

MOTHER LANGUAGE DAY

21 FEBRUARY 2015

LANGUAGES COUNT 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**

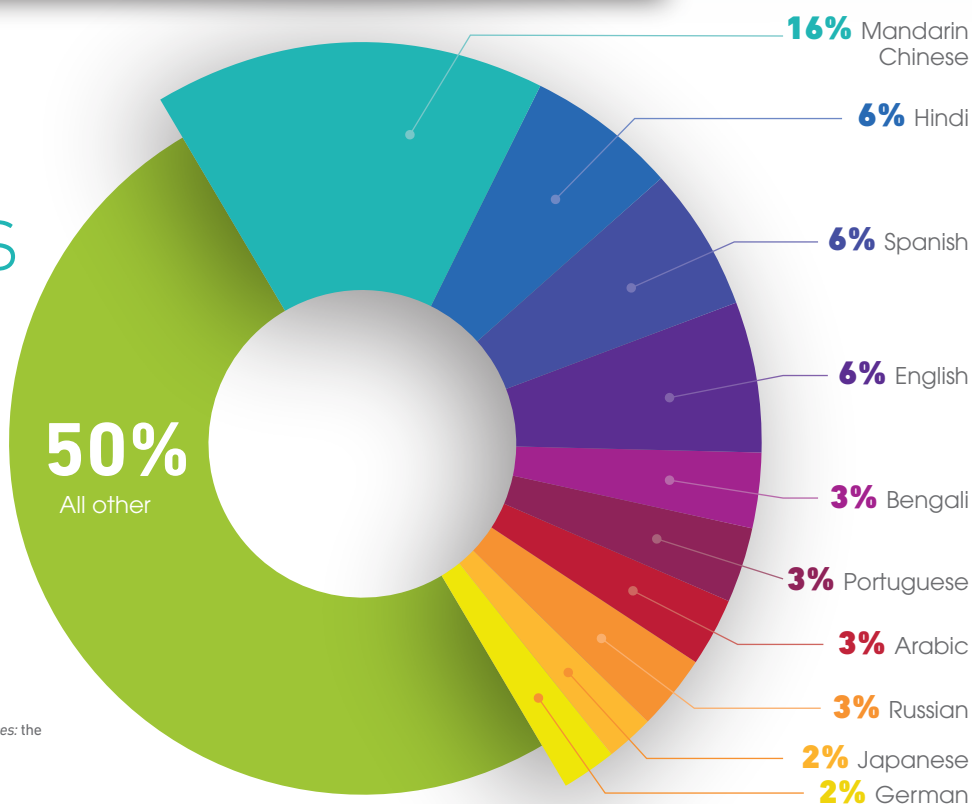
LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY IN THE WORLD and MOTHER TONGUE

AN ESTIMATED
**2.3 BILLION
PEOPLE**,
NEARLY 40%
OF THE WORLD'S
POPULATION,
**LACK ACCESS
TO EDUCATION
IN THEIR OWN
LANGUAGE**

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

LANGUAGES
WITH THE
MOST
MOTHER
TONGUE
SPEAKERS

UNESCO, WWF, Terralingua, Sharing a World of Differences: the
earth's linguistic, cultural, and biological diversity



MOTHER-TONGUE BASED EDUCATION and ITS CONSEQUENCES

CHILDREN WHO STUDY IN THEIR MOTHER TONGUE



BETTER AND
FASTER LEARNING
THAN CHILDREN
STUDYING IN
SECOND
LANGUAGES

UNESCO Bangkok, 2008; Woldemikael, 2003

EARLY LEARNING IN HOME LANGUAGE



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

UNESCO Bangkok, 2008

BENEFITS BEYOND COGNITIVE SKILLS



ENHANCED
SELF-CONFIDENCE,
SELF-ESTEEM AND
CLASSROOM
PARTICIPATION

Alidou et al., 2006

IN PERU,
TEST SCORE GAPS BETWEEN
INDIGENOUS AND
NON-INDIGENOUS CHILDREN
IN GRADE 2



**ARE SIZEABLE AND
INCREASING**

IN MALI,
BEGINNING LITERACY IN
THE MOTHER
TONGUE



**BETTER MASTERY OF
THE OFFICIAL
LANGUAGE, FRENCH**

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