

Education for Everyone. Worldwide. Lifelong.

# Adult Learning for Active Citizenship in Germany

Kyiv, 18 December 2019

Bettina Brand Regional Director for Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova

**DVV** International



# "For our society and its citizens political education is a matter of self-preservation. A free democracy will collaps without political education ..."



*Dr. Johannes Rau Former Federal President of Germany* 



## Beginning of the modern system of Adult Citizenship Education

The development of democratic attitudes within Germany was understood to be an indispensable ingredient in building a stable democracy in the Federal Republic after **1945** and in reunited Germany again in **1989**.

- "**Reeducation**" (under the ,Allied Control Council' 1945-1949)
- Establishment of the Federal Agency for Civic Education in 1952
- Re-establishment of , *Volkshochschulen*<sup>4</sup> (AECs) and establishment of various other providers



#### "Democracy needs democrats"

- underlying credo for the

#### concept of citizenship education in Germany

Understanding of tasks/aims of citizenship education initially partly varied:

- from the believe that the goal of citizenship education is to help citizens make rational judgements
- to the believe that the task of citizenship education is to teach citizens how to emancipate themselves from those who might seek to seize power.



Despite competing ideas of citizenship education,

widespread agreement was achieved in three basic principles known as



#### Citizenship Education in Germany is today

#### non-partisan but not impartial.

# It is grounded in the values and interpretation of democracy in the **Constitution**.



#### "Beutelsbach Consensus"

In **1976**, a conference of educationalists from different didactic schools addressed the need **to avoid indoctrinaction**.

Conference participants agreed on a set of **basic common principles**:

- The first principle prohibits educators from overhelming students with political opinions, attitudes or values;
- Second, educators are expected to reflect on the variety of perspectives and plurality of interests, and the problems they present. If a topic is controversial in science, politics or society in general, then citizenship education must also teach it as controversial;
- The third postulates that students are to be taught to analyse their own political interests, and to influence society in a realistic way so as to pursue those interests.



## Overview of the main actors in the field of Adult Citizenship Education in Germany

- Federal Agency of Civic Education
- Agencies for Civic Education of the 16 German ,States' (,Länder')
- Volkshochschulen (Community based Adult Education Centers)
- **Political foundations and their educational establishments** (afiliated with the political parties represented in the Federal Parliament)
- Educational institutions afiliated with Catholic and Protestant Churches
- Educational institutions afiliated with **Trade Unions**
- NGOs
- Memorial sites
- Various foundations, academies, independent institutions . . .



#### The Federal Agency for Civic/Political Education (BpB)

- Federal Public Authority (subordinated to the Federal Ministry of Interior) provides citizenship education and information on political issues for all people in Germany;
- Issues publications, organises seminars, events, study trips, exhibitions and competitions, provides trainings for journalists and offers films and on-line products;
- Supports events organised by more than 400 approved educational establishments, foundations and NGOs;
- Provides support and services for teachers/educators and anyone involved in education and youth work;





#### **State Agencies/Centers for Civic/Political Education**

- There are State Agencies/Centers for political education in each of the 16 German States;
- 11 Agencies were established in the States of West-Germany since 1954; in the 5 ,new'-States (East Germany) Agencies were established after the reunification of the country (1990).
- Agencies are subordinated to governments or parliaments of the States;
- > Tasks are similar to those of the Federal Agency for Civic Education;
- Additionally, State Agencies provide strong support to educational establishments dealing with ,Memorial Sites'.



## Manifest of Munich (26.05.1997)

Regarding the Tasks of the Federal and State Agencies for Political Education

- 1. Political/civic education supported by public funds should be **pluralistic**, **non-partisan**, and **independent**;
- 2. The Agencies for political/civic education have to promote political participation of citizens;
- 3. The Agencies have to prepare citizens for global tasks of the future;
- 4. The Agencies have to work for the stability of democracy also in economically difficult times;
- 5. In the ,New'-States political/civic education has special tasks;
- 6. Critical reflection of the German history is a most important task of political/civic education;
- 7. The political/civic education comes with a broad range of methods and types of activities.

www.dvv-vhs.de www.dvv-international.de



#### VHS network country-wide Adult Education as public responsibility





### German network of Adult Education Centres ('Volkshochschulen') at a glance

- More than 900 Adult Education Centres (VHS) and over 3,000 regional outposts
- Largest Adult Education providers in Germany (17 Million hours of teaching per year)
  - About 700.000 Adult Education offers per year
- Around 9 million participants per year
- Over 8.000 employees
- **192.000 freelance trainers** teaching the courses



#### **Distribution of participants by age**





#### **Funding data**



www.dvv-vhs.de www.dvv-international.de

# Vielen Dank!

## Thank you!