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**Committee:** Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

**Topic:** Implementing Belarus’s successful education system onto countries struggling to uphold a strong education system.

**Education System in Belarus**

One of the most prominent issues that developing countries face is the lack of education and a good education system. A lack of an effective schooling system leads to uneducated citizens who are more easily swayed by politicians thirsty for political power. When citizens of a country go uneducated the poverty rate skyrockets preventing the country flourishing as a whole. Belarus over time has implemented a schooling system that has greatly furthered the prosperity of the economy and overall well being of the country of as a whole.

Belarus hopes to set its rewarding education system as an example for other countries who have attempted to instate an education system on a national level and have failed. Attending primary and basic secondary school is required by law, this entails children from age six to fifteen attend school.[[1]](#footnote-0) There are approximately 625,00 students enrolled in primary school, 1, 064,700 students in secondary school, and 328,7466 students in higher education such as university.[[2]](#footnote-1) Among the adult population Belarus has a 99.8% literacy rate.[[3]](#footnote-2) The rate of women enrolled in schools is nearly equal to the rate of men enrolled in school. Using this positive example to base other education systems off of other countries can establish a strong base that will flourish in the future. A basic curriculum for a Belarusian student would contain, reading and writing in Belarusian and Russian, mathematics, studying nature, and studying history and culture.

Belarus believes that everyone should have access to education and have the right to learn and attend school. Belarus regularly accepts international students currently there are approximately 3,714 international students attending university and higher education in Belarus. Accepting students from other countries can make bonds in between two countries stronger, and it brings in larger numbers of intelligent and driven students. It is UNESCO’s job to support education on an international level and the country of Belarus has been extremely successful with our schooling system and believe that this framework can help to set strong framework in countries needing assistance.

Belarus would like to see UNESCO set up a system to assist countries who don’t have the finances or means to implement a strong education system to help that country regain its balance or to get it back up onto its feet. Including the law that states that it is mandatory for children ages six to fifteen to attend school greatly increases the number of students and citizens who are receiving a basic education. This law doesn’t let children grow up with no chances to obtain a basic education.

1. <a href="http://education.stateuniversity.com/pages/149/Belarus.html">Belarus - History Background, Constitutional Legal Foundations, Educational System—overview, Preprimary Primary Education, Secondary Education</a> [↑](#footnote-ref-0)
2. <a href="http://education.stateuniversity.com/pages/149/Belarus.html">Belarus - History Background, Constitutional Legal Foundations, Educational System—overview, Preprimary Primary Education, Secondary Education</a> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
3. <http://www.studyinbelarus.com.ng/education-in-belarus.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)