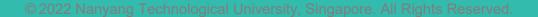


CC0006 Sustainability: Society, Economy, and Environment

Week 2

No Poverty, Social Inclusion, and Equality (II)

Presented by Dr. Swati Sharma, School of Social Sciences





Social Inclusion

- "A society that entails respect for human rights, cultural diversity, and democratic governance, and upholds principles of equality and equity" (Dugarova, 2015)
- Broad-based prosperity, eliminating discrimination, equal protection under the laws, ensuring that every human being can meet basic needs, and enabling high social mobility.

at all ages







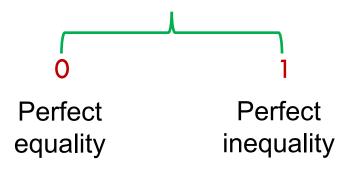
Dugarova, E. (2015). Social inclusion, poverty eradication and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. UNRISD Working Paper No. 2015-15. http://hdl.handle.net/10419/148736

and promote lifelong

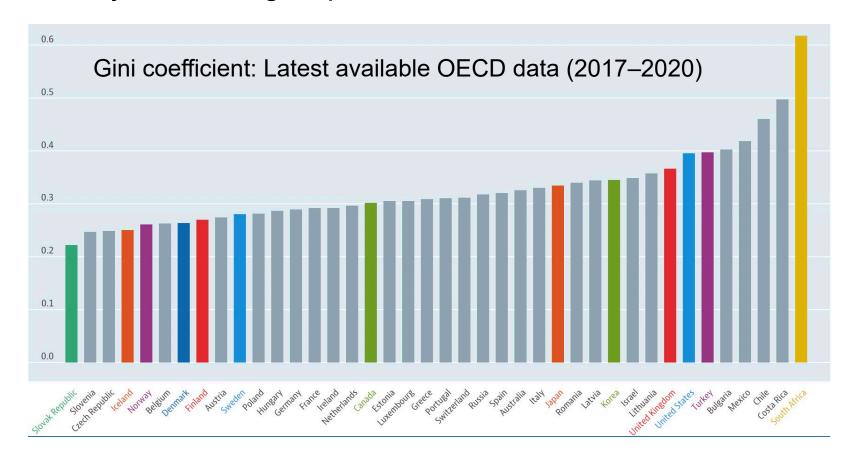
learning opportunities for

1. Income Inequality

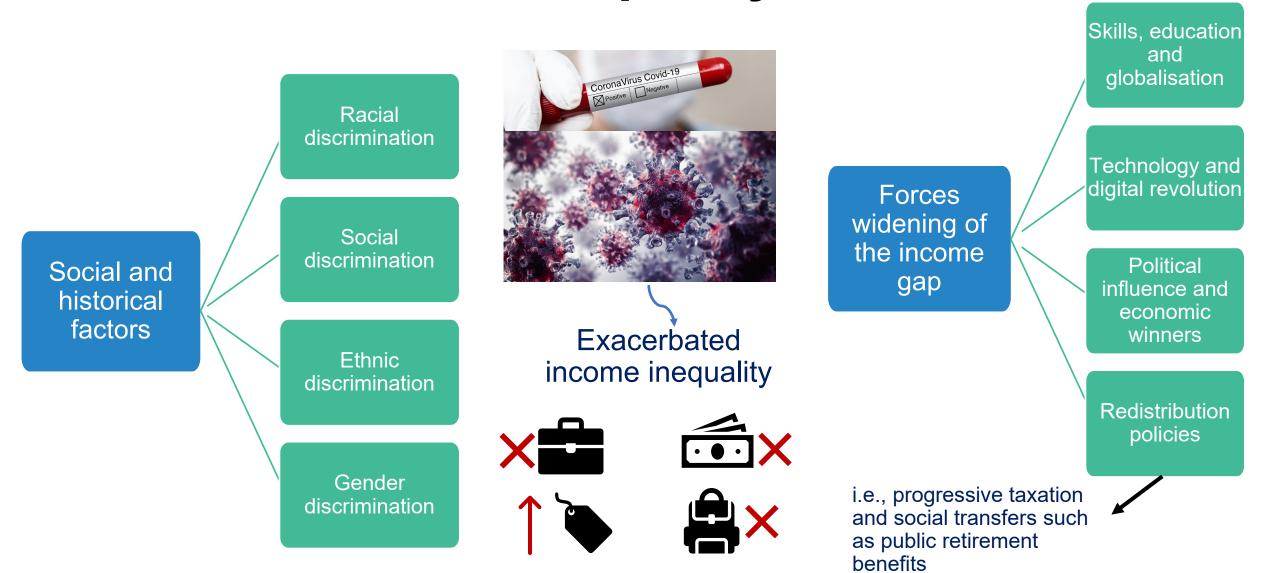
 Gini coefficient/index: Statistical measure of income inequality within a country or social group



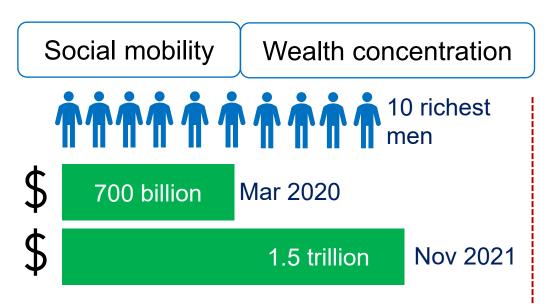
Gini coefficient does not show the overall wealth/income of a country, quality of life, or general economic well-being.

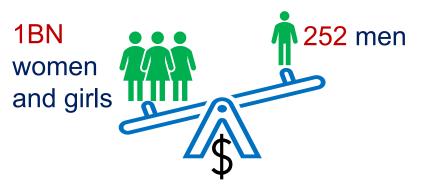


Forces of Income Inequality

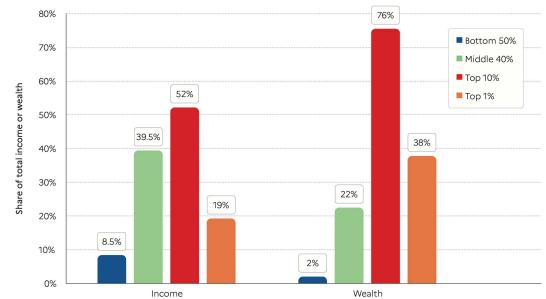


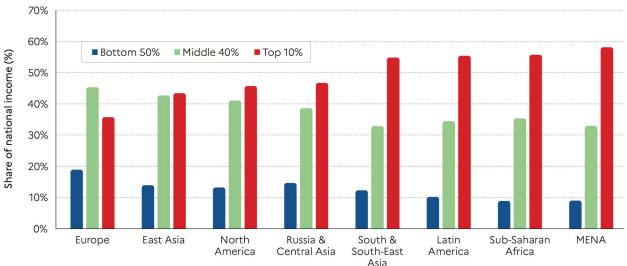
Forces of Income Inequality





Oxfam International, Jan 2022





How to Achieve Income Equality?



By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average



Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality



By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, or economic status, etc.



Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations



Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies, etc.



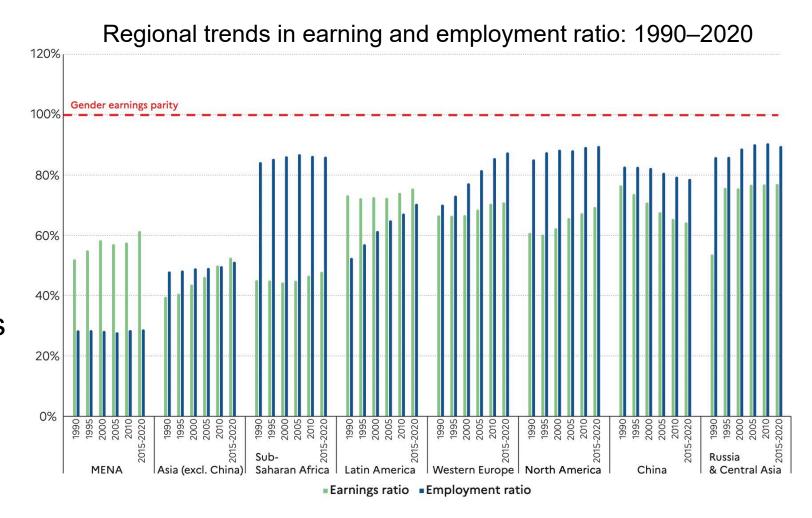
Ensure enhanced representation for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions



Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

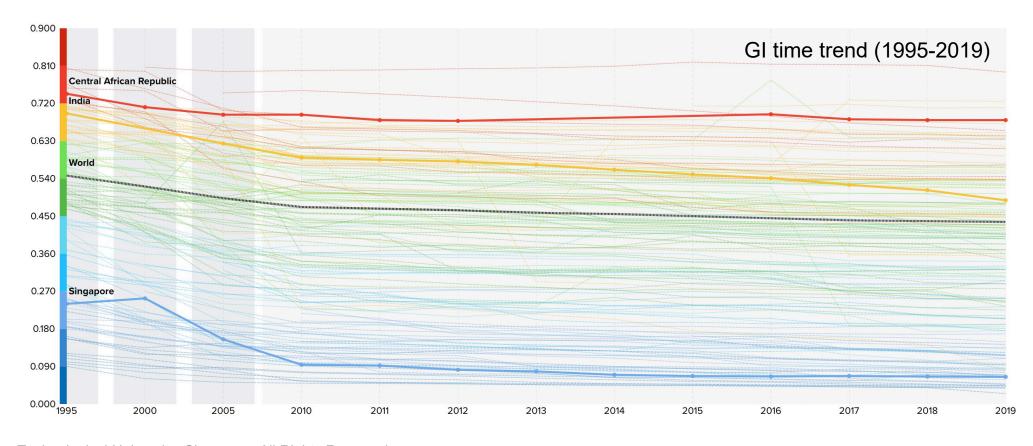
2. Gender Inequality

- Labour force participation and the gender pay gap
- Double shift at home
- A growing challenge from automation
- Economic fallout due to pandemics and other shocks
- Gender-based violence



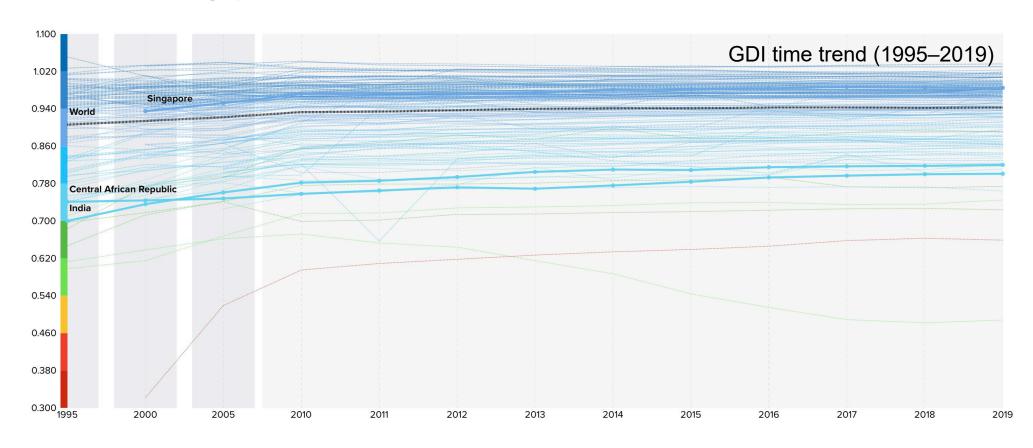
Measuring Gender Inequality

The Gender Inequality Index (GII): Reproductive health (maternal mortality rate, adolescent fertility rate), female empowerment (share in parliament and higher education), and labour force participation. A low GII indicates low inequality between women and men.



Measuring Gender Inequality

Gender Development Index (GDI): Measures gender inequalities in achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—health, education, and estimated earned income. The higher the GDI, the smaller the gap between women and men.



How to Achieve Gender Equality?



End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere



Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, etc.



Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres



Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making



Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage



Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights



SDGs in Action app

Learn about the 17 SDGs, get news on your favourite goals, find out what you can do to achieve them, create your own events and invite others to join you in sustainable actions and events.

Download: iOS: Android

Thank You for Watching

