

**Magdalena Sitek**

Alcide De Gasperi University of Euroregional Economy  
ORCID: 0000-0002-7686-3617

**LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE POLICE COOPERATION  
WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
IN THE FIELD OF PROMOTING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS****Introduction**

The subject of this study is to determine the possibilities for cooperation between the Police and non-governmental organizations<sup>1</sup> in promoting children's rights. An analysis of this cooperation appears to be of necessity, given the fact that in the modern world there is an increasing number of violations and above all lack of respect for children's rights. This phenomenon is accompanied by a low level of social consciousness regarding the existence of children's rights and the need to respect them. This study will therefore not concern the discussion of cases of evident violations of children's rights but will concern the reasons for not respecting them. Respect for these rights means observing them and taking preventive action. Cases of violation of children's rights or lack of respect for them are the result of a lack of social consciousness of the existence of these rights<sup>2</sup>.

There are many reasons for the lack of respect for the children's rights, including the ubiquitous virtual space with its numerous dangers, the increasingly weaker state and parental control over the behaviour of individuals mainly in virtual space<sup>3</sup>. They are substituted by undefined centres for content and behaviour moderation on the Internet with the use of the latest socio technical instru-

---

<sup>1</sup> NGOs operates in the form of associations or foundations. Some of them gain the status of public benefit organisations.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. P. Sitek, *Aspekty prawne struktury rodziny a ambiwalentność koncepcji partnerstwa w stosunkach rodzicielskich z dziećmi*, „Journal of Modern Science” 2014, No. 1(20), pp. 371–381; M. Sitek, *Koncepcja rodziny w świetle postanowień Europejskiego trybunału Praw Dziecka*, „Journal of Modern Science” 2014, No. 1(20), pp. 131–144.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. B. Śliwerski, *O konieczności powrotu do subsydiarnej roli państwa w publicznej edukacji szkolnej dzieci i młodzieży*, „Pedagogika Społeczna” 2015, No. 3, pp. 17–51.

ments. However, the most important issue is the lack of awareness of the very existence of legal rights characteristic of the child, both on the part of the children themselves and of the widely recognised guardians and actors of the real and virtual world. The promotion of children's rights is the subject of numerous local, national and international actions. The opportunity for such an action is celebrated every year UNICEF International Children's Day, which falls on the 1 June. Nevertheless, a single action taken on an annual basis does not bring the expected results in the social consciousness cultivation of the existence of children's rights and the need to respect them. There is therefore a need for an organised promotional campaign, lasting even many years, with the involvement of public administration authorities and non-governmental organizations.

The purpose of this article is to demonstrate the legal basis for possible cooperation of the Police with non-governmental organizations in the area of promotion of children's rights. It is a conventional preventive measure. Undoubtedly, the Police have the necessary means and instruments to put into effect not only the respect of children's rights but also their promotion. However, one must be aware that this is not an excellent measure, and only contributes to reducing the number of cases of violation of children's rights or failure to respect them. Nevertheless, there is a necessity to activate the process of raising social consciousness of the existence and respect for children's rights.

### **Children's rights in legal regulations in historical terms**

It is important to recognize that the empowerment of the child has evolved over the centuries or even millennia. The contemporary criteria for assessing human behaviour cannot, however, be transferred to the past. This can lead to some absurd conclusions, including that it is only nowadays that the child has found proper social or legal protection<sup>4</sup>. Referring to antiquity, the status of the child in ancient cultures was diverse and, certainly, significantly worse than that of the present. In ancient Rome, the status of the child in the family and society evolved, given the country's existence period (754 BC to 565 AD). It can be said that the child's status in ancient Rome was considerably better than in other cultures of that time<sup>5</sup>. It was dependent on whether the child was born by a free woman or a slave.

---

<sup>4</sup> There are many journalistic texts on the Internet which contain harmful generalisations or even untruth about the fate of children in ancient or medieval times. The reader of these texts acquires a negative image of those times in advance. Cf. W. Knap, *Smutne dzieje dzieciństwa*, „Dziennik Polski”, 2 June 2015, <https://dziennikpolski24.pl/smutne-dzieje-dziecinstwa/ar/3885043> (5.03.2020).

<sup>5</sup> Cf. V. Rączewska, *Narodziny i wczesna opieka nad dzieckiem w rodzinie rzymskiej*, „Zeszyty Naukowe Szkoły Pedagogicznej w Bydgoszczy, Studia Pedagogiczne” 1922, No. 18, p. 60; J. Jundziłł, *Teoretyczne problemy wychowania w rodzinie rzymskiej (III w. p.n.e. – III w. n.e.)*, Bydgoszcz 1987, p. 54.

In the latter case, the child also became a slave, unless the father of the child was a free man and the woman gave birth after her liberation. In this case also the child was born free (*favor libertatis*)<sup>6</sup>. Furthermore, the child's status depended on whether they came from *iustum matrimonium* or cohabitation. Finally, it was important for the legal situation of the child whether the father was a Roman citizen. Up to 212 AD, the father's nationality determined the child's acquisition of citizenship, and this in turn made it possible for the child to enter public offices<sup>7</sup>.

According to a study by Ph. Ariès, it appears that in the Middle Ages, a child was treated in a manner similar to an adult<sup>8</sup>. This concept was firmly criticised by W. Brzeziński, according to whom the image of a child in the Middle Ages was built on Christian doctrine<sup>9</sup>. The message of Christ was fundamental: "Truly I tell you, unless you change and become like little children, you will never enter the kingdom of heaven. Therefore, whoever takes the lowly position of this child is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven" (Matthew 18:1–5). This text was referred to by early medieval thinkers. The same took place in the case of Venerable Bede (672–735) in *In Marci Evangelium expositio* claimed that the child is a role model for the reception of learning. The child should obey the teacher<sup>10</sup>. However, this does not mean that children's fate, social or legal status was favourable. It depended primarily on the family's material situation or the state or city structure of that time. In the historical sources one can find descriptions of dramatic situations of the child in the Middle Ages<sup>11</sup>.

---

<sup>6</sup> G. 1.88; D. 35.2.32.5 (Maec. L. 9 fideicom.). Cf. O. Tellegen-Couperus, *Father and foundling in classical Roman law*, „The Journal of Legal History” 2013, No. 34(2), pp. 129–138; C. Catello, *In tema fi “favor libertatis”*, SDHI 1956, No. 22, pp. 348–361.

<sup>7</sup> Based on *Constitutio Antoniana* in 212 AD the emperor Caracalla granted Roman citizenship to all inhabitants of the Empire. This devaluation of that citizenship, which had previously been very desirable, has thus taken place. Cf. J. Modrzejewski, *L'Edit de Caracalla de 212: La mesure de l'universalisme romain* [in:] *Roman law and legal knowledge*, ed. T. Giaro, Warszawa 2011, pp. 21–36; A. Łukasiewicz, *Zum P. Giss. 40.1.9 („Constitutio Antoniniana”)*, „The Journal of Juristic Papyrology” 1990, No. 20, pp. 93–101; W. Osuchowski, *Constitutio Antoniniana: przyczyny wydania edyktu Karakalli z r. 212 w świetle współczesnych źródeł historyczno-prawnych*, „Roczniki Teologiczne” 1963, No. 10(4), pp. 65–82; *idem*, *Extension de la sphère d'application des prétentions réciproques dans la procédure extraordinaire d'après les constitutions impériales en droit romain*, „Archivum Iuridicum Cracoviense” 1973, No. 6, pp. 83–100.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. Ph. Ariès, *Historia dzieciństwa. Dziecko i rodzina w dawnych czasach*, Gdańsk 1995.

<sup>9</sup> W. Brzeziński, *Obraz dziecka w perspektywie historyczno-porównawczej. Przeszłość we współczesności, współczesność w przeszłości*, „Przegląd Pedagogiczny” 2012, No. 1, p. 143.

<sup>10</sup> *In Marci Evangelium expositio*, *Patrologia Latina* (further quoted PL) Vol. 92, letters 131–302. Announces for: W. Brzeziński, *Obraz dziecka...*, p. 144.

<sup>11</sup> Some medieval sources contain numerous descriptions of diseases affecting children. A child's disability was considered a punishment for sins. There was also gross neglect in the childcare. The magnates' children were sometimes presented as a lien or a warrant for various interests at the court of another ruler. Cf. A. Teterycz-Puzio, *Dziecko i dzieciństwo w świetle wybranych źródeł narracji (do XIV w.)*, „Studia Gdańskie” 2011, No. 28, pp. 257–276.

The action to define the children's rights was taken at the end of the 19th century<sup>12</sup>. However, it was only in the second half of the 20th century that children's rights as a separate set of human rights and legal rights were distinguished. Previously, certain rights of children were included in general declarations or conventions on human rights. Convention on the Right of Child adopted by the UN General Assembly on 20 November 1989, is therefore important. The term "child" is defined in this document (Art. 1) and the declaration of the States Parties to the Convention on respect for and guarantee of the rights of every child without any discrimination (Art. 2) was adopted. Importantly, the Convention states that the child's interest and welfare should be an overriding interest taken into account in all actions undertaken by public or private institutions (Art. 3). It therefore appears necessary to establish cooperation between the two sectors in order to properly secure the interests of the child<sup>13</sup>.

The protection of children's rights under international law has, in principle, been transposed into the Constitution. Thus, in Art. 72, paragraph 1, sentence 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, the legislator of Poland stipulated that "the Republic of Poland shall ensure the protection of children's rights". However, the key issue is in sentence 2 which states that "everyone has the right to demand that public authorities protect the child from violence, cruelty, exploitation and demoralisation". This conceptualisation obliges the state authorities to act to protect children's rights by also promoting them and raising public awareness. It should be noted that this conceptuality in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland is quite advanced and rather uncommon in other European constitutions. Perhaps it is so because it dates back before 1989<sup>14</sup>.

### **Promotion of children's rights as the task of the Police**

The tasks of the Police are defined in Art. 1, paragraph 2 of the Act of 6 April 1990 on the Police<sup>15</sup> (further on). From the tasks enumerated therein, one cannot directly draw conclusions about the Police's obligation to promote children's rights. Indirectly, however, based on Art. 1, paragraph 2, point 3 one may conclude that there exists such a possibility. The legislator determined that the tasks

---

<sup>12</sup> Since 1880, international associations of criminologists have been established in Europe and have been working on the alleviation of juvenile justice. In the early 20th century, there lived the great advocate of children's rights, J. Korczak. Cf. E. Czyż, *Prawa dziecka*, Warszawa 2002, p. 9, [http://beta.hfhr.pl/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/HFPC\\_prawa\\_dziecka.pdf](http://beta.hfhr.pl/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/HFPC_prawa_dziecka.pdf) (6.03.2020).

<sup>13</sup> Cf. P. Jaros, *Definicja dziecka* [in:] S.L. Stadniczeńko, *Konwencja o prawach dziecka. Wybór zagadnień*, Warszawa 2015, pp. 51–62.

<sup>14</sup> Cf. W. Borysiak [in:] *Konstytucja RP*, Vol. I: *Komentarz do art. 1–86*, eds. M. Safjan, L. Bosek, Warszawa 2016, comment on Art. 72, Legalis.

<sup>15</sup> Dz.U. 2019, Item 161.

of the Police include “initiating and organizing actions aimed at preventing committing crimes and offences and criminogenic phenomena and cooperating in this scope with state and local authorities and community organizations”. The Police, therefore, are not just a body that only deals with serious actions such as detention, verification of identity papers, criminal detection or pursuit<sup>16</sup>. The legislator, moreover, quite deliberately uses terms that soften the image of the actions of the Police, such as “surveillance” (Art. 1, paragraph 2, point 5, further on), “control” (Art. 1, paragraph 2, point 6, further on), or “cooperation” (Art. 1, paragraph 2, point 7, further on)<sup>17</sup>.

Furthermore, the Police are statutorily obliged to respect human rights when carrying out their tasks. In Art. 14, paragraph 3 the legislator stipulated that Police officers are obliged to “respect human dignity and to observe and protect human rights” when realizing their duties. This law is a directive, and therefore an absolutely binding standard for the action of the Police. Further elaboration of the body of this law should be sought in the case-law. In the judgement of the Regional Court in Białystok from 26 August 2016 (II Ca 592/16) the court stated that in the case of verifying someone’s identity papers by the Police, the purpose of such an action must be defined and the action itself must be carried out in a way that least infringes the personal interests of the legitimacy holder. Such a person must be informed of the purpose of the verification of their identity papers. The police must similarly act in the event of a search. This can be done moderately and without unnecessary interference with the intimacy of the detainee<sup>18</sup>.

An analysis of the legal regulations does not provide an unequivocal statement that the legislator ordered the Police to get involved in promoting children’s rights. The Police are to protect children’s rights, especially if they are violated<sup>19</sup>. Nevertheless, as has already been mentioned, the children’s rights are an integral part of human rights, and their separation was made due to the particular need to protect this social group<sup>20</sup>. The concept of protecting certain rights

---

<sup>16</sup> B. Opaliński [in:] B. Opaliński, M. Rogalski, P. Szustakiewicz, *Ustawa o Policji. Komentarz*, Warszawa 2015, comment to Art. 1, Legalis.

<sup>17</sup> Cf. J. Dobkowski, *Ewolucja pojęcia „formacja” w polskim prawie administracyjnym* [in:] *100-Lecia Policji. Organizacja i funkcjonowanie*, eds. E. Ura, M. Pomykała, S. Pieprzny, Rzeszów 2019, pp. 40–52.

<sup>18</sup> The judgement of WSA in Lublin of 11 February 2016, III SA/Lu 1108/15.

<sup>19</sup> Cf. E. Pływaczewski, G.B. Szczygieł, *Kryminologiczne i prawno-karne aspekty przemocy w rodzinie* [in:] *Rodzina i społeczeństwo wczoraj i dziś*, eds. F. Lempa, S. Tafaro, Białystok 2006, pp. 185–194.

<sup>20</sup> Children’s rights are not the only group of human rights which are separately regulated. Therefore it is the Convention of Persons with Disabilities adopted by the General Assembly NZ, 13 December 2006. This convention was ratified by Poland on 6 September 2012. Currently ONZ prepares Convention on the Rights of Older People. More about the history of the separation of children’s rights cf. A. Krawczyk-Chmielecka, *O rozwoju praw dziecka w Polsce i na świecie*, „Dziecko Krzywdzone. Teoria, Badania, Praktyka” 2017, No. 16(2), pp. 11–23.

also includes preventive actions, that is precautionary actions. The Law on the Police repeatedly refers to the duty of the Police in the area of crime prevention (Art. 14, paragraph 1, point 1, further on).

In this regard, the promotion of children's rights and raising social awareness among children and adults alike should be included among preventive measures. Although such an obligation is not *expressis verbis* incumbent on the police, it is important to recognise that the police are part of a combined public administration. It therefore performs its tasks within the framework of the basic division of the country. This fact implies the need for the police to cooperate with self-government units or non-governmental organisations. Hence, apart from typical governmental actions, the police may also undertake socio-organizational activities, such as lectures, organising or co-organising events for the purpose of educating or encouraging participants to adopt a particular behaviour, posting posters, initiating appeals or social campaigns calling on citizens or local communities to undertake certain actions<sup>21</sup>.

The police are also involved in precautionary actions on the basis of the Act of 26 October 1982 on proceedings in juvenile matters<sup>22</sup>. This obligation comes from Art. 4, § 4, pursuant to which the Police, upon receipt of notification of the threat of demoralisation of a minor, are obliged to take appropriate action. To take such an action, it suffices alone to consider the existence of demoralising circumstances. The counteraction may consist in not enabling or interrupting "behaviours that indicate the demoralisation of the minor"<sup>23</sup>. Such operations may also include actions to raise awareness of the minor's environment of their rights.

### **Police cooperation with non-profit organizations in the field of promoting children's rights**

Protection of children's rights, as well as their promotion, requires professional operation on the part of public structures, including the Police and public benefit organizations. Professional operation assumes having specialists who have the appropriate knowledge and are guided by high principles of professional ethics<sup>24</sup>. Professionalism is required in particular in working with children. In the case of promoting children's rights, it is necessary to have knowledge not only in the field of child psychology or pedagogy, but also in the principles of shaping

---

<sup>21</sup> Cf. *Prawo administracyjne*, ed. Z. Cieślak, Warszawa 2012, p. 311.

<sup>22</sup> Dz.U. 2018, Item 969.

<sup>23</sup> A. Haak-Trzaskowska, H. Haak, *Ustawa o postępowaniu w sprawach nieletnich. Komentarz*, Warszawa 2015, comment on Art. 4, Legalis.

<sup>24</sup> Cf. K. Stasiuk-Krajewska, *Spoleczne funkcje public relations a etyka zawodowa*, „Studia Ekonomiczne” 2014, No. 185, pp. 71–83.

social awareness in the spirit of children's rights, with the use of traditional media and electronic devices (social networking messengers).

The policemen themselves are not professionally prepared to work with children and to conduct campaigns promoting children's rights. Nevertheless, the Police have professional counselors in their structures, who are undoubtedly psychologists. They have been active in the structures of this formation for almost 25 years<sup>25</sup>. They perform their tasks at the Police Headquarters and Provincial Headquarters. The legal basis for employing psychologists in the Police is Art. 7, point 1 of the Act and on this basis issued the order No. 53 of 6 October 2014 of the Police Commander in Chief on the methods and forms of performing certain official tasks by psychologists on duty or employed in organizational units of the police<sup>26</sup>. Their main task is to select appropriate staff for the Police and psychological assistance to officers. Pursuant to § 5 of the Ordinance No. 53, they may provide psychological advice or group support. They take part in police activities concerning children (§ 8, point 6 of the Ordinance).

The most important, however, from the point of view of the purpose of this study, is the possibility of conducting psychoeducation by police psychologists in the form of lectures conferences, seminars, workshops, publication of articles or guides, brochures or leaflets (§ 13 of the Ordinance). These forms of activity are undoubtedly used by psychologists towards the policemen themselves, but can also be implemented in external activities, including the promotion of children's rights. Police psychologists may be supported in these activities by professional lawyers. This support may come from the cooperation of the Police with law departments, as well as with chambers of legal advisers or the district bar council.

Numerous non-governmental organizations are involved in work to help children and protecting their rights. Many of them are local in nature. But there are also national organizations that have already recognized reputation and great merits in this field. Undoubtedly, such non-governmental organizations that deal with professional child protection include: the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, the Committee for the Protection of Children's Rights, Nobody's Children Foundation and the "Blue Line" – National Ambulance Service for Victims of Domestic Violence. These are organizations that have professionals who work with children.

The scope of activities of non-governmental organizations was quite broadly defined in the Act on the Law of Associations<sup>27</sup> of 7 April 1989 and the Act of

---

<sup>25</sup> Cf. M. Kozuszek, *Rola psychologii w działalności służb mundurowych*, „Zeszyty Naukowe Ruchu Studenckiego” 2015, No. 2, pp. 91–100; A. Wieczorek, *Psychologowie policyjni*, <http://www.policja.pl/pol/aktualnosci/68323,Psychologowie-policyjni.html> (7.03.2020).

<sup>26</sup> Dz.Urz. KGP 2015, Item 118.

<sup>27</sup> Dz.U. 2019, Item 713.

6 April 1984 on Foundations<sup>28</sup>. However, Art. 4 of the Acts of 24 April 2003 on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work (hereinafter: Act on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work)<sup>29</sup>. In a long directory public tasks that may be performed by these organizations, it is necessary to indicate activities aimed at increasing the legal awareness of the society (Art. 4, paragraph 1, point 1b of the Act), taking actions for the benefit of children and youth (Art. 4(1) 15 of the Act on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work) and the promotion and protection of human freedoms and rights as well as civil liberties (Art. 4, paragraph 1, point 22 of the Act).

Initiatives aimed at promoting the rights of the child also fit perfectly into the scope of the tasks of public benefit organizations. Such activities may be undertaken spontaneously or occasionally, but also on the basis of agreements concluded with the Police on the joint implementation of a specific project, including the promotion of children's rights<sup>30</sup>. This seems to be the key to the transition from being active to the symmetrical promotion of children's rights by the Police and NGOs<sup>31</sup>. On the Internet you can find numerous examples of police officers' participation in the celebration of the Children's Rights Day<sup>32</sup>.

Deals or agreements of the Police with these organizations will allow for the implementation of joint tasks in the field of promoting children's rights in such forms as: meetings with children in schools, meetings with adults in churches, organizing training and conferences for teachers, promoting children's right in a billboard campaign or in traditional media, including television<sup>33</sup>. Nowadays, it is most important to promote children's rights on the Internet, especially on social media, which is an element of creating cyberculture. This is a huge challenge for the Police and intergovernmental organizations. Here, it is necessary not only to know about children's rights, but also to know how to promote specific content on social networks and knowledge about new ways of violating human rights. Such a promotional campaign entails significant financial resources, and these will be difficult to obtain for the Police from public funds. However, it will be much easier to obtain them by non-governmental organizations from their own resources, from sponsors or from public collections.

---

<sup>28</sup> Dz.U. 2018, Item 1491.

<sup>29</sup> Dz.U. 2019, Item 688.

<sup>30</sup> J. Kotowski, R. Barański, *Fundacje i stowarzyszenia. Współpraca organizacji pozarządowych z administracją publiczną*, Warszawa 2016.

<sup>31</sup> W praktyce, ale i w doktrynie oraz w ustawodawstwie jest oczywista współpraca czy współdziałanie Policji z samorządami terytorialnymi. Cf. J. Dobkowski, *Policja i samorząd terytorialny w Polsce. Charakterystyka prawna relacji wzajemnych*, Olsztyn 2015, p. 123 n.

<sup>32</sup> *The Police take part in the celebration of the children right's days*, <http://www.policja.pl/pol/aktualnosci/135149,Policjanci-biora-udzial-w-obchodach-Dnia-Praw-Dziecka.html> (8.03.2020).

<sup>33</sup> Cf. K. Martyniak, *Kooperacja Policji oraz NGO w zakresie zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa*, „Polonia Journal” 2018, No. 8, pp. 25–36.



## Conclusion

The separation of children's rights from the particular bundle of subjective rights typical of children from human rights took place only in the 20th century, although the origins of some of them date back to antiquity. Public awareness of these rights is still low, hence frequent violations of these rights and, consequently, disrespect towards them. In terms of determining the level of this awareness, not even sociological research is conducted.

Meanwhile, protecting children requires knowing their rights and changing social attitudes. The solution to this situation is to conduct a wide-ranging campaign promoting children's rights, in order to raise public awareness of their existence and the need to respect them, especially on social networks.

Indirectly, from the Act on the Police, it can be concluded that such activities also belong to the tasks of the Police. As part of crime prevention activities, the Police conducts training together with non-governmental organizations in this field. Both sectors of public activity have professional specialists in this field. There are psychologists working in the Police who are outstanding experts in this problem. NGOs also have professional staff. However, there is no will for a wider cooperation of the Police with these organizations in order to prevent violations of children's rights. Promoting the rights of the child requires only coordinating actions by defining a common goal and means of action.

## Bibliography

- Ariès Ph., *Historia dzieciństwa. Dziecko i rodzina w dawnych czasach*, Gdańsk 1995.
- Borysiak W. [in:] *Konstytucja RP, Vol. I: Komentarz do art. 1–86*, eds. M. Safjan, L. Bosek, Warszawa 2016.
- Brzeziński W., *Obraz dziecka w perspektywie historyczno-porównawczej. Przeszłość we współczesności, współczesność w przeszłości*, „Przegląd Pedagogiczny” 2012, No. 1.
- Catello C., *In tema fi “favor libertatis”*, SDHI 1956, No. 22.
- Czyż E., *Prawa dziecka*, Warszawa 2002, [http://beta.hfhr.pl/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/HFPC\\_prawa\\_dziecka.pdf](http://beta.hfhr.pl/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/HFPC_prawa_dziecka.pdf) (6.03.2020).
- Dobkowski J., *Ewolucja pojęcia „formacja” w polskim prawie administracyjnym* [in:] *100-Lecia Policji. Organizacja i funkcjonowanie*, eds. E. Ura, M. Pomykała, S. Pieprzny, Rzeszów 2019.
- Dobkowski J., *Policja i samorząd terytorialny w Polsce. Charakterystyka prawna relacji wzajemnych*, Olsztyn 2015.
- Haak-Trzaskowska A., Haak H., *Ustawa o postępowaniu w sprawach nieletnich. Komentarz*, Warszawa 2015.
- Jaros P., *Definicja dziecka* [in:] S.L. Stadniczeńko, *Konwencja o prawach dziecka. Wybór zagadnień*, Warszawa 2015.
- Jundziłł J., *Teoretyczne problemy wychowania w rodzinie rzymskiej (III w. p.n.e. – III w. n.e.)*, Bydgoszcz 1987.
- Knap W., *Smutne dzieje dzieciństwa*, „Dziennik Polski”, 2 June 2015, <https://dziennikpolski24.pl/smutne-dzieje-dziecinstwa/ar/3885043> (5.03.2020).

- Kotowski J., Barański R., *Fundacje i stowarzyszenia. Współpraca organizacji pozarządowych z administracją publiczną*, Warszawa 2016.
- Kożuszek M., *Rola psychologii w działalności służb mundurowych*, „Zeszyty Naukowe Ruchu Studenckiego” 2015, No. 2.
- Krawczyk-Chmielecka A., *O rozwoju praw dziecka w Polsce i na świecie*, „Dziecko Krzywdzone. Teoria, Badania, Praktyka” 2017, No. 16(2).
- Łukasiewicz A., *Zum P. Giss. 40.I.9 („Constitutio Antoniniana”)*, „The Journal of Juristic Papyrology” 1990, No. 20.
- Martyniak K., *Kooperacja Policji oraz NGO w zakresie zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa*, „Polonia Journal” 2018, No. 8.
- Modrzejewski J., *L'Edit de Caracalla de 212: La mesure de l'universalisme romain*[in:] *Roman law and legal knowledge*, ed. T. Giaro, Warszawa 2011.
- Opaliński B. [in:] B. Opaliński, M. Rogalski, P. Szustakiewicz, *Ustawa o Policji. Komentarz*, Warszawa 2015.
- Osuchowski W., *Constitutio Antoniniana: Przyczyny wydania edyktu Karakalli z r. 212 w świetle współczesnych źródeł historyczno-prawnych*, „Roczniki Teologiczne” 1963, No. 10(4).
- Osuchowski W., *Extension de la sphere d'application des prétentions réciproques dans la procédure extraordinaire d'après les constitutions impériales en droit romain*, „Archivum Iuridicum Cracoviense” 1973, No. 6.
- Pływaczewski E., Szczygieł G.B., *Kryminologiczne i prawno-karne aspekty przemocy w rodzinie* [in:] *Rodzina i społeczeństwo wczoraj i dziś*, eds. F. Lempa, S. Tafaro, Białystok 2006.
- Policjanci biorą udział w obchodach dnia praw dziecka*, <http://www.policja.pl/pol/aktualnosci/135149,Policjanci-biora-udzial-w-obchodach-Dnia-Praw-Dziecka.html> (8.03.2020).
- Prawo administracyjne*, ed. Z. Cieślak, Warszawa 2012.
- Rączewska V., *Narodziny i wczesna opieka nad dzieckiem w rodzinie rzymskiej*, „Zeszyty Naukowe Szkoły Pedagogicznej w Bydgoszczy, Studia Pedagogiczne” 1922, No. 18.
- Sitek M., *Koncepcja rodziny w świetle postanowień Europejskiego trybunału Praw Dziecka*, „Journal of Modern Science” 2014, No. 1(20).
- Sitek P., *Aspekty prawne struktury rodziny a ambiwalentność koncepcji partnerstwa w stosunkach rodzicielskich z dziećmi*, „Journal of Modern Science” 2014, No. 1(20).
- Stasiuk-Krajewska K., *Spoleczne funkcje public relations a etyka zawodowa*, „Studia Ekonomiczne” 2014, No. 185.
- Śliwerski B., *O konieczności powrotu do subsydiarnej roli państwa w publicznej edukacji szkolnej dzieci i młodzieży*, „Pedagogika Społeczna” 2015, No. 3.
- Tellegen-Couperus O., *Father and foundling in classical Roman law*, „The Journal of Legal History” 2013, No. 34(2).
- Teterycz-Puzio A., *Dziecko i dzieciństwo w świetle wybranych źródeł narracji (do XIV w.)*, „Studia Gdańskie” 2011, No. 28.
- Wieczorek A., *Psychologowie policyjni*, <http://www.policja.pl/pol/aktualnosci/68323,Psychologowie-policyjni.html> (7.03.2020).

## Summary

The subject of this study is an attempt to determine the possibilities of cooperation between the Police and non-governmental organizations in the area of promoting children's rights. Such measures are necessary to increase the level of effectiveness of the protection of children's rights. The aim of the study is to demonstrate the legal basis for the Police cooperation with non-governmental organizations in the area of promoting children's rights and to show how to conduct

this action. The basic research hypothesis is the assumption that there is currently little public awareness of this area of rights. Making society aware may lead to the increase of effectiveness of protecting children's rights. The final conclusion of the study states that, as for now, the Police cooperation with non-governmental organizations is relatively weak.

*Keywords:* children's rights, Police, NGOs, crime prevention, cyberculture

## **PRAWNE RAMY WSPÓLPRACY POLICJI Z ORGANIZACJAMI POZARZĄDOWYMI W ZAKRESIE PROMOWANIA PRAW DZIECKA**

### **Streszczenie**

Przedmiotem opracowania jest próba określenia możliwości współpracy pomiędzy Policją a organizacjami pozarządowymi w obszarze promowania praw dziecka. Działania takie są konieczne w celu zwiększenia poziomu skuteczności ochrony praw dziecka. Celem opracowania jest wykazanie podstaw prawnych współpracy Policji z organizacjami pozarządowymi w obszarze promowania praw dziecka oraz sposobów prowadzenia tej akcji. Podstawową hipotezą badawczą jest założenie, że obecnie istnieje niewielka świadomość społeczna funkcjonowania tej wiązki praw. Ich uświadomienie może zwiększyć skuteczność ochrony praw dziecka. Wniosek końcowy opracowania zawiera twierdzenie, że na razie współpraca Policji z organizacjami pozarządowymi jest stosunkowo słabo aktywna.

*Słowa kluczowe:* prawa dziecka, Policja, organizacje pozarządowe, zapobieganie przestępczości, cyberkultura