

State Influence on The Formation of Legal Culture Under Martial Law: The Experience of Ukraine

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Abstract

The rapid development of information technologies, which has invaded absolutely all spheres of social life, dictates its own rules and imposes strict requirements on every person. At the current stage of the development of society, in the era of globalization, it is undoubtedly important to understand the significance and correctness of conducting state policy, making strategic decisions, the development of influential spheres of state management that are of primary importance for the prosperity of the country, awareness of making expected decisions or, on the contrary, the expediency of making unpredictable behavioral strategies. Under the conditions of a full-scale invasion of a neighboring state on the territory of Ukraine, an understanding of the reasons for military aggression against Ukraine, opposition to a totalitarian regime, injustice and the struggle for independence is formed. Such factors definitely affect the general formation of the legal culture of the population of Ukraine. The purpose of the article is to study the directions of the development of the legal culture of the population in Ukraine and beyond, to identify those phenomena that have an impact on the legal education of the population and, based on them, to formulate the most successful and effective development vectors for increasing the role of the legal culture of the population in the conditions of martial law in Ukraine. Such knowledge is of particular interest, because it makes it possible to develop a strategy for reducing the level of crime in the state by improving the legal culture of the population.

Keywords: background phenomena; legal nihilism; military aggression; rule of law; social norms.

Introduction

The formation of the legal culture of the population of any state is based on the teachings of the theory of the state and law, the relationship between a person, a citizen and the state, the importance of the principle of the rule of law and the guarantee of the protection of the fundamental rights and legitimate interests of a person and a citizen, which are basic in a legal democratic state. The study of the problem of formation of legal culture and legal education is highly relevant, since the development of a democratic, social, legal state and the creation of a civil society can be realized if political and legal reform is combined with the formation of the legal culture of the Ukrainian population. Such a position is relevant not only for Ukraine, because law develops in parallel with social relations that arise at the international level as well.

It is well emphasized by the well-known theoretician and scientist B.I. Andrusyshyna, that 2001 became a landmark for state policy in the field of school legal education. The state began to understand the need for radical reforms in this field, since it was very difficult to build a legal state without raising the level of legal education (Andrusyshyna & Stetsenko, 2021). Legal education of the population since 2001 has consisted in the implementation of a complex of educational, educational and informational activities aimed at creating the proper conditions for citizens to acquire the amount of legal knowledge and skills in their application, necessary for citizens to exercise their rights and freedoms, as well as to fulfill the tasks entrusted to their duties. It was an integral part of the education system and was aimed at forming a high level of legal culture and legal awareness of a person, his value orientations and an active position as a member of civil society (Shemshuchenko, 2016).

As the whole world knows, on February 24, 2022, mass military invasions of a neighboring country began in Ukraine, which has been going on for six months. Military aggression, on the one hand, negatively affects the formation of legal culture among the population of Ukraine, and on the other hand, it shows how strong and powerful Ukraine, small in area, can be compared to large in spirit. The purpose of the study is to study those phenomena of social reality that exist in almost every state and influence the formation of the legal culture of the population, as well as to single out the factors of the negative impact of martial law on the legal culture of the population. Such research is of particular interest, as it allows to instill the importance of the relationship between a person and the state, respect for laws, the inviolability of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of a person and a citizen. This is the necessary theoretical basis for creating effective state measures to improve the legal culture of the population, to overcome legal nihilism, which can especially manifest itself in the conditions of martial law in Ukraine.

The understanding of the term "globalization" itself, as well as the understanding of those phenomena that exist in the state and affect the assessment of the level of the legal culture of the population served as material for understanding the factors that influence globalization processes in the direction of the formation of the legal culture of the population. According to the results of the study, the interdependence of the legal culture of the population with such phenomena as crime, legal nihilism, background phenomena, and education of the younger generation was established. The interdependence of the dynamics of indicators of these concepts with the level of legal culture of the population is proven (Britchenko et al., 2020).

On the basis of the example of the mediation procedure (the Law of Ukraine "On Mediation" of 2021), a change in social values was noted within the framework of the humanization of legislation, in particular, the attitude to punishment for a socially dangerous act. A number of general scientific and special legal methods were used to reveal the subject of the research. Among the main ones, it is necessary to highlight. Among general scientific methods, it is possible to single out: methods of analysis and synthesis, generalization. The very basis of research is a complex of special methods inherent in scientific research in the field of law. Such methods are applied in a relationship, which contributes to the achievement of completeness, comprehensiveness and objectivity of scientific research, the validity and consistency of the formulated conclusions, the reliability of the obtained results. So, with the help of the system-structural method, the peculiarities of the regulatory support of legal culture were analyzed. Using the comparative legal method, the concept of globalization and globalization processes was characterized. Using the comparative method, the consequences of the introduction of the legal regime of martial law in Ukraine and its impact on the formation of legal culture were determined. Using the formal legal method, the current legal acts related to the subject of the study were analyzed. Using the method of systematization conclusions were formulated, including the need to develop and adopt the Law of Ukraine "On Legal Education".

Legal culture of the population in the context of globalization

Legal culture in the form in which we can contemplate it is the scientific achievement of legal and political teachings of several millennia, on the basis of which the cultural and legal education of the population of one or another state was formed. Undoubtedly, taking into account historical experience, it is possible to predict the behavior model of state authorities, but the main thing is to choose the right vector of development in order to ensure a stable and powerful legal state, where rights, freedoms, honor, dignity and legitimate interests, respect for the person are at the highest level. Legal nihilism is taking place as an integral part of the cultural and legal crisis. In many cases, people are not very enthusiastic about the large-scale changes and upheavals that have taken place in Ukraine in recent times. In fact, it can be argued that legal nihilism, as a mass phenomenon, is inherent not only among ordinary citizens, but also among officials of public authorities, in its executive and legislative branches (Melnyk et al., 2021).

Individual countries can adopt the positive policy experience of developed powerful states, in this case, we can talk about globalization processes. Although the term “globalization” appeared relatively recently, its use began in the middle of the last century. Globalization is an objective, necessary process that accompanies humanity throughout its history. This is the relationship and mutual influence of countries, which affects many aspects of human life, primarily in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres (Kharkevych, 2021). Within the framework of our research, it seems logical to provide an interpretation of the concept of "globalization". Note that there are quite a few definitions of this term. We are interested in the interpretation of the above-mentioned phenomenon in the following interpretation:

1. Globalization is both a state, a process, and a perspective of the development of human society.

2. Globalization is a process by which the achievements, decisions and activities of people in one part of the globe have a significant impact on individuals and their communities in all parts of the world (Kharkevych, 2021).

3. Globalization (English globalization) – the transformation of a certain phenomenon into a global, planetary phenomenon; that which concerns the whole Earth, the globe.

4. Globalization is a process of worldwide economic, political and cultural integration and unification. The main consequences of this process are the division of labor, global migration of capital, human and production resources, standardization of legislation, economic and technical processes, as well as the convergence of cultures of different countries. This is an objective process that is systemic in nature, i.e., it covers all spheres of social life. As a result of globalization, the world is becoming more connected and interdependent among its subjects.

It is also the process of spreading information technologies, products and systems around the world, which entails economic and cultural integration (The Voice of Ukraine, 2010).

Globalization is perhaps the most widespread, in fact, controversial concept of recent times. Along with other central political categories such as freedom, democracy, and justice, this phrase bears all the hallmarks of an inherently controversial concept. More specific and advanced explanations of globalization, views that go beyond the general and the general, appear to encompass an incredibly rich and diverse range of propositions and claims (Held & McGrew, 2007).

It is important to note that legal theorists categorically do not believe that globalization changes absolutely everything (in general, such positions are quite rare: certain circles of economics and sociology are probably the closest to such a position). Globalists' claims in the field of legal theory are usually quite modest. Almost without exception, the main phenomenon that most lawyers have in mind is some variant of legal pluralism, and viewing globalization in terms of legal pluralism is by far the most common approach to analyzing the impact of globalization on legal theory (Gusarov et al., 2023).

It is interesting to note, as the UNIVERSE source points out, the term "globalization" appeared more than 400 years ago, and the way to the formation of ideas about legal culture in the form in which it exists today goes back two millennia. We are convinced that it is necessary to study the legal culture of the population in relation to such phenomena as the rule of law, crime, legal nihilism, prevention of background phenomena and understanding the dependence and connection between the behavior of a person and the state, based on the norms of law and morality. Let's consider each of these phenomena and trace the relationship between the legal culture of the population and the concepts listed above (Britchenko et al., 2022).

When we talk about globalization processes, it is obvious that powerful developed states, organizations that have effective mechanisms of influence and management in the global space, i.e., in the whole world, have an influence on this or that state. Thus, in particular, legislative acts are adopted at the international level, which through implementation become the property of national legislation, and here the main thing, in our opinion, is to become a part of world development, to act within the limits of legality and one's own interests in order to develop and become a single community for which the only goal is the aspiration to develop and become part of the global space (Latysheva et al., 2020). According to Yu.S. Shemshuchenko (2021) needs to form a legal opinion. First of all, it is about awareness of the law, which is an integral part of the general culture of a citizen, a condition for the formation of legal awareness and a corresponding legal outlook.

Therefore, for a legal state, the most important thing is to observe the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, and this is possible only when the legal culture of the population of the state as a whole and, in particular, of each person individually, are at a fairly high level.

Legal culture as a fundamental concept of the rule of law

The concept of the rule of law is based on the idea of the need to subjugate state power to the law in order to guarantee and protect human rights and freedoms (Yakovliev, 2020). Characterizing the rule of law, scientists, first of all, pay attention to the principle of the rule of law, and this is understandable. By the way, the modern understanding of the concept of "rule of law" was introduced by the British constitutionalist A. V. Dicey in his work "Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution" (Venice Commission, 2011). At the same time, the scientist defined such characteristics of the rule of law as:

1) no person can be punished, except in the case of a clear violation of the law, which must provide certainty and predictability so that citizens can be guided by it when committing actions or conducting affairs, and which must not allow punishing a person retrospectively;

2) no person is above the law and all social classes are generally subordinated to the single prescriptions of the law;

3) the rule of law should derive not from the written constitution, but from "customary (judge-created) law" (Yakovliev, 2020). We fully agree with the stated opinion, because guaranteeing the protection of human rights and freedoms is the duty of every state in which legal culture, legal education and legality play an almost primary role in state management and interstate relations.

It should be noted that the time during which the legal culture is formed in the state also plays an important role. Compared to developed Western countries (Germany, the USA, France, Great Britain and others), Ukraine is a relatively young country, so it is not entirely correct to compare the level of legal culture with countries with a century-old history. Covering the issue of support and assistance to civilized countries of the world in wartime, it points to the importance of democratic values, the fight against totalitarianism, the possibility of a legal and diplomatic solution to interstate problems that can and must be resolved in the legal field, without violating state borders, human rights and freedoms (Gusarov & Diadiuk, 2019).

For example, the French Revolution of the 18th century, which was a serious test of the strength of the system of legal relations left over from the Middle Ages, played a significant role in

the reformation of French law. The law created the necessary space for the growth of production, trade, to meet the needs of society, which contributed to familiarization with the legal norms of an increasing number of the population and thus increased the legal culture. Therefore, for the French, it was the law, and not customs and judicial practice, that seemed to be the most effective means of creating just laws. In view of historical events, French legislation has absorbed the experience of legal regulation of social relations and the level of competent legal culture in the mechanism of formation and implementation of law for almost 350 years. Ukraine is a young state with a low level of legal culture, and in order to raise it, it is necessary to check laws and regulations in practice, time and experience of application, which in our country is too little, to draw conclusions about what cannot be overcome legal nihilism, reduce the level of crime, corruption, etc. (Tseluiko, 2015).

The legal culture of Anglo-Saxon law countries is the result of the legal practice of Anglo-Saxon law countries, such as the United Kingdom and the United States. For our country, which historically and culturally gravitates towards Europe, which is part of the single European space, this experience is important from both a political and legal and practical point of view. Such ideas as the presumption of innocence, the principle of the rule of law, adversarial justice or jury trial, the use of the custom of business turnover in civil law, etc. were borrowed from the English legal system. All these and others are integral elements of the English legal culture, which is increasingly taking on the features of modern continental law. However, the borrowing of elements of English legal culture, unfortunately, is not accompanied by adequate changes in the legal consciousness of people, their legal values, motives (Tseluiko, 2015).

Legal science must study and take into account the history of legal systems of various peoples, which have value for the modern organization of civilized states of the world, as well as for legal prescriptions of all branches of law. Thus, the prominent Ukrainian scientist O. Tokarchuk (2019) believed that the history of legal culture from the moment of its birth to the present day would allow lawyers and politicians to come to general philosophical conclusions about the essence of law.

Particularly dangerous consequences for any state are the denial of the law by civil servants, which are both the cause and the consequence of the imbalance of the state mechanism. According to M. Tseluiko (2015), the most dangerous are the loss of mutual understanding between the state and citizens, provoking citizens to abuse their rights, encouraging illegal values, motivating illegal aggression, the passivity of the official, and his alienation from active, creative participation in state and legal development. We would add to this list the blatant ignoring of citizens' appeals for the protection of their rights and the "covering up" by officials of their illegal behavior. Taking into account the need to overcome mass legal nihilism and other manifestations of the deformation of legal consciousness, which to a large extent hinder the development of the rule of law, in our opinion, it is the legal educational influence on the population that is almost the only means by which the state, in the form of authorized bodies, is able to influence the formation of legal consciousness and legal citizens' culture (Makarova, 2010).

Legal education as a way to prevent the deformation of public consciousness

The goal of legal education is, of course, to overcome various manifestations of the deformation of legal awareness and increase the level of legal culture of citizens. At the same time, we will highlight several tasks, the achievement of which will contribute to the most effective implementation of the legal education process:

1) epistemological (from the English gnoseological) - aimed at a person's mastery of the necessary minimum of legal knowledge from various fields of law;

2) emotional (from the English emotional) - aimed at a person's awareness of the value of law in the life of any state, the formation of respect for law, so that the requirements of the latter become a personal conviction of everyone;

3) behavioral (from the English behavioral) - aimed at the formation of positive socially active behavior of citizens; developing the habit of being guided by the rules of the law in everyday life, as well as inculcating the skills of lawful behavior.

In the process of implementing the legal education process, effective forms of legal education must be used to achieve the outlined tasks. There are more than 20 such forms, but the most basic ones are distinguished among them: legal education (education), legal agitation, legal propaganda, legal self-education (self-education). The most effective and effective form of legal education is legal education (training), by which we understand the purposeful, systematic activity of educational and cultural and educational institutions aimed at acquiring the necessary level of knowledge about the state and law, forming and increasing the level of legal awareness and legal culture, education of participants in the legal education process in the spirit of respect for the law and human rights (Makarova, 2010).

Looking for answers to the determinants of illegal behavior, it is quite justified to study them in relation to changes and the state of the social and economic situation in the state. After all, these factors, along with political ones, affect well-being, income, the development of all spheres of social life and, in particular, the upbringing of children. As for the formation of manifestations of illegal behavior, which in the future can lead to the commission of crimes by minors, among the main factors we will single out the negative influence of family upbringing, the influence of the child's immediate environment (friends, school, neighbors, acquaintances). After all, the socialization of a child begins with the family. Although it is no secret that socialization continues throughout life, the foundation of behavior, understanding of moral norms in society, is laid precisely in early childhood (Konchakovska & Makarova, 2022). The level of culture of the population in the state depends on the level of culture in the family, education, including legal education. The foundation of education is laid in the family, strengthened by educational and educational institutions.

We are convinced that the family is the main factor in the socialization of an individual, and if the child does not have mutual understanding with parents, influence on the formation of legal principles of life in society, then if he gets into a "bad" company, the foundation for the formation of life principles that the child can follow throughout his life, can be formed under the influence of a negative social environment and, as a result, can cause socially negative behavior, the spread of background phenomena, delinquencies among minors (Konchakovska et al., 2021). On the conviction of B.I. Andrusyshyna and V. Stetsenko (2021), only the close interaction of the state and civil society can ensure the full-scale realization of basic rights and freedoms. The leading place in the system of ensuring rights and freedoms should be occupied by pedagogical educational institutions that train not only teachers, but also highly qualified lawyers who would be able to protect rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, as well as provide them with knowledge about their own rights, freedoms and opportunities protection.

Raising the level of legal awareness and legal culture of citizens is directly influenced by the appropriate level of legal education. The latter is considered in the legal literature in broad and narrow understandings. In the first case, legal education means the influence of all legal factors of social life, including the legal system, on the formation of certain legal qualities in individuals and groups of people, which correspond to the level of legal awareness and legal culture achieved in society. In a narrow sense, legal education is a purposeful, every day, systematic influence of legal theory and practice on the minds of people to educate them at the appropriate level of legal awareness, culture and exemplary behavior (Makarova, 2010).

In his study, M. Tseluiko points to the need to modernize legal education systems, in order to increase the level of competent legal culture of employees of various branches of government in the mechanism of formation and implementation of law. In addition, professional legal education and training needs modernization, which should be focused on improving the quality of educational programs in the field of jurisprudence, strengthening the anti-corruption component during the teaching of academic disciplines (Tseluiko, 2015).

Legal education is important in every person's life. Back in September 1978, the UNESCO International Congress on Human Rights was held in Vienna, which proposed the comprehensive use of various forms of education in order for citizens to receive the necessary knowledge about their rights and responsibilities.

Issues related to the acquisition of legal knowledge by citizens are regulated both at the national and international levels. So, for example, Resolution VI of the UN Congress on crime prevention and treatment of offenders states that "legal knowledge contributes to the education of a conscious life position based on the principles of law, justice and morality, increasing the general level of the state of law and order, as well as increasing the role of everyone citizen in solving important problems of society" (Holovchenko, 2005).

Legal education in Ukraine: analysis and ways for improvement

In order to confirm the need to solve the problems of corruption in Ukraine, we present the data of Info Sapiens, which was conducted with the financial support of the Anti-Corruption Initiative of the European Union in Ukraine. According to Info Sapiens, corruption is the second most important social problem after war. In particular, among the surveyed population, 69.0% consider corruption to be a very serious problem (Vološevych, 2020). Yu.S. Shemshuchenko (2021) considers: "... society is characterized by a certain disbelief in the potential of law or even disdain for certain legal provisions and guidelines." Corruption, as social corrosion, destroys not only the state, governance and the economy but also society in general, as it leads to crisis phenomena that destroy democratic development and national security (Lytvyn et al., 2021).

Undoubtedly, with the passage of time, social relations develop, there are needs for criminalization or decriminalization of certain socially dangerous acts, creation of new laws and by-laws to regulate relations and restore order in the state. However, it also happens that ways can be created to circumvent the law and seemingly everything is within the framework of the law, but not in the interests of the citizens (majority) or they interpret certain norms to avoid responsibility, which undermines the role of the law, the law and thus reduces the legal culture population as a whole. This problem was thoroughly investigated by Yu.S. Shemshuchenko, who analyzed the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine, in which the principle of the rule of law of the Constitution and laws is fixed, while the principle of the rule of law is in the Basic Law. The principle of legality is not mentioned in the Constitution. Under these circumstances, the principle of the rule of law works not so much to ensure law and order, but to the benefit of those who try to circumvent the law, replacing legality with political or clan expediency (Shemshuchenko & Skrypniuk, 2021).

We consider the most dangerous reasons affecting the decrease in the level of legal culture of the population to be, first of all, the state of war on the territory of Ukraine. Factors such as: corruption, unemployment, abuse of office, loss of citizens' trust in state authorities, passivity in protecting their rights and legitimate interests are also not an exception. These reasons undermine the authority of state authorities, in general, the authority of the state in the international arena, lead to distrust and aggression among the population of the state, as a result of the flourishing of legal nihilism and a decrease in the level of legal culture of the population in general (Tsaras et al., 2018).

In Ukraine, the "Program of Legal Education of the Population of Ukraine", approved by Resolution No. 366 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated May 29, 1995, is aimed at defining the main tasks regarding the acquisition of legal knowledge, skills and abilities by citizens and officials of state bodies and overcoming legal nihilism. The National Program of Legal Education of the Population (President of Ukraine, 2001) is designed to improve of the system of legal education of the population, acquire the necessary level of legal knowledge among citizens, and to form their respect for the law.

In Chapter II of the Fundamentals of the State Policy of Ukraine in the Field of Human Rights

(Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1999), it is noted that raising the level of legal culture and legal awareness of a person and citizen, forming respect for the law and defining protection mechanisms their rights belong to the main directions of state policy. In order to improve the legal education and education of children and youth, to determine the modern theoretical foundations of education, to create organizational and other conditions for educational activity, to promote the improvement of the quality of the latter in schools and various social institutions, the National Program for the Education of Children and Student Youth in Ukraine was adopted (Presidium of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine, 2004).

Thus, a number of by-laws have been adopted and are in effect in Ukraine, which are designed to solve problems related to the legal education of the population. However, taking into account the realities of today, as well as the fact that legal education occupies a special place in the system of general education in Ukraine (this is confirmed by a number of normative legal acts, which deal with the role and importance of legal education) and the development of our state as a legal one, which is directly stated in Art. 1 of the Constitution of Ukraine (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1996), we consider it necessary to develop a draft law and adopt the Law of Ukraine "On Legal Education".

The need for the development and adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Legal Education" follows from Clause 6, Part 1, Art. 92 of the Constitution of Ukraine (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1996), which states that "only the laws of Ukraine shall determine... the principles of regulation of labor and employment, marriage, family, protection of childhood, motherhood, parenthood; upbringing, education, culture and health care; environmental safety". Therefore, the issue of education falls under the subject of legal regulation of the law itself, and not of subordinate regulatory legal acts. The law has a higher legal force than by-laws. In addition, the need to develop and adopt the Law of Ukraine "On Legal Education" also follows from Art. 57 of the Constitution of Ukraine, according to which "everyone is guaranteed the right to know their rights and obligations."

Taking into account all these factors, it is possible to speak with confidence about the regulation of legal-educational relations at the level of the law itself. This normative act should determine at the legislative level the legal, organizational, financial and other principles of the functioning and development of legal education. In our opinion, the Law of Ukraine "On Legal Education" should contain the following main sections:

- general provisions, which define the terminological base, the tasks of the legislation of Ukraine on legal education and the main principles of its implementation; areas of legal education;
- the section regulating the types of educational institutions of the system of legal education and cultural and educational institutions;
- a section on the organization of legal education and legal educational activities of educational and other institutions, in particular regarding the forms of legal education;
- the section in which the participants of the legal education and legal educational process, their rights and obligations are defined;
- the section that regulates financial and economic activity, material and technical base of institutions that carry out legal education and legal educational activities;
- a section in which attention is paid to international cooperation in the system of legal education;
- a section devoted to liability for violations of legislation on legal education.

Thus, this regulatory act should determine at the legislative level the need for legal education of the population, create appropriate conditions for citizens to acquire legal knowledge in order to increase the level of legal culture and legal awareness of the population. These measures, in turn,

carry a powerful potential and over time are able to maximally minimize various manifestations of the deformation of legal consciousness, including legal nihilism (Makarova, 2010).

As for the neutralization of legal nihilism of civil servants and law-makers, M. Tseluiko (2015) suggests introducing decent financial support, open activities of the state apparatus, and an effective system of accountability of officials to society. We cannot fully agree with the above opinion, because it is impossible to neutralize crime or any of its manifestations, since since the beginning of humanity, crime has always existed and will exist, because it is a completely normal process of its development. The state together with criminologists can influence the level of crime, but it is simply impossible to get rid of it.

Today's realities (mass legal nihilism and other forms of manifestation of the deformation of legal consciousness, as well as the need for the development of our state as a legal state) require Ukraine to choose one of the priority directions for the implementation of large-scale legal education of the population, because it has a direct impact on the formation and improvement of the level of legal culture of citizens (Makarova, 2010). Historical experience shows: the order of life, for which the people do not know and do not understand the law, is senseless and dangerous, it inevitably leads "to the arbitrariness of the strong and the intimidation of the weak" (Tseluiko, 2015).

Thus, globalization processes in the field of legal education are a continuous process of applying the assets of humanity from all spheres of life in society with the aim of influencing the stronger on the weaker to achieve a single goal - the construction of powerful legal states where the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of everyone are valued and respected and coexist for peace and security of mankind.

Conclusions

Thousands of years ago, the idea that one's own rights can be protected began to form, that's when the first legal norms began to be established on the basis of universal and moral values. This contributed to the formation of an understanding of the need for legal education and the culture of the population. Methods of interaction and influence of the state on the citizen began to appear.

In the era of globalization, Internet resources undoubtedly simplify the influence of education of the social masses, but there is also a rather large scale of work of legislative bodies, which, with the development of social relations and progress, must regulate relations. Therefore, on the one hand, there is a need to regulate new social relations, which are connected with the development of the latest technologies, on the other hand, the transformation of social relations into legislative acts, which overburdens the legislative base. In addition, strong states on the international arena "dictate" the rules to countries that want to become part of the global space and develop effectively.

As a result of the study, the author's definition of globalization processes in the field of legal education was formulated, i.e., a continuous process of applying the assets of humanity in all spheres of society with the aim of influencing the stronger on the weaker to achieve a single goal - the construction of powerful legal states where the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of everyone are valued and respected and coexist for the sake of peace and security of mankind.

In addition, an example of reforming French law is given and the main social problem in Ukraine is outlined in terms of importance, which is corruption. Based on this information, the reasons for the low level of legal culture of the population in Ukraine are formulated, including corruption, unemployment, abuse of official position, loss of trust of citizens in state authorities, passivity in protecting their rights and legitimate interests.

Currently, legal education cannot be covered only by the information field. It should contribute to the formation of a high level of legal awareness and legal culture of citizens, the education of strict compliance with the norms of current legislation, the lawful behavior of a

person, and the acquisition of knowledge and skills to navigate in the legal space. That is why the Ukrainian state needs a reform in the educational sphere, one of the directions of which should be a thorough study of the basics of law by all subjects.

We believe that the most effective tool for improving the legal culture of the population is legal education, which must be carried out in legal and non-legal institutions, as well as among the entire population of the state.

We believe that legal-educational relations in the state should be regulated at the level of the law that follows from the Basic Law. Therefore, there is an urgent need to systematize legal education norms and regulate relations by developing and adopting the Law of Ukraine "On Legal Education". In combination with measures to prevent crime, the norms of such a law will be able to minimize various manifestations of the deformation of legal consciousness, including legal nihilism and, as a result, raise the legal culture and consciousness of citizens.

Obviously, the law in its original form, which appeared thousands of years ago, has become dependent on the values that are now paramount for society. It is clear that the highest social value is a person.

However, the current events taking place in Ukraine in connection with military aggression have made certain corrections to the slogan mentioned above. However, society must understand that the civilized world has not left Ukraine without support, because the geopolitical extermination of everything Ukrainian is not only a problem for Ukraine, but a threat to world security in all spheres of life of states. By providing financial, humanitarian, military and other assistance, allied states and friends thereby help in the struggle for independence and restoration of peace on Ukrainian soil.

Undoubtedly, absolutely all legal and social norms and interests revolve around a person, all processes experienced by law and relations in the state are reduced to protecting and protecting the interests of a person and a citizen, that is, the entire population of one or another state, and without cultural education in the legal aspect, it is impossible to protect rights, freedoms and interests. Legal education is impossible without inculcating legal values, mutual respect, justice, legality, which are the basis for building a powerful legal state and relations at the international level.

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