

**KATOLICKI UNIWERSYTET LUBELSKI JANA PAWŁA II
WYDZIAŁ ZAMIEJSCOWY PRAWA I NAUK
O SPOŁECZEŃSTWIE W STALOWEJ WOLI**

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oraz

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I SPOŁECZEŃSTWIE”**

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Spis treści

Tamara Hovorun – <i>Key Principles of Prevention and Re-socialization of Youth at Risk</i>	5
Bogdan Bozhuk – <i>ATO Experience of Medical and Psychological Assistance to Children from Families of Internally Displaced Persons and Participants</i>	6
Tetiana Melnychuk – <i>Preservation of the Fact of Adoption in the Family, as a Violation of Child's Right to Identity</i>	6
Marianna V. Markova, Helena E. Belyaeva – <i>The Psychological Support of Adolescents with Obesity</i>	7
Tetyana Yablonska – <i>Features of Family Relationships during Adolescence Crises</i>	8
Tamara Pirozhenko – <i>Wartości dziecka przedszkolnego wieku</i>	9
Vitaliy Lunyov – <i>Children's Rights in Donbas: Social and Psychological Aspects of the Territorial and National Identity</i>	9
Natalia Bocharina – <i>Socially-psychological Mechanisms of Protection of Children's Rights in the Family</i>	10
Iryna Shulha – <i>'Hidden' Gender Discrimination in Didactic Materials of Primary School in Ukraine: Valeological Aspect</i>	11
Darina Koskina – <i>Children's Perception of Domestic Violence</i>	12
Olena Bozhuk – <i>Upbringing Potential of the Family which is Waiting for a Child Birth</i>	12
Natalia Dembytska – <i>Signs of Privacy in Metaphorical Models of Teenagers' and Senior Pupils' Personal Property</i>	13
Natalia Kryvokon, Tetiana Syla, Lyudmila Ostapenko – <i>Children's Rights and Child-friendly Communities: Cases of 2 Ukrainian Cities</i>	14
Oksana Kuznietsova – <i>Manifestation of Adaptability in the Context of Family Functioning</i>	15
Natalia Svertilova – <i>Special Aspects of Hurt Feelings Experienced by Teenagers</i>	16
Iryna Topalova – <i>Adolescent Cynicism: Causes of Occurrence</i>	17
Natalya Melenchuk – <i>The Role of Family Education in the Development of Adventurous Personality Traits</i>	18
Aleksandr Sannikov – <i>Decision-making Skills as a Factor of Adolescent's Assertiveness Development</i>	19
Anna Lisovenko – <i>The Family and the Envy of the Child</i>	19
Oksana Kikinezhdi – <i>Formation of Respect Culture to Children's Rights in the Context of the Gender Paradigm</i>	21
Juriy Savchenko – <i>Subject to the Rights and Obligations of the Child in the Modern World</i>	21
Oksana Martsynyak-Dorosh – <i>Jak korzystać z przywilejów dziecka, żeby rozwijać wachlarz obowiązków dziecka w rodzinie</i>	22
Natalia Slobodianyk – <i>Syndrome of 'Vanishing Twin' and a 'Lost Twin'</i>	23
Tetiana Shmorgun, Anatolij Shmorgun – <i>Psychological Support of Under-age Students in Their Skills Development of Independent Life</i>	24
Olga Sannikova, Anna Fishchina – <i>Psychological Insight as Important Professional Quality of a Psychologist's Personality</i>	25
Olga Sannikova – <i>Structure of Coping-Trait</i>	26
Tsira B. Abdrakhimova – <i>Diagnostics, Clinics, Prophylaxis and Correction of Neurotic, Stress-related Disorders in Lyceums Pupils</i>	27
Svitlana Nemyria – <i>Investigating the Potential of Social Environment in Preventing Suicidal Behavior Among Teens</i>	28
Irina Zubiashvily – <i>The rights of the child in the context of monetary culture formation</i>	29

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Children's Rights and Child-friendly Communities: Cases of 2 Ukrainian Cities

Prawa dzieci i przyjazne dziecięcej wspólnoty: przykłady dwóch miast Ukrainy

In the context of children's rights protection it is important to investigate key stakeholder's representations on the possibilities of children's interests and needs meeting in urban environment. This evidence-based research examines community attitudes and awareness of child safety and rights in 2 Ukrainian cities – Kharkiv and Chernihiv.

In this paper we refer to the UNICEF definition of a Child Friendly City as 'committed to the fullest implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child' (available from <http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/cfc-frame-work-eng.pdf>). A child friendly community is one in which children are valued, supported, respected, provided for and actively included (Australia, NAPCAN website at www.napcan.org.au).

A questionnaire on children's rights public awareness and compliance, possibility to meet the needs of disadvantaged children was proposed to the inhabitants in 2 Ukrainian city communities. In addition oral narratives (stories) about children's rights were collected and analyzed within the survey.

The majority of the respondents believe that their communities do not give the opportunities for children to influence decisions about their city or to express their opinion on the, city they want. The need for children recreation place is also not fully satisfied, as evidenced by respondents in both cities. It was also revealed rather low level of safety evaluation for urban space and a low level of confidence in laws and municipal authorities who fail to protect children from violence, exploitation and neglect. At the same time statement that 'children take an active part in public life' is supported by the most of the respondents. So public activity of children does not influence the decision making process.

On the other hand social workers from public social services showed quite different picture. In their perception local authorities do care about children's rights problems, children are included to the process of decision making and influence local government in children related decisions. They also consider urban space to be safe enough for children.

There is a significant difference in defining vulnerable groups of children if to compare the answers of social workers and parents. Social workers give the higher scores when estimating the services for children (5-point scale): education (3,6 -

parents, 3,9 – social workers; health care (2,9 – parents, 3,6 – social workers), out-school education (2,9 – parents, 3,6 – social workers), legal protection of vulnerable children (2,2 – parents, 4,2 – social workers).

Another important conclusion is that most of the respondents consider themselves knowledgeable about children's rights, but many of them didn't indicate any and most of those who indicated mentioned the right for education and health care. And the main sources of information on these issues were mentioned 'media' (in Kharkiv) 'self-education', 'university' (in Chernihiv) and 'self-education' and 'special training' (social workers). Expectedly social workers appeared more aware of children's rights.

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Manifestation of Adaptability in the Context of Family Functioning

Manifestacja zdolności przystosowania się w kontekście funkcjonowania rodziny

The most important feature of the system is the adaptation of the family as a process of adaptation of family members to each other and to family life. Given the duration of existence of the family and the constant dynamism of the living conditions (external and internal), the extreme importance is the ability of the family as a system to transformations aimed at maintaining or restoring equilibrium in family relations environment and the external environment with significant changes, that is in times of crisis, emergency family life. In this case, it manifested as a characteristic of adaptability of family functioning associated with the possibility of restructuring and adaptation of the family system in the changed conditions.

We conducted an empirical study of the relationship between the characteristics of the family and the individual adaptability, understood as a stable property of the individual members of each family. The study involved 42 families with children adolescence. Were used: test questionnaire social adaptability (O. Sannikova, O. Kuznietsova) questionnaire 'Scale adaptation and family cohesion' (FACES-3) (D.H. Olson). It is found that the flexibility of the family, its adaptability to a greater extent related to adaptability father, that is a man stands a central figure, regulates the movement of the family system in the direction of adaptation to life circumstances. Adaptability of the child correlates with father's adaptability to the greatest extent.