

# Summary

## **Ulad Vialichka**

### **Non-formal adult education in Belarusian third sector: the peculiarities of development**

For the first time in our society there are opportunities for real usage of education as an instrument of democratic movement. It happened so that Belarusian third sector having started its development almost from nothing appeared to be very active and mobile in this process. NGOs have been not afraid to learn smth new, to analyze the experience of other countries, to give new interpretation to well known things and to refuse from the rudiments for the sake of more perspective things when everybody wins in the result. In this article there is made an attempt to describe in short the development of non-formal education within the frames of Belarusian third sector as well as to analyze the modern situation in this sphere.

## **Viktor Chernov**

### **The system of civic education in Belarusian “third sector”**

One of the main tasks concerning the development of Belarusian “third sector” in author's opinion is to form gradually constantly functioning multifunctional system of civic education oriented at various social groups. The author offers own vision of such system and models its main levels which could create conditions for uniting the efforts of many organisations and increase the effectiveness of resources usage, offer the programs of various levels of complexity and different directions, form and maintain own cadre, assist mass training of active citizens and forming democratic elite.

## **Partnership for education**

### **Interview with coordinators of partnership network of NGOs**

It has been four years since the partnership of Belarusian NGOs working in the field of non-formal civic education started. The journal “Adukatar” is one of the joint projects in this partnership network. That is why we decided to write about this partnership. We interviewed the coordinators of partnership network “Association for Civic Education” – Vlad Velichko (public association “Educational center «POST»”) and Tamara Matzkevich (public association “Center «Supolnasc»”).

## **Ludmila Petina**

### **Gender knowledge and civic education**

At present stage of development of civic education in Belarus it is crucial that the system of civic education and its components (educational establishments, educational projects and enlightening programs, research centers) are responsible for adjustment of existing hierarchy systems built on gender characteristics and assisted transformation of gender stereotypes. In order to achieve this the elements of gender knowledge in the programs of civic education have to be present in all spheres including politics, economics, public relations, culture and ethics.

## **Aliona Velichko**

### **Let me introduce Swedish study circle to you**

Basing on personal experience the author gets us acquainted with one of the most popular forms of working with population within the frames of non-formal education in Sweden – study circle. In the article one can read not only about the concept of study circle but also about the opportunities of adapting Swedish experience to our reality. In spite of the variety of study circles in Sweden they all have the same aims. In former times the aim of study circles was in spreading knowledge and information, later when these aims were achieved there was a shift of focus towards the development of democratic values and achievement of social changes.

## **Sergei Laboda, Dasha Azarko, Aliona Lugovtsova**

### **Games which are played? From the experience of holding methodological seminar-training for students-psychologists**

The authors think that at present there is a problem of defining the forms of non-formal education. Very often educational activities which have different grounds are called the same. Sometimes the situation is vice versa – the activities have different names but have the same ground. For example what some people call “training” the others call “seminar” or smth else. And some people consider their educational programs to be seminars and don't really think about giving these educational activities other names. In this article the authors analyze their own experience of short-term educational program. And on its basis they consider the matters of content which are connected with the peculiarities of using the method of interactive game as well as the effectiveness of chosen form of learning defined by the authors as methodological seminar-training.

## **Tatzziana Buiko**

### **About Czech educational reform: private notes**

In October 2003 international organization “Man in prison” with the help of civic association “Center «Supolnasc»” offered the representatives of various Belarusian educational establishments – from state ones to NGOs and even oppositional ones – the opportunity to get acquainted with the Czech educational reform. The information which was obtained during the visit is presented in the article through personal notes of the author and it is used as a basis for comparative express-analysis according to the scheme: the concept of educational reform in Czech Republic, the fulfilment of the reform in Czech Republic – the concept and practice of educational reform in Belarus.

## **Ileana Boeru, Cristiana Vlad**

### **Lifelong Learning Week – building up the European dimension**

Each autumn, at the beginning of November, Romanians are preparing for the celebration of Lifelong Learning Week (Festivalul Sanselor Tale). This is both the occasion when adult education and vocational training providers meet the needs of the beneficiaries and market their offer. Those who seek for a working place or look for a carrier have the opportunity to improve their knowledge and update information on informal and non-formal learning offers. 2003 Lifelong Learning Week had a clear message: adult education is not only a national policy to foster economy, but also an opportunity to build up a personal and professional carrier.