

Teaching Poverty through Information Technology

Technology reduces the cost of doing work. The lower production price helps increase the profit margin, which is essential in eradicating poverty. Technology opens up doors for new opportunities to do business. In turn, it increases household income among the poor population.

The UNCRC consists of 54 articles that state children's rights and how governments should work together to make them available to all children. Under the terms of the convention, governments must meet children's basic needs and help them reach their full potential. Central to this is the acknowledgement that every child has basic fundamental rights. These include the right to:
An education that enables children to fulfil their potential.

10 THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT POVERTY AND TECHNOLOGY 12th December 2018

However, only some have access to technology. Around 2 million UK households don't have access to the Internet, and as many as 2.7 million adults haven't used the Internet in the past three months. Lack of internet access was an issue before the Covid-19 pandemic, but it has become a more critical issue since the pandemic. Here's our view of how the issue of digital poverty can be tackled.

- ['Digital poverty' in schools where few have laptops](#)" BBC 24th April 202
- ["Pay the wi-fi or feed the children": Coronavirus has intensified the UK's digital divide.](#)
- [Digital poverty: 3 factors and how society can tackle it](#)

Project Ideas

7	Investigate how you can use technology to reduce poverty. Investigate the impact of digital poverty.
8	Investigate how you can use technology to reduce poverty. Should the curriculum have more focus on technology? Is this as important as maths and English? Investigate the impact of digital poverty on families and its impact on education.
9	Investigate how you can use technology to reduce poverty. Should the curriculum have more focus on technology? How do you ensure every child has the same access? How do you train more people? Investigate the impact of digital poverty and its impact on education.

10 and 11	According to NCEF, "Around 2 million UK households don't have access to the internet, and as many as 2.7 million adults haven't used the internet in the past three months." How do we ensure everyone has access to and the training to use technology?
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