

**MEANS OF LEGAL SOCIALIZATION OF PERSONALITY
UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF UKRAINIAN SOCIETY
INTEGRATION INTO EUROPEAN SPACE**

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INTRODUCTION

The dynamics of social transformations typical of Ukrainian society over the last decades is inextricably linked with the dynamics of people's adaptation to diverse changes in the economic, political, social and legal fields.

From the outside, the process of adaptation looks like an attempt of the personality to "put" their life world into a new system of socio-legal coordinates. However, in fact, something opposite takes place. It is possible to consider the person to be adapted when they "put" a new social reality into their personal system of values. That is, the adaptation involves, first of all, the person's interiorization of new socio-legal experience. In this regard, under the influence of transitional period peculiarities experienced by Ukrainian society, the problem of legal socialization of the personality is becoming more and more relevant.

The formation of a new socio-economic, political and legal system of Ukraine is accompanied, first of all, by the elimination of previous mechanisms of legal socialization, and only then by the construction of a new model, which in turn, experiences considerable opposition and takes place very slowly. At present, Ukraine is in a situation where the old system of values has been rejected, and the new one has not been formed in full. Moreover, the legal consciousness of the people in the state, which was formed under the supervision of the command and administrative system of state bodies for 70 years, which resulted in a negative neglectful attitude to law, can not immediately and completely perceive a completely new system of values. Thus, both society as a whole and every person are in the situation of adaptation.

The success of many changes, taking place now in Ukrainian society, depends on the awareness of the subjects of law of their place and role in the life of a person, state and society. Conscious perception and execution by citizens of legal orders are impossible without a deep understanding of

the social role of law, the essence and content of legal norms, the role of legal relations¹.

In our time, for Ukrainian society, there is a natural contradiction between the course on the construction of a law-governed state and civil society on the one hand, and the legal reality – on the other, the peculiarity of which is that the law has not yet become the basis of relations in our society; the state authorities themselves and their officials often ignore the norms of law, the so-called “telephone law” is popular. Conflicting legal acts are often adopted; there is a tendency to take precedence of by-laws over laws, which enhances legal nihilism among the people, becoming an obstacle to the development of a law-governed state.

Even in countries with a stable economy and sustainable state structures as well as a consistent system of involving a person in a legal system in which all socialization institutions and agents complement each other, the goals can not always be achieved. In Ukraine, most institutions of legal socialization, such as family, school, and others, are in a survival situation and do not exercise the relevant necessary influence on the process of forming a personality. The growth of social inequality, power ineffectiveness, obvious corruption of power structures at all levels, declaration of equality before the law, absence of real mechanisms for the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms contribute to the formation of a negative attitude to the law and the despair of human rights protection bodies of state power.

The rule of legal nihilism in the society, neglectful attitude and disbelief in law are evidence of a low level of legal culture and legal consciousness of the people. The construction of a legal and democratic society requires, first of all, a strengthening of the role, importance and prestige of law as a regulator of public relations, as well as the formation of a socially active personality with a high level of legal culture and legal consciousness. That, in turn, should be the goal of legal socialization of the personality at the present stage of development of Ukraine.

In the process of legal socialization, the personality is exposed to both spontaneous non-controlling subjective means as well as objective conditions of life, and socially-controlling purposeful activity of state and public bodies and organizations.

¹ Макаренко Л.О. Формування правової культури особи // Часопис Київського університету права: Український науково-теоретичний часопис. – Київ, 2005/3. – с. 21.

In the transitional period of public relation development, the spontaneous forms of legal socialization are dominant, despite their unpredictability and uncontrollability. Public opinion and the opinion of the group, where the person is the direct participant of which, play a major role in forming their attitude to the law. In order to consolidate their belonging to this or that social institution, regardless of whether it is formal or not, the person perceives the value orientations of the group including them in their system of values. Sometimes group values (including legal ones) may not coincide with norms maintained by society, other social groups and the state; in that case the person faces the choice of system of values to which a priority must be given. The decisive role in this situation is played by the internal conviction of the person and the persuasiveness of the arguments and authority as well as the degree of their trust in institutions and agents who substantiate the reasons of perceiving one or another system of values.

Trust is usually considered as an important indicator of the level of acceptability of the norms and values of society and its institutions by a person. It is social values and norms (including legal, as one of the types of social norms) that are shared by all or at least by the majority of members of society and determine the behavior of the person both in relation to other persons, and to society as a whole.

A feature of modern Ukrainian society is the absence of not only generally accepted social values, but also social goals that are clearly defined and accepted by all its members. At all levels of state and society there is no awareness of where our society actually moves and on what principles this movement is taking place².

In this regard, the Ukrainian people have mostly not trusted and do not trust practically all power institutions, as well as those institutions that must provide the protection of their legitimate rights and interests.

It is also necessary to draw attention to the fact that, under the conditions of modern Ukrainian society, mass media, which considerably expand the boundaries of the information space, becomes a powerful means of legal socialization.

With the help of mass media, new patterns of legal behavior are created in the person's mind. Due to its prevalence and accessibility, the media is significantly influenced by the level of person's information

² М.Парашевін. Соціальна солідарність а українському суспільстві: тенденції змін// Українське суспільство 1994-200. Моніторинг соціальних змін. За ред. д.е.н. В.Ворони, д.соц.н. М Шульги. – К.: Інститут соціології НАН України, 2004. – с.450

awareness and expertness in the content of legal norms, possible behaviors and legal responsibility.

S. M. Koretsky also speaks about the growth of the proportion of mass media each year, and especially electronic, in the process of formation of the personality. He also warns against the possible threat of a deformed value system establishment through socially uncontrolled mass media³.

Public opinion, as a component of person's environment, is formed spontaneously and it is not possible to control it directly and immediately. According to well-known legal scholars M. S. Osherov and L. I. Spiridonov, it is controlled only indirectly, by revolutionary changes in public life, through the complex mechanism of mass communication and the complex mechanism of person's education, etc⁴.

The environment, as a spontaneous factor, in the process of legal socialization of the personality determines the desired behavior of the person transformed by the relevant state institutions and public organizations into the certain goals and objectives of legal education, as a purposeful factor of legal socialization. At the same time, education also has an appropriate impact on the environment, forming a socially active personality, enabling them to fulfill certain social roles.

Thus, the environment and legal education, as means of legal socialization of the personality are inextricably linked and their goals must coincide or at least not compete with each other.

Under the conditions of modern Ukrainian society, during the period of radical changes in its life, the balance in interaction of the environment and legal education is broken in the process of legal socialization of the personality. At present, all institutions of legal socialization are rather separated from each other, they act as competing establishments, and, moreover, they are under the unequal conditions.

It is the goals and methods of legal education as a goal-oriented controlling factor that require significant adjustments, taking into account relevant public changes. Only successful legal education, as an integral part of the process of legal socialization, can provide the necessary level of legal consciousness and legal culture of the personality and neutralize the impact of the environment that is not always positive. However, legal education will only be successful if its goals are objectively determined

³ Корецький С.М. Кримінологічна характеристика девіантної поведінки неповнолітніх. / Автореферат дисертації на здобуття наукового ступеню кандидата юридичних наук. – К., 2003. – С. 19.

⁴ М.С. Орешов, Л.И. Спиридонов. Общественное мнение и право. Ленинград, 1985. – С. 27.

and reflect the actual state of development of society, trends and laws of its economic, social, political, legal and spiritual development⁵.

There are two approaches to interpreting the concept of “legal education”. Some authors, V.V. Golovchenko, V.V. Ivanov, R.S. Pritchenko⁶, in particular, give an extended interpretation of legal education, understanding it as the influence of all conditions of the social environment on the person in conjunction with their individual characteristics, that is, as a system of objective and subjective factors.

V. V. Golovchenko agrees with this point of view, in particular, he considers legal education as a system of formation of legal consciousness, noting that legal education is a pedagogical and socio-legal assistance to a person in the development of their legal culture, understanding the role of law in society, the formation of skills of lawful conduct⁷.

Legal education consists of the following main components:

- Formation of a system of legal knowledge among citizens;
- Formation of legal beliefs;
- Formation of motives and habits of lawful conduct⁸.

Other authors, in particular, S. M. Legusha, N. M. Parkhomenko, N. M. Onishchenko, O. F. Skokun states that only the process of purposeful influence on the person is referred to the field of legal education, and it is defined as purposeful, organized, consistent and systematic activity on the part of state bodies, institutions, organizations, other participants of the legal process in order to form the proper level of legal consciousness and legal culture, conscious attitude to the requirements of legal acts, law obedience, lawful conduct, aspiration for social and legal activity in a person⁹.

⁵ Правовое воспитание молодежи / Н.И.Козюбра, В.В.Оксамытний, П.М.Рабинович и др. Отв. ред. Н.И. Козюбра. – К.: Наукова думка, 1985. – С. 87.

⁶ Головченко В.В. Право в житті людини (статті). – К.: Оріяни, 2005.– с. 234.; Теория права и государства. Ученик. – Х.: ООО «Одиссей». – 2006. – С. 396.

⁷ Головченко В.В. Право в житті людини (статті). – К.: Оріяни, 2005. – С. 234.;

⁸ Головченко В.В. Эффективность правового воспитания: понятие, критерии, методика измерения. – К.: Наукова думка, 1985; Головченко В.В. Правова культура і демократизація. – К., 1990.

⁹ Легуша С.М. сутність, функції і механізм правового виховання курсантів вищих навчальних закладів МВС України. Автореф. дисертації на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата юридичних наук. – К., 2002.

Теорія держави і права. Академічний курс: Підручник для студентів юридичних спеціальностей вищих навчальних закладів / МОНУ; За ред. О.В.Зайчука, Н.М. Оніщенко; Авт.: Зайчук О.В., Заєць А.П., Копиленко О.Л., Оніщенко Н.М. та ін. – Київ: Юрінком Інтер, 2008. -с. 419;

Оніщенко Н.М., Матвієнко О.В., Береза С.В., Томашевська М.О. Європейський правовий вимір гендерно чутливої політики / НАН України; Інститут держави і права ім. В.М.Корецького; Центр правових досліджень гендерної політики. – К. : Юридична думка, 2005. – С. 55.

Скаун О.Ф. Теорія держави і права. – К.: Алерта, 2013. – С. 479.

Thus, according to V.P. Zenin, legal education is, first of all, an activity that has a directed influence on the legal consciousness and behavior of citizens¹⁰.

Legal scholars V. P. Kazimirchuk and V. M. Kudryavtsev, consider legal education in the narrow sense, defining it as a purposeful organized activity of society and its social institutions for the formation of political and legal knowledge, ideas and attitudes on socially active behavior in the personality¹¹.

According to the author, in the extended interpretation of legal education, it is not so much about education as the process of formation of the personality as a whole. We are particularly interested in legal education as an integral part of the legal socialization of the personality, consisting in the purposeful influence on the personality by state bodies and public organizations, in the interests of the whole society and the persons themselves.

In order to achieve the desired results of legal education, first of all, it is necessary to study and define the purpose, tasks, and also effective ways and methods of its realization correctly.

The purpose of legal education is an ideally formulated result that reflects the expectations of society, defines the main directions of the legal-educational work. Legal education is aimed at forming a respectful attitude not only to the law but also to other values of society¹². This, in turn, explains the close connection of legal education and other types of education, such as moral, aesthetic, political, etc.

According to the well-known theorist of law, O.F. Skakun, the main goal of legal education is to give a person the legal knowledge necessary in life and to teach them to respect laws and by-laws and adhere to them, that is, to form a sufficiently high level of legal culture that can significantly reduce the number of offences¹³.

Well-known scientists V. M. Kudryavtseva and V.P. Kazimirchuk, believe that the main purpose of legal education is to form a system of knowledge, beliefs, motives and habits of socially active behavior¹⁴.

¹⁰ Правовое воспитание молодежи / Н.И. Козюбра, В.В. Оксамытный, П.М. Рабинович и др. Отв. ред. Н.И. Козюбра. – К.: Наукова думка, 1985. – С. 86.;

¹¹ Кудрявцев В.Н., Казимирчук В.П. Современная социология права. М., 1995. – С. 117.

¹² Оніщенко Н.М., Матвієнко О.В., Береза С.В., Томашевська М.О. Європейський правовий вимір гендерно чутливої політики / НАН України; Інститут держави і права ім. В.М. Корецького; Центр правових досліджень гендерної політики. – К. : Юридична думка, 2005. – С. 58.

¹³ Скакун О.Ф. Теорія держави і права. – К.: Алерта, 2013. – с. 480.

¹⁴ Кудрявцев В.Н., Казимирчук В.П. Современная социология права. М., 1995. – С. 119.

The three-level hierarchy of the legal education goal, which consists in the formation of a complex of specific qualities of the personality in the legal area of life: the formation of a system of legal knowledge (the immediate goal); formation of legal conviction (intermediate goal); the formation of motives and habits, lawful, socially active behavior (the final goal), are distinguished by domestic scientists V.V. Golovchenko and N.M. Parkhomenko¹⁵.

Considering the legal education as a purposeful means of legal socialization of the personality, in author's view, it was reasonable to determine its main goal as the formation of a socially active personality with a high level of legal culture and legal consciousness.

Determination of the goal of legal education makes it possible to specify its tasks, in which N. M. Onishchenko includes:

- Formation and development of citizens' legal knowledge in the field of state administration;

- Education of respect for the law as a social value, to the principles of legality;

- Producing the needs and skills of active protection of the rights and obligations under the procedure established by law¹⁶.

The main tasks of legal education of people of our country include: raising the level of legal knowledge, formation and development of a high level of legal consciousness and legal culture, the formation of such qualities in a person as respect for law, conviction in its necessity and benefit, a sense of legal duty, intolerance to offences, readiness, ability, habit and the need to act in a lawful and active manner in any situation, take part in the application of law and its improvement as well as in the protection of law and order¹⁷.

¹⁵ Теорія держави і права. Академічний курс: Підручник для студентів юридичних спеціальностей вищих навчальних закладів / МОНУ; За ред. О.В. Зайчука, Н.М. Оніщенко; Авт.: Зайчук О.В., Заєць А.П., Копиленко О.Л., Оніщенко Н.М. та ін. – Київ: Юрінком Інтер, 2008. – С. 419;

Головченко В.В. Эффективность правового воспитания: понятие, критерии, методика измерения. – К.: Наукова думка, 1985. – С. 26.

¹⁶ Вступ до теорії правових систем / НАН України; Інститут держави і права ім. В.М. Корецького / Олег Володимирович Зайчук (заг.ред.), Наталія Миколаївна Оніщенко (заг.ред.). – К. : Юридична думка, 2006. – С. 176;

Оніщенко Н.М., Матвієнко О.В., Береза С.В., Томашевська М.О. Європейський правовий вимір гендерно чутливої політики / НАН України; Інститут держави і права ім. В.М. Корецького; Центр правових досліджень гендерної політики. – К. : Юридична думка, 2005. – С. 63.

¹⁷ Правовое воспитание молодежи / Н.И. Козюбра, В.В. Оксамытный, П.М. Рабинович и др. Отв. ред. Н.И. Козюбра. – К.: Наукова думка, 1985. – С. 88-89.

The tasks of legal education can be general for the whole people and specific for certain groups, associations and certain persons. In determining both general and specific tasks of legal education, it is necessary to take into account the demographic, professional and psychological features of the objects of legal education, their social and legal status, value orientations, the level of legal consciousness and legal culture. Clearly formed tasks contribute to the correct definition of the main directions, methods and content of legal-educational activity.

In order to obtain positive results of the legal socialization process, the definition of the main tasks of legal education in relation to a particular person should be done through the specification of its general tasks, taking into account individual characteristics of the person.

For the effectiveness of legal education of a person it is important to determine not only its purpose and tasks correctly, but also the forms and methods. After all, achievement of the set goals and expected results is impossible without the definition of proper means, forms and methods of legal education.

N. M. Parkhomenko defines the means of legal education as an organized methodological system that combines subjects, technical capabilities, as well as various ways of transferring the content of legal norms, information, that is, everything that is used to realize and achieve the legal-educational goal¹⁸.

E.V. Burlay includes radio, television, cinemas, clubs, publishing houses, newspapers, magazines, books, posters, stands, visual aids and other materials through which legal-educational work is carried out, as well as means of spiritual influence to the means of legal-educational work¹⁹.

The same means of legal-educational activity are distinguished by V.V. Ivanov and R.S. Pritchenko, who noted that history is a witness of the fact that in all states (with varying degrees of awareness and quality) specific activity is carried out to spread views and considerations about law and order, for which existing means are used: church, literature, art,

¹⁸ Теорія держави і права. Академічний курс: Підручник для студентів юридичних спеціальностей вищих навчальних закладів / МОНУ; За ред. О.В. Зайчука, Н.М. Оніщенко; Авт.: Зайчук О.В., Заєць А.П., Копиленко О.Л., Оніщенко Н.М. та ін. – Київ: Юрінком Інтер, 2008. – С. 426;

¹⁹ Правовое воспитание молодежи / Н.И. Козюбра, В.В. Оксамытний, П.М. Рабинович и др. Отв. ред. Н.И. Козюбра. – К.: Наукова думка, 1985. – С. 97.

school (of all levels), press, radio, television, special law educational institutions²⁰.

Having considered the definition of the very concept of “means of legal education” and their main types, which are given in the legal literature, in the author’s opinion, it is reasonable to clarify this concept.

Thus, according to the author, legal education is an integral part of the process of legal socialization, namely, the purposeful means of influencing the formation of the personality.

Realization of the set tasks and achievement of the goal of legal education of a person is possible only through the use of its various methods, that is, ways and methods of legal-educational influence.

According to the author, it is reasonable to use the term of ways of legal education, defining them as a system of institutions, agents and methods of purposeful influence in order to fulfill the tasks of legal-educational activity.

There is no single approach to the definition of ways of legal education as well. The majority of national scholars, S. M. Legusha, A. Oliynyk, N. M. Onischenko, N. M. Parkhomenko, O. F. Skakun²¹, in particular, include in the main ways of legal education the following: legal education (education, universal education), that is, a single national system of studying law; legal propaganda, that is, clarification of legal policy and distribution of legal knowledge, ideas, etc.; legal practice of state bodies and other organizations, as a set of experience of law-making and law-enforcement activity, realization of the right; legal self-education, namely, the individual work of the personality on increasing their level of legal consciousness.

A. Oliynyk, in addition to the ways of legal education mentioned, distinguish two more types of legal education, namely: legal campaign, which consists in legal influence on the legal consciousness and mood of society members through collective and individual interviews, speeches at meetings, meetings with the help of the press, television, etc. ., as well as

²⁰ Теория права и государства. Ученик. – Х.: ООО «Одиссей». – 2006 – С. 397.

²¹ Оніщенко Н.М., Матвієнко О.В., Береза С.В., Томашевська М.О. Європейський правовий вимір гендерно чутливої політики / НАН України; Інститут держави і права ім. В.М.Корецького; Центр правових досліджень гендерної політики. – К.: Юридична думка, 2005. – С. 58;

Теорія держави і права. Академічний курс: Підручник для студентів юридичних спеціальностей вищих навчальних закладів / МОНУ; За ред. О.В. Зайчука, Н.М. Оніщенко; Авт.: Зайчук О.В., Заєць А.П., Копиленко О.Л., Оніщенко Н.М. та ін. – Київ: Юрінком Інтер, 2008. – С. 427;

Скаун О.Ф. Теорія держави і права. – К.: Алерта, 2013. – С. 482;

the history of Ukrainian and world culture on legal topics, as a system of literary, artistic, cinema-television and other creative work on legal reality.

The largest list of ways of legal education is given in the works by S. M. Legusha and N. M. Parkhomenko including, in addition to the aforementioned, the legal education, the individual educational work, legal self-education as an individual activity in the study of law.

According to the author, the ways of legal education as a purposeful means of legal socialization of the individual should include:

- Legal propaganda, which is a part of legal agitation;
- Legal education of people;
- Individual educational work;
- Legal practice of state bodies and other organizations;
- Legal social and active behavior;
- Self-education, including self-learning.

All ways of legal education is introduced into life through the system of its institutions and agents.

When choosing the ways and institutions of legal education it is necessary to take into account the objective conditions of development of public relations, as well as the subjective features of the personality or group of persons who are the objects of legal-educational influence. It should also be noted that only systematic, consistent and comprehensive legal-educational influence on the level of state and public institutions, which is based on scientific achievements, will allow achieving their objectives.

Legal-educational activity, as a purposeful means of legal socialization of the personality, should, first of all, begin with their legal awareness. It is difficult to adhere to a legal norm that is not known to a person, and moreover, to include it in an individual system of values. This is possible only if the content of the legal norm is closely linked to the rules of public life, with the norms of culture and morality²².

The level of legal information awareness of people depends on the state of distribution and availability of legal information. This is ensured through legal propaganda to people through printed materials, mass media, telecommunication technologies, including the Internet, communication with legally educated people and various TV programs, etc.

²² Методика правової освіти: Навчально-методичний посібник. – К.: Атака – Н, 2005. – С. 23.

The choice of institutes of legal propaganda should be carried out depending on its level of popularity and trust among the people.

As noted earlier, the level of trust in the media in Ukraine is quite high and stable, taking an average position among other institutes of legal socialization of the personality.

In present time, one should not forget about such a relatively new institution of legal socialization as the Internet. Another fifteen – twenty years ago, the Internet, as an institution of socialization (including legal), was not discussed at all. However, today, without computers and the global Internet network, it's not possible to imagine the modern world.

The number of computer technology users is increasing steadily in Ukraine. In Ukraine the same situation is in relation to the inclusion of a person in the information space and involvement in the Internet network.

At present, Web pages have covered a wide space of human existence and they can be and must be considered as an integral part of the information space, which, in turn, allows us to consider the Internet as an institution of legal socialization of a personality having its own advantages. Such advantages include, first of all, the availability of legal information distributed in the Internet to all, without exception, layers of people, regardless of age, social status and educational level.

The advantages of the Internet as an institution of legal socialization may include both efficiency of providing information, and the possibility of feedback, as well as its popularization among people.

Moreover, if we take the mechanism of influence on the person of other institutions and agents of legal socialization, then it begins, first of all, on the initiative of the agent, and as for the interaction of the global Internet network and the person; then in this case, the activity is manifested from the person's side. However, one should not forget that the legal information contained on the Web pages can have a positive or negative impact on the formation of the personality. In this regard, it is necessary to pay significant attention to the quality and content of the diverse information, posted on the Web pages. This is another reason for the recognition of the global Internet network as the institution of legal socialization, with a view to using it to increase the level of legal culture and legal consciousness of people.

Thus, through a number of social institutions and agents, the state using legal propaganda ensures legal information distribution among the people of Ukraine.

Each person's knowledge of the whole set of rights and freedoms that they can use and the duties that they must perform is an important prerequisite for legitimate behavior and development of social activity and the progress of Ukraine on the way to a law-governed state²³.

The legal knowledge acquired should transfer into value sets, become internal convictions, get an emotional coloring, and be consolidated into legal habits. Developing a habit to comply with legal norms, to lawful conduct is the main and most difficult task of legal universal education²⁴.

Universal education is the unified national system for studying legislation covering all layers of the population and all civil servants. Legal universal education and legal education are identical concepts in their essence²⁵.

The purpose of legal education as a way of realizing legal education is to form the theoretical basis of legal consciousness and legal culture, to provide the necessary level of systematization of knowledge about the law, development of legal interests, feelings, legal thinking, and formation of scientific legal worldview²⁶.

The peculiarity of legal education lies in the fact that external requirements, expressed in legal norms, at first, become personal internal conviction of a person, and only then, with their help, transform into real lawful and socially active behavior.

Legal knowledge gained by the person in the process of their legal education helps them to form their value-legal orientations, which directly influence the creation of their own position in relation to different legal phenomena and determine person's behavior.

The task of legal education is to achieve such a level of legal awareness in its implementation, when each member of society would

²³ Заєць А.П. правова держава в Україні: концепція і механізми реалізації: Автореф. дис. ... д-ра юрид. наук. – К., 1999. – С. 15.

²⁴ Методика правової освіти: Навчально-методичний посібник. – К.: Атака – Н, 2005. – С. 24.

²⁵ Скакун О.Ф. Теорія держави і права. – К.: Алерта, 2013. – С. 484.

²⁶ Теорія держави і права. Академічний курс: Підручник для студентів юридичних спеціальностей вищих навчальних закладів / МОНУ; За ред. О.В.Зайчука, Н.М. Оніщенко; Авт.: Зайчук О.В., Заєць А.П., Копиленко О.Л., Оніщенко Н.М. та ін. – Київ: Юрінком Інтер, 2008. – С. 426.

adhere to social rules of conduct and legal norms solely by virtue of the internal necessity, own convictions, and not under pain of coercion²⁷.

Specially organized legal influence is either rejected by individual legal consciousness, or perceived by it and used by the personality in the process of self-improvement. General requirements of legal education acquire an individual value, depending on the nature of legal attitudes and beliefs of a particular person. That is why, according to V.V. Golovchenko, legal education is an active two-way process in which not only the educator influences the person who is being educated, but also the person is an active subject, who strives for socialization and self-affirmation. Therefore, legal education is impossible without self-education, and vice versa, proper self-education is impossible outside the system of legal education in society, since legal education consists of activities of both the subject and the object of the process²⁸.

It is the quality of legal education that influences the level of legal culture and legal consciousness of the personality, the transition of normative requirements into person's internal beliefs.

The transition of legal norms and the system of legal values to the internal structure of the person is impossible without their own efforts. In order for the external law-socializing influence to be mastered in a certain way, first of all, there must be the person's desire to take on the legal values cultivated by society. Therefore, without triggering the person's desire for self-education, it is impossible to achieve an effective legal education in general.

Thus, self-education plays a very important role in the process of legal socialization, and, consequently, in the legal education of the personality.

The ultimate goal is, according to V.V. Golovchenko, in the transition of external normative-legal requirements to the internal needs and attitudes of the personality, socio-legal values – in the individual value-legal orientations, guided by which a person determines the nature of their behavior, provides stability of life attitude²⁹.

²⁷ Оніщенко Н.М., Матвієнко О.В., Береза С.В., Томашевська М.О. Європейський правовий вимір гендерно чутливої політики / НАН України; Інститут держави і права ім. В.М. Корецького. – С. 57.

²⁸ Перестройка и правовое воспитание советских граждан / Н.И. Козюбра, В.В. Оксамытний, Е.В. Бурлай и др. ; Отв. ред. Н.И. Козюбра. – Киев: Наук. думка, 1989. – С. 75-76.

²⁹ Перестройка и правовое воспитание советских граждан / Н.И. Козюбра, В.В. Оксамытний, Е.В. Бурлай и др. ; Отв. ред. Н.И. Козюбра. – Киев: Наук. думка, 1989. – 73 с.

In the theory of education, it is recognized that self-education is the result of well-organized education.

Legal self-education begins on the basis of the achieved level of personality development as a result of general and legal education. The process of conscious self-education comes much later than education. In the opinion of D. E. Tikhomirov, the education of a person begins from the moment of their birth, and the effective process of legal self-education – usually from 15-16 years³⁰.

It is the conscious internal activity of the person aimed at changing their personality, forming the desired qualities in themselves, that has been called self-education. G. E. Glezerman defines self-education as the work of a person over the formation of own personality³¹.

A. Oliynyk considers the process of legal self-education as a purposeful, daily, systematic activity of a person on the acquisition of legal knowledge, the formation of positive legal motives and guidelines, skills of lawful conduct, consisting in independent efforts aimed at developing a habit of active lawful behavior.

Self-education covers all areas of mental, moral and physical development of personality: their abilities and knowledge, moral and physical qualities, tastes and personal features³².

Legal self-education involves a deep independent study, assimilation, development, consolidation of certain principles of law and morality, values, social norms of behavior in order to resist any negative external influence. It is based on the conscious transformation of the personality, the development of positive and overcoming their previous antisocial qualities, their own disadvantages, based on self-coercion, self-control. At the same time, the main thing is self-education of socially important legal orientations, the guidelines for lawful behavior.

Self-education forms respect for the law, the need for strict compliance with legal norms through self-study, self-analysis of legal reality and personal practice in the individual³³.

³⁰ Тихомиров Д.Е. Правовое самовоспитание молодежи. – К.: Издательство об-ва «Знание» Украины, 1991. – С. 20.

³¹ Глезерман Г.Е. Рождение нового человека. М., 1982. – С. 74.

³² Глезерман Г.Е. Рождение нового человека. М., 1982. – С. 74; Донцов И.А. Самовоспитание личности – М., 1984 – С. 6.

³³ Оніщенко Н.М., Матвієнко О.В., Береза С.В., Томашевська М.О. Європейський правовий вимір гендерно чутливої політики / НАН України; Інститут держави і права ім. В.М.Корецького; Центр правових досліджень гендерної політики. – К. : Юридична думка, 2005. – С. 59.

The reference point of the process of legal self-education is the motive, that is, the deep conscious internal belief of the personalities in the need for systematic purposeful work on themselves. This makes it possible to distinguish two main stages of organization of the legal self-education process of the personality: preparatory stage and direct self-education.

The purpose of the preparatory process is to formulate a set of legal knowledge, since it is precisely information about law enforcement practice, a judicial and administrative chronicle, clarification of specific legal norms that promotes self-examination of the personality, determination of their attitude to society and the processes occurring in it, to the socio-legal reality.

Knowledge of the law basics and awareness of its value is the main element of the legal self-education of the personality. Legal self-education, as a form of legal enrichment of the personality, helping to assimilate and rethink legal information, socio-legal experience, social and legal norms and criteria of conduct is the source of reinforcement and updating of legal knowledge. Legal education is part of the preparatory stage and, in a way, catalyzes the beginning of the legal self-education process.

The second stage is the legal self-education of the personality, that is, person's immediate process, which has its stages of implementation.

Thus, V.V. Golovchenko defines the following stages of self-education: self-cognition, self-knowledge and self-assessment of the level of legal knowledge, the development of a program of legal self-education and self-education, independent work on eliminating gaps in legal consciousness, studying the necessary legal acts³⁴.

Thus, a person having obtained a certain level of legal knowledge as a result of legal self-education at the preparatory stage of the organization of the self-education process begins its direct implementation through self-analysis and self-assessment of the drawbacks of their own behavior, which does not meet the established norms of law.

After understanding the necessity of legal self-education, the personality forms the purpose of legal self-education and particular tasks for their achievement in own consciousness. After that, the process of

³⁴ Головченко В.В. Право в житті людини (статті). – К.: Оріяни, 2005. – С. 311–312.

self-improvement as well as gradual introduction of the norms of law, mastered by consciousness, into the practice of daily behavior begins.

Only the knowledge and legal norms are fixed in our consciousness and turn into habits and norms of behavior that are systematically used in practice in everyday life³⁵.

Taking into account that legal self-education is a purposeful work on oneself with the aim of improving the legal consciousness, enhancement of legal culture, it is also necessary to identify a set of ways of self-education that can be used for legal-educational purposes.

The system of methods for organizing the process of legal self-education is the same methods used in the process of self-education, in particular: self-conviction, self-directing, self-discipline³⁶. These methods of legal self-education are at the same time the subjective regulators of personal behavior. The leading place in the system of these methods also includes self-control, self-coercion and lawful behavior of the personality in everyday life.

Legal self-education of a personality and external legal socializing factors should not be considered as an ordinary combination of independent processes. These are interrelated aspects of a single process of legal socialization, aiming at formation of a personality with an active legal attitude.

CONCLUSIONS

The dynamics of social transformations under the conditions of integration of Ukrainian society into European space is inextricably linked with the dynamics of people's adaptation to various changes in the economic, political, social and legal domains.

The formation of a new socio-economic, political and legal system of Ukraine is accompanied, first of all, by the elimination of previous mechanisms of legal socialization, and only then by the construction of a new model, which in turn, experiences considerable opposition and takes place very slowly.

In the process of legal socialization, the personality is exposed to both spontaneous non-controlling subjective means as well as objective

³⁵ Тихомиров Д.Е. Правовое самовоспитание молодежи. – К.: Издательство об-ва «Знание» Украины, 1991. – с. 27.

³⁶ Тихомиров Д.Е. Правовое самовоспитание молодежи. – К.: Издательство об-ва «Знание» Украины, 1991. – с. 28.

conditions of life, in particular, direct environment, and socially-controlling purposeful activity of state and public bodies and organizations, that manifests in a well-organized system of legal education.

Both environment and legal education as a means of legal socialization of a personality, are closely interconnected with each other and their goals must coincide or at least not to compete with each other.

In the transitional period of public relation development, including in Ukrainian society, the spontaneous forms of legal socialization are dominant. It is only possible to neutralize not always positive influence of the environment through systematic, consistent and successful legal education, the main goal of which should be the formation of a socially active personality with a high level of legal culture and legal consciousness.

However, the legal education will be successful only in case when its goals are objectively defined and reflect the real state of society, trends and laws of its economic, social, political, legal and spiritual development.

SUMMARY

The article deals with the studying of means of legal socialization under the conditions of Ukrainian society integration in European space. The main means, institutions and agents of legal-socializing influence on the person, including under the modern conditions of Ukrainian society development are determined.

It is defined that in the process of socialization the personality is exposed to both spontaneous non-controlling subjective means as well as objective conditions of life, in particular, direct environment, and socially-controlling purposeful activity of state and public bodies and organizations, that manifests in a well-organized system of legal education.

Both environment and legal education as a means of legal socialization of a personality, are closely interconnected with each other and their goals must coincide or at least not to compete with each other.

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