

**The United Nations in the Field of Education  
(Constitution United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)**

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**Abstract**

Every international community and government in countries in the world and all components are obliged to educate the life of their nation which is one of the goals of a country. Education in principle demands the application of the principles of democracy, decentralization, justice, and upholding human rights in the life of the nation and state. In relation to education, these principles will have a fundamental impact on the content, processes and management of the education system. In addition, science and technology are developing rapidly and giving rise to new demands in all aspects of life, including in the education system. This demand concerns the renewal of the education system, including curriculum renewal, namely curriculum diversification to serve diverse students and regional potential, diversification of types of education that are carried out professionally, preparation of graduate competency standards that apply nationally in countries around the world. Education in principle demands the application of the principles of democracy, decentralization, justice, and upholding human rights in the life of the nation and state. In relation to education, the importance of the principle of preparing education funding standards for each education unit is in accordance with the principles of equity and justice; implementation of school-based education management and higher education autonomy; as well as the implementation of education with an open and multi-meaning system. Renewal of the education system also includes eliminating discrimination between government-managed education and community-managed education, as well as the distinction between religious education and general education. In the context of the United Nations in the field of Education, which manages the Educational, Scientific and Cultural sector, namely the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, abbreviated as UNESCO.

**Keywords : United Nations , Education, Constitution.**

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## **1. Introduction.**

Humans need education in their lives. Education is an effort so that humans can develop their potential through a learning process and/or other methods that are known and recognized by society. That every international community in countries in the world has the right to education. Governments in countries around the world seek and organize an education system that increases faith and piety as well as noble character in order to educate the nation's life.

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In the context of the United Nations in the field of Education, which manages the Educational, Scientific and Cultural sector, namely the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, abbreviated as UNESCO.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which is a special agency of the United Nations in the field of Scientific and Cultural Education which was established in 1945. The organization's goal is to support peace and security by promoting cooperation between countries through education, science and culture in order to increase mutual respect based on justice, the rule of law, human rights and essential freedoms (The United Nations, Unesco History: 2022). Furthermore, this article will discuss the role of the United Nations in the field of education, namely the role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

## **2. Analysis and Discussion**

That there is an international organization that brings together countries in the world in a system of cooperation equipped with organs that can prevent or resolve disputes that occur (Boer Mauna, 2008: 458). The position of International Organizations as a subject of international law is now not in doubt. International organizations have rights and obligations stipulated in international conventions which are a kind of statutes (Kusumaatmadja, 2003: 101), therefore the United Nations as an international organization also has the rights and obligations as intended.

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Whereas in the perspective of an international scope, namely the United Nations in the field of Education, which manages the fields of Education, Science, and Culture, namely the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, abbreviated as UNESCO. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which is a specialized agency of the United Nations in the field of Scientific and Cultural Education which was established in 1945. The purpose of the organization is to support peace and security by promoting cooperation between countries through education, science, and culture in order to increase mutual respect based on justice, the rule of law, human rights (Wikipedia, Encyclopedia: 2022).

Education functions to develop capabilities and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation in the context of educating the nation's life, aiming at developing the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens. This is related to the UNESCO Constitution, namely : “*...Since wars begin in the mind of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed...*” (Constitution UNESCO).

UNESCO's goal is to support peace and security by promoting cooperation between nations through education, science and culture in order to promote mutual respect based on justice, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms (Article 1 of the UNESCO Constitution).

Improving the quality of human life so that they can contribute as a whole to the series of national development can be done, one of which is through the fulfillment of basic needs in the field of education. As an important indicator in improving the quality of human resources, education needs to be promoted by providing broad opportunities for the public to experience education and increasing the number and quality of supporting infrastructure that can support educational activities. Seeing its quite important role in development in order to achieve prosperity, it encourages

countries in the world to include education in the initial framework of the global development agenda (Ellissa Priyanka, Dudy Heryadi, 2020: 69).

The foundations of education endeavour, amongst other things, to provide teachers with an understanding of the social, cultural and political nature of education (Mikko Puustinen, dkk, 2022 : 2). The importance of the role of a teacher or someone who works as a teacher, in this case for the progress of a country to achieve prosperity.

The United Nations Convention held in the year of the Nation (UN) in 1989, has declared children's rights and emphasized that all children have the right to education without discrimination in any form. The declaration was followed by The Salamanca Statement and Framework for Action on Special Needs Education. The declaration states the obligation for schools to accommodate all children, including children who have physical, intellectual, social, emotional, linguistic or other abnormalities. Schools must also provide educational services for children with disabilities and those who are gifted, street children, child labourers, children from remote or migrating communities, children from ethnic or cultural minorities, and other vulnerable children.

As an important indicator in improving the quality of human resources, education needs to be promoted by providing broad opportunities for the public to experience education and increasing the number and quality of supporting infrastructure that can support educational activities. Improving the quality of human life so that they can contribute as a whole in the series of national development can be done one way through the fulfillment of basic needs in the field of education.

### **3. Conclusion**

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which is a specialized agency of the United Nations in the field of Scientific and Cultural Education which was established in 1945. The purpose of the organization is to support peace and security by promoting cooperation between countries through

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