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**Anatolii Demianenko**

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7064-6913>

*Bogdan Khmelnytsky Melitopol state pedagogical university, Ukraine*

## **LEGAL EDUCATION OF ADOLESCENTS IN PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS AS A POTENTIAL DIRECTION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY**

This article conducts research on how public organizations contribute to the legal education of adolescents. The author focuses on the human rights organizations' activities (both Ukrainian and international ones) that actively advocate for the protection of human rights and try to develop law education strategies. Ukrainian researchers are looking for opportunities to expand interaction with the European legal culture through the organization of various human rights actions and financial support from international donors who are represented in Ukraine. Law education practices involving children and young people of Ukraine allow us to show the Ukrainian legal culture to European Society. This study focuses on how public organizations play an important role in the legal education of the younger generation, how their daily activities develop the legal culture of the population of Ukraine. We have identified several main lines of work of public associations that are of interest to us. In particular, these are the mission and purpose of the association (main activities), the legal values of a person and the content of the legal education work of a public association in working with teenagers.

The study shows that the law education work performed by these organizations ("Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union", "ZMINA Human Rights Center", "Freedom House", International Women's human rights center "La Strada-Ukraine", "Human Rights organization "Human Rights") is related to the work of state institutions in the country. The author points out that main problems in Ukrainian society is moral promiscuity that led to an "epidemic of immorality", non-compliance with the law by citizens and law enforcement officials themselves, the lack of preventive work on the legal protection of children and youth.

At the informal level, the actions of public organizations make it possible to create law education spaces for teenagers (including the internet space), that inform teenagers and help them successfully interact with law enforcement agencies. The article emphasizes that public organizations and their active human rights role strengthen the understanding of the significance of their activities at the international level.

**Keywords:** public organizations, legal culture, legal education, civil society, teenagers.

**Introduction.** The study of legal and educational practices in different countries reveals different ranges of understanding of how public organizations ensure the manifestation of a high legal culture among the population, including children and young people. We believe that today public associations that deal with young people act as active intermediaries between state institutions and teenagers themselves in a wide range of interests, because it is in public associations that the problems of teenagers, strategies for their legal protection are discussed, and active educational activities are carried out, which directly increases the legal competence of young people.

The attitude of the society to the law education and legal education practices of adolescents in civil associations of Ukraine is quite different. So, since the activities of public organizations depend on a variety of factors, scientists note both negative and quite positive aspects. In particular, as K. Vintsukevich pointed out: "some call them almost the only hope for the formation of civil society in Ukraine, others – "grant-eaters", a threat to national security"<sup>1</sup>. We also observe different views of scientists on understanding

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<sup>1</sup> Вінцукевич, К. В. (2010). Громадські організації у політичному процесі сучасної України: *автореферат дисертації на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата політичних наук*. Київ: НУ ім. Т.Шевченка, 1.

the place of public organizations in educational and cultural work and the goals of such organizations, in particular, in the process of legal education of teenagers. We also state the fact of insufficient awareness of adolescents about the existence of such organizations, their significant role for their further successful life. Therefore, there is a need to analyze the activities of public organizations in the field of their law education and law enforcement work with teenagers. For modern teenagers, it is important to have knowledge about promising events organized by public associations, as well as to know how such associations can affect their cultural life, their development, and so on.

**Problem statement.** In our opinion, the activities of public organizations regarding their legal education activities and legal education work in Ukraine are not sufficiently discussed. In scientific circulation, there is a lack of clear understanding of the problem of legal education and upbringing of adolescents. The scientists' opinions coincide only in the fact that it is necessary to carry out appropriate work with young people to improve the level of legal competence, develop legal culture. Public associations, social movements should take an active part in such work. In other words, the importance of conducting educational and legal activities with adolescents in public organizations becomes no less important than in state institutions that directly deal with these issues. Thus, clarifying the role of civil associations for law education and legal education work with teenagers is relevant.

#### **Analysis of recent research and publications.**

In recent studies on the role of civil associations for educational and legal education work with adolescents, there are several areas. The broadest is the political and legal discourse (V. Beschastny<sup>1</sup>, K. Vintsukevich<sup>2</sup>, I. Vitik<sup>3</sup>, M. Vikhlyayev<sup>4</sup>, A. Galai<sup>5</sup>, V. Kravchuk<sup>6</sup>, L. Nalyvaiko<sup>7</sup>, N. Potapenko<sup>8</sup>, T. Slavko<sup>9</sup>, etc.). Also, the literature review proves that there are works that consider this issue through the prism of philosophy (A. Koretskaya<sup>10</sup>, A. Kharchenko<sup>11</sup>, etc.), psychology and pedagogy (S. Pogrebnyak<sup>12</sup>, Yu. Filippov<sup>13</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> Бесчастний, В. М., Філонов, О. В., Субботін, В. М. та інші (2007). *Громадські об'єднання в Україні*. Київ: Знання.

<sup>2</sup> Вінцукевич, К. В. (2010). *Громадські організації у політичному процесі сучасної України: автореферат дисертації на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата політичних наук*. Київ: НУ ім. Т.Шевченка.

<sup>3</sup> Вітик, І. Р. (2010). Неурядові організації: прихована загроза національній безпеці України. *Держава і право*, 47, 143-148.

<sup>4</sup> Віхляєв, М. Ю. (2010). *Адміністративно-правове регулювання порядку створення і діяльності професійних правничих громадських організацій в Україні: автореферат дисертації на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата політичних наук*. Дніпропетровськ: Дніпропетровський державний університет внутрішніх справ.

<sup>5</sup> Галай, А. О. (2015). *Адміністративно-правові засади діяльності громадських об'єднань юридичного спрямування в Україні: автореферат дисертації на здобуття наукового ступеня доктора юридичних наук*. Київ: Генеральна прокуратура України, Національна академія прокуратури України.

<sup>6</sup> Кравчук, В. М. (2008). *Взаємовідносини громадських організацій і держави в умовах формування громадянського суспільства в Україні (теоретико-правові аспекти): автореферат дисертації на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата юридичних наук*. Київ: Київський НУ внутрішніх справ; Кравчук, В. М. (2011). *Громадські організації і держава: взаємовідносини в умовах формування громадянського суспільства в Україні (теоретико-правові аспекти)*. Тернопіль: Терно-граф.

<sup>7</sup> Наливайко, Л. Р., Грицай, І. О., Дніпров, О. С. (2014). *Неурядові правозахисні організації в Україні*. Київ: Хай-Тек Прес.

<sup>8</sup> Потапенко, Н. А. (2009). *Забезпечення правової освіти громадськими організаціями: теоретико-правовий аспект. Держава і право. Юридичні і політичні науки*, 45, 97-102.

<sup>9</sup> Славко, Т. О. (2010). *Взаємодія неурядових організацій з органами місцевого самоврядування в Україні: автореферат дисертації на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата політичних наук*. Миколаїв: Чорноморський державний університет ім. П.Могили.

<sup>10</sup> Корецька, А. І. (2003). *Соціально-освітні чинники формування духовності особистості в сучасному українському суспільстві: автореферат дисертації на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата філософських наук*. Київ: АПН України. Інститут вищої освіти.

<sup>11</sup> Харченко, О. В. (2001). *Соціальний статус особистості: структура, детермінанти розвитку та форми прояву: автореферат дисертації на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата філософських наук*. Київ: Інститут вищої освіти АПН України.

<sup>12</sup> Погребняк, С. В. (2012). Зміст поняття «правовиховна робота майбутніх інженерів-педагогів». *Вісник Луганського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка. Педагогічні науки*, 22 (6), 63-69.

<[http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/vlup\\_2012\\_22\(6\)\\_10](http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/vlup_2012_22(6)_10)> (2021. January, 18).

<sup>13</sup> Філіппов, Ю. М. (2009). *Трудова соціалізація молоді в діяльності громадських організацій та рухів: автореферат дисертації на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата педагогічних наук*. Луганськ: Луганський національний університет ім. Т.Шевченка.

L. Kharchenko<sup>1</sup>, S. Choliy<sup>2</sup>, etc.). The priorities of research are changing in the new conditions. They are expanding and become increasingly different from those that have been conducted in recent decades, in particular, legal pedagogy is expanding<sup>3</sup>.

#### **Presentation of the main material.**

Various publications related to public associations use different categories, for example, “public organization”, “Public Movement”, “non-governmental organization”, “non-profit organization”, “the third sector”, etc. In our opinion, a public association, as a concept, should reflect the main field of its activity – working with the community to improve the quality of life, and only in a certain context it is possible to use different terms concerning the work of different areas with this association – the tax system (that is, the association is non-profit), the system of relations with state bodies (the association as a non-governmental organization), is not a political association and a charitable foundation.

During our analytical work, we identified several main lines of work of public associations that are of interest to us. In particular, these are the mission and purpose of the association (main activities), the legal values of a person and the content of the legal education work of a public association in working with teenagers. It should be noted that we consider the concept of “legal educational work” in a broad context. Drawing attention to recent research, we emphasize that the legal educational work of public associations with teenagers cannot exist separately from legal work. This separate area of activity based on legal values contains a system of measures that are focused on their implementation both at the local and international levels and is implemented thanks to a special set of legal, psychological and pedagogical knowledge, competencies that provide an opportunity to form a high level of legal education in adolescents. Similar to our opinion is the statement of S. Pogrebnyak: “In legal education, it is important to educate young people in legal feelings that would regulate their behavior: a sense of the legally chosen goal, the legality of ways and means of its implementation, justice, intolerance to violators of the norms of law, responsibility, and so on. Otherwise, the main regulators of young people’s behavior will be simple emotions (fear, anger), which lead to situational behavior, often to illegal”<sup>4</sup>.

Let’s present these lines through the prism of the activities of civil associations. Thus, one of the most active organizations in Ukraine is the All-Ukrainian Association of human rights organizations “*Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union*”, which was founded in 2004. Its main mission is “to develop a humane society based on respect for human life, dignity and harmonious relations between man, the state and nature through the creation of a platform for cooperation between members of the Union and other participants of the human rights movement”, and the goal is “to protect human rights”<sup>5</sup>. The main legal values of a person in this civil association are stated as declared by the Helsinki Accords, which were signed in 1975 in Finland, namely: respect for human rights and their fundamental freedoms (freedom of thought, conscience, religion, beliefs), human dignity, equality before the law, justice, friendly relations, well-being, trust, security, etc.

An analysis of the organization’s annual reports has shown that the educational direction of this powerful association is quite significant. In particular, in 2018, the public association tried to establish joint work on law education work by establishing a dialogue: “the public union and state structures focused their activities on optimizing joint work within the framework of the implementation of the National Human Rights strategy to raise awareness in the field of human rights.

An important step in this issue is to join forces and establish a dialogue between the human rights non-state environment and state authorities”, the annual report for 2018 says<sup>6</sup>. Legal education in this case is

<sup>1</sup> Харченко, Л. І. (2013). Підготовка класних керівників у післядипломній педагогічній освіті до взаємодії з дитячими громадськими організаціями: *автореферат дисертації на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата педагогічних наук*. Луганськ: Луганський національний університет ім. Т.Шевченка.

<sup>2</sup> Чолій, С. М. (2011). Мотивація участі молоді в діяльності громадських організацій: *автореферат дисертації на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата психологічних наук*. Київ: НАПН України, Інститут соціальної та політичної психології.

<sup>3</sup> Головка, Н. І. (2015). *Навчальна програма дисципліни «Історія та теорія вищої юридичної освіти (Правова педагогіка)» (для магістрів)*. Київ: Персонал; Головка, Н. І. (2007). *Правова педагогіка*. Київ: МАУП.

<sup>4</sup> Погребняк, С. В. (2012). Зміст поняття «правовиховна робота майбутніх інженерів-педагогів». *Вісник Луганського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка. Педагогічні науки*, 22 (6), 66. <[http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/vlup\\_2012\\_22\(6\)\\_10](http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/vlup_2012_22(6)_10)> (2021. January, 18).

<sup>5</sup> Українська Гельсінська спілка з прав людини (2021). *Інформація* <<https://helsinki.org.ua/informatsiya/>> (2021. January, 18).

<sup>6</sup> Павліченко, О. (ред.). (2019). *Річний Звіт УГСПЛ за 2018 рік*. Київ: Українська Гельсінська спілка з прав людини, 38.

considered as a strategic direction of civic education, and to improve it, the Union conducts all-Ukrainian competitions (for example, the contest of student essays “Human rights through the prism of modernity”), thematic platforms (for example, “Why does Ukraine leave its children under occupation?”), special projects and mini-projects (for example, “The history of one city”, “The memory map”, etc.). Teenagers also take part in the work of USAID camps, where they had the opportunity to “get information about the activities of the UHHRU, get basic information on human rights, learn about successful practices in protecting rights, and about the activities of the Center for documenting human rights violations and war crimes”<sup>1</sup>. An interesting and exciting Human Rights game "Bingo" was organized for teenagers. Its special feature is that its participants need to quickly find answers to questions related to human rights. Interactive communication on Human Rights is also interesting for teenagers: “children and adolescents were very happy to participate in interactive communication during the work of the site, which allowed them to begin to understand the importance of human rights; take a different look at one’s favorite Harry Potter books; understand that the little wizards Harry, Hermione and Ron fought for Human Rights, freeing Dobby “from slavery”, opposed the humiliation of human dignity and dictates. It should be noted that parents also helped their children with interest. And it was only communication on one of the issues of the game of Human Rights “Bingo”<sup>2</sup>. New forms and methods of law education work are introduced by this association through the implementation of various educational events, where knowledge about human rights is transferred (street actions, art installations, art workshops, documentary film screenings, seminars, press conferences, information sessions, trainings, development of training courses, including: to history textbooks, the course "culture of good neighborliness", etc.). This association also holds events such as meetings with teenagers – future lawyers, and among the special events – a presentation of the legal alphabet of an internally displaced person, etc. In our opinion, issues that contribute to improving the legal culture of adolescents are raised by this organization as particularly important. These problems relate to the destruction of the civil identity of adolescents through formal and non-formal education in the occupied territories of Ukraine, the creation of methodological materials covering the issues of armed conflict (target audience – children, youth), Cooperation at the International and national levels in the field of educational work not only with adolescents, but also with those who should directly participate in law education work to protect the rights of adolescents – teachers, parents, law enforcement agencies, social services, etc.<sup>3</sup>. Consequently, the work carried out by this association is consistent with the basic legal values declared by international and national law.

Law education activities for teenagers of such a public association as the “ZMINA Human Rights Center” (the organization has been operating since 2013) also attract attention. The main activity of this association, as stated in open sources, is “protection of freedom of speech, freedom of movement, counteraction to discrimination, prevention of torture and ill-treatment, fight against impunity, support for Human Rights defenders and public activists on the territory of Ukraine, including the occupied Crimea, as well as protection of people affected by the armed conflict in Ukraine”<sup>4</sup>.

In line with our research, information and educational activities aimed at defending rights and helping others in cases of human rights violations attract attention. With the reform of legal education in our country, this organization gradually expanded its influence and developed an increasing number of measures that contribute to improving the legal education of adolescents. In particular, when evaluating the legal values declared in this organization, we can point out the protection of fundamental freedoms, well-being in the family, human dignity, the inadmissibility of torture, and support for representatives of vulnerable groups, and so on. So, this includes organizing an anti-violence campaign for the families of ATO participants (“the war that does not let go”), information support for the development of cooperation between society and the police, popularizing human rights activities, and so on. This organization raises an issue that concerns modern teenagers who are in the occupied territories – in particular, these are exactly the issues that are solved in older adolescence – obtaining professional education. Due to many difficulties (quarantine restrictions, simultaneous training in two schools to obtain a state-issued certificate, additional entrance exams to higher educational institutions, difficulty passing through checkpoints, intimidation by border guards, etc.), teenagers experience confusion and fear, lose hope for building a successful career, and so on. Moreover, the organization works with young people who have special educational needs, in particular, conducts various

<sup>1</sup> Там само, 39.

<sup>2</sup> Там само, 40.

<sup>3</sup> Українська Гельсінська спілка з прав людини (2020). *Річний звіт за 2019 рік* <<https://helsinki.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Zvit-pro-diiialnist-spilky.pdf>> (2021. January, 18).

<sup>4</sup> ZMINA (2021). *Діяльність організації* <<https://zmina.ua/activities>> (2021. January, 18).

trainings (for example, “My contribution to an inclusive society: what I can do here and now”), and also actively raises the issue of teenagers’ fight against corruption (the film about 15-year-old public activist Sergey Chagarov “you, ... shut your mouth”, created within the framework of the project “Civil Pitch: films of public activity” (directed by Taisiya Kutuzova). The organization attaches particular importance to law education and legal education work with teenagers who connect their future lives with journalism aimed at discovering social problems related to the protection of human rights (for example, the organization of the Media Festival “Pravolyudyanyist: Medifest”), etc.

The activities of the international non-governmental organization “Freedom House”, which also exists in Ukraine, are related to the protection of human rights. This organization evaluates, in particular, the access of people in different countries to their political rights and civil liberties. In particular, the focus of this organization is on the value of freedoms, in particular, those freedoms that directly concern adolescents as a growing person (freedom of expression and faith, academic freedom, freedom to express their own opinions, freedom of movement and choice of place of study, protection from domestic violence, freedom to choose a partner for marriage, freedom from economic exploitation, etc.). This organization notes the decline of freedom around the world and points out new challenges affecting human rights in almost all countries – the Coronavirus outbreak: “The COVID-19 pandemic has fueled a crisis for democracy around the world. Since the coronavirus outbreak began, the condition of democracy and human rights has grown worse in 80 countries. Governments have responded by engaging in abuses of power, silencing their critics, and weakening or shuttering important institutions, often undermining the very systems of accountability needed to protect public health”<sup>1</sup>. The main measures that are also important for conducting legal educational work with teenagers can be reduced to providing this organization with analytical recommendations on the government’s solution to key problems in Ukraine (corruption, attacks on civil society activists, inadequate police response, discrimination against smaller religious groups, barriers to the free movement of displaced people, widespread domestic violence, etc.). It should be noted that it is legal work with teenagers in this organization that does not have a clearly limited field of action. We believe that the main reason for this is the focus of this organization on the actions of governments of different countries, which should focus on maximizing the rights of the growing individual for his successful life in the future.

There are also organizations that take an active part in legal education work through various types of activities – sports, art, tourism, the study of cultural heritage, and so on. There are also public organizations that are directly involved in the protection of women’s rights, but their scope also includes the protection of children’s rights. For example, such organizations include the International Women’s human rights center “La Strada-Ukraine” (operating in Ukraine since 1998). Among the main tasks of the organization are "assistance in preventing human trafficking, other manifestations of violence, ill – treatment, especially in relation to children; assistance in countering commercial sexual exploitation of children, their use in prostitution and pornography; assistance in countering commercial sexual exploitation of children, their use in prostitution and pornography; assistance in the creation and implementation of effective mechanisms for overcoming these phenomena by establishing and strengthening the interaction of state, non-state, international organizations", etc.<sup>2</sup>. The work of this organization in preventive and educational activities is quite powerful. In particular, the organization conducts educational activities, develops and conducts trainings, seminars, round tables, conferences, etc. This organization implements areas related to countering cybercrime, in the field of research there as well as the activities of future law enforcement officers – investigators, inspectors, prosecutors, etc. Thus, the materials of the round table “improving legislation in the field of protecting children’s rights from child trafficking, sexual violence and exploitation” say: “all the activities of the law enforcement system are reduced to one thing – the protection of human rights. Do all our law enforcement officers and law enforcement agencies and their leaders understand what the problem is today? If we take the legislation, everything is interestingly described and detailed between what is proclaimed and the real provision of human rights in the country there is “a huge distance”<sup>3</sup>. The report, prepared by this organization according to the National Children’s hotline, deals with the main problems faced by children and young people: "mostly children call on the following issues: loneliness or other fears

<sup>1</sup> Freedomhouse (2020). *Democracy under Lockdown*. <<https://freedomhouse.org/report/special-report/2020/democracy-under-lockdown>> (2021. January, 18).

<sup>2</sup> Громадська організація «Ла Страда-Україна» (2021). *Напрямки діяльності* <[http://old.la-strada.org.ua/ucp\\_mod\\_content\\_show\\_napryamki-diyalnosti.html](http://old.la-strada.org.ua/ucp_mod_content_show_napryamki-diyalnosti.html)> (2021. January, 18).

<sup>3</sup> Вдосконалення законодавства у сфері захисту прав дитини від торгівлі дітьми, сексуального насильства та експлуатації (2009). *Матеріали круглого столу*. Київ: Україна, 9.

(25.7%), relationships with peers and in the family (22.2%), sex education and HIV/AIDS (18.4%), general information about children's rights, justice for children (12.7%), child abuse (5.1%), problems at school, including bullying (6.7%), addiction problems (4.8%), homelessness and discrimination (2.2%), consequences of political instability (2.2%)<sup>1</sup>. So, the study of these socio-legal problems, to which teenagers are related, proves the importance of conducting legal education work by this organization, which sees the main problems in Ukrainian society – moral promiscuity that led to an “epidemic of immorality”, non-compliance with the law on the part of citizens and law enforcement officials themselves, the lack of preventive work on the legal protection of children and youth, and so on.

The activities of the public organization “Human Rights organization “Human Rights” (has been operating in Ukraine since 2011) are also aimed at the development of Ukraine as a state governed by the rule of law. In particular, the mission of this organization is to create a civil society "based on the principle of the rule of law, the protection of constitutional and internationally recognized rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens." The public organization also tries to form "individual legal and political consciousness and culture of Ukrainians"<sup>2</sup>. One of the tasks of this organization is to "promote the improvement of the level of legal education and legal awareness of citizens" [20]. In other words, the organization pays attention to the implementation of this area as one of the priorities. Thus, the organization is involved in various types of legal educational work related to children and youth. In particular, it is the holding of the All-Ukrainian campaign "16 days against violence", the preparation of methodological materials for working with representatives of human rights organizations, the development of the project "comprehensive assistance in family and kinship relations" (in cooperation with the public organization "The center "Women's perspectives", the network of legal clubs "PRAVOKATOR"). Thanks to such activities, as stated in the analytical report, it was possible to develop a system "for providing free secondary legal assistance in providing legal assistance in the field of family legal relations", as well as, what is important for legal education work with teenagers – "to develop the knowledge, skills and competencies of employees of specialized centers for effective communication with the client, identification of legal and other related needs in the field of family and kinship relations, the application of current legislation, identification and management of strategic cases" and the like<sup>3</sup>. For legal education work with teenagers, this is especially valuable, because it is necessary to take into account the difficulties faced by human rights defenders themselves, such as: high psychological load, emotional tension, conflict situations, toxic communication, intuitive search for solutions to problems, stressful situations through "frequent changes in legislation, different interpretation of changes and lack of understanding of how to establish work in accordance with the new regulatory framework", etc<sup>4</sup>. The approach used by this organization refers to the emphasis on partnership in solving legal issues, that is, the activities of state organizations in the field of legal education and human rights activities are assessed as not quite convenient for use due to their closeness.

**Conclusions.** Thus, the analysis of the activities of public organizations in Ukraine regarding their legal educational work with teenagers allowed us to determine the relevance of this area of work for our country. The trend of conducting legal education work on the part of public organizations is increasing in the direction of the criterion “in cooperation”, rather than in the direction of the criterion “alone”, which is quite consistent with the existing facts recorded in analytical materials, documentation, open sources, which are referred to by both the community of human rights defenders and the academic community in the field of law protection. Since conducting this type of activity with adolescents is special, it has not only a legal, but also a psychological and pedagogical background, further clarification requires the issue of models of legal educational activities of public organizations with adolescents, their intensity for the development of legal education of the individual.

<sup>1</sup> Бороздіна, К. А., Ковальчук, Л. Г., Кривуляк, А. О. та інші (2014). *Права дітей в Україні: як держава захищає та дотримується їх за результатами моніторингу скарг, що надходять на Національну дитячу «гарячу» лінію*. Київ: Ла Страда-Україна, 4.

<sup>2</sup> Громадський Простір (2021). *Правозахисна організація «Права людини»*.

<<https://www.prostir.ua/?organization=pravozahysna-orhanizatsiya-prava-lyudyny>> (2021. January, 18).

<sup>3</sup> Доступна та якісна правова допомога в Україні (2019). *Аналітичний звіт «Впровадження спеціалізації місцевих центрів з надання безоплатної вторинної допомоги: ефективна взаємодія та взаємне підсилення»*, 4 <[http://prava-lyudyny.org/wp-content/uploads/zvit/Zvit-2019-11-08\\_Canada.pdf](http://prava-lyudyny.org/wp-content/uploads/zvit/Zvit-2019-11-08_Canada.pdf)> (2021. January, 18).

<sup>4</sup> Там само, 30.

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