

justice for minors and their families, particularly in cases involving complex legal issues or power imbalances.

In conclusion, addressing non-pecuniary damage caused to minors requires a nuanced and compassionate approach within the legal system. By recognizing the unique vulnerabilities and needs of minors, both in Ukraine and internationally, legal frameworks can ensure that compensation awards effectively promote the well-being and rehabilitation of affected children.

#### References:

1. Цивільний кодекс України. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15#Text>.
2. Skrynyk, M.. (2024). Peculiarities of compensation for damage caused by the death of a minor. *Uzhhorod National University Herald. Series: Law.* 1. 238-241. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24144/2307-3322.2024.81.1.37>.
3. Резнік Г. Особливості відшкодування моральної шкоди, спричиненої посяганням на особисті немайнові права дитини. *Юридична Україна.* 2014. № 8. С. 53–58.

#### **Korshak Lesia,**

student of the 2<sup>d</sup> year of the Institute № 1  
of the National Academy of Internal Affairs,  
specialty «Law»

Language Adviser:

#### **Skrynyk Myroslava,**

Senior Instructor of the Legal Linguistics  
Department  
of the National Academy of Internal Affairs

## **DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION IN POLAND**

Human rights are a fundamental value of a democratic society. Education plays a key role in spreading knowledge about human rights and forming a culture of respect for them. Poland, as a member of the European Union, pays considerable attention to the issues of human rights protection and their promotion through the education system. This article is devoted to the analysis of the development of human rights education in Poland.

The aim of the article is to study the key aspects and trends in the development of human rights education in Poland. The objectives are:

To consider the legal framework and state policy of Poland regarding human rights education.

To analyze the implementation of human rights topics in the curricula of Polish schools and universities.

To highlight the role of civil society in promoting human rights education.

Poland has a developed legal framework in the field of human rights protection, which includes the Constitution, laws, and international agreements. The Constitution of the Republic of Poland of April 2, 1997, enshrines fundamental human rights and freedoms, such as the right to education (Article 70), the prohibition of discrimination (Article 32), and others [1]. This creates a foundation for the development of human rights education.

The Education System Act of September 7, 1991 (with subsequent amendments) defines the goals and principles of education in Poland. In particular, Article 4 states that education and upbringing should promote the development of a sense of responsibility, love for the Homeland, and respect for Polish cultural heritage, while being open to the values of European and world cultures [2].

In 2014, the Ministry of National Education of Poland approved the "Guidelines for Human Rights Education". This document defines the key competencies that should be formed in students when studying human rights, in particular:

- knowledge about human rights and mechanisms for their protection;
- skills to identify human rights violations and respond to them;
- values and attitudes, such as respect for human dignity, tolerance, non-discrimination, etc. [3, p. 41].

The Ministry also recommends integrating human rights topics into various subjects, such as history, social studies, ethics, and using interactive teaching methods.

In 2017, Poland adopted the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The plan provides for a number of measures to promote respect for human rights in business, including through education and awareness-raising [4].

Human rights are increasingly being integrated into the curricula of Polish schools. For example, in the civic education course, students study the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights, and the Constitution of Poland. They learn about fundamental rights and freedoms, mechanisms for their protection, and the role of democratic institutions. History lessons cover topics of the struggle for human rights,

particularly during the French Revolution, the abolition of slavery, the women's suffrage movement, and so on. Ethics courses pay attention to the moral aspects of human rights, equality, and non-discrimination [5].

Moreover, schools are introducing specialized courses and electives on human rights. For example, the Stefan Batory High School in Warsaw offers a course "Human Rights in the Modern World". Students explore the philosophical and legal foundations of the concept of human rights, current problems, and challenges. The course includes discussions, role-playing games, watching, and discussing films [6].

Polish universities are also actively developing human rights programs. Jagiellonian University in Krakow offers a master's program "Human Rights and Democracy". It includes courses on international and European human rights law, migration and asylum, anti-discrimination, women's and children's rights, and more. The program has an interdisciplinary nature and combines legal, political, and philosophical approaches [7].

Civil society organizations play an important role in promoting human rights education. The Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (HFHR) implements the project "Human Rights in Schools". It includes training for teachers on the methodology of teaching human rights, the development of educational materials, and summer schools for young people. HFHR also organizes an annual Polish Human Rights Knowledge Competition for high school students [8].

Amnesty International Poland focuses on non-formal human rights education. The organization conducts educational campaigns, actions, and flash mobs aimed at raising awareness among young people about human rights issues. For example, the "Write for Rights" campaign encourages young people to write letters in support of individuals whose rights have been violated [9].

The Center for Civic Education has developed a manual for teachers "How to Teach about Human Rights". It contains theoretical material, practical advice, and lesson plans. The Center also conducts an annual "Civic Education Week" event, during which schools organize events dedicated to human rights and democracy [10].

Thus, Poland demonstrates stable progress in the development of human rights education. The state creates the necessary legal and political framework, and educational institutions implement relevant curricula. Civil society takes an active part in this process. At the same time, there is a need for further improvement of teaching methodology, expansion of access to educational resources, and strengthening of cooperation between the state and non-governmental organizations.

### References:

1. Constitution of the Republic of Poland of April 2, 1997. URL: <https://www.sejm.gov.pl/prawo/konst/angielski/kon1.htm>.
2. Education System Act of September 7, 1991. URL: <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU19910950425>.
3. Wieczorek, M. (2017). Human rights education in Poland - current situation and challenges. *Journal of Social Science Education*, 16(4), 38–48.
4. Ministerstwo Spraw Zagranicznych. (2017). Polish National Action Plan for the Implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights 2017-2020. URL: <https://www.gov.pl/attachment/e5c7c76e-a3d4-4a6e-8516-0aad49faf106>.
5. Balicki, J., & Pater, K. (2017). Edukacja o prawach człowieka w Polsce – bariery i wyzwania. *Rocznik Andragogiczny*, 24, 133–147.
6. Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. Stefana Batorego. (2021). Karta kursu "Prawa człowieka we współczesnym świecie". URL: [https://www.batory.edu.pl/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Prawa\\_czlowieka\\_LO\\_2021.pdf](https://www.batory.edu.pl/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Prawa_czlowieka_LO_2021.pdf).
7. Uniwersytet Jagielloński. (2021). Prawa człowieka i demokracja. URL: <https://wpia.uj.edu.pl/studia/studia-magisterskie/prawa-czlowieka-i-demokracja>.
8. Helsińska Fundacja Praw Człowieka. (2021). Edukacja o prawach człowieka. URL: <https://www.hfhr.pl/dzialania/edukacja-o-prawach-czlowieka/>.
9. Amnesty International Polska. (2021). Edukacja praw człowieka. URL: <https://amnesty.org.pl/co-robimy/edukacja-praw-czlowieka/>.
10. Centrum Edukacji Obywatelskiej. (2021). Edukacja o prawach człowieka i aktywności obywatelskiej. URL: <https://ceo.org.pl/programy/prawa-czlowieka>.