments, access to digital education becomes crucial for full individual development and for active participation in society.

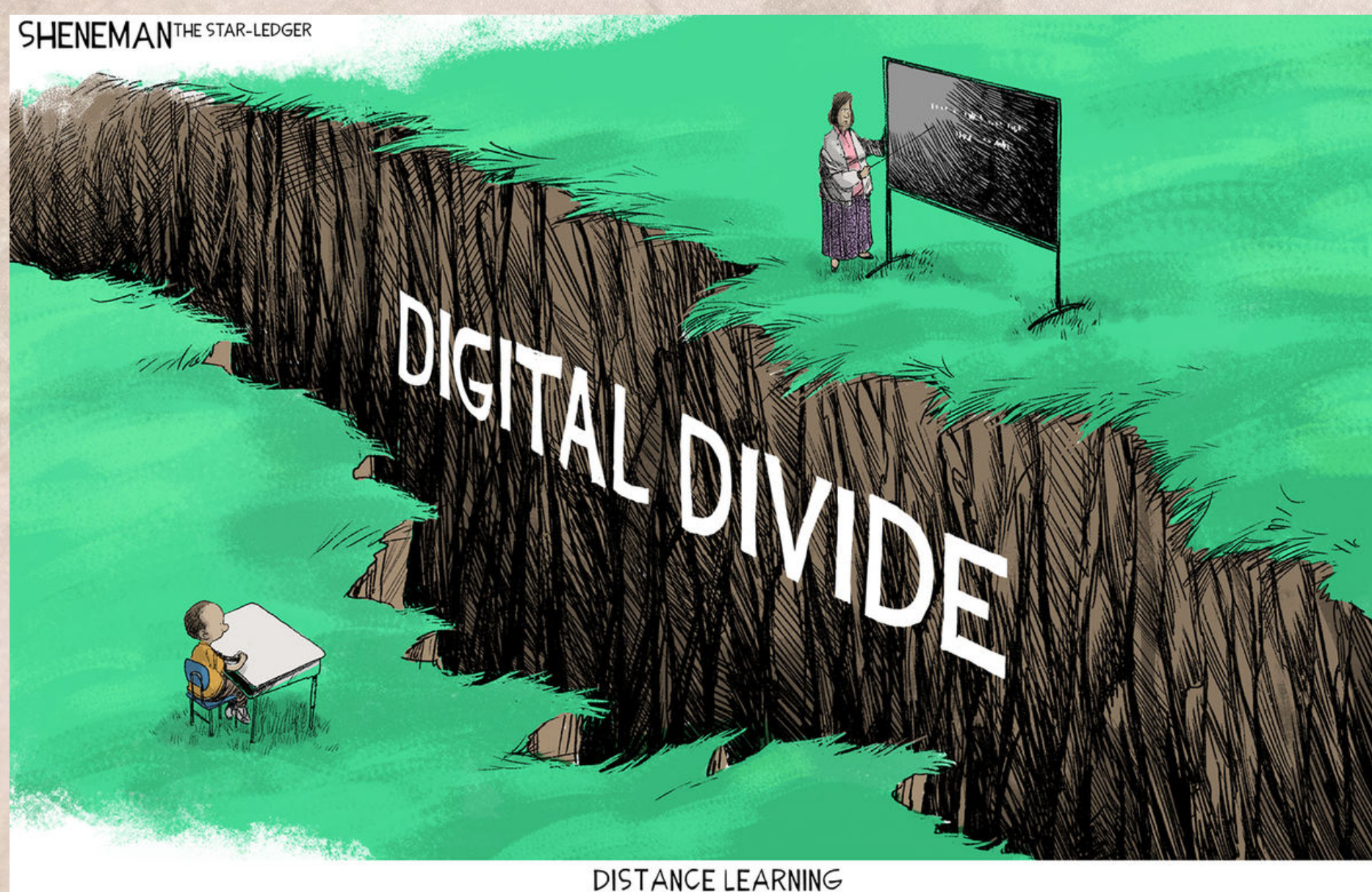
Goal 4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development goes further, aiming to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all." This goal emphasizes the importance of universal access to educational opportunities, including those provided through technology. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the need for education digitalization, exposing and widening the digital divide. While some students could continue their learning online without interruption, others were left in the lurch due to a lack of devices or reliable internet connections.

# HUMAN RIGHTS, TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITAL DIVIDE

Overcoming the digital divide requires a collective commitment and multifaceted strategies. Firstly, investing in technological infrastructures is crucial, ensuring that every student has access to high-speed internet and appropriate digital devices. This is particularly critical in rural areas and for low-income families, where technology may be considered a luxury rather than a necessity. Secondly, it is imperative to develop and implement digital literacy programs that equip both students and teachers with the skills necessary to navigate the digital world effectively. Digital literacy goes beyond the ability to use technological devices; it includes a critical understanding of digital media, online safety, and the skills to research and evaluate information. Thirdly, accessibility and inclusivity must be at the heart of digital educational content development. This means creating educational materials that are not only accessible to people with disabilities but also culturally relevant and suited to different learning modalities.

Lastly, promoting partnerships between governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and educational communities is essential to support innovation and investment in digital education. These partnerships can facilitate resource sharing, inclusive policy-making, and the development of sustainable solutions to bridge the digital divide.

In conclusion, access to technology in education is not merely a matter of infrastructure or digital competence; it is a human right that underpins equity, inclusion, and sustainable progress. Addressing the digital divide means acknowledging and acting upon this fundamental premise, ensuring that every individual has the opportunity to realize their potential in the digital age.

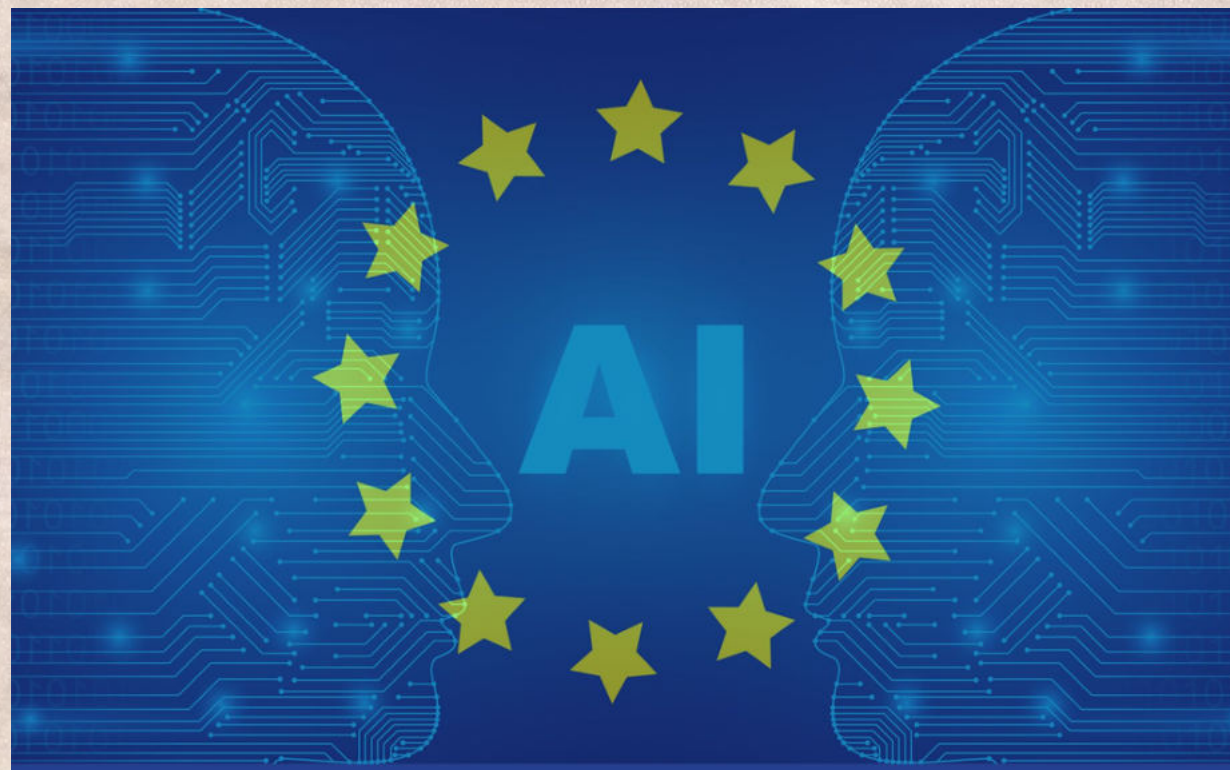


## EU AND AI

AI, or Artificial Intelligence, is the recreation of human thinking on a computer-based system or machine. AI is used to execute tasks that normally require human intelligence. We have witnessed rapid growth in AI systems in recent years, thanks to the availability of vast amounts of big data and advancements in technology.

The European Union has made a plan to control artificial intelligence (AI) as part of its digital strategy, to ensure better conditions for the development and use of this innovative technology. The goal is to make things like healthcare, transportation, manufacturing, and energy cheaper and safer.

In April 2021, the European Commission proposed the first EU regulatory framework for AI. This framework involves analyzing and classifying AI systems based on the risk they pose to users. Different levels of risk will mean different amounts of rules.



The main goal of the European Parliament is to make sure that AI systems in the EU are safe, easy to see through, trackable, fair, and good for the environment. They want people, not just machines, to watch over these systems to stop bad things from happening. They also want to give a clear, fair definition of AI that works for all future AI systems.

The new rules say what AI providers and users have to do based on how risky their AI is. AI systems with big risks, like ones that mess with how people think or judge them unfairly, will not be allowed. High-risk AI systems will have strict rules and must be checked before they're used and while they're being used.

AI systems like ChatGPT, which create new content, won't be seen as high-risk but still need to be open about how they work and follow EU copyright laws. Also, big AI models that are used for many things, like GPT-4, will be checked carefully and any big problems reported to the European Commission.

The law also wants to help new ideas by letting small companies test AI models before showing them to everyone. National governments need to give these companies places to test AI in conditions like the real world.