POSITION PAPER:

Committee:United Nations Educational,Scientific and Cultural Organization(UNESCO)

Agenda Item: Expanding global education opportunities and reducing inequalities in access to education

 Brazil is the largest and most populous country, covering half of the territory of South America. Brazil is a country with many different ethnic groups such as Indians, hybrids, blacks, whites and Asians. Brazil is governed by a federal presidential system. Brazil is famous for its Rio carnival, which is celebrated in February and March every year, and for its successful soccer players. Brazil is one of the world's largest exporters of agriculture and has large reserves of natural resources.But unfortunately, it does not have a strong economy and income distribution is distorted. Agriculture is the primary sector of its economy.

 Brazil is a country with a poor income distribution, which leads to inequality in education. There are big differences between private and public schools. Public schools are inadequate and classes are overcrowded. The budget allocated by the state for education is not enough. Many children in Brazil are forced to drop out of school and work for economic reasons. There are also regional disparities, for example, the quality of education is higher in the south and southeast regions of the country, while the north and northeast regions face serious infrastructure deficiencies. In 19th century Brazil, education was generally controlled by the Church. In Brazil, the foundations of the modern education system were laid in the 1930s and the 1988 constitution recognised education as a fundamental right. Brazil has undertaken a series of reforms in recent years to reduce inequality in education. In line with UNESCO's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all”, it has made progress in a number of areas: Financing education; Brazil allocates budget to support education in rural areas and low-income communities through some national programs, such as BOLSA FAMİLİA,FUNDEF and FUNDEB. However, due to economic inequalities, this funding does not yield equal results in all regions. Compulsory Education: In Brazil, education has been made compulsory between the ages of 4-17. This aims to reduce gender and income-based inequalities in education.However, access to schooling remains a challenge, especially in the North and Northeast regions. Inclusive Education Policies: Curricula reflecting cultural diversity have been introduced for Afro-Brazilians and indigenous peoples. Affirmative action practices such as quotas and scholarship programs were introduced to reduce the effects of social stratification in society.

 In Brazil, UNESCO aims to increase literacy rates through projects such as the Programa de Alfabetização na Idade Certa. Partnerships have also been developed to support the professional development of teachers and to use technology more widely in education. Brazil is aware that the fight against inequality in education is not possible with short-term solutions but with long-term sustainable policies and is open to all kinds of cooperation for this purpose.

**REFERENCE**

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