



THE PRESENT AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF HUNGARIAN GERONTOEDUCATION

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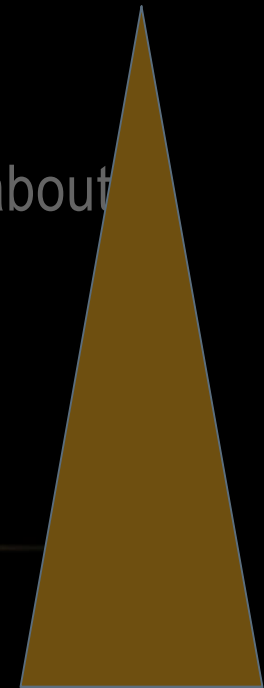
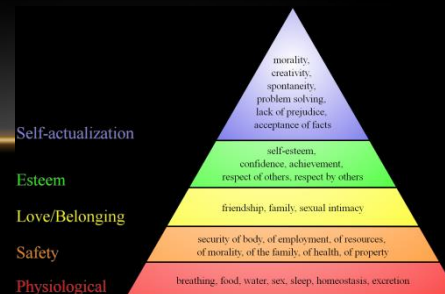
THE PAST

- “ In the 1980's, after the UK, Germany & Finland, gerontoeducational systems were opened in Hungary as well.
- “ Three European models.
- “ Eger (Hidy Pálné) from 1981 to 1984 (seminars; three years of learning; accredited diploma).
- “ After this: only in community houses, until 2010.

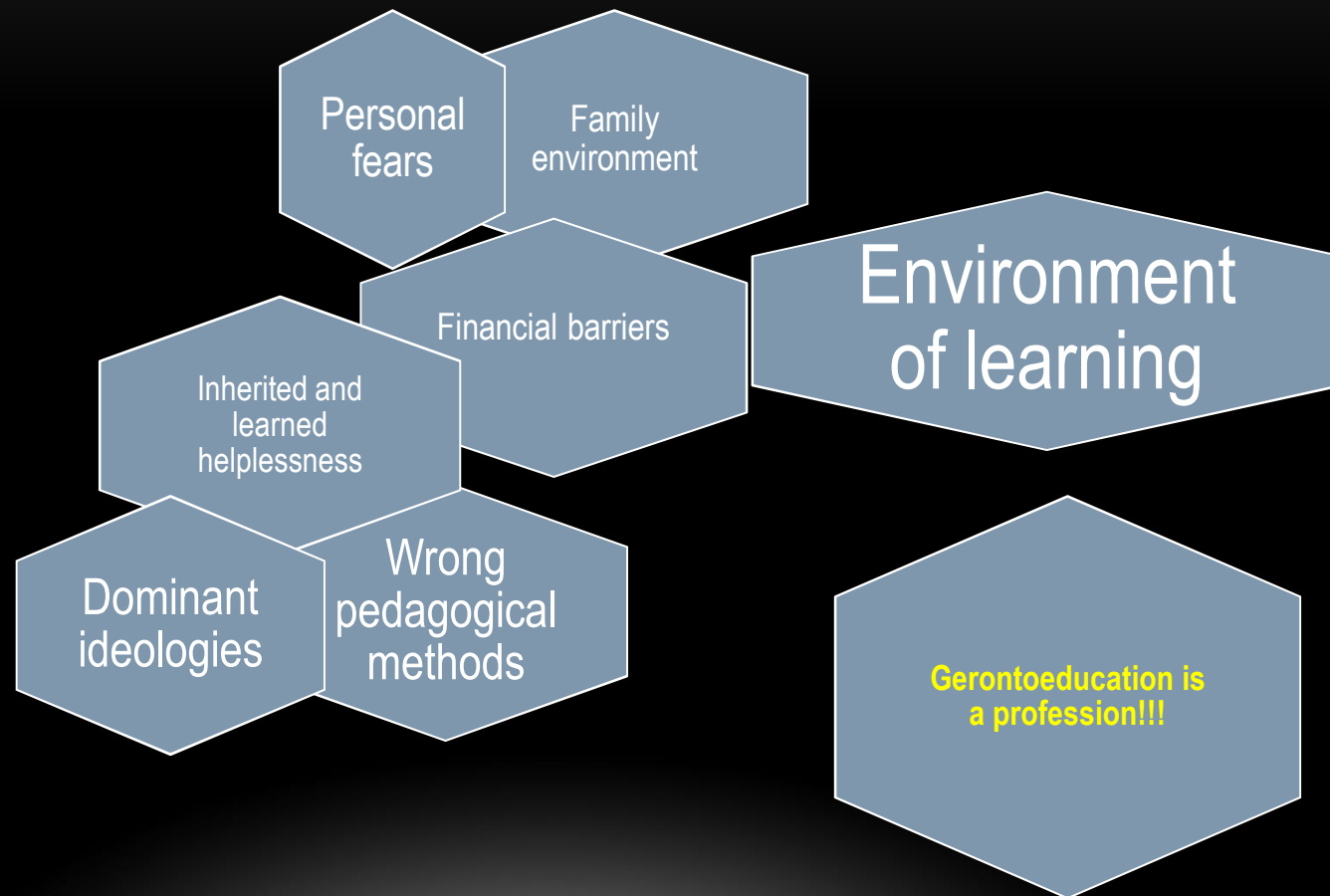
THE TYPES OF HUNGARIAN GERONTOEDUCATION (2011. NOV.)

- “ Direct Education for work (what are you supposed to do at a job-interview?)
- “ Indirect Education for work (internet; languages; car-driving)

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- “ Education for literacy (historical studies)
 - “ Education for successful freetime (patchwork)
 - “ Education for health (physical education; dancing; lectures about health)
 - “ Education for personal sense of security (lectures by police officers)



The gates of successful gerontoeducational process in Hungary



THE PLACES

- “ The main problem: mostly at community centres, not typically at colleges and universities!
- “ Colleges and universities are „sleeping”...



GERONTOEDUCATION IN HUNGARIAN HIGHER EDUCATION (COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES)

- “ Gyula (from 2002, small groups)
- “ Győr (Széchenyi University – from 2010)
- “ ZSKF (KSC – from 2011)
- “ ELTE – in 2012: U3A; in 2013: nothing
- “ PTE – from 2013, in Kecskemét, small groups



THE „BÉKÁSI MODELL” – GERONTOEDUCATION AT KING SIGISMUND BUSINESS COLLEGE

- “ In 2009 Gerontoeducational Research Center was founded – surveys
- “ In 2011 Óbudai Pensioner’s Academy was launched
- “ In September of 2013 the fifth semester started: 40 seminars, 13 tuition-free lectures (average 350-400 participants)
- “ Senior Volunteer Group (SZÖSZ)
- “ Golden Age Center (Szentendre)
- “ Outer Education (Pestlőrinc, Szentendre etc.)

