

WHITE PAPER
ON NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS
2010

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ISBN 978-89-93739-07-7 93340

Published in Republic of Korea in 2010
by North Korean Human Rights Archives

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Printed in Republic of Korea in October, 2009

5. Right to Education: 138 incidents (131/7)

1) General Analysis of Violations of the Right to Education

(1) Violations of the right to education

Type of act	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education (university, etc.)	Other	Total
Number	21	110	7	138
Percentage (%)	15.2	79.7	5.1	100.0

- Deprivation of access to higher education was the the most frequently reported example of violation of the right to education (79.7%). This was followed by deprivation of access to compulsory education which accounted for 15.2% of cases.

(2) Violations of the right to education listed by year

Type of act/ Year	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education	Other	Total
1950's	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%
1960's	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.2%
1970's	2	13	2	17
	11.8%	76.5%	11.8%	100.0%
	9.5%	11.8%	28.6%	12.3%
1980's	2	37	2	41
	4.9%	90.2%	4.9%	100.0%
	9.5%	33.6%	28.6%	29.7%
1990's	7	28	1	36
	19.4%	77.8%	2.8%	100.0%
	33.3%	25.5%	14.3%	26.1%
2000-2005's	3	5	0	8
	37.5%	62.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	4.5%	0.0%	5.8%
2006-2009's	0	1	2	3
	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	28.6%	2.2%
Unspecified time	7	22	0	29
	24.1%	75.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	33.3%	20.0%	0.0%	21.0%
Total	21	110	7	138
	15.2%	79.7%	5.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the total cases reported, 29.7% occurred in the 1980's, 26.1% occurred in the 1990's, 12.3% in the 1970's and 5.8% in 2000-2005's.
- The majority of cases of deprivation of access to compulsory education were reported to take place since 1970's (1990's: 33.3%, 2000-2005's: 14.3%) when the food shortage in North Korea was so severe that students were not provided with compulsory education.
- Instances of the deprivation of access to higher education occurred in every decade from the 1950's to the 2000's. This suggests that the deprivation of access to higher education based on social class commonly takes place in North Korea. The highest proportion of the deprivation of access to higher education occurred in the 1980's (33.6%) and followed by 1990's (25.5%).

(3) Violations of the right to education listed by region

Type of act/ Region	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education (university etc.)	Other	Total
Pyongyang	0	8	2	10
	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.3%	28.6%	7.2%
North Hamgyong Province	11	40	2	53
	20.8%	75.5%	3.8%	100.0%
	52.4%	36.4%	28.6%	38.4%
South Hamgyong Province	1	4	2	7
	14.3%	57.1%	28.6%	100.0%
	4.8%	3.6%	28.6%	5.1%
Yanggang Province	2	4	1	7
	28.6%	57.1%	14.3%	100.0%
	9.5%	3.6%	14.3%	5.1%
Chagang Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%
North Pyongan Province	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	2.9%
South Pyongan Province	2	7	0	9
	22.2%	77.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.5%	6.4%	0.0%	6.5%
North Hwanghae Province	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
South Hwanghae Province	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.2%

Type of act/ Region	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education (university etc.)	Other	Total
Kangwon Province	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	0.9%	0.0%	1.4%
Other areas in North Korea	1	24	0	25
	4.0%	96.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	21.8%	0.0%	18.1%
Unidentified	2	14	0	16
	12.5%	87.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.5%	12.7%	0.0%	11.6%
Total	21	110	7	138
	15.2%	79.7%	5.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Incidents involving the right to education the most frequently took place in North Hamgyong Province (38.4%).

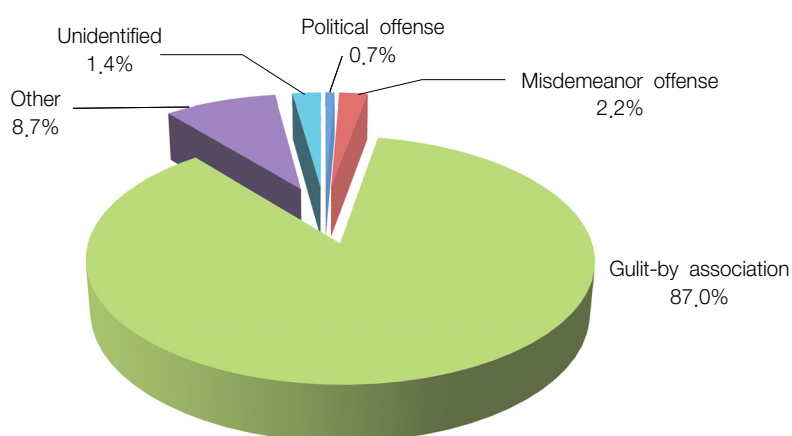
(4) Violations of the right to education listed by location of incident

Detailed acts/Location of incident	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education	Other	Total
Political prison camp	0	0	2	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	1.4%
Military detention facility	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.4%
Victim's home	5	22	1	28
	17.9%	78.6%	3.6%	100.0%
	23.8%	20.0%	14.3%	20.3%
Government offices or service institution	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.4%
Education facility	9	62	4	75
	12.0%	82.7%	5.3%	100.0%
	42.9%	56.4%	57.1%	54.3%
Public space	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Other	1	4	0	5
	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%
Unidentified	4	18	0	22
	18.2%	81.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	19.0%	16.4%	0.0%	15.9%
Total	21	110	7	138
	15.2%	79.7%	5.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Due to the nature of the right to education, these cases the most frequently occurred at education facilities (54.3%). Among those cases, the deprivation of access to higher education including professional school and university (82.7%) was more frequently reported than the deprivation of access to compulsory education including elementary school, middle school and high school (12.0%).

(5) Violations of the right to education listed by charge against victim

Type of act/Charge against victim	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education	Other	Total
Political offense	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.7%
Misdemeanor offense	0	2	1	3
	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.8%	14.3%	2.2%
Guilt-by-association	16	103	1	120
	13.3%	85.8%	0.8%	100.0%
	76.2%	93.6%	14.3%	87.0%
Other	4	4	4	12
	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	19.0%	3.6%	57.1%	8.7%
Unidentified	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	0.9%	0.0%	1.4%
Total	21	110	7	138
	15.2%	79.7%	5.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



- the most cases of the right to education violations resulted from charges arising from the guilt-by-association (87.0%).
- In cases where the victim was denied access to higher education, 93.6% resulted from the guilt-by-association. In cases where the victim was denied access to compulsory education, 76.2% resulted from the guilt-by-association.

(6) Violations of the right to education listed by age of victim

Type of act/ Age	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education	Other	Total
0-9	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
10-19	6	53	5	64
	9.4%	82.8%	7.8%	100.0%
	28.6%	48.2%	71.4%	46.4%
20-29	3	16	2	21
	14.3%	76.2%	9.5%	100.0%
	14.3%	14.5%	28.6%	15.2%
30-39	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	2.9%
40-49	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.2%
60-69	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%
Unidentified	11	33	0	44
	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	52.4%	30.0%	0.0%	31.9%
Total	21	110	7	138
	15.2%	79.7%	5.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Those in the 10-19-year-old age group, as the main beneficiaries of the education system, were the most frequently the victims of reported violations of the right to education (46.4%).

(7) Violations of the right to education listed by gender

Type of act/ Gender	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education (university etc.)	Other	Total
Male	10	51	4	65
	15.4%	78.5%	6.2%	100.0%
	47.6%	46.4%	57.1%	47.1%
Female	10	52	3	65
	15.4%	80.0%	4.6%	100.0%
	47.6%	47.3%	42.9%	47.1%
Unidentified	1	7	0	8
	12.5%	87.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	6.4%	0.0%	5.8%
Total	21	110	7	138
	15.2%	79.7%	5.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The number of male victims of violations of the right to education was same as that of females (Both 47.1%). This suggests that the violations of the right to education occurred regardless of gender.

2) Detailed Analysis of Violations of the Right to Education

(1) Deprivation of access to Compulsory Education: 21 incidents (21/0)

Detailed acts	Discrimination based on social class	Inadequate education facilities	Total
Number	18	3	21
Percentage (%)	85.7	14.3	100.0

Of the 21 cases related to the deprivation of access to compulsory education, 18 discrimination cases were based on social class and 3 cases was due to inadequate education facilities.

E09-I-3064 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“I was taken to a court when my daughter was 10 years old. She was expelled from the school because of the rumor that her mother was a spy.”*

E10-I-1640 (Cheon 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“I was supposed to go to the In-min School (elementary school), but since my family war poor I only registered for school and actually gathered timber in the mountain. The teacher even came to take me to the school, but my father did not let me. I still have a hard time reading and writing.”*

(2) Deprivation of access to Higher Education: 110 incidents (103/7)

a. Incidents involving deprivation of access to higher education

Detailed acts	Discrimination based on social class	Inadequate education facilities	Total
Number	108	2	110
Percentage (%)	98.2	1.8	100.0

- most of the incidents that involve deprivation of access to higher education, the was a result of discrimination based on the social class of the victim (98.2%).

b. Incidents involving deprivation of access to higher education listed by year

Detailed acts/Year	Discrimination based on social class	Inadequate education facilities	Total
1950's	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
1960's	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.8%	0.0%	2.7%
1970's	13	0	13
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.0%	0.0%	11.8%
1980's	36	1	37
	97.3%	2.7%	100.0%
	33.3%	50.0%	33.6%
1990's	28	0	28
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	25.9%	0.0%	25.5%
2000-2005's	5	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.6%	0.0%	4.5%
2006-2009's	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
Unspecified time	21	1	22
	95.5%	4.5%	100.0%
	19.4%	50.0%	20.0%
Total	108	2	110
	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Cases involving deprivation of access to higher education the most frequently took place in the 1980's (24.3%). This was followed by the 1990's, which accounted for 18.9% and 2000-2005's (5.4%).
- Cases involving discrimination based on social class the most frequently occurred in the 1980's (22.9%).

c. Incidents involving deprivation of access to higher education listed by region

Detailed acts/Region	Discrimination based on social class	Inadequate education facilities	Total
Pyongyang	7	1	8
	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	6.5%	50.0%	7.3%
North Hamgyong Province	40	0	40
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	37.0%	0.0%	36.4%
South Hamgyong Province	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.7%	0.0%	3.6%
Yanggang Province	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.7%	0.0%	3.6%
Chagang Province	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
North Pyongan Province	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.7%	0.0%	3.6%
South Pyongan Province	7	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.5%	0.0%	6.4%
South Hwanghae Province	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.8%	0.0%	2.7%
Kangwon Province	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
Other areas in North Korea	24	0	24
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	22.2%	0.0%	21.8%
Unidentified	13	1	14
	92.9%	7.1%	100.0%
	12.0%	50.0%	12.7%
Total	108	2	110
	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Cases reported the most frequently took place in North Hamgyong Province (32.4%) and followed by Pyongyang, North Pyongan Province.

E09-I-0346 (Nam 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“My grandfather went to South for business, but he never came back due to war. My family was discriminated because of that. My father has not even seen my grandfather’s face He tried to go to the Kim Il Sung University, the Party school, and officer school in 1991, but his application was denied. In 2005 I applied to Cheongjin 1 army corps but was denied based on documents. My older sister, who also applied to universities in 2003 after she was released from the army duty, was also denied.”*

E09-I-0290 (Park 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *“I took a preliminary exam but the exam was someone else’s. At first I thought there was a mistake with the name and date of birth. The proctor said these were minor problems and I took the exam as it was. But in the end, it was someone else’s exam.”*

E10-I-7603 (Kim 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *“I could not go to the university I wanted because my parents were laborers. I was interested in literature since middle school; I published to small magazines. My writing has been selected and was published in children’s magazines. My goal was to become a writer, yet I was admitted to a school that specializes in construction, which I never heard of. In North Korea, students do not apply to schools they want; they are positioned to schools as decided by the central party.”*