

Education of Ukrainian children in Poland - basic information

Iwona Klisowska¹, Barbara Grabowska², Iwona Twardak¹, Mariola Seń¹

1. Family and pediatric nursing facility, Faculty of Health Sciences, 2. Public Health Facility
Wroclaw Medical University ul. Bartla 5,
51-618 Wroclaw, Poland

Aim

The aim of the study was to try to identify the introduction of various types of systemic and local solutions to minimise problems related to the admission of Ukrainian children to educational institutions.

Introduction

According to Polish law, everyone has the right to education, and education is compulsory until the age of 18. It is up to the student to choose a public or non-public school. Education provides an opportunity to acquire knowledge and skills on a regular basis allowing for the future pursuit of a specific profession. Due to the war situation in Ukraine, thousands of pupils have been enrolled in Polish educational institutions. Various difficulties have arisen both on the part of the schools (lack of preparation for the larger number of students, lack of teachers, language barrier) and on the part of the students themselves (adaptation and communication difficulties).

Key words

Key words: recommendations education, children from Ukraine

Conclusions

In connection with the new situation in education related to the influx of a large number of children from Ukraine to Polish schools, meetings were held between representatives of the Ministry of Education and Science and school boards, representatives of non-governmental organisations and local authorities who pointed out the enormity of the challenges, difficulties and problems that are associated with the admission of a large number in a short period of time. The Ombudsman recommended facilitating the employment of teachers, therapists and cultural assistants from Ukraine. Attempts were made to integrate refugees while distance learning was still in progress, international classes were being created and anti-discrimination, multicultural education was being provided. Difficulties and possible solutions were pointed out, concerning, among other things, the lack of experience in teaching multicultural classes or the overcrowding of schools. The creation of new establishments operating in the Ukrainian system was pointed out as an alternative to enrolling students in preparatory or mainstream classes. It was also important to develop information in Ukrainian and Russian concerning, for example, recruitment, information in the electronic diary.