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- Gründungsgeschichte der UNESCO und Anspruch auf moralische Überlegenheit
- Die UNESCO und die Globalisierung der Medien
- Die Schnittstelle von Technologie und Bildung: Zur Medienökologie der UNESCO
- Schlussfolgerungen und Ausblick





 Gründungsgeschichte der UNESCO und Anspruch auf moralische Überlegenheit





"... in allen Massenmedien bei der Förderung der Verständigung und der gegenseitigen Kenntnis der Völker mitwirken und internationale Vereinbarungen empfehlen, die den freien Austausch von Ideen durch Wort und Bild erleichtern."

"... Förderung der Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Völkern in Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur zur Wahrung des Friedens und der Sicherheit"

"... um in der ganzen Welt die Achtung vor Recht und Gerechtigkeit, vor den Menschenrechten und Grundfreiheiten zu stärken, die den Völkern der Welt ohne Unterschied der Rasse, des Geschlechts, der Sprache oder Religion durch die Charta der Vereinten Nationen bestätigt worden sind."

https://www.unesco.de/mediathek/dokumente/verfassung-der-organisation-fuer-bildungwissenschaft-und-kultur





#### UNESCO Inititativen der Nachkriegszeit bis zum Ende des 20. Jahrhunderts:

- Free Flow of Information
- Technical Needs in Press, Radio and Film
- New World Information and Communication Order
- Seán McBride, Many Voices, One World: Towards a New More Just and More Efficient World Information and Communication Order. Report by the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems. Paris: UNESCO, 1980.
- Education for International Understanding
- Education for Living in a World Community
- Education for World Citizenship
- Edgar Faure et al. *Learning to Be: The World of Education Today and Tomorrow*. Report of the International Commission on the Development of Education. Paris: UNESCO, 1972.
- Jacques Delors et al. *Learning: The Treasure Within*. Report to UNESCO of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century. Paris: UNESCO, 1996.





Die UNESCO und die Globalisierung der Medien





"Jeder hat das Recht auf Meinungsfreiheit und freie Meinungsäußerung; dieses Recht schließt die Freiheit ein, Meinungen ungehindert anzuhängen sowie über Medien jeder Art und ohne Rücksicht auf Grenzen Informationen und Gedankengut zu suchen, zu empfangen und zu verbreiten."

https://www.ohchr.org/en/human-rights/universal-declaration/translations/german-deutsch?LangID=ger.







https://www.thefamilyofman.education/ en/historical-context/the-family-of-manthe-book-of-humanity



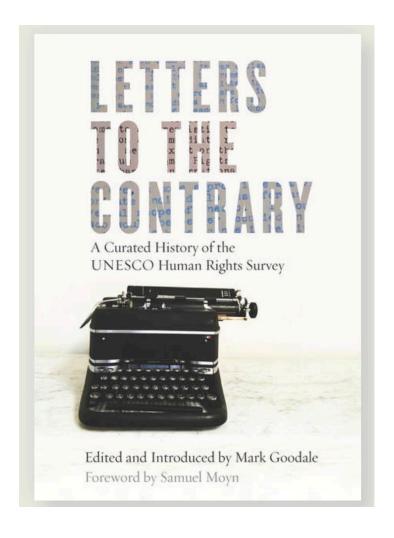




http://www.exhibitionhumanrights.org/theproject







"...mit einem kleinen Cluster westlicher nationaler Traditionen (vor allem französischer und nordamerikanischer Herkunft) assoziiert" und "als fraglos normative Grundlage des Kapitalismus angesehen."





Die UNESCO und die Globalisierung der Medien

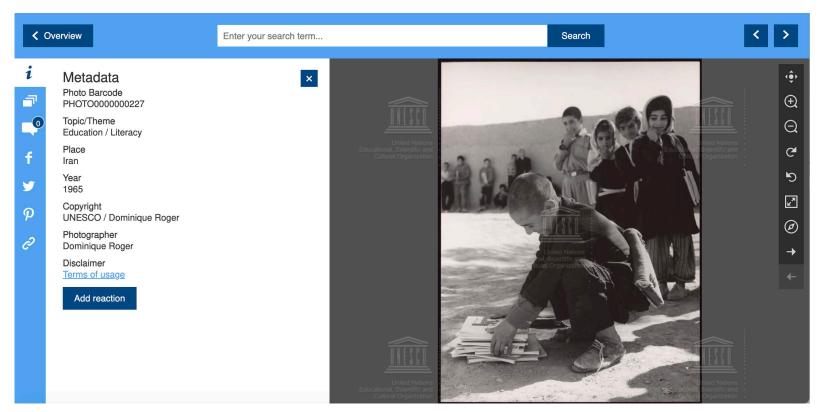




 Die Schnittstelle von Technologie und Bildung: Zur Medienökologie der UNESCO

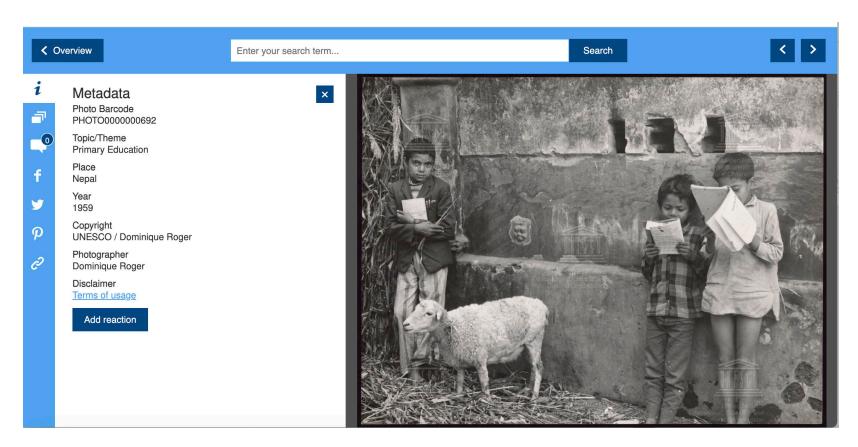












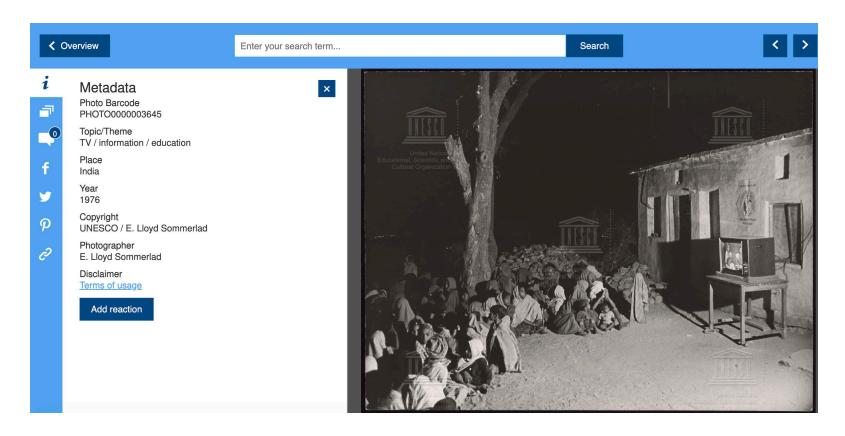






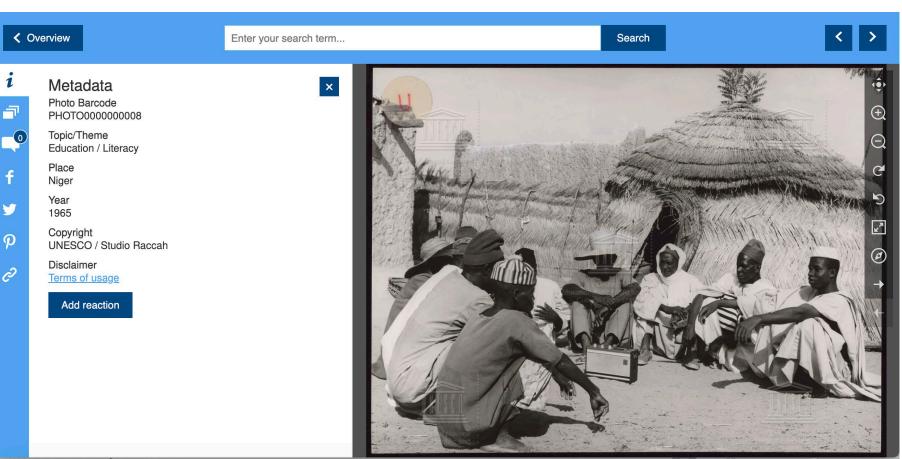






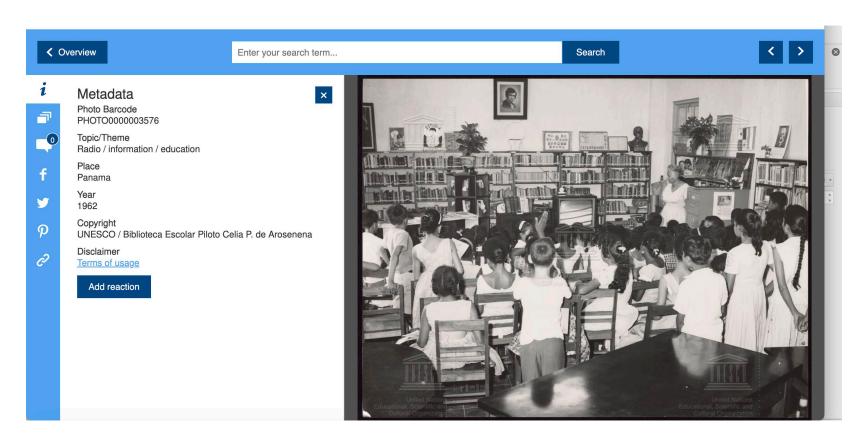






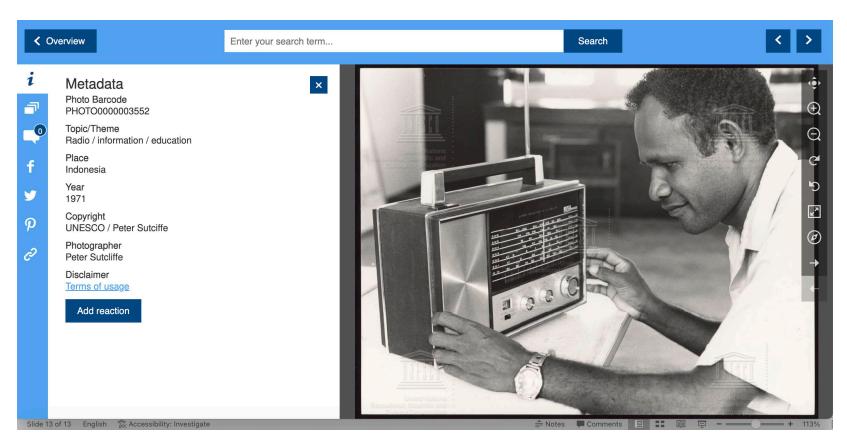
















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Distribution: limited

UNESCO/ED/New Meth/62/5 PARIS, 16 February 1962 Translated from the French

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Meeting of Experts on Development and Use of New Methods and Techniques in Education

(Paris, 12-20 March 1962)

"New methods and techniques in education - their use and development"

- I. INTRODUCTION
- A. THE NEED FOR SPEEDING UP THE WORLD CAMPAIGN FOR IMPROVED EDUCATION BY USING NEW METHODS AND MEDIA

It is becoming more and more widely accepted that the problems involved in the development of the continents, countries and regions less advanced than those now regarded as having reached a normal level of development are, in the main, educational problems.

The very level of development attained by the most advanced countries is partly due to the attention given to education in those countries in the past.

In considering and planning for the development of societies today, increasing emphasis is being placed on investment in human resources, without which all material investments are doomed to be unproductive. In our day, any policy of economic development necessarily implies a policy of social, cultural and educational development; yet these policies cannot be pursued along parallel lines; in fact, they form part of an integrated whole. Although, historically speaking, economics was the first field in which the idea of planning was applied and in which societies as a whole took steps to organize their own future, those countries which have long remained static - or have been kept so - and which are now on the threshold of rapid development can at once carry through projects for planned development in all spheres of collective life. It should be remembered, too, that the same basic situations, due to the same circumstances, arise in connexion with the further development of countries which have now reached a high level of development.

From the preliminary studies carried out before the presentation of the resolution adopted by the General Conference of Unesco in December 1960 (resolution 1.1522) it emerged that, on the basis of the present school system in countries regarded as having a satisfactory standard of school attendance, the number of schools in the world will apparently have to be increased from 2.1 million to 4 million, and the number of teachers from 10 million to 25 million, if the educational needs of those who live on our planet in the year 2000 are to be satisfied. And the net result of this colossal effort will be that all countries will attain a level of education already regarded as unsatisfactory by those who have already reached it. What state of affairs, then, can we expect in 40 years' time?

In the light of such figures, all the achievements of the past few years in regions which need to be speedily developed seem trivial. Aware of this disturbing

https://unesdoc.unesco.org/







#### Second International Congress EDUCATION AND INFORMATICS (EI'96)

Educational Policies and New Technologies Moscow, Russian Federation, 1-5 July 1996



#### **Main Working Document**

#### I. Introduction

- 1. The rapid development of information and communication technologies and their application present the world community not only with opportunities but also with new challenges. The evolution towards the so-called "information highway" and their associated economic, social, cultural and educational effects could lead to considerable changes in forms of governance, creativity, co-operation, sharing of ideas and knowledge and daily life. It will also call for wider participation and action on the part of national, regional and international organizations and agencies. Under its Constitution, UNESCO is required "to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication and to that end recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image", "give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture" and "maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge". With regard to information and communication technologies, that mission today embodies three main functions:
  - promoting the application of information and communication technologies for the free flow of information, innovation and effective management in education, science, culture and the media:
  - encouraging international co-operation on legal, ethical and educational issues raised through the social and cultural implications of information and communication technologies; and
  - (iii) assisting Member States, particularly developing countries, in building information and communication capacities, benefiting from new applications of information and communication technologies, and ensuring that those technologies do not lead to exclusion among and within societies.
- 2. The urgency of the national, regional and international action in this field has been greatly accentuated by the constantly accelerating rate of change in the technologies relating to information presentation, access and exchange. A growing flood of data is potentially available anywhere in the world. The digital technology revolution, integrating text, graphics, video, voice, and music in digital form, is providing powerful new tools for the representation and communication of knowledge and tools for learning. Their use has been greatly enhanced by the fact that devices cost less and are more powerful; more countries have plans and budgets for provision and for teacher training in some stage of execution; and the Internet allows technology and knowledge transfer to the benefit of all levels of education; more teachers at all levels of education have some opportunity to experience training, or even just computer use, and the cascade process of dissemination both formal and informal has led to an ever increasing

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Schlussfolgerungen und Ausblick





Vielen Dank.