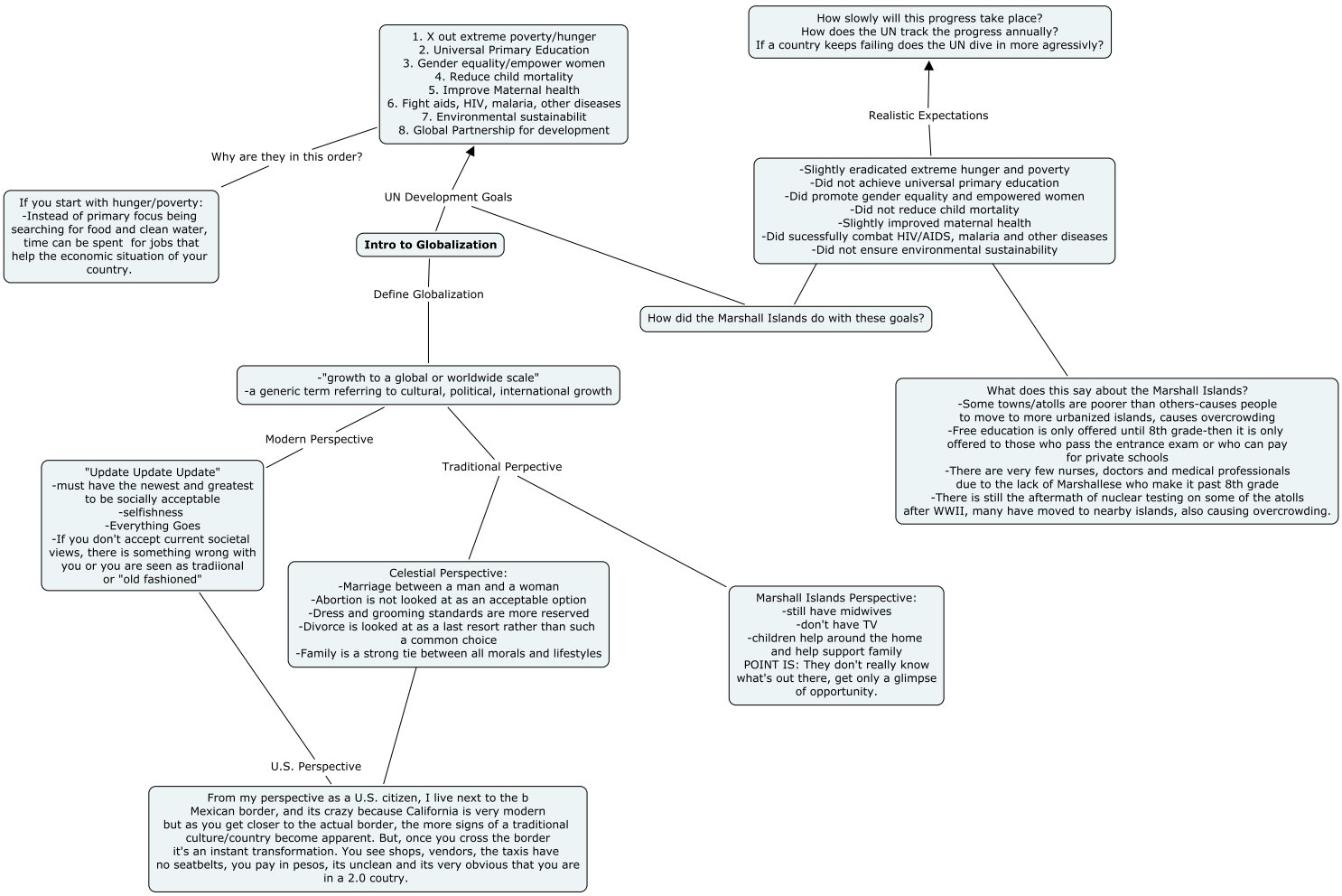
1. X out extreme poverty/hunger
2. Universal Primary Education
3. Gender equality/empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve Maternal health
6. Fight aids, HIV, malaria, other diseases
7. Environmental sustainabilit
8. Global Partnership for development
Why are they in this order?
If you start with hunger/poverty:
-Instead of primary focus being searching for food and clean water, time can be spent for jobs that help the economic situation of your country.
UN Development Goals
Intro to Globalization
Define Globalization
-"growth to a global or worldwide scale"
-a generic term referring to cultural, political, international growth
Modern Perspective
"Update Update Update"
-must have the newest and greatest to be socially acceptable
-selfishness
-Everything Goes
-If you don't accept current societal views, there is something wrong with you or you are seen as tradiional or "old fashioned"
Traditional Perpective
Celestial Perspective:
-Marriage between a man and a woman
-Abortion is not looked at as an acceptable option
-Dress and grooming standards are more reserved
-Divorce is looked at as a last resort rather than such a common choice
-Family is a strong tie between all morals and lifestyles
Marshall Islands Perspective:
-still have midwives
-don't have TV
-children help around the home and help support family
POINT IS: They don't really know what's out there, get only a glimpse of opportunity.
U.S. Perspective
From my perspective as a U.S. citizen, I live next to the b Mexican border, and its crazy because California is very modern but as you get closer to the actual border, the more signs of a traditional culture/country become apparent. But, once you cross the border it's an instant transformation. You see shops, vendors, the taxis have no seatbelts, you pay in pesos, its unclean and its very obvious that you are in a 2.0 coutry.
How slowly will this progress take place?
How does the UN track the progress annually?
If a country keeps failing does the UN dive in more agressivly?
Realistic Expectations
-Slightly eradicated extreme hunger and poverty
-Did not achieve universal primary education
-Did promote gender equality and empowered women
-Did not reduce child mortality
-Slightly improved maternal health
-Did sucessfully combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
-Did not ensure environmental sustainability
How did the Marshall Islands do with these goals?
What does this say about the Marshall Islands?
-Some towns/atolls are poorer than others-causes people to move to more urbanized islands, causes overcrowding
-Free education is only offered until 8th grade-then it is only offered to those who pass the entrance exam or who can pay for private schools
-There are very few nurses, doctors and medical professionals due to the lack of Marshallese who make it past 8th grade
-There is still the aftermath of nuclear testing on some of the atolls after WWII, many have moved to nearby islands, also causing overcrowding.