

Pedagogy of Social Studies Learning in Responding to Local, National and Global Inequalities.

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Inequalities in Barito River



Local, National and Global Inequalities can be found at the student's locality



Flood in Banjarmasin, 2021

1% of World Population Possess this Economic Activities



Coal Mining and Environment Degradation



Local, National and Global Inequalities.



Inequality in cities in Indonesia

What is global Inequality

The world is not an equal place. Each person's experience is different with regards to human rights, opportunities, and quality of life.

Some countries have more resources and wealth than other countries.

Some countries have a peaceful, stable government, and others don't.

Some countries are naturally safe and some are dangerous, with lots of earthquakes or hurricanes.

Inequality can also exist within a single country. Some people are richer than other people. Some people live in areas with roads, hospitals, schools, while others don't.

Resource: Unicef, 2022

The population of the world in 2022 is 8 billion people

This number is so huge that it is hard for us to imagine. So we are going to represent the 8 billion people as 100 people because that is a number we can all understand and work with. Now let's look at global inequality while imagining that there are just 100 people on the planet.

- 14 people have not learned how to read and write.
- 93 people do not have a college or university degree or diploma.
- 60 people do not have an internet connection.
- 22 people do not have a home (a house, an apartment, etc.) that protects them from wind and rain.
- 11 people do not have enough good, nutritious food to eat. This means that they are undernourished. 1 person (out of the 11) is dying from starvation.
- 9 people do not have access to clean, safe drinking water.

(Resource: Unicef, 2022)

Local, National and Global Inequalities.

The wealthiest 1 percent of the global population now owns more wealth than the rest of our planet's population combined. That's according to "an economy for the 99%" a report issued in January 2017 by Oxfam that explains the gap between the richest and poorest members of our global society continues to grow at a dramatic pace. The report shows that in the year 2016, eight men had the same amount of wealth as the poorest 50 percent of the global population, which is equal to 3.6 billion individuals.

Resources: Blanko Milanovic, 2016

Guide students by asking them to think about impacts on individuals, family, local community, the whole country and globally. They could also think about impacts economically, socially, politically and environmentally.

An example for unequal access to green spaces might be –

- People are less healthy as they are surrounded by buildings and vehicles.
- People are less healthy as they have less space to exercise.
- Children do not learn about plants, wildlife and the seasons.
- Children do not have free and safe places to play.
- Pavements are dirty as people do not have a place to walk their dogs.
- More money spent on healthcare as people are less healthy and get sick more.
- Families who live in smaller homes become more stressed and unhappy as they do not have a space to relax.
- More flooding as rain enters the drainage system and flows to rivers more quickly, without grass and trees to slow it down.

Resources: the global goals for sustainable development