

**BELARUS'S EDUCATION SYSTEM IN OCTOBER 2025**

With the start of the new academic year, Belarusian education saw a sharp increase in the process of ideologization. In September, virtually all levels of Belarusian education were full of ideological events, which were held on a weekly basis at schools, colleges, and universities. The results of the October monitoring should show whether the sharp increase in the pace of ideologization is a sustainable trend or whether it was only related to the start of the new academic year. In addition, the process of militarization of Belarusian education is of particular interest. In September, the practice of introducing a militarized component into the educational process resumed, but compared to the previous academic year, the pace of militarization of Belarusian education was quite slow. The September trend towards increased ideologization of Belarusian education was also reflected in the news agenda of the official resources of the Ministry of Education, where 28% of the news items were ideologically oriented, which was significantly higher than in July-August. Based on the results of October, an analysis of the news agenda of the Ministry's resources revealed the following data: on the official website<sup>1</sup> of the Ministry of Education, 3 out of 26 news items (12%) had an ideological slant, and in the official Telegram channel,<sup>2</sup> there were 46 such news items out of 176 (26%). Thus, the total share of news items with an ideological focus on the official resources of the Ministry of Education was 24%, which is slightly lower than in September. Nevertheless, every fourth news item on the Ministry of Education's resources has a pronounced ideological character, and this indicator serves as important evidence of the significant presence of ideology in the educational process. Based on the results of the monitoring study, we can also highlight the following phenomena that were characteristic of Belarusian education in October:

**1. Imposition of pro-government and pro-Russian propaganda in the school history curriculum.** An important event in October was the publication of the second part of the textbook "History of Belarus in the Context of World History" for 11th grade students,<sup>3</sup> which covers the period from the 1940s to the present. In the first part of the textbook, we found a large number of examples of distortion of historical material and the imposition of a pro-government view of history, which can be seen in more detail in the monitoring study for August, but in the second part of the textbook, the inclusion of propaganda theses in its content became even more obvious. In general, we can identify the following main propaganda narratives that can be found in the pages of the textbook:

- *Imposition of a pro-government view of the 2020 protests in Belarus.* As previously announced by Minister of Education Andrei Ivanets, the authors of the textbook paid special attention to the events of 2020 in Belarus.<sup>4</sup> The authors assess the events of 2020 as an "attempted coup" and an example of a "color revolution" that foreign states tried to implement in Belarus. It is important to emphasize that the authors of the textbook pay special attention to the concept of "color revolutions," seeking to create the idea among students that such events are possible only with the intervention of foreign states. In addition, the authors of the textbook deliberately do not mention the facts of mass repression and violence by security forces against Belarusian citizens. The textbook also fails to mention the mass emigration of Belarusians, which was a direct consequence of the political crisis in Belarus. The textbook effectively shapes students' negative attitudes toward the European Union and the United States, as the authors directly assert that they are interfering in Belarus's internal affairs. At the same time, Russia is portrayed in an extremely

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<sup>1</sup> <https://edu.gov.by/news/index.php>

<sup>2</sup> <https://t.me/MinobrofBelarus>

<sup>3</sup> [https://eior.by/podgotovka-k-tst/upload/history\\_of\\_belarus/6.pdf](https://eior.by/podgotovka-k-tst/upload/history_of_belarus/6.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> <https://brestcity.com/blog/sobytiya-2020>

positive light in the textbook, which, according to the authors, came to Belarus's aid in the face of an “attempted coup” and “sanctions pressure.”

- *Strengthening the cult of personality of Aliaksandr Lukashenka.* The name of the Belarusian leader appears 46 times in the textbook – more often than the name of any other figure in either Belarusian or world history. The textbook is filled with quotes from Aliaksandr Lukashenka and, on the whole, shapes an exclusively positive view of his rule among students. The Belarusian leader is glorified in every way, and his decisions are called groundbreaking. Aliaksandr Lukashenka is presented as the legal and de facto leader of Belarus, the foundation of the country’s national security, and the “backbone of the nation.” The textbook also contains several assignments in which students are asked to read and analyze quotes by the Belarusian leader. As in the case of the events of 2020, the authors ignore the facts of mass political repression in the country, the involvement of Belarus and Aliaksandr Lukashenka personally in the war in Ukraine, and the destruction of the democratic form of government in Belarus. Thus, the second part of the textbook directly promotes the cult of personality of Aliaksandr Lukashenka and imposes on students the idea that all the successes of modern Belarus are linked to the activities of the Belarusian ruler, while the country’s failures are caused by external factors.

- *Dissemination of Russian propaganda narratives.* In our August monitoring study, we noted examples of Russian propaganda narratives being disseminated in the first part of the textbook when describing the political consequences of the collapse of the USSR. In particular, the authors of the textbook claimed that NATO was expanding uncontrollably to the east, which, in their opinion, forced Russia to intensify its efforts to “protect its sovereignty and independence.” An analysis of the second part of the textbook showed that the influence of Russian propaganda ideas on the presentation of historical material has only intensified. For example, the textbook states that after the collapse of the USSR, Russia sought cooperation with the West and “good neighborliness,” but in response received misunderstanding and provocation. Vladimir Putin’s rule is presented in the textbook in an exclusively positive light, as a time of solving social problems and economic achievements. Moreover, the authors of the textbook deliberately promote the Russian version of the causes of the political crisis in Ukraine: disputes over energy resources, the rise to power of pro-Western politicians, and the Russophobic sentiments of the Ukrainian authorities. Russia’s invasion of Ukraine in 2022 is called a “special military operation,” and the authors of the textbook blame Ukraine for starting the war. The occupied territories of Ukraine (Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, Kherson regions, and Crimea) are referred to as Russian. In addition, the textbook contains illustrations intended to show students the “voluntary” and “legitimate” nature of Crimea’s annexation by Russia. The Belarusian history textbook clearly shapes students’ understanding of political events in the region after the collapse of the USSR in line with Russian propaganda.

Thus, the history curriculum in Belarusian schools is increasingly focused not on providing students with a comprehensive understanding of history and developing critical thinking, but on promoting pro-government ideology. It is a matter of serious concern that, within the framework of this ideology, Belarusian youth are deliberately being taught to have a negative attitude towards Western European civilization, while the union and closeness with Russia are presented as a natural civilizational choice for Belarus. The clear ideologization of the school history curriculum will continue, and in the coming years we expect to see the reissue of Belarusian history textbooks for grades 8 and 9. It should be noted that these textbooks were published before the events of 2020, so much of their content is at odds with the current state ideological line. In our opinion, the

reissue of these textbooks will lead to an even more active imposition of official ideology and will finally cement the propagandistic nature of the school history curriculum.

**2. Continuation of the policy of subordinating the education system to the needs of the state and the economy in connection with changes in the activities of master's programs.** A notable event in the Belarusian education system in October was a meeting held by Aliaksandr Lukashenka on the functioning of master's programs. Announced back in June, the meeting was preceded by a series of summer statements by the Minister of Education on the need for reforms in the master's degree program. One of the central points of discussion was Aliaksandr Lukashenka's criticism of the Bologna Process and his assertion that the master's degree program contributes to the brain drain of qualified specialists abroad.<sup>5</sup> Speaking about the results of the meeting, only one new decision can be highlighted: the state, rather than universities, will set the target numbers for admission to master's programs. As the Minister of Education emphasized, the number of state-funded places will directly depend on the need for certain personnel.<sup>6</sup> All other statements made following the meeting essentially repeat the minister's remarks made back in August.<sup>7</sup> First of all, universities will still be able to offer paid master's programs, including for foreign students, which is an important source of financial income. Second, the mandatory requirement to complete a master's degree for those who want to continue their studies in graduate school or teach at universities will be abolished. In essence, this innovation returns the Belarusian education system to Soviet standards and, in our opinion, may be linked to the desire to accelerate the academic career of Mikalai Lukashenka, who will soon complete his studies at BSU. In addition, the new format of master's degree programs will distance Belarusian education from European models, further reinforcing its isolation. Finally, the active involvement of the state in determining the target figures is another step towards subordinating the education sector to the needs of the Belarusian economy and, above all, its public sector. In our opinion, state-funded master's degree programs will most likely be accompanied by the conclusion of a targeted contract with subsequent compulsory job by distribution, or will lead to the expansion of the practice of compulsory job by distribution without the conclusion of such a contract.

**3. Increased activity of the Orthodox Church in the education system.** An important ideological event in Belarusian education in October was the "Week of Parental Love," which covered two holidays at once: Mother's Day (October 14) and Father's Day (October 21). The initiative is positioned as a way to promote parenthood, support traditional family values, and recognize the importance of each parent, but in practice, it is regularly accompanied by the Orthodox Church's active work with young people and children. During the month, we found dozens of examples of such interaction at all levels of Belarusian education. In particular, talks with priests on the topic of traditional family values were held in preschool institutions in Svetlahorsk,<sup>8</sup> Ivanava,<sup>9</sup> and Lida district;<sup>10</sup> in general secondary education institutions in

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<sup>5</sup> <https://news.zerkalo.io/life/111645.html>

<sup>6</sup> <https://news.zerkalo.io/life/111660.html>

<sup>7</sup> <https://1prof.by/news/v-strane/andrej-ivanecz-prakticheski-100-talantlivyh-i-odarenyh-rebyat-prishli-v-nashi-vuzy>

<sup>8</sup> <https://t.me/doshmir1/20351>

<sup>9</sup> <https://t.me/ivnobraz/14516>

<sup>10</sup> [https://t.me/doshkolnikvartal\\_grodno/15843](https://t.me/doshkolnikvartal_grodno/15843)

Vitsiebsk,<sup>11</sup> Navapolatsk,<sup>12</sup> Smarhon,<sup>13</sup> Ashmiany,<sup>14</sup> Lida,<sup>15</sup> Brest,<sup>16</sup> Stolin;<sup>17</sup> Hrodna,<sup>18</sup> Dokshytsy,<sup>19</sup> and Drahichyn districts;<sup>20</sup> in colleges in Minsk,<sup>21</sup> Homiel,<sup>22</sup> and Maladzechna;<sup>23</sup> as well as at BRU,<sup>24</sup> MSPU,<sup>25</sup> PSU,<sup>26</sup> VSTU,<sup>27</sup> BrSTU,<sup>28</sup> BSUPhC,<sup>29</sup> and BSAC.<sup>30</sup> It is important to note that these talks were almost always conducted by Orthodox priests, and among all the examples we found, there was only one case where such a meeting was conducted by representatives of other faiths.<sup>31</sup> The cooperation between the education system and the Orthodox Church in October was not limited to talks on the topic of family. Throughout the month, children and young people at all levels of Belarusian education were taken to churches, as can be seen from the examples of preschool institutions in Loyeu,<sup>32</sup> Shklou,<sup>33</sup> Berazino,<sup>34</sup> and Ivanava district;<sup>35</sup> general secondary education institutions in Drahichyn,<sup>36</sup> Navapolatsk,<sup>37</sup> Dokshytsy,<sup>38</sup> Rechytsa,<sup>39</sup> Svislach,<sup>40</sup> Asipovichy<sup>41</sup> and Shklou<sup>42</sup> districts; colleges in Babruisk,<sup>43</sup> Mahiliou,<sup>44</sup> and Homiel;<sup>45</sup>

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11 <https://t.me/vsumasherov/20023>

12 [https://t.me/pro\\_education\\_np/43451](https://t.me/pro_education_np/43451)

13 [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_smorgon/76024](https://t.me/obrazovanie_smorgon/76024)

14 <https://t.me/oshobr/28434>

15 [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_Lida/98517](https://t.me/obrazovanie_Lida/98517)

16 [https://t.me/brest\\_moskovskij/51107](https://t.me/brest_moskovskij/51107)

17 <https://t.me/Hpa3ZAOyHFU1ZDdi/20607>

18 <https://t.me/vektorobrazovanie/2302>

19 <https://t.me/DoVOki/70003>

20 <https://t.me/eduDrog/30354>

21 <https://t.me/bgmkonline/8203>

22 <https://t.me/ggkiSokolovskogo/11342>

23 <https://t.me/mgmkimOginskogo/4196>

24 [https://t.me/Bru\\_Live/16475](https://t.me/Bru_Live/16475)

25 [https://t.me/mspu\\_by/19426](https://t.me/mspu_by/19426)

26 [https://t.me/psu\\_by/13807](https://t.me/psu_by/13807)

27 [https://t.me/VSTU\\_VITEBSK/19444](https://t.me/VSTU_VITEBSK/19444)

28 [https://t.me/BrSTU\\_telegram/9081](https://t.me/BrSTU_telegram/9081)

29 <https://t.me/bsupc/15407>

30 <https://bsac.by/events/formirovanie-semeinyh-i-kulturnyh-cennostei-v-cifrovom-obsestve>

31 <https://t.me/frunzedu/127211>

32 <https://t.me/doshmir1/20245>

33 <https://t.me/shklovobrazovanie/39397>

34 <https://t.me/educationberezino/65212>

35 <https://t.me/ivnobraz/14466>

36 <https://t.me/eduDrog/30445>

37 [https://t.me/pro\\_education\\_np/43190](https://t.me/pro_education_np/43190)

38 <https://t.me/DoVOki/69590>

39 <https://t.me/rrlicei/8920>

40 <https://t.me/obrazovanie2021/60624>

41 <https://t.me/osipobrazovanie/17101>

42 <https://t.me/shklovobrazovanie/39525>

43 <https://t.me/bgteptk/4378>

44 [https://t.me/ASK\\_MOGILEV/4281](https://t.me/ASK_MOGILEV/4281)

45 <https://t.me/ggpljt/10600>

BrSU,<sup>46</sup> BSTU,<sup>47</sup> HSTU,<sup>48</sup> PSU,<sup>49</sup> and IMK.<sup>50</sup> In Lyakhavichy<sup>51</sup> and Mahiliou district,<sup>52</sup> new centers for spiritual and moral education were opened, which operate in active cooperation with the Orthodox Church. Another major conference on the history of the Orthodox Church was held at HrSU,<sup>53</sup> and the rector of HomSMU and the Archbishop of Homiel and Zhlobin signed a cooperation plan for the new academic year.<sup>54</sup> Finally, a major seminar was held in Minsk region with the participation of Metropolitan Veniamin, which was devoted to the functioning of educational councils in educational institutions.<sup>55</sup> Educational councils, along with centers for spiritual and moral education, open the way for the Orthodox clergy to participate in the educational process, which explains the attention paid by the senior clergy of the Belarusian Orthodox Church to promoting these governing bodies. In recent years, the presence of the Orthodox Church in the educational sphere has become common practice, despite the formally secular nature of the Belarusian state, and the events of October clearly indicate a further strengthening of this trend. The structures of the Belarusian Orthodox Church transmit pro-government ideological attitudes to children and young people, which is why their presence in the education system is carried out with the full approval of the authorities.

**4. Maintaining a high pace of ideologization in Belarusian education.** In addition to the events held as part of “Week of Parental Love,” many other ideological events took place in the Belarusian education system in October. Some of them were nationwide in nature and affected several levels of education at once:

- *Participation of the education system in labor campaigns.* This phenomenon was evident at all levels of the education system and continued throughout the month. Even children from preschool institutions were involved in labor campaigns, as can be seen in the examples of Smarhon,<sup>56</sup> Slonim,<sup>57</sup> and Klimavichy.<sup>58</sup> In October, schoolchildren and students across the country were involved in the campaign “Give the forest a new life!”, as can be seen in the examples of general secondary education institutions in Brest,<sup>59</sup> Navapolatsk,<sup>60</sup> Rechytsa,<sup>61</sup> Smarhon,<sup>62</sup> Stolin,<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> [https://t.me/brsu\\_pushkina/18760](https://t.me/brsu_pushkina/18760)

<sup>47</sup> [https://t.me/TLGRM\\_belstuby/8484](https://t.me/TLGRM_belstuby/8484)

<sup>48</sup> [https://t.me/gstu\\_news/31057](https://t.me/gstu_news/31057)

<sup>49</sup> [https://t.me/psu\\_by/13817](https://t.me/psu_by/13817)

<sup>50</sup> <https://isz.minsk.by/history/news/4739.html>

<sup>51</sup> <https://t.me/nastgaz/18286>

<sup>52</sup> <https://t.me/nastgaz/18293>

<sup>53</sup> [https://t.me/grsu\\_official/29498](https://t.me/grsu_official/29498)

<sup>54</sup> [https://t.me/GSMU\\_main/17502](https://t.me/GSMU_main/17502)

<sup>55</sup> <https://t.me/uomoik/134624>

<sup>56</sup> [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_smorgon/75850](https://t.me/obrazovanie_smorgon/75850)

<sup>57</sup> [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_slonim/21948](https://t.me/obrazovanie_slonim/21948)

<sup>58</sup> <https://t.me/MAYDAYMog/5452>

<sup>59</sup> <https://t.me/brestkadet/2523>

<sup>60</sup> [https://t.me/pro\\_education\\_np/43353](https://t.me/pro_education_np/43353)

<sup>61</sup> [https://t.me/krestyanskaya\\_14/38416](https://t.me/krestyanskaya_14/38416)

<sup>62</sup> [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_smorgon/75367](https://t.me/obrazovanie_smorgon/75367)

<sup>63</sup> <https://t.me/Hpa3ZAOyHFU1ZDdi/20632>

Baranavichy,<sup>64</sup> Dokshytsy,<sup>65</sup> Stoubtsy,<sup>66</sup> Lyuban,<sup>67</sup> and Lida districts;<sup>68</sup> colleges in Rechytsa,<sup>69</sup> Zhytkavichy,<sup>70</sup> and Homiel;<sup>71</sup> as well as BSPU,<sup>72</sup> BSATU,<sup>73</sup> BSUFL,<sup>74</sup> BSAC,<sup>75</sup> BSAA,<sup>76</sup> HrSMU,<sup>77</sup> HSU,<sup>78</sup> VSU,<sup>79</sup> and PalesSU.<sup>80</sup> At the end of the month, a Republican subbotnik was held in Belarus, in which representatives of the education system were traditionally invited to participate. For example, students from general secondary education institutions in Minsk,<sup>81</sup> Mahiliou,<sup>82</sup> Navapolatsk,<sup>83</sup> Ivanovo,<sup>84</sup> Dokshitsy,<sup>85</sup> Pruzhany<sup>86</sup> districts took part in the subbotnik; from colleges in Minsk,<sup>87</sup> Hrodna,<sup>88</sup> Zhlobin,<sup>89</sup> Homiel,<sup>90</sup> Vitsiebsk<sup>91</sup>; as well as students from BSPU,<sup>92</sup> BSUT,<sup>93</sup> HrSU,<sup>94</sup> VSAVM,<sup>95</sup> and BrSTU.<sup>96</sup> Teachers also took part in all of the above events, and in Leninski district of Minsk, they even worked on the community work day with symbols of the Communist Party of Belarus.<sup>97</sup>

- *Involvement of students in viewing ideological films.* In October, the practice of involving young people in viewing new ideological films continued at almost all levels of education. For example, during the month, students of general secondary education institutions in Minsk,<sup>98</sup> Brest,<sup>99</sup>

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<sup>64</sup> <https://t.me/baranovichiroo/13264>

<sup>65</sup> <https://t.me/DoVOKi/70683>

<sup>66</sup> <https://t.me/uomoik/135079>

<sup>67</sup> <https://t.me/uomoik/134550>

<sup>68</sup> [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_Lida/99004](https://t.me/obrazovanie_Lida/99004)

<sup>69</sup> <https://t.me/rgakby/4080>

<sup>70</sup> <https://t.me/lizei/6034>

<sup>71</sup> <https://t.me/ggpljt/10664>

<sup>72</sup> [https://t.me/bspu\\_official/26261](https://t.me/bspu_official/26261)

<sup>73</sup> [https://t.me/bsatu\\_orvm/20268](https://t.me/bsatu_orvm/20268)

<sup>74</sup> <https://bsufl.by/news/podari-lesu-novuyu-zhizn/>

<sup>75</sup> <https://bsac.by/events/dai-lesu-novae-zyccce>

<sup>76</sup> [https://t.me/bsaa\\_by/13885](https://t.me/bsaa_by/13885)

<sup>77</sup> [https://t.me/grsmu\\_by/17483](https://t.me/grsmu_by/17483)

<sup>78</sup> [https://t.me/francisk\\_skorina\\_gsu/14465](https://t.me/francisk_skorina_gsu/14465)

<sup>79</sup> <https://t.me/vsumasherov/20092>

<sup>80</sup> [https://t.me/polessu\\_official/8625](https://t.me/polessu_official/8625)

<sup>81</sup> <https://t.me/obrazovaniepervomayskiy/160398>

<sup>82</sup> <https://t.me/uomgol3/1749>

<sup>83</sup> [https://t.me/pro\\_education\\_np/43727](https://t.me/pro_education_np/43727)

<sup>84</sup> <https://t.me/ivnobraz/14970>

<sup>85</sup> <https://t.me/DoVOKi/70716>

<sup>86</sup> [https://t.me/pruzhany\\_schools/20832](https://t.me/pruzhany_schools/20832)

<sup>87</sup> <https://t.me/bseumtc/11669>

<sup>88</sup> <https://t.me/gumcol/7112>

<sup>89</sup> <https://t.me/jgpl2021/7405>

<sup>90</sup> <https://t.me/ggpkgomel/14377>

<sup>91</sup> <https://t.me/vitgmk/5146>

<sup>92</sup> [https://t.me/bspu\\_official/26164](https://t.me/bspu_official/26164)

<sup>93</sup> [https://t.me/BGUT\\_university/17994](https://t.me/BGUT_university/17994)

<sup>94</sup> <https://t.me/studengrsu/13856>

<sup>95</sup> [https://t.me/vsavm\\_official/32631](https://t.me/vsavm_official/32631)

<sup>96</sup> [https://t.me/BrSTU\\_telegram/9339](https://t.me/BrSTU_telegram/9339)

<sup>97</sup> <https://t.me/lenue/48680>

<sup>98</sup> <https://t.me/suvorovSchool/9626>

<sup>99</sup> [https://t.me/brest\\_moskovskij/51875](https://t.me/brest_moskovskij/51875)

Minsk,<sup>100</sup> Asipovichy,<sup>101</sup> Svislach,<sup>102</sup> and Ashmiany<sup>103</sup> districts; colleges in Minsk,<sup>104</sup> Mahiliou,<sup>105</sup> Zhlobin,<sup>106</sup> Homiel,<sup>107</sup> Hrodna,<sup>108</sup> Maladzechna,<sup>109</sup> as well as students from BSUPhC,<sup>110</sup> BSUT,<sup>111</sup> VSU,<sup>112</sup> and HrSU<sup>113</sup> attended screenings of the film “Class”. Students from MSU,<sup>114</sup> as well as pupils from schools in Smarhon<sup>115</sup> and Drahichyn district,<sup>116</sup> were taken to see another new ideological film dedicated to official symbols, “Our Symbols.” At Homiel College of Design and Computer Graphics, students were shown the propaganda films “Gaspard did not reach out”<sup>117</sup> and “Children on target. Recruited by the enemy,”<sup>118</sup> at Minsk Art College – the propaganda film “Migration crisis: how Belarus saved refugees,”<sup>119</sup> and at MSU – the film “The deadly parcel.”<sup>120</sup> - *Meetings of students with officials, MPs, pro-government activists, and propagandists.* At such meetings, speakers try to convey the pro-government ideological agenda to young people. In October, students from secondary schools in Rechytsa,<sup>121</sup> Orsha,<sup>122</sup> Maladzechna,<sup>123</sup> and Pruzhany,<sup>124</sup> as well as students from BSUPhC,<sup>125</sup> BSUCA,<sup>126</sup> BSMU,<sup>127</sup> BSUFL,<sup>128</sup> BSAA,<sup>129</sup> MSPU,<sup>130</sup> and PalesSU.<sup>131</sup> Propagandist Ryhor Azaronak spoke with students from Slutsk Medical College<sup>132</sup> on the topic of foreign policy threats and with teachers from Minsk<sup>133</sup> on the topic of family values. Students from Homiel colleges were sent en masse to a meeting with pro-

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100 [https://t.me/stolitsa\\_education/43829](https://t.me/stolitsa_education/43829)

101 <https://t.me/osipobrazowanie/17353>

102 <https://t.me/obrazovanie2021/61739>

103 <https://t.me/oshobr/28198>

104 <https://t.me/mcbbyy/6588>

105 <https://med1.by/index.php/home/novosti/3029-nam-nekogda-skuchat>

106 <https://t.me/jgpl2021/7275>

107 <https://t.me/ggpgkomel/14393>

108 <https://gkeu.bks.by/prosmotr-filma-klassnaya/>

109 <https://t.me/mgmkimOginskogo/4106>

110 <https://t.me/bsupc/15450>

111 [https://t.me/BGUT\\_university/17704](https://t.me/BGUT_university/17704)

112 <https://t.me/vsumasherov/19546>

113 <https://t.me/studengrsu/13555>

114 <https://t.me/MGUKULESHOV/18965>

115 [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_smorgon/75204](https://t.me/obrazovanie_smorgon/75204)

116 <https://t.me/eduDrog/30108>

117 <https://t.me/ggkdikg/5649>

118 <https://t.me/ggkdikg/5613>

119 [https://t.me/glebovka\\_by/4017](https://t.me/glebovka_by/4017)

120 <https://t.me/MGUKULESHOV/19339>

121 <https://t.me/rrlicei/9045>

122 <https://t.me/goroorsha/5313>

123 <https://t.me/uomoik/135568>

124 [https://t.me/pruzhany\\_schools/20582](https://t.me/pruzhany_schools/20582)

125 <https://t.me/bsupc/15382>

126 <https://t.me/bguki/31672>

127 [https://t.me/BSMU\\_official/55221](https://t.me/BSMU_official/55221)

128 <https://bsufl.by/news/osnova-pravovogo-gosudarstva/>

129 [https://t.me/bsaa\\_by/14010](https://t.me/bsaa_by/14010)

130 [https://t.me/mspu\\_by/19744](https://t.me/mspu_by/19744)

131 [https://t.me/polessu\\_official/8487](https://t.me/polessu_official/8487)

132 <https://t.me/moky2020/7368>

133 <https://t.me/ObrazovanieOkt/77165>

government and pro-Russian activist Aliaksei Talai.<sup>134</sup> He held a similar meeting with students at MSU.<sup>135</sup> At MITSO, Siarhei Klishchevich,<sup>136</sup> a member of the House of Representatives and propagandist, spoke to teachers on the topic of family values. At BSUCA, Aliaksandr Shpakouski,<sup>137</sup> a member of the House of Representatives and propagandist, was the speaker at an ideological meeting. Mikalai Zarubitski,<sup>138</sup> the leader of the pro-government movement Patriots of Belarus, met with students at the Border Service Institute. At BSMU, the ideological meeting was held by propagandist Ihar Tur,<sup>139</sup> and at PSU, by propagandist Aliaksandr Asenka.<sup>140</sup>

- *Meetings of students with prosecutors on the topic of the genocide of the Belarusian people during the Great Patriotic War.* While these meetings were sporadic in September, prosecutors stepped up their efforts in October and gave lectures at the Otvaga military-patriotic club,<sup>141</sup> secondary schools in Minsk,<sup>142</sup> Lida,<sup>143</sup> Navapolatsk,<sup>144</sup> Dokshytsy,<sup>145</sup> colleges in Mahiliou<sup>146</sup> and Hrodna;<sup>147</sup> as well as VSU,<sup>148</sup> BSUCA,<sup>149</sup> BSPU,<sup>150</sup> BSMU,<sup>151</sup> the Academy of Management,<sup>152</sup> HSAU,<sup>153</sup> and HSTU.<sup>154</sup>

- *Recruiting students and teachers into pro-government parties and organizations.* Traditionally, the education system has been used by the authorities to increase the number of pro-government movements, and this year is no exception. In secondary schools in Minsk<sup>155</sup> and Maladzechna<sup>156</sup> districts, as well as at Minsk Linguistic and Humanities College<sup>157</sup> and Baranavichy Music College,<sup>158</sup> students were recruited into the Belarusian Republican Youth Union (BRSM). At the end of October, a large-scale recruitment of children into the Octobrists Children's Organization took place throughout the country, with examples of this seen in schools in Minsk,<sup>159</sup>

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<sup>134</sup> <https://t.me/ggpljt/10604>

<sup>135</sup> <https://t.me/MGUKULESHOV/18201>

<sup>136</sup> [https://t.me/univer\\_mitso/17391](https://t.me/univer_mitso/17391)

<sup>137</sup> <https://t.me/bguki/31639>

<sup>138</sup> [https://t.me/ips\\_rb/15733](https://t.me/ips_rb/15733)

<sup>139</sup> [https://t.me/BSMU\\_official/54036](https://t.me/BSMU_official/54036)

<sup>140</sup> [https://t.me/psu\\_by/13832](https://t.me/psu_by/13832)

<sup>141</sup> <https://t.me/vpkvvr/8510>

<sup>142</sup> [https://t.me/cenue\\_minsk/54306](https://t.me/cenue_minsk/54306)

<sup>143</sup> [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_Lida/98585](https://t.me/obrazovanie_Lida/98585)

<sup>144</sup> [https://t.me/pro\\_education\\_np/43998](https://t.me/pro_education_np/43998)

<sup>145</sup> <https://t.me/DoVOki/70106>

<sup>146</sup> <https://med1.by/index.php/home/novosti/3024-pravovoj-dialog>

<sup>147</sup> <https://t.me/gumcol/6936>

<sup>148</sup> <https://t.me/vsumasherov/19640>

<sup>149</sup> <https://t.me/bguki/31457>

<sup>150</sup> [https://t.me/bspu\\_official/25986](https://t.me/bspu_official/25986)

<sup>151</sup> [https://t.me/BSMU\\_official/54057](https://t.me/BSMU_official/54057)

<sup>152</sup> [https://t.me/academy\\_by/1399](https://t.me/academy_by/1399)

<sup>153</sup> <https://www.ggau.by/novosti/7805-genotsid-beloruskogo-naroda-bez-sroka-davnosti>

<sup>154</sup> [https://t.me/gstu\\_news/30250](https://t.me/gstu_news/30250)

<sup>155</sup> <https://t.me/frunzedu/124645>

<sup>156</sup> <https://t.me/obrazovaniemolodechno/15048>

<sup>157</sup> <https://t.me/lingvocollege/5545>

<sup>158</sup> <https://bgmuz.by/ru/vospitatelnaya-rabota-2/brsm/1189-otkrytyj-dialog-s-pervym-sekretarem-gorkoma-brsm.html>

<sup>159</sup> <https://t.me/sovedu/123171>

Hantsavichy,<sup>160</sup> Baranavichy,<sup>161</sup> Navapolatsk,<sup>162</sup> Smarhon,<sup>163</sup> Vitsiebsk,<sup>164</sup> Dokshytsy,<sup>165</sup> Beshankovichy,<sup>166</sup> and Pruzhany,<sup>167</sup> districts. At Vitsiebsk Medical College, students were en masse recruited into the pro-government movement Belaya Rus.<sup>168</sup> In addition, students from various universities in Minsk,<sup>169</sup> Homiel,<sup>170</sup> and Vitsiebsk<sup>171</sup> regions took part in the creation of Iskra – the youth wing of the pro-government party Belaya Rus. Furthermore, students from universities in Mahiliou<sup>172</sup>, Vitsiebsk<sup>173</sup> and other regions joined the renewed composition of the Youth Council under the Central Election Commission. The number of pro-government organizations and parties has also grown thanks to teachers: in Minsk, kindergarten<sup>174</sup> and school<sup>175</sup> employees were accepted en masse as members of the Belaya Rus movement. A similar event took place in Svislach district<sup>176</sup> and many other regions of the country. In Minsk,<sup>177</sup> Smarhon,<sup>178</sup> Pinsk,<sup>179</sup> and Navapolatsk,<sup>180</sup> education workers joined the ranks of the political party of the same name.

Ideological events were also held again throughout the country with school and college students as part of the Active Citizen School project. As for specific ideological events characteristic of individual levels of education, in preschool institutions, these continue to be ideological meetings between children and representatives of the prosecutor’s office called “Letter about Belarus,” and in October they were held in Brest,<sup>181</sup> Astrovets,<sup>182</sup> Smarhon<sup>183</sup>, Ivanava<sup>184</sup>, Pruzhany<sup>185</sup>, Hantsavichy<sup>186</sup>, Hrodna<sup>187</sup>, Pinsk<sup>188</sup> and Stolin<sup>189</sup> districts. A distinctive feature of general

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<sup>160</sup> <https://t.me/Gantsevihi/50189>

<sup>161</sup> [https://t.me/mamindnevnik\\_nk/61965](https://t.me/mamindnevnik_nk/61965)

<sup>162</sup> [https://t.me/pro\\_education\\_np/43845](https://t.me/pro_education_np/43845)

<sup>163</sup> [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_smorgon/77510](https://t.me/obrazovanie_smorgon/77510)

<sup>164</sup> <https://vituo.by/posvjashhenie-v-oktjabrjata/>

<sup>165</sup> <https://t.me/DoVOki/70848>

<sup>166</sup> [https://t.me/roo\\_besh/5260](https://t.me/roo_besh/5260)

<sup>167</sup> [https://t.me/pruzhany\\_schools/20866](https://t.me/pruzhany_schools/20866)

<sup>168</sup> <https://t.me/MAYDAYMog/5456>

<sup>169</sup> [https://t.me/BSMU\\_official/54375](https://t.me/BSMU_official/54375)

<sup>170</sup> [https://t.me/bsut\\_oms/12929](https://t.me/bsut_oms/12929)

<sup>171</sup> <https://t.me/vsumasherov/20003>

<sup>172</sup> <https://t.me/MGUKULESHOV/18470>

<sup>173</sup> <https://t.me/vsumasherov/19880>

<sup>174</sup> <https://t.me/obrazovaniepervomayskiy/158378>

<sup>175</sup> <https://t.me/ObrazovanieOkt/76964>

<sup>176</sup> <https://t.me/obrazovanie2021/60458>

<sup>177</sup> <https://t.me/glinkacollege/9763>

<sup>178</sup> [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_smorgon/77334](https://t.me/obrazovanie_smorgon/77334)

<sup>179</sup> [https://t.me/polessu\\_official/8581](https://t.me/polessu_official/8581)

<sup>180</sup> [https://t.me/pro\\_education\\_np/42936](https://t.me/pro_education_np/42936)

<sup>181</sup> [https://t.me/brest\\_moskovskij/51386](https://t.me/brest_moskovskij/51386)

<sup>182</sup> [https://t.me/doshkolnikvartal\\_grodno/15587](https://t.me/doshkolnikvartal_grodno/15587)

<sup>183</sup> [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_smorgon/76741](https://t.me/obrazovanie_smorgon/76741)

<sup>184</sup> <https://t.me/ivnobraz/14798>

<sup>185</sup> [https://t.me/doshkolnik\\_Pruzhany/22797](https://t.me/doshkolnik_Pruzhany/22797)

<sup>186</sup> <https://t.me/Gantsevihi/50215>

<sup>187</sup> <https://t.me/vektorobrazovanie/2538>

<sup>188</sup> <https://t.me/otdelobrpinsk/14951>

<sup>189</sup> <https://t.me/Hpa3ZAOyHFU1ZDdi/20768>

secondary education institutions was the holding of special ideological classes devoted to the elections and the dissemination of a pro-government view of the Belarusian electoral system, as can be seen in the examples of Minsk,<sup>190</sup> Hantsavichy,<sup>191</sup> Smarhon,<sup>192</sup> Ashmiany<sup>193</sup> districts. At the college and university levels, students and teachers continued to be intimidated en masse with accusations of “extremism,” as can be seen in the examples of colleges in Hrodna,<sup>194</sup> Homiel,<sup>195</sup> Vitsiebsk,<sup>196</sup> Minsk,<sup>197</sup> Mahiliou,<sup>198</sup> as well as BSUT,<sup>199</sup> BRU,<sup>200</sup> HSU,<sup>201</sup> BrSU,<sup>202</sup> BSEU,<sup>203</sup> HrSU.<sup>204</sup> At MITSO,<sup>205</sup> BSUCA,<sup>206</sup> BSPU,<sup>207</sup> BSMU,<sup>208</sup> MSU,<sup>209</sup> MSPU,<sup>210</sup> and other universities, students were taken en masse to meetings with BRSM activists, where they were told about the government’s plans for the next five years. In addition, we would like to note several special ideological events that we recorded at various levels of Belarusian education. In the second half of October, an event was held with school students from one of the schools in Minsk<sup>211</sup> to mark the anniversary of the October Revolution, where school students were forced to dress up in Soviet military uniforms. Teachers from the Drahichyn,<sup>212</sup> Stolin,<sup>213</sup> and Baranavichy<sup>214</sup> districts, as well as from BrSU,<sup>215</sup> BrSTU,<sup>216</sup> and BarSU<sup>217</sup> were sent to watch presentations of the book “Our President” about the life and activities of Aliaksandr Lukashenka. The book presentation was also specially organized for students of MSU as part of the “Pride for Alma Mater” project.<sup>218</sup> Students from Homiel colleges were sent to participate in a rally in honor of the anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Komsomol and were forced to stand with Communist Party symbols.<sup>219</sup>

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190 <https://t.me/obrazovaniepervomayskiy/159415>

191 <https://t.me/Gantsevihi/49768>

192 [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_smorgon/76120](https://t.me/obrazovanie_smorgon/76120)

193 <https://t.me/oshobr/28203>

194 <https://t.me/evgs3qEn7aA4MDZi/8572>

195 <https://t.me/ggpljt/10410>

196 <https://t.me/vitgmk/5138>

197 [https://t.me/kstmia\\_uo\\_ripo/12789](https://t.me/kstmia_uo_ripo/12789)

198 <https://t.me/MAYDAYMog/5439>

199 [https://t.me/BGUT\\_university/17821](https://t.me/BGUT_university/17821)

200 [https://t.me/Bru\\_Live/16513](https://t.me/Bru_Live/16513)

201 [https://t.me/francisk\\_skorina\\_gsu/14683](https://t.me/francisk_skorina_gsu/14683)

202 [https://t.me/brsu\\_pushkina/18831](https://t.me/brsu_pushkina/18831)

203 [https://t.me/bseu\\_official/27348](https://t.me/bseu_official/27348)

204 <https://t.me/studengrsu/13447>

205 [https://t.me/univer\\_mitso/17507](https://t.me/univer_mitso/17507)

206 <https://t.me/bguki/31698>

207 [https://t.me/bspu\\_official/26200](https://t.me/bspu_official/26200)

208 [https://t.me/BSMU\\_official/54655](https://t.me/BSMU_official/54655)

209 <https://t.me/MGUKULESHOV/19608>

210 [https://t.me/mspu\\_by/19696](https://t.me/mspu_by/19696)

211 [https://t.me/mosue\\_minsk/75992](https://t.me/mosue_minsk/75992)

212 <https://t.me/eduDrog/30122>

213 [https://t.me/pro\\_education\\_np/42936](https://t.me/pro_education_np/42936)

214 <https://t.me/baranovichiroo/13169>

215 [https://t.me/brsu\\_pushkina/18181](https://t.me/brsu_pushkina/18181)

216 [https://t.me/BrSTU\\_telegram/9020](https://t.me/BrSTU_telegram/9020)

217 [https://t.me/coordinationcouncil\\_barsu/12397](https://t.me/coordinationcouncil_barsu/12397)

218 <https://t.me/MGUKULESHOV/18380>

219 <https://t.me/gkfb2021/9689>

Students from Minsk College of Light Industry and Integrated Logistics were taken to a blatantly propagandistic lecture entitled “The Falsification of the Genocide of the Belarusian People,” where they were shown literature about Kuropaty, the most famous mass grave site in Belarus for victims of Stalin's repressions.<sup>220</sup> As can be seen, the speaker deliberately downplayed the significance of the repressions and promoted conspiracy theories about Kuropaty. A large-scale ideological marathon entitled “Together for a strong and prosperous Belarus!” was launched at HrSU.<sup>221</sup> Thus, despite the fact that we did not see the emergence of new large-scale ideological projects in the Belarusian education system, the process of ideologization of the educational process in October was quite intense, and its overall level can be characterized as very high. Moreover, the authorities are extremely interested in continuing this process, as evidenced by the plan of measures to improve the legal culture of young people for 2026-2028, which was signed in October by the chairman of the CEC of Belarus, Ihar Karpenka, and the Minister of Education, Andrei Ivanets<sup>222</sup>. The signed document will make it possible to introduce new projects into Belarusian education aimed at forming a positive attitude among teenagers and young people towards the Belarusian electoral system.

**5. Increased militarization of Belarusian education.** In our September monitoring report, we reported that the active introduction of a militarized component into the educational process resumed immediately after the start of the new academic year, although it was much slower than in the last months of the previous academic year, especially against the background of a sharp increase in the ideologization of the Belarusian education system. The results of the current monitoring study show that in October, the security forces were much more active in the education system, especially at the level of schools and colleges, where militarized activities were carried out on a regular basis. First of all, new military-patriotic clubs and security forces-oriented classes appeared in Belarusian institutions. New clubs were opened in schools in Maladzechna<sup>223</sup> and Orsha.<sup>224</sup> New “Young Prosecutor” classes were opened in schools in Vitsiebsk,<sup>225</sup> Baranavichy,<sup>226</sup> and Minsk.<sup>227</sup> In Minsk,<sup>228</sup> Zhlobin,<sup>229</sup> Lida<sup>230</sup> and Svetlahorsk,<sup>231</sup> new military-patriotic classes were opened, in Zhytkavichy – a military-patriotic class of the Ministry of Emergency Situations,<sup>232</sup> in Minsk – a military-patriotic class with a border guard focus.<sup>233</sup> In October, there was a significant increase in the number of events aimed at taking students to the locations of law enforcement agencies, as can be seen in the examples of schools in Minsk<sup>234</sup>

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<sup>220</sup> <https://t.me/mgptklogist/3487>

<sup>221</sup> [https://t.me/grsu\\_official/29227](https://t.me/grsu_official/29227)

<sup>222</sup> [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_Lida/98234](https://t.me/obrazovanie_Lida/98234)

<sup>223</sup> <https://t.me/uomoik/135681>

<sup>224</sup> <https://t.me/goroorsha/5441>

<sup>225</sup> <https://vitebsk-region.gov.by/news/novosti/v-ssh-34-vitebska-otkryli-klass-pravovoy-napravlenosti-yunyy-prokuror/>

<sup>226</sup> <https://t.me/obrazovanie1region/3039>

<sup>227</sup> <https://t.me/obrazovaniepervomayskiy/160188>

<sup>228</sup> <https://t.me/obrazovaniepervomayskiy/161149>

<sup>229</sup> <https://gp.by/novosti/obrazovanie/news308815.html>

<sup>230</sup> [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_Lida/99771](https://t.me/obrazovanie_Lida/99771)

<sup>231</sup> [https://t.me/krestyanskaya\\_14/38668](https://t.me/krestyanskaya_14/38668)

<sup>232</sup> [https://t.me/krestyanskaya\\_14/38692](https://t.me/krestyanskaya_14/38692)

<sup>233</sup> [https://t.me/cenue\\_minsk/54694](https://t.me/cenue_minsk/54694)

<sup>234</sup> <https://t.me/obrazovaniepervomayskiy/159335>

Stolin,<sup>235</sup> Ivanava,<sup>236</sup> Baranavichy,<sup>237</sup> Brest,<sup>238</sup> Zhytkavichy,<sup>239</sup> Pruzhany<sup>240</sup> districts; colleges in Mahiliou,<sup>241</sup> Homiel,<sup>242</sup> Polatsk,<sup>243</sup> Vitsiebsk,<sup>244</sup> Dziarzhynsk.<sup>245</sup> At the same time, law enforcement agencies and law enforcement-oriented educational institutions have significantly stepped up their campaigning efforts, as can be seen in the examples of a kindergarten in Lida,<sup>246</sup> general secondary education institutions in Minsk,<sup>247</sup> Smarhon,<sup>248</sup> Pastavy,<sup>249</sup> Svislach,<sup>250</sup> Hantsavichy,<sup>251</sup> Brest,<sup>252</sup> Rechytsa,<sup>253</sup> Lida,<sup>254</sup> Shklou,<sup>255</sup> Asipovichy,<sup>256</sup> and Dokshytsy<sup>257</sup> districts; colleges in Minsk,<sup>258</sup> Homiel,<sup>259</sup> Vitsiebsk,<sup>260</sup> Dzerzhinsk;<sup>261</sup> at HSU<sup>262</sup> and BSUT.<sup>263</sup> We would like to highlight the cases at BSU Lyceum<sup>264</sup> and Maryina Horka Gymnasium,<sup>265</sup> where students were encouraged to enroll in the National Security Academy, an institution that trains personnel for the KGB of Belarus. In addition, law enforcement agencies and educational institutions have once again begun to hold centralized propaganda events, demonstrating weapons and special equipment to teenagers. Students from several educational institutions are brought to such events at the same time, which once again testifies to the state's increased attention to preparing young people for service in the security forces. In October, such events were held in

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235 <https://t.me/Hpa3ZAOyHFU1ZDdi/20815>

236 <https://t.me/ivnobraz/14339>

237 [https://t.me/obrasovanie\\_baranovich/35318](https://t.me/obrasovanie_baranovich/35318)

238 [https://t.me/brest\\_moskovskij/51207](https://t.me/brest_moskovskij/51207)

239 [https://t.me/krestyanskaya\\_14/39175](https://t.me/krestyanskaya_14/39175)

240 [https://t.me/pruzhany\\_schools/20406](https://t.me/pruzhany_schools/20406)

241 <https://t.me/MAYDAYMog/5458>

242 <https://t.me/kgatpl/6443>

243 <https://t.me/psecby/4338>

244 [https://t.me/vitgtk\\_belstu/3804](https://t.me/vitgtk_belstu/3804)

245 [https://t.me/dgk\\_dzr/1675](https://t.me/dgk_dzr/1675)

246 [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_Lida/98167](https://t.me/obrazovanie_Lida/98167)

247 <https://t.me/frunzedu/127182>

248 [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_smorgon/75906](https://t.me/obrazovanie_smorgon/75906)

249 [https://t.me/ips\\_rb/16051](https://t.me/ips_rb/16051)

250 <https://t.me/obrazovanie2021/62074>

251 <https://t.me/Gantsevihi/49767>

252 [https://t.me/brest\\_moskovskij/51526](https://t.me/brest_moskovskij/51526)

253 <https://t.me/rrlicei/8829>

254 [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_Lida/99206](https://t.me/obrazovanie_Lida/99206)

255 <https://t.me/shklovoobrazovanie/39396>

256 <https://t.me/osipobrazovanie/17252>

257 <https://t.me/DoVOki/70782>

258 <https://t.me/mrkchannelofficial/16823>

259 <https://t.me/gkfb2021/9625>

260 [https://t.me/vitgtk\\_belstu/3908](https://t.me/vitgtk_belstu/3908)

261 [https://t.me/dgk\\_dzr/1687](https://t.me/dgk_dzr/1687)

262 [https://t.me/francisk\\_skorina\\_gsu/14237](https://t.me/francisk_skorina_gsu/14237)

263 <https://t.me/MAYDAYMog/5444>

264 <https://t.me/LyceumBSU/3976>

265 <https://t.me/uomoik/136102>

Minsk,<sup>266</sup> Svetlahorsk,<sup>267</sup> Khoiniki,<sup>268</sup> Vaukavysk,<sup>269</sup> Salihorsk,<sup>270</sup> Pruzhany,<sup>271</sup> Biaroza,<sup>272</sup> Navapolatsk,<sup>273</sup> Rechytsa,<sup>274</sup> Lepel,<sup>275</sup> and Pinsk.<sup>276</sup> Military-patriotic clubs continued to operate actively throughout the month, intensively involving students in military training, as evidenced by the activities of the clubs “BRUstver”,<sup>277</sup> “Na strazhe”,<sup>278</sup> “Yuny Prizyvnik”,<sup>279</sup> “Kanonir”,<sup>280</sup> “Orly”,<sup>281</sup> “Cherny Lis”,<sup>282</sup> “Gvardeytsy-120”,<sup>283</sup> “Yedinstvo”,<sup>284</sup> “Berkut-Mazyr”,<sup>285</sup> “Zashchitnik”,<sup>286</sup> “Zirkon”,<sup>287</sup> “Rys-Naroulia”,<sup>288</sup> “Avangard”,<sup>289</sup> and “Rys”.<sup>290</sup> At the beginning of the month, members of military-patriotic clubs took part in a major air gun shooting tournament, Action Air.<sup>291</sup> Military-style events and tournaments were also held for regular students who are not involved in military-patriotic clubs, as can be seen in the examples of the National Children’s Educational and Health Center “Zubrenok”,<sup>292</sup> schools in Minsk,<sup>293</sup> Stolin,<sup>294</sup> Dokshytsy,<sup>295</sup> and Brest<sup>296</sup> district; colleges in Minsk,<sup>297</sup> Homiel,<sup>298</sup> and Brest.<sup>299</sup> At the end of October, a new season of the large-scale military tournament “Challenge” began, which is held throughout the academic year between school students from different regions of Belarus.<sup>300</sup> Also in October, a major military tournament called “Young Special Forces Soldier” was held in Maryina Horka between

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<sup>266</sup> <https://t.me/frunzedu/127241>

<sup>267</sup> [https://t.me/VA\\_RB/25746](https://t.me/VA_RB/25746)

<sup>268</sup> [https://t.me/VA\\_RB/25602](https://t.me/VA_RB/25602)

<sup>269</sup> [https://t.me/BSMU\\_official/54484](https://t.me/BSMU_official/54484)

<sup>270</sup> <https://t.me/uomoik/135759>

<sup>271</sup> [https://t.me/pruzhany\\_schools/20592](https://t.me/pruzhany_schools/20592)

<sup>272</sup> [https://t.me/obrazovanie\\_bereza/3731](https://t.me/obrazovanie_bereza/3731)

<sup>273</sup> [https://t.me/pro\\_education\\_np/43405](https://t.me/pro_education_np/43405)

<sup>274</sup> <https://t.me/rrlicei/8880>

<sup>275</sup> [https://t.me/BSMU\\_official/53935](https://t.me/BSMU_official/53935)

<sup>276</sup> <https://t.me/pkbrestby/2522>

<sup>277</sup> [https://t.me/Bru\\_Live/16858](https://t.me/Bru_Live/16858)

<sup>278</sup> [https://t.me/dgk\\_dzr/1666](https://t.me/dgk_dzr/1666)

<sup>279</sup> <https://t.me/ptkdpi/12264>

<sup>280</sup> <https://t.me/MAYDAYMog/5466>

<sup>281</sup> <https://t.me/uomoik/136220>

<sup>282</sup> <https://t.me/uomoik/135250>

<sup>283</sup> <https://t.me/obrazovaniepervomayskiy/158586>

<sup>284</sup> <https://t.me/oshobr/28420>

<sup>285</sup> <https://t.me/vpkvvr/8717>

<sup>286</sup> <https://t.me/vpkvvr/8478>

<sup>287</sup> <https://t.me/vpkvvr/8403>

<sup>288</sup> <https://t.me/vpkvvr/8408>

<sup>289</sup> <https://t.me/vpkvvr/8378>

<sup>290</sup> <https://t.me/vpkvvr/8348>

<sup>291</sup> <https://t.me/vpkvvr/8323>

<sup>292</sup> [https://t.me/NCC\\_ZUBRONOK/10058](https://t.me/NCC_ZUBRONOK/10058)

<sup>293</sup> [https://t.me/mosue\\_minsk/74400](https://t.me/mosue_minsk/74400)

<sup>294</sup> <https://t.me/Hpa3ZAOyHFU1ZDdi/20505>

<sup>295</sup> <https://t.me/DoVOki/70264>

<sup>296</sup> [https://t.me/brestskij\\_rajon\\_roo/12995](https://t.me/brestskij_rajon_roo/12995)

<sup>297</sup> <https://t.me/ptkdpi/12043>

<sup>298</sup> <https://t.me/ggpatl/2090>

<sup>299</sup> <https://t.me/bgttk1950/4127>

<sup>300</sup> [https://t.me/VA\\_RB/25819](https://t.me/VA_RB/25819)

educational institutions from various regions,<sup>301</sup> and in Kalinkavichy, school students competed in the “Palessie Cup” airsoft tournament.<sup>302</sup> In Hrodna, military-applied competitions “Rubezh” were held among members of the YLEU, in which students from local universities took part.<sup>303</sup> Near Lepel, servicemen from the local military unit held a military tournament for more than 150 teenagers.<sup>304</sup> In addition, we would like to note several examples of cooperation between educational institutions and law enforcement agencies. Schools No. 126<sup>305</sup> and No. 135<sup>306</sup> in Minsk actively cooperated with military unit No. 3214 and the military-patriotic club “Rys.” Pupils of kindergarten No.4 in Hantsavichy were invited to a meeting with the local military-patriotic club, where they were shown models of weapons.<sup>307</sup> Members of the military-patriotic club “Orlyata. Heirs of Victory” conducted shooting lessons with students from schools in most districts of Minsk.<sup>308</sup><sup>309</sup> School No. 95 in Minsk signed a cooperation agreement with the Military Academy, which will form the basis for further strengthening militarization in the school.<sup>310</sup> The Vitsiebsk Regional Prosecutor’s Office and VSU signed a cooperation agreement that will deepen the process of training future law enforcement officers at the university,<sup>311</sup> and VSAVM concluded a cooperation agreement with military unit No. 2044.<sup>312</sup> An electronic laser shooting simulator was purchased and installed at the Gomel College branch of BelSUT, which will also strengthen the militarized component in the educational process of the educational institution.<sup>313</sup> At BSU, with the participation of students, another show trial was held against a draft evader, which had the clear purpose of intimidating young people.<sup>314</sup> Thus, although in October the militarization of Belarusian education mainly affected schools and colleges, its intensity increased significantly compared to September. This clearly indicates that the state does not intend to slow down the process of introducing a militarized component into the education system in the current academic year.

**6. Major educational events with Russia, China, and Uzbekistan, as well as the government’s desire to develop educational cooperation with African countries.** In October, Belarus cooperated in the field of education with India, Iran, Kazakhstan, China, Cuba, Myanmar, the UAE, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Sri Lanka. Traditionally, Russia, China, and Uzbekistan became Belarus’s main partners in the field of education at the end of the month. It should be noted that large joint events were held with each of these countries in October, which enabled Belarusian educational institutions to conclude new agreements on international cooperation: the 14th Forum of Engineering and Technology Universities of the Union State,<sup>315</sup>

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<sup>301</sup> <https://t.me/uomoik/135708>

<sup>302</sup> [https://t.me/krestyanskaya\\_14/38483](https://t.me/krestyanskaya_14/38483)

<sup>303</sup> <https://t.me/studengrsu/13509>

<sup>304</sup> <https://vituo.by/18467-2/>

<sup>305</sup> <https://t.me/vpkvvr/8544>

<sup>306</sup> <https://t.me/vpkvvr/8581>

<sup>307</sup> <https://t.me/Gantsevihi/50174>

<sup>308</sup> <https://t.me/orlyataklub/5138>

<sup>309</sup> <https://t.me/orlyataklub/4903>

<sup>310</sup> [https://t.me/cenue\\_minsk/55894](https://t.me/cenue_minsk/55894)

<sup>311</sup> <https://t.me/vsumasherov/20213>

<sup>312</sup> [https://t.me/vsavm\\_official/32301](https://t.me/vsavm_official/32301)

<sup>313</sup> <https://t.me/gkfb2021/9500>

<sup>314</sup> <https://bsac.by/events/vyezdnoi-sud>

<sup>315</sup> <https://t.me/bntuby/16987>

the 3rd meeting of the China-Belarus University Association,<sup>316</sup> and the 2nd Forum of Professional Higher Education of Belarus and Uzbekistan.<sup>317</sup> For the second month in a row, representatives from Myanmar have been visiting Belarusian military education institutions,<sup>318</sup> which clearly demonstrates that country's keen interest in training its military personnel in Belarus. Unfortunately, the Belarusian education system remains isolated from the European one, and reports by independent media outlets<sup>319</sup> about new cases of pressure on families whose children are planning to enroll in European universities clearly indicate that the trend towards further isolation continues. At the same time, officials do not see this situation as a problem and plan to develop educational ties with other regions. In October, Minister of Education Andrei Ivanets announced his intention to significantly increase the number of African students in Belarusian universities.<sup>320</sup> Also in October, Times Higher Education published its updated World University Rankings, in which BSU was included in the 1501+ group, which closes the ranking.<sup>321</sup> In our opinion, the low ranking of BSU on the international arena is directly related to the isolation of the Belarusian education system from the European one, and in the near future we see no prerequisites for this trend to change.

**7. Active work with Belarusian teachers and students in projects run by pro-Russian organizations and educational institutions in Russia.** October was marked by active interaction between the education systems of Belarus and Russia. The main areas and topics around which the interaction was built were: supplementary education, methodological events, thematic forums, and meetings of teachers. At the beginning of the month, a supplementary education program developed by the Tula State Pedagogical University named after L. N. Tolstoy for the Center for Open Education in the Republic of Belarus was held with the support of the Russian Ministry of Education and the Russian House in Minsk.<sup>322</sup> The director of the Center for Russian Language and Regional Linguistic Studies, Doctor of Philology, professor of the Department of Russian Language and Literature at Lev Tolstoy University, gave a lecture to Belarusian teachers on modern forms of working with text. A series of lectures for teachers on the application of artificial intelligence in education was given by Aleksandr Privalov, Director of the Institute of Advanced Information Technologies at L. N. Tolstoy TSPU. Belarusian teachers had the opportunity to learn about lesson planning with the help of AI, the possibilities of prompt engineering, and the creation of multimedia content and teaching materials. Both events were held as part of the Open Education Center program with the support of the Russian Ministry of Education, the My History Foundation, and the Russian House in Minsk.<sup>323</sup> At the same time, modern approaches and effective practices in inclusive education were discussed in Minsk. At MCIED (Minsk City Institute of Education Development), Tatyana Slyusarskaya, candidate of psychological sciences and associate professor of the Department of Special Psychology, Defectology, and Social Work, presented key aspects of supporting children with special educational needs to teachers from Minsk schools. The issues of methodological foundations of inclusive education, features of developing adaptive programs,

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<sup>316</sup> <https://t.me/MinobrofBelarus/38665>

<sup>317</sup> <https://t.me/MinobrofBelarus/38592>

<sup>318</sup> <https://t.me/suvorovSchool/9826>

<sup>319</sup> <https://news.zerkalo.io/life/111139.html>

<sup>320</sup> <https://t.me/vsumasherov/20244>

<sup>321</sup> <https://news.zerkalo.io/life/110824.html>

<sup>322</sup> <https://t.me/naukaiculturaRossiivBelarusi/19307>

<sup>323</sup> <https://t.me/naukaiculturaRossiivBelarusi/19635>

organizing a comfortable environment, as well as tutoring support for students with SEN were considered. This work was also carried out within the framework of the Open Education Center of the Ministry of Education of Russia with the participation of the My History Foundation and the Russian House in Minsk.<sup>324</sup> In October, a notable event was the forum “Teacher of the School of the Future,” held at the National Library of Belarus and organized with the support of the Russian House in Minsk.<sup>325</sup> The forum discussed issues related to the formation of civic identity and “traditional Slavic values” in educational practice, functional literacy, psychological training of teachers, digital tools in teaching, and the use of AI in the educational process. The forum brought together experts in the field of education management, teachers, and students of pedagogical specialties, demonstrating the continuation of active dialogue between Belarus and Russia in the field of developing pedagogical approaches and a unified educational policy.<sup>326</sup> On October 22, an event entitled “Pedagogical Reboot,” dedicated to the 100th anniversary of public diplomacy, was held at the Russian House in Hrodna. The participants were teachers of supplementary education from the Hrodna region. The meeting discussed the projects of the Russian House, the history of Rossotrudnichestvo, and prospects for further cooperation, including opportunities for school students and students of supplementary education institutions.<sup>327</sup> Work with Belarusian students was also active in October. In Minsk, first-year students of the Faculty of Journalism attended a class at the Moscow House as part of the “School of Young Journalists.” They participated in master classes on video production, live broadcasting, and interviewing, which were conducted by correspondents from Russia’s Channel One. The project is being implemented as part of cooperation between Belarusian State University of Food and Chemical Technologies, the Moscow Department of Foreign Economic and International Relations, the Moscow House of Compatriots, and the Moscow House in Minsk.<sup>328</sup> At the same time, active work was carried out with students and school students from Belarusian regions in October. From October 17 to 20, the International Historical and Educational Forum “Victory in Unity. Education through History” was held in Pyatigorsk. Students from Homiel joined the forum online, including members of the “Historian-Archivist” association from Secondary School No. 75 and representatives of the Red Cross school museum from Secondary School No. 47. Participants were involved in discussions on countering the falsification of history, patriotic education, and the preservation of historical memory.<sup>329</sup> The October events reflect the consistent rapprochement and active cooperation between the education systems of the two countries, as well as the promotion of Russian approaches, technologies, and methodologies among Belarusian teachers. We observed an active presence of Russian structures in the Belarusian education system: the Russian Ministry of Education, Russian Houses in Minsk and the regions, the My History Foundation, and the Tula State Pedagogical University named after L. N. Tolstoy, which became the key organizers of most of the events held in October.

## **8. Working with applicants for admission to Russia, career guidance for Russian**

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<sup>324</sup> <https://t.me/naukaiculturaRossiivBelarusi/19450>

<sup>325</sup> <https://t.me/naukaiculturaRossiivBelarusi/19323>

<sup>326</sup> <https://t.me/libraryofbel/11125>

<sup>327</sup> <https://t.me/ruskiydomvrodno/5800>

<sup>328</sup> [https://t.me/journ\\_bsu/6574](https://t.me/journ_bsu/6574)

<sup>329</sup> <https://t.me/russiagogmel/8998>

**universities, and their advertising in Belarus.** In October, Russian universities and relevant organizations continued their active campaign to attract applicants from Belarus and provide them with information. We note the formation of a steady stream of events during the reporting period focused on early career guidance, informing about the benefits and advantages of admission to Russian universities, as well as involving high school students in Olympiads and selection competitions, which provide additional bonuses for admission to higher education institutions in Russia.

One of the key areas remains the promotion of academic competitions as a mechanism for obtaining benefits. The Russian Houses' information channels actively promoted the Innpolis Open International Academic Competition, for which registration was open until 12:00 on October 31. The computer science Olympiad runs from September 15, 2025, to March 1, 2026, allowing participants to plan ahead for admission to Russian universities in the field of information technology.<sup>330</sup> In October, Lomonosov Northern (Arctic) Federal University actively worked with potential applicants, offering two areas of participation. The Future of the Arctic Olympiad is aimed at school students and is held online: the qualifying stage is scheduled for January 19-31, 2026, and the final stage for February 16-28, 2026. In addition, the university invites future master's students to participate in the Federal Universities Olympiad, which expands admission opportunities and helps to reinforce interest in studying in Russia.<sup>331</sup> In October, Russian educational institutions actively promoted enrollment under the federal quota (free tuition and scholarships). For example, Udmurt State University announced a series of webinars, which are held every Friday at 14:00 (Moscow time) from October to December.<sup>332</sup> The webinars provide prospective applicants with step-by-step instructions on how to register in the Education in Russia system, assistance in filling out the application form, and answers to key questions about admission. Applications are accepted until December 15, 2025, via the education-in-russia.com platform.<sup>333</sup> Such systematic online support increases the accessibility of admission and reduces administrative barriers for Belarusian applicants. In addition to online opportunities, offline meetings with applicants and their parents were held in October. On October 10, such a meeting dedicated to the admission procedure to Russia was held at the Russian House in Hrodna. Participants were presented with a list of required documents, practical advice on filling out forms, and answers to basic questions. Ways to find information about universities, the specifics of programs, and technical aspects of applying for a quota were discussed.<sup>334</sup> In general, October demonstrates active career guidance focused on admission to the Russian Federation. The promotion of online competitions, the organization of thematic webinars, explanatory work on filling out documents, and the participation of regional platforms are building a sustainable infrastructure aimed at attracting Belarusian school students. Russian universities and pro-Russian organizations continue to consolidate their presence by offering broad opportunities and administrative support to applicants from Belarus.

**9. Militarization. Russia's war against Ukraine. Pro-war and propaganda events.** In October 2025, the presence of Russian military and propaganda narratives in Belarus increased significantly. The most noticeable trend was a series of documentary film screenings and thematic

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<sup>330</sup> <https://t.me/naukaiculturaRossiivBelarusi/19521>

<sup>331</sup> <https://t.me/naukaiculturaRossiivBelarusi/19613>

<sup>332</sup> <https://t.me/naukaiculturaRossiivBelarusi/19992>

<sup>333</sup> <https://education-in-russia.com/>

<sup>334</sup> <https://t.me/russkiydomvgrodno/5707>

meetings organized by Russian Houses. We mentioned similar screenings in late spring and summer 2025. The main focus of these events is on showing stories about Russia's war against Ukraine and glorifying those who took part in the hostilities. At the same time, we should note the active work with Belarusian youth, including cadets, student groups, teenagers from military-patriotic clubs, and school students. On October 4, the Moscow House in Minsk hosted a screening of the documentary film "The Guy from Our Yard: Zhuravlev".<sup>335</sup> The film is dedicated to the fate of Russian journalist and RIA Novosti war correspondent Rostislav Zhuravlev, who worked in hot spots and died in Ukraine in 2023.<sup>336</sup> The screening was a significant symbolic event, given the participation of representatives of the Russia Today media group: Inna Tanashova, Evgeny Maslennikov, and Dmitry Gornostaev. Cadets and students of the "Orlyata" military-patriotic club were invited to the screening, which underscores the targeted work with young audiences.<sup>337</sup> In early October, the Russian House cinema in Minsk screened the RT Documentary film "Unbroken: The Revival of Culture and Sport in Novorossiia." The film tells the story of "the restoration of cultural life and the return to sport in the Donbass, Kherson, and Zaporizhia regions."<sup>338</sup> A similar screening took place at the Russian House in Brest. Once again, the emphasis was on the restoration of the regions and support for culture and sports with the help of the Presidential Fund for Cultural Initiatives. The screening was accompanied by a lively discussion about the role of culture in the "revival" of the regions and the need to strengthen historical memory.<sup>339</sup> The militarization of the information space can be traced not only through film screenings, but also through the close connection between historical plots and direct references to the so-called SMO. At a meeting of the historical club at the Russian House in Homiel, the role of the Cossacks was discussed, with speeches by Ataman Sergei Senatrov and historian Yury Glushakov. The topics of the speeches included the history of the Cossacks, little-known pages of Homiel's military history, and a discussion of current events, including the SMO. Additionally, the opening of a monument to Konstantin Rokossovsky in Homiel was discussed, presented as part of the continuity of generations and the preservation of "historical truth."<sup>340</sup> In October, the youth patriotic project "Call" held in Mazyr district and Kalinkavichy districts of Homiel region attracted particular attention. 30 activists from patriotic clubs aged 14-17 participated in the five-day field camp. The program included visits to memorable places – the Merabel, Ramanauka, Antonauka, Vaskouka, and Skrygalau tracts. The central themes of the camp were "For Peace!", "For a United Fatherland!", "For Friendship!", "For Creativity!", and "For a Healthy Lifestyle!". The project included military sports games, creative competitions, meetings with cultural figures, discussions on spiritual and moral topics, and a military-historical reenactment demonstrating "the unity of the Slavic peoples in the fight against fascism".<sup>341</sup> In October, the documentary film "Island of Faith" (16+) was screened. The film tells the story of a monastery near Ugledar, which found itself on the front line, where monks and civilians took refuge from shelling from the first days of the hostilities. The film reflects a pro-Russian point of

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<sup>335</sup> <https://sputnik.by/20251004/film-paren-s-nashego-dvora-zhuravlev-vpervye-pokazali-v-minske-1100496602.html>

<sup>336</sup> <https://t.me/naukaiculturaRossiivBelarusi/19345>

<sup>337</sup> <https://t.me/naukaiculturaRossiivBelarusi/19411>

<sup>338</sup> <https://t.me/naukaiculturaRossiivBelarusi/19379>

<sup>339</sup> <https://t.me/rcnkbrest/28261>

<sup>340</sup> <https://t.me/russiagogmel/9028>

<sup>341</sup> <https://t.me/russiagogmel/9050>

view on the events in Ukraine.<sup>342</sup> The same venue, the Russian House in Brest, hosted the screening of another film called “The Breadwinners” – a documentary story about Rustam Gatin, who, together with his team, “organized a field kitchen for 5,000 people in the Luhansk People’s Republic and delivered food under shelling”.<sup>343</sup> In general, the events in October demonstrate a sharp increase in pro-Russian, patriotic, and military themes with a completely pro-Russian view of Russia’s war against Ukraine. Through such film screenings and discussions around them, a unified semantic field is formed, emphasizing the heroization of Russian actions, support for narratives about the SMO, and the integration of this theme into our educational space. The work is being carried out in a targeted manner with young people, teachers, and groups of people involved in the educational and cultural spheres.

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<sup>342</sup> <https://t.me/rcnkbrest/28440>

<sup>343</sup> <https://t.me/rcnkbrest/28560>