

consists in creating conditions for improving the level and quality of life of the population, growth of key macroeconomic indicators, renewal and modernization of fixed capital and regional infrastructure, implementation of innovative activities, acceleration of scientific and technological progress, establishing interstate relations.

**Е. Yunchits**

**Е.А. Юнчиц**

БГЭУ (Минск)

*Научный руководитель Н.А. Михайлова*

## **THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION AS A DRIVER OF ECONOMIC GROWTH**

### **Право на образование как движущая сила экономического роста**

Education plays a pivotal role in shaping societies and economies. This article explores the essential nature of education as a human right and its influence on economic development. The discussion aims to reveal how ensuring access to quality education can empower individuals, drive social advancement, and foster sustainable economic growth both at the national and international levels. The aim of the article is to delve into historical developments and modern policies, demonstrating how education spurs innovation, enhances workforce productivity, and helps build a fairer, more prosperous society [3].

As a basic human right, education should be accessible to everyone, irrespective of their background. It provides individuals with the necessary knowledge and skills to succeed, promoting personal advancement, reducing social inequalities, and contributing significantly to the overall development of society [4].

This right is enshrined in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which mandates that elementary education be free and compulsory. Additionally, higher education should be accessible based on merit. Education aims to cultivate understanding, tolerance, and respect for human rights, furthering global peace and cooperation [5].

International accords like the 1960 UNESCO Convention on Discrimination in Education and the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights reinforce the right to education, emphasizing that it should be compulsory, free, and devoid of discrimination. These treaties highlight the role of education in enhancing social justice and improving educational quality.

Historically, before the 18th and 19th centuries, education was mostly the responsibility of families and religious institutions. Following the American and French Revolutions, it gradually became recognized as a public responsibility. Governments began regulating education to ensure wider access. Over time, mandatory school attendance laws and restrictions on child labour were implemented to foster educational

participation, laying the foundation for modern public education systems. This shift underscored the growing awareness of education as a critical public good necessary for economic progress.

Education remains a cornerstone for economic growth, as governments increasingly prioritize it. Countries that invest in their education systems tend to lead in innovation, demonstrating higher productivity and improved overall economic health. A well-educated workforce is better equipped with skills, resulting in higher wages, better health outcomes, and greater employment opportunities. This, in turn, reduces poverty levels and ensures economic stability. By fostering a culture of innovation, educated individuals can drive advancements in technology, create new industries, and boost national competitiveness in the global market [2].

In Belarus, education is a key element of national development and is constitutionally protected. Article 49 of the Constitution guarantees the right to education, providing free general secondary and vocational training. The Belarusian education system also strives to make higher education accessible based on individual abilities. The Law on Education further stresses the importance of equal access and the state's role in maintaining high standards across all educational levels. This legal framework supports human capital growth, which is vital for the country's economic stability and future progress [1].

To conclude, the right to education is fundamental not only for personal development but also for driving economic progress. Countries that ensure accessible, high-quality education cultivate more innovative, productive, and economically stable societies. Such investment in education ultimately benefits individuals and the broader economy, resulting in more prosperous and resilient communities.

## References

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