SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Education for democracy

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent)

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Noting that a disparity exists in equal access to education between the Global North and South,
Further noting that democratic principles look different in every State and that States have unique circumstances that will influence their individual adoptions of political agency,
Concerned about the negative effects that colonization and segregation have on the overall quality of education,
Emphasizing the necessity of infrastructure growth and maintenance as a bridge to development,
Understanding that rural and low-income areas, particularly in developing States, have disproportionately lower literacy rates and participation in civic education programs due to lacking educational infrastructure,
Alarmed by school segregation along lines of gender, geographic location and socioeconomic classes still occurring in many developing States today,
Conscious that increased global access to education would stimulate international trade, business, travel and the sharing of knowledge and culture,
Reaffirming the body’s commitment to Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 5 on quality education and gender equality,

1. Acknowledges educational inequality across regional, cultural and economic lines;

2. Advises Member States to create or reform existing educational committees such as school boards with the intent of identifying specific areas of educational interest in need of aid and support in their own States so that:
   (a) These committees are inclusive of all genders, races, ethnicities, and classes;
   (b) States can work with their indigenous population to promote the equitable standards of education throughout all communities and create curriculum without violating indigenous sovereignty;
   (c) These committees are overseen by a State-based regulatory body;

3. Encourages Member States to adopt principles of desegregation in education related to gender, race, ethnicity and all marginalized identities through:
   (a) The creation of schools that equitably educate all identities;
   (b) Providing additional support to women who have had less access to education than their male peers by supporting pre-existing organizations dedicated to supporting these matters in Member States;
   (c) Encouraging indigenous and marginalized communities to maintain their cultural practices and not undergo institutional pressure to assimilate;

4. Strongly recommends the funding of public education over private, noting that:
   (a) Private education can be heavily influenced by prominent economic contributors;
   (b) Private schools avoid addressing academic inequality along economic lines and instead promote the same standard among socioeconomic classes;

5. Supports the expansion of mandated structural foundations for educational requirements from primary to secondary education where:
There is an emphasis on prioritizing graduation rates through secondary education through the development and optimization of secondary curriculums; Graduation rates from secondary education are used as a global metric to measure the success of international academic systems as well as a metric to determine and allocate necessary aid;

6. Encourages the sharing of resources and ideas between all States in regards to primary, secondary and higher education across borders including:

(a) Implementations of curricula on an individual basis as determined appropriate by domestic education bodies;
(b) Development of regional collaborative processes promoting the application of successful representative principles within similar States, accounting for cultural and historical differences;
(c) Circulation of ideas and educational curriculum globally so all States have access to resources needed to educate their citizens;

7. Encourages developed States to provide necessary funding and resources to assist States in need in implementing such programs, noting that:

(a) Many States do not have the resources necessary to implement educational and democratic programs;
(b) Part of ensuring that a lack of resources is not a barrier to the implementation of these programs;
(c) Funding received by Member States will be used to implement programs that benefit those specific countries, not subject to the standards of other Member States;

8. Recommends that Member States allow their schools to teach a civic education program centered around promoting governmental literacy and human rights in a way that:

(a) Emphasizes that human rights are essential for everyone to know and understand;
(b) Prioritizes the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and education for citizens on what those rights are;

9. Urges Member States to support and empower their teachers on all levels through methods such as:

(a) Incentivizing wages to attract younger people into majoring in education;
(b) Removing barriers during the transition from secondary to post secondary education;
(c) Urging regular cost of living wage increases so teachers can focus on teaching and not worrying about their individual financial situations;
(d) Encouraging States to supply schools with proper and modern equipment so that students can successful understand the material;

10. Encourages Member States to seek out funding from intergovernmental organizations, non-government organizations, and national organizations to implement civic education programs and initiatives to bring education to rural and/or low-income communities where:

(a) Partners including but not limited to the United Nations Democracy Fund & the World Bank can support ongoing programs to implement civic education programs;
(b) States that cannot afford necessary supplies for schools should appeal for funding to make these resources available.

Passed, Yes: 51 / No: 4 / Abstain: 15