

## Polen

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### NAME OF SCHOOLS

1. kindergarten, primary school, high school, secondary schools, universities
2. state schools: 86%, private schools: 12,07, religious schools: 1.11% independent schools (charter schools, alternative schools), : 0,82%
3. "Religious schools" and "Free schools" belong to the group of private schools.

### II. CURRICULUM AND EVALUATION

#### STATE SCHOOLS:

1. In Poland education system is centrally organized. Each school is subordinated to the institution which is called MEN (Ministerstwo Edukacji Narodowej).
2. The state curriculum is obligatory to the each kind of school. It indicates the knowledge which students should have at the end of each step of education.
3. The curriculum is created by MEN. The authors of the textbooks have to prepare their publications according to the curriculum. They must have MEN's permission.
4. MEN evaluates schools in Poland by institution which is called Kuratorium Oświaty. Our country is divided into sixteen districts . Each district has that kind of institution. From time to time Kuratorium checks how schools realize the curriculum, how work , prepare students to the examinations.
5. The role of the inspectorate is not only advisory.
6. After evaluation the school has possibility to see the evaluation report which is published on Education Evaluation System.

#### Private schools, independent schools, religious schools.

1. The curriculum of each school must be consistent with the state curriculum. That kind of schools can have (and usually have) higher level of education (more hours, smaller classes, higher demands) but their students at the end of each step of education must have the knowledge which is definite in state curriculum.
2. The situation with the evaluation is exactly the same like in state schools.
3. Usually private, independent and religious schools have bigger opportunities as far as pedagogical situation are concerned. More often private or independent schools have got let's say, better research facilities. Also that kind of schools have their own style, uniforms, methods of teaching, habits. Sometimes they create their own surroundings. But everything has to be in accordance with the state curriculum and recommendation.

### III.FINANCING

Generally Polish schools are financed by: budgets grants, parents, institution or private person, sometimes church.

## **IV. PARENTIAL RIGHTS**

### **State School**

1. The choice of school is connected with the place where the students live. Parents can change the school but the priority has the student who lives in the school's district.
2. In state schools the main decision belongs to the headmaster. Parents can express their opinion but don't have the opportunity to make the most important decision.

### **Private Schools, Religious Schools, Free Schools.**

1. Parents have the opportunity to decide where their child is going to be educated. In that case the choice of school depends on parents' beliefs and financial status.
2. Parents, who pay for their child education, can express their opinion connected with the way how the school works. Sometimes they also are able to create the image of the school. They take part in school's life.

### **HOMESCHOOLING**

1. The homeschooling is allowed but only in two cases. Firstly – when student is seriously ill or has to be hospitalized. Secondly - when parents have headmaster's permission for teaching their child at home. In that case is one condition: the student has to pass all examinations which are obligatory at school. When children are teaching at home they don't need teacher training.
2. Children who are teaching at home have to be taught according to the state curriculum.
3. „Free Learning” + home learning is allowed at Poland.
4. Parents who teaching their children at home don't receive financial support from the state.