



REVIEW ARTICLE

EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable development is the development that meets 5% needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Education is the essential tool for sustainable development. In the present paper we will throw light on the concepts of sustainable development and education for sustainable development. Objectives, progress, challenges faced in the decade (2005-14) of education for sustainable development declared by UNESCO have been discussed in the present paper. Post-decade of education for sustainable development Global Action Program given by UNESCO has also been discussed in the paper.

INTRODUCTION

Education alone certainly does not create employment, it is however essential to keep the worker in a job and to help his/her social entry into the sphere of production. And, to this end, it is not sufficient just to ensure the expansion of the educational system. It is necessary to generate an improvement in the quality of the teaching that is offered, without which it will be impossible to meet the demand for increasingly qualified human resources to accompany the changes presently under way. Thus the satisfactory performance of the education system will be one of the decisive factors in the self-sustaining development in the foreseeable future.

Why Education is Important?

Education beats poverty: one extra year of schooling increases a person earning by up to 10% 171 million people could be lifted out of poverty if all students in low-income countries left school with basic reading skills. Education promotes gender equality by helping women control how many children they have. In Mali, women with secondary education or higher have an average of three children, while those with no education have an average of seven children.

- Education reduces child mortality: a child born to a mother who can read is 50% more likely to survive past age five. In Indonesia, child vaccination rates are 19% when mothers have no education and 68% when mothers have at least secondary school education.

- Education contributes to improved maternal health: women with higher levels of education are most likely to delay and space out pregnancies, and to seek health care and support.
- Education helps combat HIV, malaria and other preventable diseases. In addition, it facilitates access to treatment and fights against stigma and discrimination.
- Education encourages environmental sustainability. It allows people to make decisions that meet the needs of the present without compromising those of future generations. The UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD), launched in 2005, urges countries to rethink education, curricula and teaching practice in ways that complement the drive to achieve EFA.
- Education helps global development. An estimated \$16 billion in aid is needed annually to reach the EFA goals in poor countries. However, in 2008 poor countries received only \$2 billion in aid for basic education. The worldwide military expenditure for 2009 was \$1.5 trillion.

Education for Sustainable Development

Education for Sustainable Development ESD has emerged as a paradigm for revising and reorienting today's education. ESD consists of new forms of knowing and learning how to be human in a different way. This education aims to contribute to the sustainability of personal integrity, or in the words of Sterling (2001), to the integrity of the spirit, heart, head and hands. As argued by Dewey and the educational

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deconstructionists, it is often not enough to do things according to customer habit, that is, to reproduce the existing social system. Instead, new answers must be sought. If we are to imagine new ways of living and acting, then we must be capable of assessing and bringing about social change, because successfully achieving sustainable development requires the following principles: being aware of the challenge, taking action voluntarily, assuming collective responsibility and forming a constructive partnership, and believing in the dignity of all human beings with no exception. These principles for lasting human development, formulated at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, imply lessons that largely coincide with the four pillars of education set in the Delors Report: learning to know, learning to do, learning to live together and learning to be. In the context of ESD, UNESCO (2008) suggested the inclusion of a fifth pillar: learning to transform oneself and society. In a sense, education must lead to empowerment: through education, individuals should acquire the capacity to make decisions and act effectively in accordance with those decisions, and this in turn entails the ability to influence the rules of play through any of the available options. Thus education consists in developing not only personal but also social qualities: it is the development of social conscience: awareness of how society works, knowledge of how it is structured, and a sense of the person's agency which allow action. This agency, however, at the same time restrains interventions and makes it necessary to decide our personal degree of action (Goldberg, 2009). Essentially, it opens a dialogue between the personal and the collective, between common and individual interest; between rights and obligations.

Four major thrusts of Education for Sustainable Development

Promotion and Improvement of Basic Education: Access to basic education remains a problem for many – especially girl children and illiterate adults. Simply increasing basic literacy and numeracy, as currently taught, will not significantly advance sustainable societies. Instead, basic education must focus on imparting knowledge, skills, values, and perspectives that encourage and support citizens to lead sustainable lives.

Reorienting Existing Education at all Levels to Address Sustainable Development: Rethinking and revising education from nursery school through university to include more principles, skills, perspectives, and values related to sustainability in each of the four realms – social, environmental, culture and economic – is important to our current and future societies.

Developing Public Understanding and Awareness of Sustainability: Making progress more sustainable societies requires a population that is aware of the goals of sustainable societies and has the knowledge and skills to contribute toward those objectives. Informed voting citizenry and knowledgeable consumers can help communities and government enact sustainability measures and move toward more sustainable societies.

Training: All sectors of the workforce can contribute to local, regional, and national sustainability. The development of specialized training programs to ensure that all sectors of the workforce have the knowledge and skills necessary to perform their work in a sustainable manner has been identified as a critical component of ESD.

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