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THE LEGAL EDUCATION CULTURE OF YOUNG PEOPLE: A PROJECTION OF THE FUTURE

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Abstract: The article presents the basic patterns of development of future generations' education, which now belong to the age category of children and young people. The goals of the future educational paradigm, which is to overcome the deformations of the youth's legal consciousness, to raise its spiritual development, to acquire legal knowledge, to develop its legal consciousness and legal culture, are determined. It substantiates the main direction and at the same time the global goal of education of the future, to which there is a culture of peace, which is possible only in the legal continuum of international interaction of states and people that now belong to the age category of children and youth. Factors of influence on the education of legal culture of youth, among which the level of development of the economy, quality of life of the population, and its relation to social transformations are generalized. This article highlights the role of the activity of all authorities, mass media, and their influence on the consciousness, will, behavior, and beliefs of citizens. The authors of the article also take into account such factors as the experience of the population, its attitude to culture, traditions, habits, way of life, social relations.

Keywords: education of legal culture, culture of interaction, legal coexistence, legal consciousness of young people, deformities and norms of justice.

Introduction

The legal education culture of adult people is a category that reflects the level of implementation of the “idea of law” in the specific conditions of life of the middle-aged generation, in which law is a concentrated expression of politics, and

politics is a concentrated expression of the economy, including the basis of the future well-being of current young generations. Education, as any other field, is changing very rapidly, regardless of certain conservativeness of this system (Lamanauskas, 2017).

The results of an empirical study outlined in

the journal of 'Problems of Education in the 21st Century' showed that Czech schools had gaps in culture mainly in the subjects of teacher motivation and shared goals. School leaders should also pay attention to the managerial approach - control, innovation of teaching, learning and communication processes, both internal and external. Czech researchers have identified positive and significant relationships between the leadership and management sub-categories and important sub-categories that focus on the innovation process in schools and the expected results of the teaching and learning process (Eger & Prášilová, 2020). This finding is consistent with the findings of the research conducted by (Louis et al., 2010) for variables of shared leadership and trust. The School culture sub-category of the performance-oriented cultural inventory also contains a teacher-oriented course (Eger et al., 2017).

The mainstreaming and, at the same time, the global goal of educating the future is a culture of peace, only possible in the legal continuum of international interaction between states and people who now belong to the age category of children and youth. Education for the Legal Culture as a Culture of Peace is thoroughly represented in the study of Agnaldo Arroio under the title "Fostering peace culture by intercultural dialogue in education" (2019). Agnaldo Arroio points out in this work that considering as a movement, the Culture of Peace was officially started by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) in 1999. The author underlines that the Culture of Peace "strives to prevent situations that may threaten peace and security - such as disrespect for human rights, discrimination and intolerance, social exclusion, extreme poverty and environmental degradation - using awareness, education and prevention as key tools" (Arroio, 2019, p. 568). The content of the future education of children and young people is based on the principles of legal coexistence and high culture of interaction, which is able to prevent the current disharmony of social development. Just this is the way that leads, according to A. Arroio, to a significant reduction of all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and torture of children. Arroio (2019) emphasizes that "fair, egalitarian

society only occurs with the elimination of gender disparities in education and ensuring equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the most vulnerable, including people with disabilities, indigenous people and children in situations of vulnerability" (p. 314).

Aim

The purpose of the article is to analyze the legal education culture of young people, show its importance in the development of the legal society and reveal the effective means of managing the legal culture. The article is aimed at identifying the methodological multidisciplinary approaches to the education of legal culture, formulation theoretical and conceptual bases of research into the processes of forming the legal culture of young people, proving the feasibility of implementation and defining the main tasks of legal education culture of young people.

Methodology of Research

The legal education culture of young people involves the development of both special methodology of research and methodological foundations of education of legal culture of young people. On this basis, the humanistic nature of the legal culture of youth education is the embodiment of social self-movement, which requires research using the general scientific structure and typology of cognition methods and the transformation of reality in their development and interconnections. The main methodology of education of legal culture as a phenomenon and process is the idea of development, which is based on the subjective introduction of young people in the dimensions of social reflection of their own projections.

The assigned research tasks were embodied by means of application of general scientific and special methods of cognition. The most significant role in the study was played by the method of comparative legal analysis, since its application made it possible to compare legal norms in different fields of law. The system-functional method was used to consider the process of legal culture management, and the

logical-semantic method contributed to the generalization and classification of epistemological units to make sound proposals for improving the regulation of the legal culture management process. The combination of methods of individualization, analogies, actualization, synchronization with comparative, cognitive-procedural (interpretative), instrumental and relatively new in legal science, in the system of education, and therefore in social-humanitarian research method of determining the legal form, which is a specific system of legal meand (principles of development, conditions and psychological mechanisms - allowed to consider the education of legal culture of young people as a topical research problem.

Results of Research

The principles of a regenerative economy have been set forth in Club of Rome member John Fullerton's white paper, *Regenerative Capitalism*. Like biomimicry, it draws from nature's principles but applies them to running an economy in service to life. Fullerton points out that there are patterns and principles that nature uses to build stable, healthy, and sustainable systems throughout the world. These eight principles can guide us in creating an economy that operates in accordance with the rest of the world, creating conditions conducive to life (Von Weizsäcker & Wijkman, 2018). The interaction and mutual effects of these principles of youth-friendly living conditions are reflected in Fig. 1:

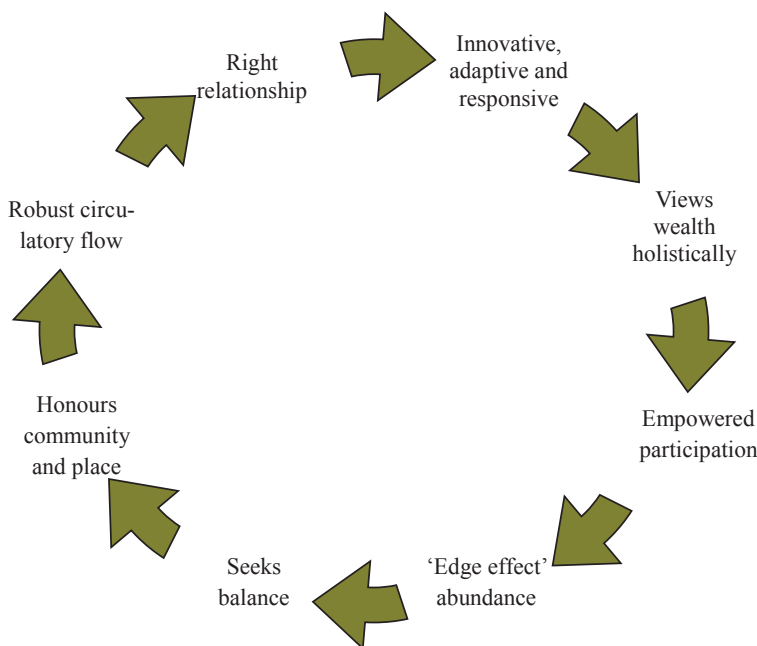


Figure. 1. Principles of Youth-Friendly Living Conditions

As can be seen from the above Figure. 1, youth-friendly living conditions consistently define the principles of the Right relationship; Innovative, adaptive and responsive; Views wealth holistically; Empowered participation; 'Edge effect' abundance; Seeks balance; Honors community and places; Robust circulatory flow.

These eight principles reflect the patterns that nature uses to build stable, healthy and resilient

systems around the world, creating a conducive living environment that must first be embodied in educational self-expression of young people. Education of legal culture of young people is intended to restore the construction of these systems. In today's youth, the transition to more conservative ideals is slower than in all previous generations. Thus, in today's world, the legal culture of young people is particularly relevant.

A distinctive feature of the legal culture of young people is its transience. It is conditioned by: their psycho-physiological age characteristics (the verge of adolescence and moral and psychological maturity, the onset of social maturity), their inherent periods of legal maturity, when adolescence is already coming to an end, and socio-psychological “adulthood” is not yet fully reached; their socio-professional status (when they have not yet become established professionals); stay in a specific micro- and mesoscale environment, mainly in educational institutions.

The study of the level of legal culture covered such age groups (14-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-40; 41-50; 51 and more years) and all regions of Ukraine.

The young people legal awareness is defined by us as a kind of group consciousness, which has a three-member structure that includes knowledge of law, attitude to law, behavioral component, and expresses the cognitive, evaluation, and behavioral orientation of young people on the legal phenomena of public life.

Youth consciousness has an ambivalent (dual) nature since it has the features of child and adult justice. Moreover, different features of child and adult justice are not simply mechanically co-existing, but also interact and cooperation resulting in a qualitatively new phenomenon - youth consciousness.

Youth justice is a historically changing phenomenon: every new generation of youth has its own, different from the historical-cultural experience and basic value orientations, social and cognitive preferences of previous generations content. There have never been equal generations in social development, that is, generations that share the same living conditions, goals, and ideals. These conditions explain the

difference in the fairness of youth and older generations, which is often difficult to understand.

The legal consciousness of young people as an element of legal culture is characterized by a number of features, determined by the age criterion, socio-economic and socio-political status of this population. Within their age categories, young people differ in psycho-physical characteristics, level of education, degree of civic maturity, economic independence, etc. (Bolshakova, 2015).

The tools for assessing the level of the legal culture of youth are components of the mechanism (or algorithm) of the process of education of the legal culture of youth, which is carried out in the form of questioning, data analysis, observation of the inclusion of youth in society, taking into account all factors of development of the legal culture of society and its effects on youth. Methods for assessing the level of legal culture of young people are a systematic set of actions aimed at assessing the level of legal culture of young people, a holistic algorithm of the evaluation process and a set of data obtained as a result.

Analysis of the tools and methods of assessing the level of formation of legal culture of young people allows to distinguish among them social, economic and other tools and methods, to classify them by their essential characteristics depending on the subjects of education: family education, parental education and professional education. The level of development of the legal culture of youth is determined by the totality of social relations, the level of their dynamism.

Two types of factors influence the management of youth awareness - external and internal (See Fig. 2).

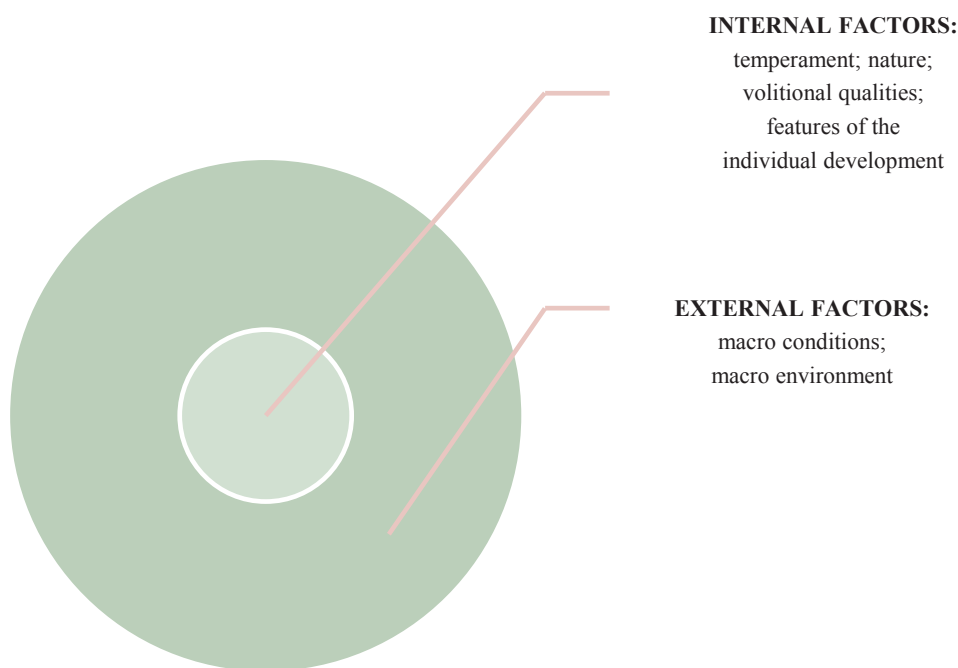


Figure. 2. Description of Factors of the Legal Education Culture of Young People

External factors include macroconditions (macroenvironment) and microconditions (microenvironment). Macro environment is the socio-economic and cultural conditions of society that indirectly influence the development of young people's consciousness and act as a determining factor in its formation. A microenvironment is a set of material, spiritual and socio-psychological factors that directly relate to a young person's life, including his or her immediate environment (family, acquaintances, peers, community organizations, etc.).

Internal factors include the influence on the

formation of young man's consciousness of his individual-typical psychological characteristics. Each young person is different from others in their personal characteristics (temperament, volitional qualities, character, etc.), so many characteristics of consciousness are connected with the psychological characteristics of the person.

As can be seen from Figure 3, the education of the legal culture of youth includes political, economic, socio-cultural, objective, subjective, historical, linguistic, spiritual, educational and ideological, personality-psychological and other criteria:

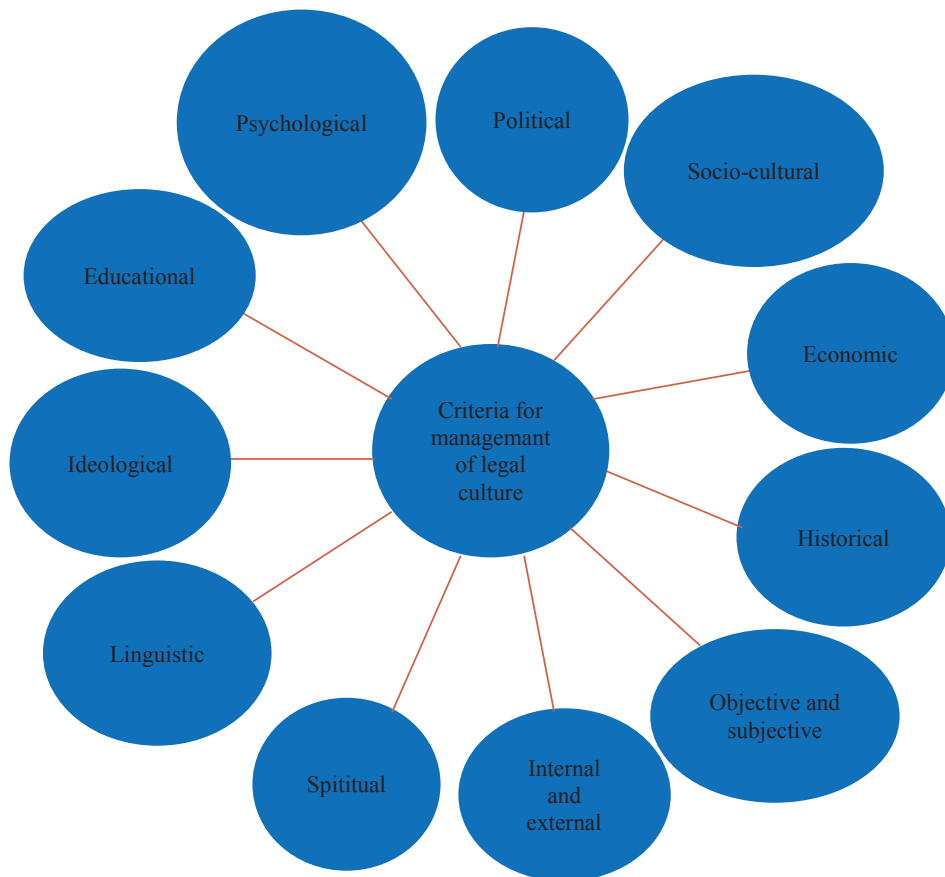


Figure. 3. Criteria of the Legal Education Culture of Young People

Political criteria. Political criteria for assessing the level of legal culture of young people include political pluralism and political impartiality. In addition, the relationship between legal awareness and legal behavior of young people must be considered in the context of youth participation in society and the direct political activities of policy makers.

Economic criteria. Economic factors have a significant impact on the level of legal culture of young people. These are material conditions and material opportunities that affect the standard of living of youth and society as a whole, forming at the level of their justice a certain attitude to legal norms and to the authorities.

Socio-cultural criteria. The socio-cultural factors of assessing the level of legal culture of young people that influence the development of legal culture include the social orientation of state policy, ensuring social rights and freedoms of young people, creating the conditions for realizing the social potential of a young person.

Internal and external criteria. The internal factors of the formation of the legal culture of young people are determined by the fact that they are an expression of their inner world, inherent in the young person's consciousness, his needs, interests, goals and values. External factors reflect the impact on the process of shaping the legal culture by public institutions, phenomena and relationships, including those directly influenced by families, friends, leaders, educators, etc.

Objective and subjective criteria. Objectives are considered to be those whose nature is conditioned by reality, the common being of society, the individual, the law. Subjective factors include a set of influences that reflect the qualitative state of the structural elements of individual (group) social justice, the young person's mentality.

Historical criterion. The influence of historical factors - the general conditions for the formation of Ukrainian statehood, the system of foreign and domestic political phenomena, the development of the system of national legislation

and the formation of the legal culture of Ukrainian society - are unconditional.

Language criterion. Language is a particular component of the legal culture of young people, defining the personality, their mind and feelings, ideas about the moral behavior of a young person, which requires the formation of appropriate tools and methods of assessing their level of formation. It should be noted that language is of fundamental importance for determining and instrumentally measuring the level of legal culture of every modern young person, since there is no understanding of legal concepts and legal norms outside the language.

Spiritual criterion. The spiritual sphere of social life, which is an important determinant of the formation of legal values, has a special influence on the development of the legal culture of modern Ukrainian youth. Of utmost importance in the spiritual life of society as a factor in the development of legal culture is the system of value orientations, which plays the role of ideological foundations of social and legal progress. Its decisive importance is that, first and foremost, the legal worldview must proceed from a human-centric concept of legal worldview and legal activity.

Educational criterion. Educational factors of the formation of the legal culture of young people are first and foremost civic education and upbringing, legal education and upbringing, which determine the orientation of the educational process; use in the process of learning the personality-activity approach; dialogue of the learning process; use of an individual creative approach; enriching the content of teaching with

concepts, ideas, theories; inclusion of young people in various forms of legal research; systematic use of the educational potential of art.

Ideological criterion. The ideological factors of the formation of the legal culture of youth reflect the state of ideological development of society and presuppose the existence of a national idea, a state strategy for the development of foreign and domestic policies, universally recognized values in society.

Psychological criteria. Personality-psychological factors are a set of characteristics of an individual or society as a whole that determine their relation to law. The formation of legal culture in the youth environment depends on the psychophysiological age characteristics of its individual groups. That is, a person's transition from adolescence to adulthood influences his or her legal choice and is formed directly in further education in higher education. Higher education is becoming a tool for youth education.

Scientific generalization of influences on education of legal culture of youth is carried out by the following factors: level of development and functioning of economy, quality of life of population and its attitude to social transformations; activity of all authorities, mass media and their influence on the consciousness, will, behavior and beliefs of citizens; the experience of the population in its attitude to culture, traditions, habits, everyday life, social relations, etc.; professionalism of the teaching staff, the level of his pedagogical skill and pedagogical culture, the possibility of exercising a regulatory influence on the process of education of the legal culture of youth (See Fig. 5).

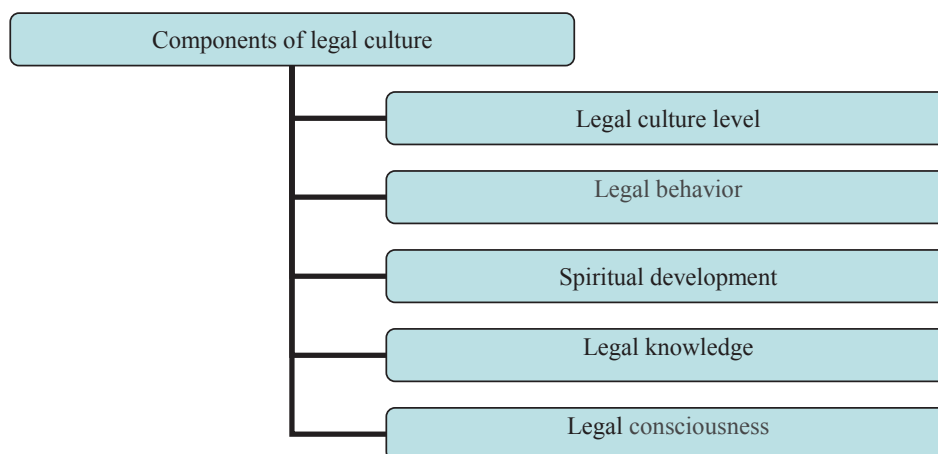


Figure 5. Components of the Legal Education Culture of Young People.

Content of the main components of the legal culture of young people is a hierarchy of the following dimensions of its educational and behavioral expression:

Legal culture. The level of legal culture, the main feature of which is the unconditional legal behavior of young people, which is a set of socially significant actions or actions that are regulated in one way or another by the norms of law and cause socially approved legal consequences.

Legal consciousness. Legal consciousness is a special form of reflection of legal reality, which is an element of social, group, and individual consciousness. It constitutes a system of interconnected components that, in expressing knowledge, appreciation, views, and perceptions of existing and desired law, is the driving force in the legal field through the formation of motives and attitudes to certain patterns of behavior.

Legal knowledge. Legal knowledge is formed not only by way of individual acquisition, it is assimilated in the process of becoming effective by the public legal consciousness, and on this basis, it replenishes the life experience of a young person. First of all, this is knowledge about the political system of society: ideology, political and legal norms, and nature of political activity. It includes knowledge of the legal system of society - laws and regulations, legal norms and institutions, law enforcement; knowledge about state institutions - institutes and bodies of state power, power-social relations, and administrative procedures.

Spiritual development. Spiritual development takes place in modern society together with the acquisition of the experience of senior generations and is complemented by the assets of high moral spiritual centers, to which democratic values, ideals of freedom, and equality belong.

Deformation of the legal consciousness of young people is a change in their content under

the influence of external and internal factors on individual carriers, social groups, or the majority of the population, which causes a deviation from the social norm of legal reality, values, ideas, infusions and motives of behavior that can lead to negative social consequences.

The content of justice is formed as a result of the cooperation of a number of factors, both institutional and socio-cultural. Socio-cultural factors are actualized through the influences of social institutions such as the family, the education system, political, economic and legal institutions.

The distinction between the norm and the deformation of legal consciousness is realized in the form of the following two approaches - normative and statistical-sociological: a) normative approach consists in constructing a socially established norm of justice, carried out by theorists-jurists, scientists, lawyers, legislators; b) statistically-sociological approach generalizes the features of norms in society that have thereby confirmed their viability, as well as specific perceptions of adults about legal practices that dominate society.

The most characteristic is the differentiation of rejected youth behavior by distinguishing its types according to the indicators of social and psychological characteristics of behavior: violations of behavior in public places, delinquent type of youth behavior - acts of a young person violate the rights of others, self-aggressive behavior, the fight against the existing injustice in the form of criminal acts of various kinds of gravity (Kovalerov, 2004).

As can be seen from Figure 6, the types of deformations of the legal consciousness of youth are legal idealism, legal formalism, legal infantilism and amateurism, rebirth of justice, legal nihilism, legal demagoguery, social and legal cynicism.

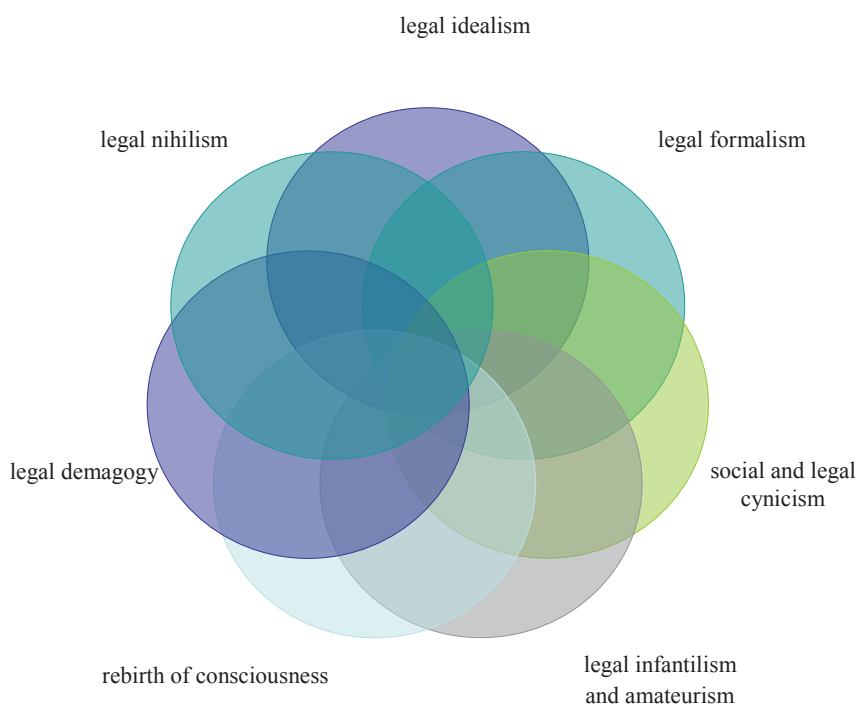


Figure 6. Types of Deformation of Legal Consciousness of Young People

The manifestations of the deformation of the legal consciousness of contemporary Ukrainian youth in the intra-Ukrainian and pan-European context can be traced through the analysis of international integral indices - corruption perception index, global peace index, international property rights index (Marusyak, 2013).

The concept of literacy includes both subject knowledge, i.e. understanding and processual action-competence. Regarding the interpretation of quality culture, misleading understanding and directly involved quality literacy heterogeneity is demonstrated by the differing understanding among the stakeholders of higher education. The most common conviction among academic and often administrative staff is the belief that they are responsive executioners rather than masters of quality standards. There still exists the opinion that topdown is an adequate direction of quality assessment, which is communicated as an internal regulation or must-do. Almost all stakeholder groups – academics, administrative staff, management, students, and quality control managers often demonstrate the belief that quality criteria and standards are an administrative bureaucracy,

which has little effect on daily work and is distant to the performers. Opinion polarity can be observed also on the question of purpose and necessity of quality assessment. Some of the stakeholders believe that the aim of quality of political system is its existence, because it is required by external normative regulations on European and national level (Koçke et al., 2017).

Discussion

The results of the study of the education of the legal culture of youth showed that the legal culture of young people is an established culture, which is the result of its formation by many public institutions. The level of legal readiness of young people includes knowledge of their rights and obligations, awareness of the law as a value and a regulator of public life. On the other hand, the conditions for forming the legal culture of youth imply the need for the formation of regulatory frameworks, legal and political institutions, the absence of legal conflicts, the lack of corruption and transparency of the judicial and law

enforcement system, the high level of regulation of all legal spheres in society, the flexibility and stability of the legal system.

To a certain extent, the Ukrainian youth are characterized by legal infantilism, which is characterized by a lack of legal knowledge with a firm confidence of the person in the proper level of their assimilation. Legal amateurism borders on it, that is, on the whole, a frivolous attitude to the law in the presence of superficial, unsystematic legal knowledge. The most dangerous form of deformation of the legal consciousness of young people is legal nihilism, which is indifferent, disrespectful, or negatively contradictory the law and the legal order. In young people, the manifestation of legal nihilism is primarily due to such negative socio-psychological states and properties as inexperience, social apathy, conformism, aggression, rejection of traditional moral and cultural values, etc. Legal nihilism of young people can take dangerous forms: first, anti-legal guidelines and stereotypes are produced, and a sense of permissiveness emerges, which, under appropriate conditions, is the basis for committing offenses. Deformations of legal consciousness, characterized by the presence in his carriers of the intention to commit offenses, indicate the unlawful orientation of the transformation of justice. Analysis of current trends in youth crime shows that young people are increasingly committing crimes that were committed only by adults, youth crime is becoming increasingly organized, group-based, and more recently, there are tendencies, which make youth crime easy as a result of seeking an independent lifestyle.

An important role in counteracting various types of deformation of youth consciousness is traditionally given to the enhancement of the legal culture of young people, the formation of a positive attitude toward them, and the trust in the law. It is necessary to take into account the positive importance of such remedies as the adaptation of legal prescriptions to existing values in

the youth environment and the promotion of initiatives and activities of youth in all spheres of society, including the legal.

An important part of the process of forming the legal culture of a young person and its relationship with legal consciousness and legal behavior is the developed “Structural model of management of the legal culture of young employees”, which allows us to determine the level of psychological, scientific, theoretical, professional and legal readiness of young people professional, public, social and legal conduct in general.

Let us introduce the author’s structural model of tools and methods for assessing the level of formation of the legal culture of youth, which contains two blocks:

- the target unit provides for the assessment of the tools and methods of forming the legal culture of youth, the assessment of the level of effectiveness of the principles of legal education and upbringing, the assessment of typical models of youth behavior in protecting their rights;
- the organizational and content block provides for the assessment of the level of effectiveness of approaches to the formation of the legal culture of young people (activity, system, competence, personally oriented approaches) and the assessment of the level of conditions for the formation of legal culture of young people: use of the potential of educational disciplines; optimal combination of theoretical and practical training, educational and methodological support and introduction of author’s special courses; activities of initiative groups and circles; assessment of the integrated legal culture structure; gaining experience in applying legal rules; evaluation of the main components of the formation of the legal culture of youth (target, content, operational activity, stimulation-motivational, moral and legal education, control and regulation), which is presented in Fig. 7.).

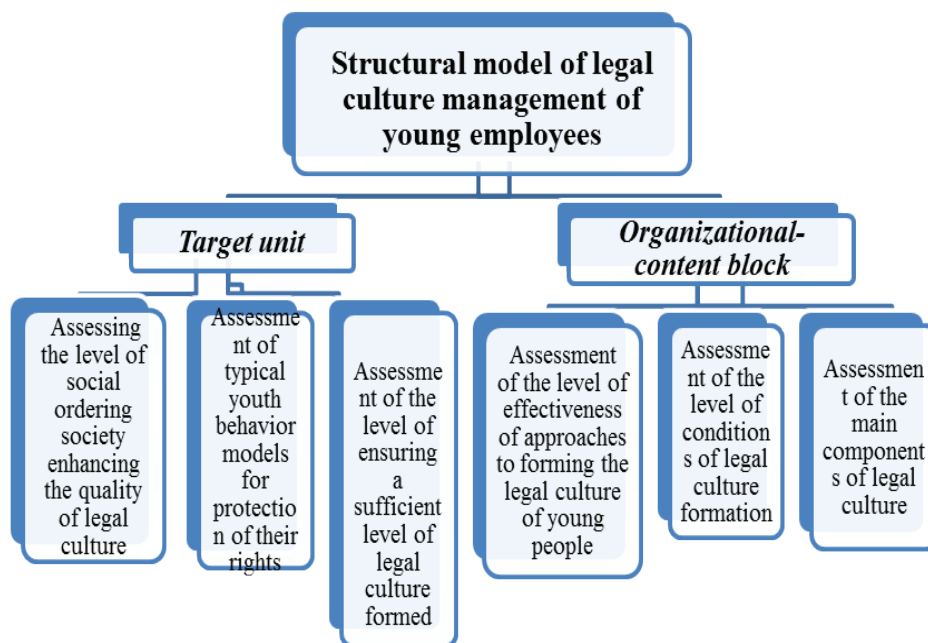


Figure 7. Structural Model of the Legal Education Culture of Young People

Conclusion

Thus, according to the analysis of education by the legal culture of youth as a way of interconnecting legal consciousness and legal behavior, it is established that the legal culture of a young person is interconnected with the legal culture of a society where, by means of state-created legislation, a young person exercises his or her own free will.

A peculiar feature of the legal culture of youth is its transitional character, due to the psychophysiological features and microsocial conditions of age development.

The processes of formation and development of youth's justice and legal culture reflect the crisis of societies with its increased social and moral, psychological tensions, and economic contradictions.

Analysis of the tools and methods of assessing the level of legal culture of young people allows us to classify them by belonging to the subjects of upbringing: family education, parenting, and vocational education. In general, the level of development of the legal culture of youth is determined by the totality of social relations and the level of their dynamism.

Factors related to the functioning of the eco-

nomy, daily life of the population, and the expressiveness of its system of attitudes towards social transformation have a direct impact on the processes of managing the legal culture; historical, spiritual, linguistic, personal, socio-psychological influences; the activities of the authorities, the media and their relevance to the consciousness, will, behavior and beliefs of young citizens; experience of the population and its relation to culture, traditions, habits, way of life, social relations, etc.

The main components of assessing the level of legal culture of young people are legal knowledge, legal consciousness, spiritual wealth of a young person, his legal behavior, including actions that lead to legal consequences.

The structural model of tools and methods for assessing the level of formation of the legal culture of youth includes determining the effectiveness of the principles of legal education and training, approaches to the formation of the legal culture of young people, the formation of the legal culture of young people by using the potential of educational disciplines, the optimal combination of theoretical and practical training, development and application of educational and practical training methodological support.

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