



Social and Humanitarian Committee

**Addressing the issue of inequality of education in developing
nations**

Approved by president of the general assembly

Letter from the President of the General Assembly

In the words of George Monbiot " The only thing that can replace a story is a story ", After The financial crisis of 2008, a lot of us have been left wondering what's next, who is the hero that defeated the villain and who is this mysterious figure that is going to lead us into the modernization era. Now for us, it seems that the recently defeated neo-liberalism is an immortal ideology that's never going to leave and is the only way to progress into modernization, but with the rise of a new generation, a generation that grew up under a fragile economy, decays long disputes, and safety threats even within their own homes because of unauthorized weaponry, this idea of immortalization is slowly but surely starting to fade away. This generation is determined to get results no matter what it takes. They have made it their long life goal to resolve decays of dispute in hopes of finding the peace and prosperity they have never gotten the chance to taste and are keen on building a world where we prevent making the same mistakes like the ones we inherited.

Here we invite you to join us in creating our own story engraved with equality, equity, justice and peace where everyone's voice matters.

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Introduction

Education and a country's development work together; the role of education in developing countries is very important since not having education causes poverty and delayed economic development of a developing country. Regardless of the immense progress in the past few years, children are still held back from education. It's a necessary need for any person, every child should have the right to proper education so that they can have better chances in life, as well as employment opportunities, and better healthcare. Developing countries usually face two main problems: high youth unemployment and high inequality. In recent years, policymakers have grown the share of government spending on education in developing countries to address both of these issues. Some other problems include some families not being able to afford paying for their children's education, little budgets and support, poor quality teaching, and barely any schools and teachers. In developing countries, children do not have access to education due to inequalities that come from gender, health, and cultural identities such as their ethnic origin, language, and religion.

Key Vocabulary

Developing country: a poor agricultural country that is searching to become more developed economically and socially.

Developed country: an industrialized country that has a developed economy and advanced technologies.

Poverty: the case of being severely poor.

Youth unemployment: young people who can't find jobs with the age range being between 15 to 24 years old as told by the United Nations.

Policymaker: a person involved in creating policies especially in politics.

Focused Overview

The importance of education in developing countries

The task of education in poverty reduction is important. Education brings many benefits to a country such as boosting economic growth, increasing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

cutting down the infant mortality rate, and boosting human life expectancy. In addition, education guarantees a lifetime of income, promotes peace, reduces drop-out rates from schools and colleges. The most vulnerable and groups which are children living in slums, children with disabilities, and girls are most likely to be affected because of an absence of good teachers, faulty learning materials, and an improper education base. Educating girls and women make them healthier, earn a bigger salary and provide better health care for themselves and their future family and these advantages are carried down from generation to generation and in general across communities. Overall, giving girls education is one of the best investments a country can make. For example in India, a mixture of discrimination, social attitudes, poverty, lack of political will, and poor quality of human and material resources leave children with disabilities more exposed to not being given an education. It is vital that societies alter their education systems to ensure that these children can get an education and have a proper future.

The issues of education in developing countries

When it comes to developing countries the situation changes in the matter of not having proper and equal education for every person. According to the 2017 Global Education Monitoring Report, around 61 million children that are at the age where they should be in primary school aren't even given a chance to go to school. In addition, more than 32 million of these children live in Sub-Saharan Africa and approximately 11 million are in South Asia. Furthermore, around 53% of the children who don't get the chance to attend a school are girls. The underprivileged population groups also involve people with uncommon religions, ethnic and linguistic minorities, people with disabilities and people living in conflict areas. Many families in developing countries reach a point where they can't afford to pay for school fees so children usually drop out and in some cases never even attend school; girls mostly always are the ones that lose their education. In addition, many families in developing countries rely on their children's income from their child labor; The International Labour Organization (ILO) predicts that approximately 152 million children between the ages of 5 to 17 have to work so they barely have any time left for education. Another issue is how education budgets fall short of requirements due to high levels of public debt, poor governance, corruption and a lack of organizational and managerial skills are ruining the quality of education even more. To add on, education or teaching in developing countries is very weak and unprepared for well enough due to the lack of many teachers and schools. Moreover, many education plans don't follow a specific curriculum and are often filled with stereotypical role models for males and females. Most of the teaching methods are outdated and due to that many people lack the necessary knowledge and skills that will help them later in jobs and markets. In rural areas, many students having to walk for long distances and most girls aren't allowed to attend schools in such areas due to their parent's concerns about their safety. When it comes to teachers' conditions in developing countries, they are poorly paid even though they have to work two to three shifts a day with large classes. Also, many schools are not well-equipped and teachers aren't trained well enough and not prepared what

awaits them at school which severely affects the students' education.

Discrimination in developing countries

Discrimination in developing countries plays a major role in who gets an education and who doesn't. Many children still don't have access to education due to inequality and marginalization; children tend to be discriminated against due to their gender, language, religion, and ethnicity. These children tend to find themselves on the edges of the education system and don't benefit from learning that is necessary for their intellectual and social development. The biggest inequality nowadays in education is gender inequality; girls make up around 53% of the uneducated in these countries. In Sub-Saharan Africa, over 12 million girls will possibly never receive an education; in Yemen, more than 80% of girls will never have the chance to go to school. In addition, certain countries like Afghanistan or Somalia aren't even making an effort to reduce the inequality between girls and boys with regard to education.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views

Canada

Canada's development assistance wants to help young people have access to quality education and the necessary skills. Canada wants to ensure that every child receives the right education and works to reduce boundaries and help limit education gaps for women and girls. Canada believes that education is a human right and is needed to make a country developed so Canada sends assistance to developing countries in need of help for education and to help and support the girls in these developing countries.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

UNESCO believes that education is a human right and a must for development and peace. This organization has a 2030 agenda in which it is a plan of action for people, planet, and accomplishments; it is also seeking to strengthen universal peace. UNESCO is responsible for organizing the international community to achieve the goal through an alliance, policy guidance, capacity development, supervising, and advancement.

Sudan

Sudan's conflicts and humanitarian problems clearly aren't helpful in bettering education, in addition to their economic and gender inequality. 53.4 % of children in the poorest families aren't in school in comparison to 3.6 % of the richest children, and due to the gender

inequality girls often face a high risk of not completing their education or even starting one.

Niger

Niger is at the bottom of the UN education index by being the least literate nation in the world. Almost only 15% of adults can read and write and only 5.2% of citizens reached secondary school education; meanwhile; around 31% dropout in primary school. On the other hand for girls it was even worse, 70% of the poorest girls in the country have never gone to a primary school and for those who went, it was a serious financial struggle.

Timeline of Events

| Date of Event (Day/Month/Year) | Description of Event |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 25/9/2015 | The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by UNESCO. |
| 08/02/2016 | A speech made by Minister Ploumen to raise awareness on the inequalities of developing countries. |
| 8/6/2017 | Canada begins supporting education in developing countries. |

Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

There aren't many previous attempts to solve the issue, but there are countries and organizations that are trying to help by sending the educational needs to developing countries. In addition, awarenesses are being raised about the topic of inequality in education in these developing nations; these awarenesses help produce solutions to this problem. On the other hand for future reference, the 2030 agenda is supposed to help these nations with their education and inequalities.

Possible Solutions

If developing countries are seeking to improve their education, they must first get rid of all the discrimination and inequality in their societies and governments. These nations can also reduce their education fees and improve their education quality by following a specific curriculum; these nations can get the help they need from any country standing by their side such as Canada. Reducing education fees will help all children from all family classes to get the education they need and improving the quality of education will make the future generations prosper and develop their nations with better education as time goes on. Overall, peace and unity must exist to demolish the inequality of education in developing countries.

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