

IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL EDUCATION WORK IN THE CONTEXT OF ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

Daria Yevtushenko

Zaporizhzhia National University

Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine

darya_ezh@ukr.net

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5334-8498>,

ABSTRACT. The study is devoted to the peculiarities of legal education work in general, the components of its practical implementation in Ukraine, as one of the components of the mechanism for ensuring the sustainable development of society. Effective implementation of legal education work has been used for decades to form the legal culture of the population, the ability to objectively assess facts and emerging circumstances, including unpredictable ones, and to provide legal education both for certain categories of persons who are somehow influenced by negative factors, conditions, factors, circumstances (special subjects for whom legal education work is carried out through the prism of preventive work to prevent the commission of administrative and criminal offenses), and for the general public. The effectiveness of such work directly depends on two factors: the first is the ability to convey information, to influence the legal consciousness of persons who absorb, assimilate and may apply such information in the future, including the ability to present information, which may also depend directly on the information and communication skills of the speaker or speakers. The second factor is the desire to listen, learn, memorize and be able to apply the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities. The article discusses the importance of legal education activities for ensuring sustainable development of society, ensuring, including through raising legal awareness of society, a reasonable balance between the needs of society today and ensuring protection of the interests of society as a whole, and achieving a level of legal awareness of the population which will ensure a long-term perspective of legal education of future generations.

Keywords: legal education, legal culture, legal education of the population, information and education activities, ensuring sustainable development of society.

INTRODUCTION

The formation of the concept of sustainable development of society, the need to ensure all its components, both general and narrow (special), requires considerable hard work, while the formation of the consciousness of the population capable of an objective assessment of their actions and the actions of others, the ability of each person to protect themselves, their

rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, including the knowledge of the mechanisms of such protection, the competent authorities to which they should apply and receive assistance as soon as possible, requires no less effort. The latter is ensured, in no small part, through the mechanisms of legal education provided by the competent authorities (officials of these authorities) individually or in cooperation. One of the ways to implement legal education is its direct connection with ensuring the quality of education, including legal education, which is directly related to the implementation of the global sustainable development goals by 2030 ("Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", n.d.), proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly resolution No. 70/1 of September 25, 2015, and, as a result of their adaptation to Ukraine, the implementation of the adopted Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine" until 2030 (On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period..., 2019).

Both the former and the latter were adopted with the aim of ensuring a promising bright future for the United Nations member states, and it was emphasized that the implementation of the plan to achieve the goals should involve, among others, representatives of scientists, experts, and representatives of public associations. One of the global goals, which in one way or another inherently encompasses the human rights education block, is "ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all" (para. 1.4 of the Decree, 2019), "promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and participatory institutions at all levels" (para. 1.16 Decree) and "strengthening the means of implementation and intensification of work within the framework of the global partnership for sustainable development" (clause 1.17 of the Decree). Legal education plays a significant role in ensuring the same "peaceful and open society" with a high level of legal culture and legal awareness, minimizing the level of illegal actions and making each member of society aware of high responsibility for their actions to themselves, society and the State (On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period..., 2019).

The purpose of the study is to analyze the peculiarities and significance of legal education work for ensuring the sustainability of society based on the analysis of available sources. The object of the study is the social relations arising in the field of legal education. The subject of the study is the implementation of legal education work to ensure the sustainability of society.

A wide range of scientific achievements is devoted to the study of the issues of implementation of legal education, raising the legal culture of the population, in particular, those carried out by certain categories of persons, state bodies, including law enforcement agencies, local self-government bodies, public organizations, as well as in relation to certain categories of persons, including in the higher education system in the training of special subjects - future law enforcement officers.

For example, researcher Shulga A.M. conducted a study of legal education, legal culture and legal education of future law enforcement officers and identified their features. Researchers Kupchak M.Y.(2017) and Povstyn O.V (2017). paid attention to the legal education work directly carried out in the system of bodies and subdivisions of the civil protection service with a focus on the purpose, tasks and methods of such work. Researcher Rohozinnikova

K. swore her scientific work to the issue of legal education, which is carried out during the implementation of tasks by the subjects of free legal aid legal aid, that is, it is considered as one of the areas of their activity; specifics of practical implementation of legal education in the activities of legal aid providers. V. Kariy also devoted his work to the specifics of the practical implementation of legal education work in the activities of legal aid providers. also mention the works of researchers who have devoted their scientific works to certain aspects of the relationship between legal education and legal culture. The issues of legal culture of young people, in particular students, in particular, is revealed in the works of researcher T. Harasymiv (2017).

Despite the fact that the issues of legal education, legal culture, legal awareness, legal education, including in the system of legal education, legal clinical education, through the provision of legal advice (for example, by entities providing legal clinics of higher education institutions or entities providing free legal aid), improvement of the legal culture of the personnel reserve of special subjects, such as bodies and units of the National Police, civil protection services, etc.

The implementation of legal education, namely its effective implementation, is an important step towards ensuring the sustainability of society, ensuring the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals set forth in the Decree of the President of Ukraine "Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine" on the basis of the United Nations General Assembly resolution No. 70/1 of September 25, 2015, preserving the achievements of legal education of the population for the long term, strengthening the legal awareness of the population, such that it could be passed on from generation to generation, not decreasing, but improving together with the current legislation of the state, improving the legal education of generations through comprehensive influence, namely family ties, friendships, education, advanced training, professional development, participation in information and educational events to acquire or improve the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities, trainings, workshops, colloquia, webinars, which may be organized by public authorities, including law enforcement agencies. including law enforcement agencies (independently or in cooperation with each other), local self-government bodies, public organizations on the basis of their own or educational and cultural institutions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodological basis of the study consists of both general scientific and special legal methods. The study used the method of analysis, which helped to ensure a comprehensive review of existing approaches to legal education, in conjunction with the method of legal construction, and helped to identify the range of subjects of legal education and the range of subjects in respect of whom such work is carried out. The method of dialectical analysis made it possible to study the process of improving the methods and means of implementing legal education, including borrowing the positive experience of foreign countries and implementing it in practice in accordance with the peculiarities of the powers of law enforcement agencies and units. The logical method made it possible to highlight the peculiarities of legal education activities in general and to formulate a concept that would allow for full coverage of such peculiarities. The comparative legal method made it possible

to cover the possibilities of means and methods of legal education in order to determine the most effective ones for application in certain conditions to a particular circle of people. The methods of modeling and forecasting made it possible to build the most effective model of legal education work on the basis of comparative analysis to ensure the sustainability of society, achievement and preservation of a high level of legal culture of the population through general and individual legal education work of individuals, bodies, units of relevant bodies whose powers include legal education as one of the components of activities. The method of expert assessments made it possible to determine the place of preventive work (general and individual) in the mechanism for ensuring the implementation of legal education activities to ensure sustainable development of society. The above methods made it possible to study the issues of implementing legal education activities to ensure sustainable development of society at different levels and to identify the most promising model for achieving the components of the priority goals of sustainable development set by the state.

The study of the source base has shown how important an established mechanism of legal education is for ensuring sustainable development of society, formation of a population with a high level of legal culture and legal education, capable not only of protecting and defending their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, but also of promoting compliance with the current legislation of Ukraine, the norms of international legal acts ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the norms that establish responsibility for violation of them, and spreading their own position.

In order to determine the importance of legal education for ensuring the sustainable development of society by ensuring the implementation of certain priority goals identified by the international organization and adapted for Ukraine, we analyzed “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, n.d.), proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 70/1 of September 25, 2015, with each of the 17 global sustainable development goals considered from the perspective of their implementation in national legislation; “Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine” until 2030, which were mentioned earlier and will be analyzed in the main part of the study. It is worth mentioning one of the “basic” acts of Ukrainian legislation which is directly related to the implementation of legal education of the population, namely, the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 18.10.2001 No. 992/2001 “On the National Program of Legal Education of the Population”, The goal of the Program, in turn, is defined as: “raising the general level of legal culture and improving the system of legal education of the population, acquiring the necessary level of legal knowledge by citizens, and forming their respect for the law” (President of Ukraine, 2019). In its content, the mentioned Program defines its tasks directly related to creating conditions for citizens to acquire knowledge about rights, duties and freedoms, namely ensuring the adequacy of such conditions; implementing information and educational activities on the topics of the state legal policy and current changes in the current legislation; ensuring the principle of publicity and transparency of public information sources and free access to them for the population; improving the system of legal education of the population. In the context of the study of the implementation of legal education work among children and youth, it is worth mentioning the Law of Ukraine “On Protection of Childhood” (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2001), which defines the task of child protection legislation as “expanding

social and legal guarantees for children, ensuring the physical, intellectual and cultural development of the younger generation, creating socio-economic and legal institutions to protect the rights and legitimate interests of children in Ukraine”, the system of measures for the protection of childhood includes the implementation of conditions that provide for the comprehensive development of the child (physical, intellectual, spiritual, mental, social), and the components of such measures include the dissemination of information about the protection of rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests, and a mechanism for protecting the latter. Such a mechanism in national legislation takes into account the achievements and positive practices, recommendations of international law. Also, taking into account the aspect of the study directly related to the implementation of legal education work in the education system, it is worth mentioning the Law of Ukraine “On Education”, which defines the goal of education, namely “the comprehensive development of a person as an individual and the highest value of society, his or her talents, intellectual, creative and physical abilities, the formation of values and competencies necessary for successful self-realization, the education of responsible citizens capable of making conscious social choices and directing their activities for the benefit of other people and society, enriching on this basis the intellectual, economic, creative, cultural potential of the Ukrainian people, raising the educational level of citizens to ensure sustainable development of Ukraine and its European choice”, Therefore, education in its direct definition, namely quality education, has a direct impact on education, including legal education, and is one of the keys to ensuring sustainable development of Ukraine (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2001).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The article deals with the importance of legal education for ensuring the sustainable development of society, with the international and national legal framework, and identifies several aspects (not an exhaustive list!) in which legal education is implemented, with a conditional division into: a) legal education as a component of certain types of law enforcement activities (on the example of the activities of the National Police of Ukraine); b) legal education as a component of general and individual prevention work, given its importance in reducing the number of committed and possible illegal acts; c) legal education in the education system (which includes general forms and special forms, depending on the subject of educational services), and the separation of legal clinical activities in it, which also includes legal education.

Legal education occupies a prominent place among the activities of public authorities, including law enforcement agencies, local self-government bodies, and public organizations, given that the effective implementation of legal education has been shaping the legal culture of the population for decades, as well as the ability to objectively assess facts, emerging circumstances, including unpredictable ones, legal education of both certain categories of people who are somehow influenced by negative factors, conditions, factors, circumstances (special subjects for whom legal education is carried out through the prism of preventive work to prevent the commission of administrative and criminal offenses) and a wide range of people (general subject), which may include different age groups, representatives of different professions, etc.

The effectiveness of such work directly depends on two factors: the first is the ability to convey information, to influence the legal consciousness of persons who absorb, assimilate and may apply such information in the future, including the ability to present information, which may also depend directly on the information and communication skills of the speaker or speakers. The second factor is the desire to listen, learn, memorize, and be able to apply the knowledge, skills, and abilities gained. Thus, the researcher Mannapova K.R.(2023), in her work cites the theory of the communicative square (by Friedemann Schulz von Thun), which, by its peculiarities, allows us to identify the problems and “barriers” of speakers and listeners in their interaction with each other, in communication. Therefore, according to this theory, the message of the speaker has 4 sides, namely: a) factual information; b) self-disclosure; c) attitude; d) appeal, instead of the “four ears model” , That is, the perception of the listening subject also has four sides: a) factual information; b) information about oneself; c) attitude; and d) appeal (call)(Mannapova, 2023). How does this model relate to the issues of legal education? When carrying out such work, when implementing the tasks assigned to it, its effectiveness will directly depend on both the presentation of information by the speaker and the second party, the subject who directly perceives the relevant information. And to the extent that the models of information presentation and its perception are relevant to each other, for example, presentation-factual content and perception-factual information; presentation-appeal and perception-appeal (call), the more effective the implementation plan will be, the clearer the content and the more realistic the tasks set for the activity. A separate aspect is the implementation of legal education work by individual bodies and units, which have a corresponding component as one of their activities. For example, legal education activities of the National Police of Ukraine as a component of administrative activities. Such activities, by their very nature, ensure constant communication with the public, increase the authority of law enforcement agencies, the level of trust of society as a whole, create a sense of security and raise the level of legal awareness of the population.

It is worth noting that in order to achieve the goals of such activities, the National Police periodically carries out preventive measures to explain the danger of committing socially harmful acts, with information about such measures being disseminated through the operational activities of the MIA information services. Thus, according to Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2015) the principle of openness and transparency is ensured, namely, the National Police ensures “constant informing of state authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as the public about its activities in the field of protection and defense of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, ensuring public safety and order”.

The legal education activities of the National Police are implemented through preventive speeches on certain aspects of the activities of such law enforcement agency; holding round tables, conferences, interviews, briefings to achieve preventive goals, legal education of the population; involvement of the National Police officers as guest lecturers in secondary and higher education institutions, involvement of such persons in the training of highly qualified lawyers and specialists in the field of law enforcement, etc (Kremova, 2022).

Prior to the introduction of martial law in Ukraine due to the threat to the independence and territorial integrity of the state, the National Police implemented a number of successful

projects directly related to law enforcement as part of the administrative activities of such a body. Thus, at the end of 2021, the project "Safety Educator" was successfully launched (National Police of Ukraine, n.d.), was organized by the Ministry of Internal Affairs together with the National Police. This project aimed to prevent the commission of offenses in the educational environment: the introduction of a position with specific functions in educational institutions - a security specialist in the educational environment, with a person applying for the appointment from among teachers, and the functions of training them entrusted to the National Police, together with the SES, etc. Another project aimed at maintaining the security of the population's existence and increasing the credibility of law enforcement agencies, legal education and raising legal awareness of the population is the Community Police Officer project (Unified Web Portal of Executive Authorities of Ukraine, n.d.).

This project is implemented through the signing of memorandums between the National Police and territorial communities; such activities of the National Police officers ensure preventive activities in all spheres of community life, ranging from educational activities (holding dialogues, preventive lectures in educational institutions), Internet security of the population to preventing the commission of offenses. One of the ways to implement the law-enforcement activities of the National Police is to cover information about the activities of such a body in the media, on the official website of the National Police, the official website of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the official pages of the National Police in social networks to encourage the public to raise their legal awareness, foster zero tolerance for committing offenses, and understand the social harmfulness of such acts, thus ensuring the prevention of offenses (Kremova, 2022).

During the period of martial law in Ukraine, the legal education activities of the National Police have acquired new features. Through the media, the National Police officers carry out law-education activities in the field of cybersecurity (safe use of mobile applications, mobile devices), transmission of information to collect evidence of crimes (dissemination of information on methods and means of transmitting such information), reporting on documenting crimes that resulted from armed aggression against Ukraine, preventive work to disseminate information on the dangers of collaboration in the controlled territories, temporarily In addition to aspects related to the armed aggression that has led to a threat to the independence and territorial integrity of the state, another aspect in which the National Police carries out legal education and prevention activities, raising public intolerance to this phenomenon, is the prevention of domestic violence. On August 3, 2022, the Ministry of Internal Affairs presented a mobile application (National Police of Ukraine, n.d.) to respond to cases of domestic and gender-based violence (equipped with a police call button), with media coverage to disseminate information to the public, in order to respond quickly to calls from victims of this type of violence and prevent an increase in such cases in the future. It should be noted that this list of aspects is not exhaustive.

Another aspect that should be considered is legal education in the course of general and individual preventive work of law enforcement agencies, given that the effectiveness of legal education directly affects the improvement of the legal culture of the population and, as a result, the reduction of the percentage of administrative and criminal offenses. Thus, general preventive work (general prevention), despite the large list of definitions that in

one way or another have common and distinctive features, are narrower or more extensive, has its own peculiarities. Several of them can be conditionally identified: a) a significant list of implementing entities, namely, public authorities, including law enforcement agencies, local governments, public organizations, enterprises, institutions, organizations, regardless of ownership, citizens - which, both individually and in cooperation with each other, provide an effective prevention of offenses as a whole, covering all areas where there may be risks of committing illegal acts under the influence of emerging negative factors; b) the subject of general preventive work is a general subject, a group of persons; c) focus on external factors (crime prevention is aimed at identifying negative external conditions, causes and factors that may affect the commission of illegal acts in the future); d) has an extensive list of forms of implementation (general educational activities, information and prevention work in cooperation with the media, quests, guest lectures, implementation of general large-scale (all-Ukrainian) prevention projects based on the positive experience of law enforcement agencies of foreign countries, etc. (the list is not exhaustive); e) has a "base" of relevant plans, developed strategies based on individual discussion (within the implementing entity) or on the basis of interaction of several implementing entities with discussion and consideration of ideas of other entities (Yevtushenko, 2024).

Analyzing the essence of individual preventive work, we can conditionally distinguish some of its features, such as: a) the subject of implementation is a designated responsible person (realizes direct contact with the person in respect of whom individual preventive work is carried out); b) the subject in respect of whom individual preventive work is carried out is of two types: 1) a person who has not committed illegal acts in the past and has not been brought to justice, but there are risks that such illegal acts may be committed; 2) a person who has committed illegal acts in the past and has been brought to justice and may repeat such acts; c) focus on individual factors (crime prevention is aimed at identifying individual characteristics of the person in respect of whom such work is being implemented, the environment of this person, his/her ideas, views, worldview, everything that is directly related to this person and may in the future influence the commission of illegal actions for the first time or repeatedly; d) has an extensive list of forms of implementation, including individual conversations, consultations, monitoring, as well as preventive accounting, administrative supervision, preventive rounds, depending on which classification criterion is chosen; e) has a "base" - individual plans of preventive work, etc (Yevtushenko, 2024).

Thus, legal education can be distinguished among the activities of individual and general preventive work with an emphasis on educating the population (in general or special subjects) in the spirit of observing the law, preventing the commission of illegal acts personally, and educating the population and promoting legal behavior by the example of bringing other persons to justice.

The final aspect to be considered is the implementation of legal education activities in the legal education system. Under such conditions, the relevant implementation is realized through: a) thematic meetings, roundtables, colloquia, conferences, webinars on relevant topics with methods of acquiring knowledge about current state legislation, international legal acts ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the protection of human and civil rights, freedoms, legitimate interests, mechanisms of such protection, and liability for

unlawful acts under current legislation; b) legal education through the direct acquisition of knowledge, skills, abilities by students of special vocational education institutions and higher education institutions (competencies and programmatic learning outcomes) during the study of certain educational components (compulsory, elective) in accordance with the curricula of students; participation in information and educational activities organized by the educational institution; public authorities, including law enforcement, local authorities, including law enforcement agencies, local governments, NGOs, thematic stakeholders (guest lecturers), etc. c) legal education work among students of general secondary education (through the study of relevant disciplines and information and awareness-raising activities organized by the educational institution; public authorities, including law enforcement agencies, local governments, public organizations, etc;) d) organizing and conducting thematic trainings, professional development programs, internal and external academic mobility; e) conducting legal education through legal clinical activities (providing consultations, explanations, legal assistance to the public), etc. It should be noted that this list is not exhaustive.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Thus, legal education work to ensure the sustainable development of society is of great importance in view of the fact that it provides the components of the selected priority goals of sustainable development, which are directly related to ensuring quality education, providing and enabling lifelong learning for all without exception, and through the provision of this component, legal education work is implemented, in particular, thus creating the relationship “quality education - legal education work”, and ensuring “access to justice for all and the creation of effective, accountable and participatory institutions at all levels, which is consistent with the research objective, and also by its specificity, legal education has various components, including thematic ones, which can be directly related to the dissemination of information on access to justice; is also “strengthening the means of implementation and intensifying work within the framework of the global partnership for sustainable development,” which is also reflected in the positive practices of the same outreach projects implemented in Ukraine, which have their roots in foreign experience (for example, the Community Police Officer project), as well as the addition of national legislation to the developments and valuable experience of international organizations, with the subsequent adaptation of these developments to national legislation and dissemination of information about innovations or improvements to existing norms among the population.

The formulated provisions may well be of interest to higher education institutions (use of materials for analyzing relevant topics as a separate content module of the educational component of the educational program; for preparing lecture materials for the thematic elective educational component for applicants within the free educational trajectory of specialties 081 “Law”, 262 “Law Enforcement” and within the university-wide elective components). The Regulations may be of interest to public authorities, including relevant thematic structural units (their officials), local governments, and non-governmental organizations to analyze the model of legal education and supplement it with regard to the

practical implementation of legal education plans, taking into account the specifics of each of them. The provisions will also be of interest to all those interested in the issues of legal education and its implementation to ensure the sustainable development of society.

REFERENCES

- Harasymiv, T. (2017). The definition of "civil society": Philosophical and legal paradigm. *Law*, 861(1), 105-112. <https://doi.org/10.23939/law2017.861.105>
- Kremova, D. S. (2022). Administrative activity of the National Police of Ukraine: Legal education as a separate aspect of its implementation during the period of martial law. In *Topical Issues of Improving Forensic and Law Enforcement Activities: Proceedings of the Meeting (No. 3)* (pp. 104-106). Kropyvnytskyi: Central Ukrainian Publishing House LLC.
- Kupchak, M. Y., & Povstyn, O. V. (2017). Legal education in the system of bodies and subdivisions of the Civil Defense Service of Ukraine: Purpose, tasks and methods of implementation. *Bulletin of Lviv State University of Life Safety*, 15, 215-221.
- Mannapova, K. R. (2023). Text of the lecture in the discipline "Psychological and legal principles of mediation." Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs. Retrieved from <https://cutt.ly/IZJp4R6>
- National Police of Ukraine. (n.d.). "Safety Educator" project launched in Rivne region. Retrieved August 11, 2024, from <https://cutt.ly/IZJp4R6>
- National Police of Ukraine. (n.d.). "Safety Educator" project launched in Rivne region. Retrieved from <https://cutt.ly/IZJp4R6>
- National Police of Ukraine. (n.d.). The Ministry of Internal Affairs presented a mobile application for responding to cases of domestic and gender-based violence. Retrieved August 11, 2024, from <https://cutt.ly/dZJs6bX>
- President of Ukraine. (2001). On the National Program of Legal Education of the Population (Decree No. 992/2001). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/992/2001>
- President of Ukraine. (2019). On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period up to 2030 (Decree No. 722/2019). Retrieved August 11, 2024, from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/722/2019#Text>
- Unified Web Portal of Executive Authorities of Ukraine. (n.d.). Project "Community Police Officer": 75 police officers started training. Retrieved from <https://cutt.ly/FZJsInt>
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (n.d.). Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development. Retrieved August 11, 2024, from <https://www.undp.org/uk/ukraine/publications/peretvorenniya-nashoho-svitu-poryadok-dennyy-u-sferi-staloho-rozvytku-do-2030-roku>
- Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2001). On the protection of childhood (Law No. 2402-III). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2402-14#Text>
- Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2015). On the National Police (Law No. 580-VIII, updated June 15, 2022). Retrieved August 11, 2024, from <https://cutt.ly/DZJpKji>
- Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2017). On education (Law No. 2145-VIII). Retrieved August 11, 2024, from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2145-19#Text>
- Yevtushenko, D. S. (2024). General and individual preventive work of law enforcement agencies: Approaches to the definition of concepts. In *Human Rights and Public Administration in Modern Conditions: Proceedings of the VII International Legal Forum* (pp. 63-65). Chernivtsi: Technodruk.