

**United Nations** Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



# **21 FEBRUARY 2015**

# LANGUAGES FOR EDUCATION

### LANGUAGE: FACTOR OF INCLUSION

### TO ELIMINATE EXCLUSION

BASED ON NEGATIVE ATTITUDES AND A LACK OF RESPONSE TO DIVERSITY IN RACE, ECONOMIC STATUS, SOCIAL CLASS, ETHNICITY, LANGUAGE, RELIGION, GENDER, SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND ABILITY

**IS THE AIM OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION** 

# LINGUISTIC DIDERSITY IN THE WORLD and MOTHER TONGUE

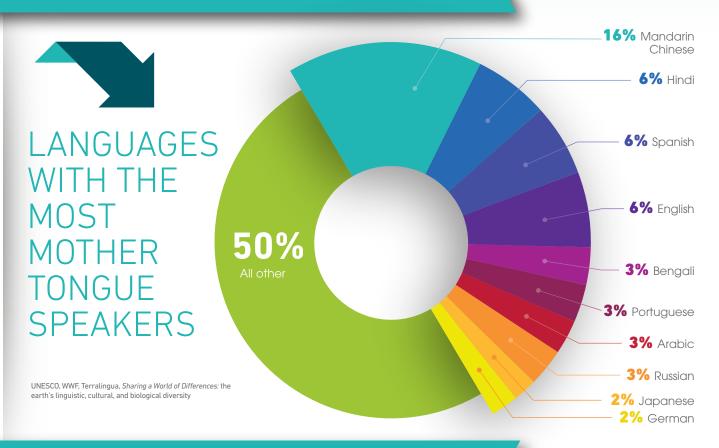
AN ESTIMATED

## 2.3 BILLION PEOPLE.

NEARLY 40% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION,

LACK ACCESS TO EDUCATION IN THEIR OWN .ANGUAGE

UNESCO UIS publication Findings from the Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children: Fixing the Broken Promise of Education for All, 2015



### MOTHER-TONGUE BASED EDUCATION and ITS CONSEQUENCES

**CHILDREN WHO STUDY IN THEIR MOTHER TONGUE** 





**BETTER AND FASTER LEARNING** THAN CHILDREN STUDYING IN SECOND **LANGUAGES** 

**EARLY LEARNING IN HOME LANGUAGE** 





BETTER PERFORMANCE IN **TESTS IN OFFICIAL** LANGUAGE OF **INSTRUCTION** LATER IN SCHOOL CAREERS

**BENEFITS BEYOND COGNITIVE SKILLS** 





**ENHANCED** SELF-CONFIDENCE, **SELF-ESTEEM AND CLASSROOM PARTICIPATION** 

### IN PERU,

TEST SCORE GAPS BETWEEN INDIGENOUS AND



ARE SIZEABLE AND **INCREASING** 

IN MALI,

**BEGINNING LITERACY IN** THE MOTHER



**BETTER MASTERY OF** LANGUAGE, FRENCH

IN TURKEY,

HAVING A HOME LANGUAGE THAT IS DIFFERENT FROM THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

IS ALSO

**ASSOCIATED WITH LOWER** TEST **SCORES** 



UNESCO. 2014. EFA Global Monitoring Report 2014: Teaching and learning,