

# Multiculturalism in economics

[Literature](#), [Russian Literature](#)



Economics paper Multiculturalism is a form of governance that dwells on equality in all fronts of the society. In multiculturalism both the low and high income society are put on level ground. There is equal treatment of all society members in terms of provision of services, provision of medical care, provision of education and in some cases ownership of public resources. In the global front many people have come up against multiculturalism claiming that is a very significant cause of poverty. However, supporters of this form of society argue that multiculturalism is the easiest way to create success in a whole society.

The advantages portrayed by this mode of governance can be well applied in education. In continents like Africa and Asia, multiculturalism is the only cure for bridging the gap between the rich and poor in society. These two continents are accused of providing the quality education to the individuals who can afford it. This has made international bodies try as much as possible to support the education of the less fortunate. Pro multiculturalism activist argue that this would be not be happening if the global society believed in multiculturalism. This poor arrangement in the educational system has seen the widening of the class gap in the general society.

Why can't we have a leveled educational system? Why should children lack quality educational because of their background? These are some of the questions supporters of multiculturalism put across in their campaigns. However, opposers of the multiculturalism policy argue that provision of quality education requires proper funding. These funding most governments are unable to provide for all the society to enjoy quality education. They argue that the few who can afford high quality education be given the

opportunity to acquire it. In the modern democratic environment, these claims carry a lot weight as the wealthy in society continue to enjoy the top cream of the resources the nature has to offer.

Henyemen and Loxley proposed the issue of multiculturalism when it came to provision of education (1162). The two argued that difference in the level of education creates a major difference in determining the fate of poverty levels in a society. The two also argued that the level of education in low income regions like Africa has deteriorated and changes need to be implemented fast (1163). In education, multiculturalism is seen as the best policy since there is a general increase in the quality of education provided in the whole society. If educational standards are separated in regards to income levels, then the poor in society will be recipients of the worst educational systems. State governments should be able to cushion poor people from poor services. To achieve this, multiculturalism is the best policy to implement. However, the policy should be regulated to omit factors like ownership of property. Henyemen and Loxley argue that exaggerated form multiculturalism may lead to a decline in level of development in a country (1163).

Work cited

Heyneman, Stephen & Loxley, William A. The Effect of Primary-School Quality on Academic Achievement Across Twenty-nine High-and Low-Income Countries, *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 88, No. 6 (May 1983), 1162-1194.