

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP IN CONTEXT

AIMS



Consider the outcomes of education;

Begin to delve into the implications of poverty for world education;

Problems with measurement of poverty globally;

Causes and effects of poverty;

Consider the aid debate: advantages and disadvantages

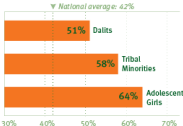
What is the best way to give aid?

Viewpoint of academics in the field



THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT WHO STAYS IN SCHOOL?

**DROPOUT RATE AMONG CHILDREN
IN INDIA BEFORE COMPLETING GRADE 6**



Group	Dropout Rate
Dalits	51%
Tribal Minorities	58%
Adolescent Girls	64%
National average	42%

According to UNICEF, **80 MILLION** Indian children, of the nearly 200 million enrolled, are likely to **DROP OUT** of school before completing elementary education.

SOURCES:
Planning Commission, Government of India, "12th Five Year plan 2012-2017, Social Sector, Volume II" 2013.
Ministry of Human and Child Development, Government of India, "Report of the Working Group on Child Rights for the 12th five year plan 2012-2017", December 16, 2012.
UNICEF, "From 10 to 100, There is a Long Way to Go", undated.
Government of India, "10th India Development Survey, Results Framework to Monitor SDG Goals".

INGRAINED DISCRIMINATION

<http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/04/22/qa-talking-discrimination-and-school-dropout-rates-india>

From Human Rights Watch

Over 40 percent of India's children drop out of school before finishing Y8, despite a recent law designed to provide free and compulsory elementary education for all.

Most students who drop out from school are from the lowest rungs of Indian society.

The drop out rate is a consequences of persistent discrimination.

How might teachers discriminate in education?

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WHY?

Apart from reasons like child labour and child marriage, drop-out because of:

Ingrained discrimination by teachers.

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 - important but enormous challenges.

Law demands 'child-friendly' classroom setting, where all are treated equally. Not happening in many places and no one held to account.

This discrimination by teachers and school officials fails to provide a welcoming and child-friendly school environment for these children.

Inequities built into Indian society for centuries.

Although enrolment shot up to nearly 100%, retention very low.

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NOT ALL BAD NEWS!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zdfe8ZZsnFI&list=PL6492A782224F8D2B&index=16>

Not all bad news. One woman who is changing things

HOW FAR AHEAD?

If you are thinking a year ahead, plant a seed.

If you are thinking a decade ahead, plant a tree.

If you are thinking a century ahead, educate the people.

(Chinese proverb)

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SOME POINTS ABOUT ESD

Education is humanity's best hope and most effective means in the quest to achieve sustainable development (UNESCO, 1997).

This is true for both developed and developing nations.

Ever-evolving concept.

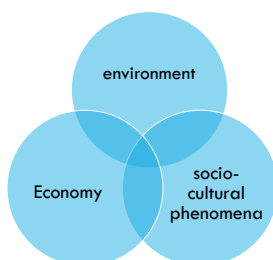
World citizens must be educated, well informed and uphold democratic values.

Early childhood education crucial in this; the foundation for lifelong learning and development.

Not a common topic in field of ECE. Inappropriate? Too big?

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'PILLARS' OF ESD



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TWO DIFFERENT WORLDS: DIFFERENT CONCERNS AND ISSUES

Developing world:

- Most pressing concern is children's survival and development in early years.
- Supporting and empowering families and communities most important.
- Needs = adequate care, protection, enlarged access to health, nutrition, sanitation and water provisions.
- Concern for teaching about ESD secondary.

Developed countries:

- more focused on improving ECE to become more sustainable focused.
- Barriers to achieving sustainability in both worlds = disadvantaged groups, ethnic minorities, those living in rural and remote areas and urban slums

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GLOBAL POVERTY

WORLD POVERTY FACTS

World population approximately 7.6 billion people. Reached 7 billions in 2011.

<http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/>

Approximately 1.7 billion live in absolute poverty, surviving on \$1.25 dollars a day or less.

Nearly half the world's population – approx. 3.5 billion – survive on less than twice that amount.

Gender disparity: according to the U.N., the majority of people in poverty are women, who globally earn roughly half as much as men.

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THE GLOBAL WEALTH GAP

The richest 20% of the world's population receives approximately 82% of the world's income.

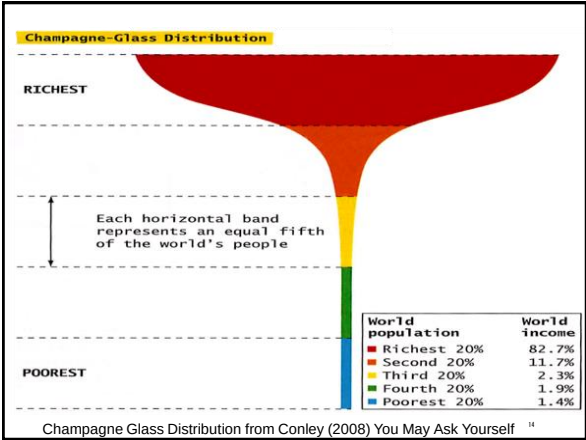
The wealthiest 10% accounted for 59% of the total private consumption.

The poorest 10% accounted for just 0.5%

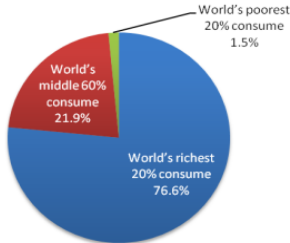
The poorest 20% receives just 1.5% of the world's income.

The poorest 40% receives only approximately 3.5%.

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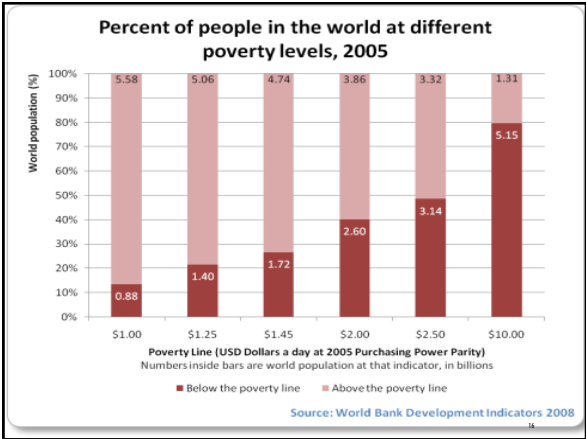


Share of world's private consumption, 2005



Source: World Bank Development Indicators 2008

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RUTHLESS KILLER

'Poverty is the world's most ruthless killer and the greatest cause of suffering on earth.'

Gordon, (2009, p. 109)

THE INTERNATIONAL MEASUREMENT OF POVERTY AND ANTI-POVERTY POLICIES

How poverty is measured globally

Who is poor? How poor?

Measurement of poverty and social exclusion arbitrary and irrational, not scientific (therefore great escape for holders of wealth)

Impossible therefore to work out correct policies or monitor effects.

GORDON (2009)

We have always wanted to remove poverty from the face of the earth.

Many failed attempts.

Now, during 21st century, strong desire among most of the world's governments to end poverty and growing international momentum to take concrete action to eradicate poverty on a global scale.

If this achieved, even partially, then number of dramatic effects including a significant improvement in the health of the people of the world.

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WORLD BANK GROUP SET GOAL IN 2013

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2013/04/20/countries-back-goal-to-end-extreme-poverty-by-2030>

Extreme poverty has fallen in last decade.

Now, 'only' 1.4 billion!

World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim stated goal to reduce the number of people living on \$1.25 a day to 3% or less by 2030.

"We have set an expiration date for extreme poverty. With commitment, cooperation, and the vision of leaders from around the world, we have great faith that we can make it happen," said Dr. Kim.

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Twice as many people have access to sanitation today than in 1975.

In last 25 years, number of children attending primary school in the world gone from 8 to 9 out of 10.

Some more facts

<http://borgenproject.org/victories-fighting-poverty/>

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MDG GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

Between 1960 and 2013, the number of children dying before 5 nearly halved (49%).

Latest figures show that 9.2 million children under-five die before 5, down from over 12 million in 1990, so good news - ?

70% from easily treatable diseases

Accelerated progress: the world saved almost 100 million children— among them, 24 million newborns — who would have died had mortality remained at 1990 rates. So, good news - ?

3.3 million babies are stillborn.

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DRAMATIC DECLINE

<http://data.unicef.org/child-mortality/under-five>

The dramatic decline in preventable child deaths over the past quarter of a century is one of the most significant achievements in human history.

The global under-five mortality rate has declined by nearly half (49 per cent) since 1990, dropping from 90 to 39.1 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017

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MDG 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

MDG 4 aims to reduce the 1990 mortality rate among under-five children by two thirds.

Child mortality is also closely linked to MDG 5- to improve maternal health.

More than one third of all child deaths occur within the first month of life, so providing skilled care to mothers during pregnancy, as well as during and after birth, greatly contributes to child survival.

Welcome to the World – why poverty?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KigXe6Rlczw>

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CAUSES OF UNDER-FIVE DEATHS

25000 children die every day.

Concentrated in the world's poorest countries in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

Rate is 29 times greater than in industrialised countries:

175 deaths per 1000 children compared with 6 per 1000 in industrialised countries.

Causes: severely deprived of at least one of the following

- ☐ nutrition,
- ☐ water,
- ☐ sanitation facilities,
- ☐ access to basic health-care services,
- ☐ adequate shelter, education and information.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/press_materials/fs/fs_mdg4_childmortality/en/

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NOT IMPOSSIBLE DREAMS

MDG Goals not impossible dreams but realistic targets.

Can and should be reached, if not exceeded.

Considerable change as a result of the MDGs.

SDGs now the way ahead.

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INTER-RELATION OF POVERTY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The causes of poverty and of environmental degradation are inter-related.

Approaching sustainable development requires understanding the issues from many angles, not just from an environmental or economical perspective alone.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSS

What are the pros and cons of providing international aid?

What are the key arguments for and against international aid?

Research and prepare feedback for the group, be prepared to support your points with evidence.

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