

## **The abstract on Marginalised Target Groups – Slovak Republic**

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- **Who are marginalised target groups in your country (in respect of LLLearning processes)?**

Marginalised groups are generally defined in the Act. Nr. 365/2004 Coll. on Equal Treatment and Combating discrimination known as „Antidiscrimination Act“. For purpose of LLL they are mainly disadvantaged job seekers who are in detail identified by the Act No. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services, paragraph 8(1) as follows:

1. A citizen below 25 years of age, who has completed his/her systematic vocational preparation in full-time study courses less than two years ago and failed to acquire his/her first regularly paid employment (hereinafter referred to as “graduate”);
2. A citizen older than 50 years;
3. A citizen maintained in the register of job seekers for at least 12 months in the last 16 months (hereinafter referred to as “long-term unemployed citizen”);
4. A citizen who did not perform gainful activity not even prepared for a profession in the framework of systematic vocational preparation or further education, due to inability of harmonizing duties at work with his/her parental obligations;
5. A citizen, who is a parent, or a person, pursuant to a special regulation, who cares for three or more children, or a lone citizen caring of a child;
6. A citizen who has lost the ability to carry out his/her current employment for health reasons and who is not a disabled citizen;
7. A citizen moving or moved within the territories of Member States of the European Union, or a citizen staying in the territory of a Member State of the European Union in order to carry out an employment;
8. A disabled citizen;
9. An alien who has been granted asylum.

- **Who are the marginalised target groups (in respect of intercultural dialogue), which you have to deal with or try to reach with your institution’ work?**

National minorities, Roma population and all vulnerable groups – homeless people, migrants, all in respect of equal opportunities.

More on in Slovak Language <http://www.culture.gov.sk/kultura-mensin/kultra-znevhodnench-skupn-obyvatestva>

- **Which your institution could work with or wishes to reach?**

In the Slovak Republic serious part of LLL is provided not only by state institutions, but as well as by private institutions and NGOs. Institutions for LLL are associated in the Association of Institutions for adult education <http://www.aivd.sk/> as well as SAAIC - [National Agency of the Lifelong Learning Programme](#) and [Academia Istropolitana](#) .

- **Do you know any models of addressing or involving marginalised target groups in learning processes by new methods like using arts and culture or similar approaches (e.g. language learning for migrants in museums, art projects with apprentices, exhibitions or performances with migrants)?**

In the frame of the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008 there were many projects and initiatives served as good practice more on <http://www.medzikulturnydialog.gov.sk/>

**Examples:**

Project of the [National culture centre](#) aimed on the European citizenship in local culture

[Project](#) European Heritage Days had as priority LLL.

Popular [Universities of the third age](#) with students above 50 years of age e.g. at the Comenius University in capitol Bratislava, have curricula oriented on arts and culture.

Projects in [Grundtvig](#) are oriented on intercultural dialogue using new methods e.g. project 10 hand-crafts, its aim is to consult with partners typical regional crafts traditional and modern.