

THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIETY'S GLOBALIZATION: PECULIARITIES OF LEGAL SOCIALIZATION AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

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Abstract: Globalization is a complex phenomenon, which affects the way of life of the community, the cultural, educational component of the life of society, legal culture, and legal socialization. As an all-consuming phenomenon, it implies an impact on all spheres of social life, on all states, and the individual. Globalization leads to a deepening heterogeneity of society. Not always a fair distribution of the benefits of globalization, the development of new technologies and, accordingly, the frequent misunderstanding and rejection of these technologies by part of society, generate the threat of new conflicts, which can only be prevented and solved by law as the most effective regulator of social relations.

Keywords: legal socialization of personality, socialization, globalization, education, social behavior, legal activity, social environment.

1 Introduction

Socialization is one of the leading concepts of modern philosophy, psychology, law, social pedagogy, interest in which is due to the need for a systematic scientific analysis of the formation of personality in the latest conditions of social development. The classical scientific position with the focus of the researcher's attention mainly on the educational aspects of socialization has a long tradition, interprets legal socialization as a subject-object process and, today is represented by several scientific schools and concepts. Academic discourse on legal socialization is gradually deprived of paternalism characteristics of the twentieth century and is directed to the study of compliance of socialization conditions with the individual characteristics of a modern person. By socializing, a person forms his/her own opinion, acquires abilities, and is determined with individual needs and values. Therefore, we believe that legal socialization does not exist without individualization in law. It combines social factors with personal factors.

The worldwide process of globalization covers all aspects of society, connects national states into a single social system. The emergence of a new world model requires a global approach and consolidation of the international community to develop effective mechanisms of legal socialization and civic education. The educational priority is to teach a conscious, active, and democratic-minded person who can live and act competently in a society that is constantly renewed and evolving. In a globalized society, traditionally established stereotypes inherent in the popular consciousness are changing, there is a change in the motivational factors of social behavior. As a result, we observe the loss of social identity, social disorientation of a person. At the same time, globalized society turns socially active people into "citizens of the world."

The development of a modern state based on the rule of law is impossible without functioning in its system of effective mechanisms of legal socialization; effective components of upbringing and education as a means of forming human democratic values, implementation of acquired knowledge of rights in various types of activity.

2 Literature Review

The world scientific theory and pedagogical practice have accumulated considerable experience in the issues of legal

socialization and civic education, implementation of the tasks of general and special education with wide propaganda of democratic values. Increased attention to the study of legal socialization Tyler T. explains the need of modern society to create a viable and sustainable social system (Tyler, 2003; 2006; Kozlovets, 2020).

Fine A. and Trinker R. defined legal socialization as the process by which people form values, attitudes, and beliefs about laws, institutions that create law, and individuals who apply that law (Fine & Trinker, 2020). Mazerolle L. legal socialization is seen as a process of consensus between the individual and society, where the responsibility of the citizen is ensured both by his initiative and through the use of state coercion (Mazerolle & others, 2021). Makhmudova A. and Mikhailina T. explore the problems of legal socialization, analyze ways to combat legal negativism, legal infantilism, then deviations, the consequence of which is deliberate criminal behavior. Corren N. and Perry-Hazan L. focus on the challenges of enforcing epidemiological safety rules in enclave communities in the COVID-19 pandemic, noting the need for "bidirectional" legal socialization that involves compromise (Makhmudova, 2019; Mikhailina, 2017; Corren & Perry-Hazan, 2021).

Granot Y. and Durkin A. examine the legal socialization of adolescents, considering this period critical in terms of the formation of an individual's relationship to law enforcement and other agencies that represent the state in their person. Conditions of legal socialization of children became a subject reflected in the works of Halsey M., Wolfe S., McLean K., Pratt T. (Halsey, 2018; Wolfe, McLean & Pratt, 2017; Brown, 2017). Tyler T. and Trinker R. focused on elucidating the relationship of legal socialization to other processes of personal development, as well as research on the role of family, school, and juvenile justice in legal socialization (Tyler & Trinker, 2017). Geller A., Fagan J., Lizakowska S., Fajczuk O. break down many social issues that negatively impact the legal socialization of children and adolescents, including assessing the influence of the media in the process of identity formation (Geller & Fagan, 2019; Lizakowska & Fajczuk, 2019).

The issue of trust in law enforcement agencies is actively discussed in scientific schools. Baz O. and Fernández-Molina E., citing empirical data, explore the problem of the legitimacy of power and authority of law enforcement agencies. Kaiser K. and Reisig M. link the legitimacy of state agency decisions to an individual's assessment of the legal system, exploring the nature of legal cynicism and disrespect for the law (Kaiser & Reisig, 2019; Bell, 2017; Baz & Fernández-Molina, 2018).

Cohen A., Pope A., Wong K., Ajaps S., Obiagu A., Muetterties C. civic education is seen as a purposeful activity of the state aimed at the formation of the younger generation's sense of patriotism, devotion to the homeland, a process that can develop a sense of belonging to the global community. Civic education promotes awareness of the need for state processes in conjunction with the development of civil society. In the aspect of the state, the problem of legal socialization and the continuity of civic education are issues that are considered justifiably key (Cohen, Pope, & Wong, 2021; Ajaps, & Obiagu, 2020; Muetterties, 2021).

Global changes and advances in the world affect all areas of society, including the legal (Ergashev & Farxodjonova, 2020), and the globalization process is multidimensional (Kozak, 2014). Researchers have found that the most notable among the changes in society and the state are changes in the axiological basis at the level of individual identity (Palahuta, Zharovska, Kovalchuk & Skliar, 2020), noted the role of teachers in children's perception of values and normative rules of behavior (Fine & Rooij, 2021). Akkari A., Maleq K., Burlacu S., Gutu C., Matei, F., Moos L., Wubbels T, Bossio E., and other scholars analyze the impact of globalization on educational processes in their research (Akkari

& Maleq, 2019; Burlacu, Gutu & Matei, 2018; Moos & Wubbels, 2018; Schäfke, Mayoral Díaz-Asensio & Stagelund Hvidt, 2018; Torres, 2017; Torres & Bossio, 2020).

The research problem is widely reflected in the scientific works of lawyers, scholars of state, psychologists, and sociologists. At the same time, the theory of legal socialization, which aims to create effective mechanisms of public education in the spirit of respect for the law, continues to be at the stage of its scientific comprehension and active development.

The study aims to identify the problems of legal socialization and civic education at the stage of the global transformation of society. The analysis will allow further formulation of recommendations for improving the mechanism of legal socialization. It also will allow finding ways of effective implementation of international programs for civic education and upbringing, aimed at the development of citizens' general competence, competitiveness, and social and legal activity.

Research tasks:

1. to determine the level of legal knowledge of students of different specializations;
2. to find out the problems of legal education at the level of secondary education institutions;
3. to evaluate the level of legal and civic engagement of students;
4. to assess the level of citizens' trust in state authorities;
5. to clarify the public reaction to new social and legal phenomena that appeared as a result of science and technology development.

3 Materials and research methods

In the process of research, an interdisciplinary approach was applied, general scientific and special methods of scientific knowledge were used:

- dialectical method applied to reflect social phenomena in specific concepts and legal categories;
- formal-logical method – to eliminate the contradictions that arise in the process of researching legal socialization as a legal phenomenon.
- statistical method – to analyze the consolidated array of data collected as a result of the study;
- concrete-sociological method is effective in the processing of empirical material;
- normative-dogmatic method – to analyze individual normative documents.

The authors conducted a sociological study of the level of integration of student youth in the legal life of society by interviewing students of 2–6 years of study at Ukrainian higher educational institutions (HEIs) of IV accreditation level. The research period covered 2019–2021. Questionnaires developed by the authors were used to conduct the survey. The focus group consisted of 2423 students from universities in Kyiv, Lviv, Vinnytsia, Volyn, and Zakarpattia regions. To analyze the differences in the legal socialization of students divided into two groups: students of law and related specialties (1219 people) and students of non-legal specialties (1204 people). The average score of the surveyed students was 82.6 out of 100. The equals of the indicators were considered on a 5-point scale, where 0 – the lowest level, 5 – respectively, high. The margin of error of the results, given the number of respondents, is 2–3.5%. The questionnaire is designed to be anonymous and quick to fill out. The question is divided into separate blocks:

Block 1. General information about the respondent (questions concern the collection of general data about the respondent, HEIs in which the respondent studies, place of residence, specialty, year of study, academic performance, etc.);

Block 2: Assessment of the student's knowledge of constitutional rights and duties and the effectiveness of legal education at the level of secondary education institutions (the questionnaire in

this block contains a question about the evaluation on a 5-point scale of the level of legal knowledge of respondents, the effectiveness of law courses and the effectiveness of legal outreach work at the secondary level of civil education, work on the prevention of offenses, etc.);

Block 3. Assessment of legal and civic engagement of students (contains questions that help to find out the level of legal and civic engagement of citizens (on the protection of legal rights and interests, countering and responding to offenses, monitoring political news and events in Ukraine and the world, readiness for military service, participation in community projects, participation in elections, etc.)

Block 4. Assessment of the level of young people's trust in the state authorities (the question in the block relates to identifying the level of citizens' trust in the president, parliament, national police, courts, local government, etc.);

Block 5. Public reaction to the emergence of new social phenomena (includes the question of attitudes toward the legalization of surrogacy, euthanasia, same-sex marriage, therapeutic cloning, chemical castration, and other innovations).

4 Results

The task of legal socialization is the formation of citizenship as an integrated quality of the individual, enabling the person to feel moral, politically, and legally competent and protected. The main purpose of civic education (at the present stage of the development of statehood) is to prepare young people for life in the global world, as well as the recognition and acceptance of those values that act as the main for a civil democratic society. In our research, we evaluate the effectiveness of the conducted work on legal socialization and civic education, we find out the level of legal awareness and activity of students in different regions of the country. Also, we estimate the level of patriotism of youth, attitude towards the changes in the society which became a result of inevitable and tireless globalization. In this research, we discover and analyze other indicators which show the integration of a person into the political, legal, economic, cultural life of the society.

The total number of students who participated in the survey – 2423 people, of which men make up 47.6%, women – 52.4%. To achieve objectivity, in particular, in questions of political content, students from five leading Ukrainian HEIs were invited to participate in the survey: Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics, National University "Lviv Polytechnic," Donetsk National University named after Vasyl Stus, Volyn National University named after Lesya Ukrainka, Uzhgorod National University. All respondents not only presented the HEIs in which they study but also the respective regions of the country. Students who permanently reside in the respective region were selected to participate. The exception was the Donetsk National University named after Vasyl Stus, where young people represented two regions at once – Donetsk and Vinnytsia regions. Detailed information about the study participants is presented in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1 – The study participants is presented

Regions of Ukraine and higher education institutions whose students took part in the survey	The total number of students in HEIs who participated in the survey	
	Women	Men
Kyiv region, Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics	448	
	243	205
Faculty of International Trade and Law	279	
Faculty of Economics, Management and Psychology	37	
Faculty of Trade and Marketing	24	

Faculty of Information Technologies	35
Faculty of Restaurant, Hotel and Tourist business	38
Faculty of Finance and Accounting	35
Lviv region, National University of Lviv Polytechnic	562
Institute of Law, Psychology and Innovative Education	307
Institute of Architecture and Design	255
Institute of Humanitarian and Social Sciences	297
Institute of Applied Mathematics and Fundamental Sciences	60
Institute of Civil Engineering and Engineering Systems	64
Institute of Telecommunications, Radio Electronics and Electronic Engineering	48
Vinnitsa region, Donetsk National University named after Vasyl Stus	427
Faculty of History and International Affairs	201
Faculty of Chemistry, Biology and Biotechnology	42
Faculty of Information and Applied Technologies	54
Faculty of Philology	47
Faculty of Law	51
Faculty of Foreign Languages	213
Volyn region, Volyn National University named after Lesya Ukrainka	408
Faculty of International Affairs	236
Faculty of Philology and Journalism	38
Faculty of Chemistry, Ecology, and Pharmacy	32
Faculty of Geography	27
Faculty of Law	204
Faculty of Culture and Arts	18
Faculty of Medicine	40
Faculty of Geography	24
Zakarpattia region, Uzhgorod National University	578
Faculty of History and International Affairs	283
Faculty of Law	226
Faculty of International Economic Relations	66
Faculty of Economics	59
Faculty of Tourism and International Communications	42
Faculty of Mathematics and Digital Technologies	48
Faculty of Medicine	76
Total number of students who participated in the survey	2423
Total number of men/total number of women	1270 / 1153

Table 2 – Distribution of respondents by year of study at HEIs

Year of study	Number of students who took part in the survey
I	–
II	200
III	660
IV	998
V–VI (master's degree)	565

A person who is in the polyactive globalization processes must be competitive, educated. This person must possess the latest ways of perceiving and transmitting information, be practically

prepared in a professional aspect, as well as have an appropriate level of legal culture. Among the factors that hinder the effective development of the person is a low level of legal awareness. Compliance with the law requires legal education, bringing to a wide range of people information about the rights and freedoms belonging to them, about the availability of legal tools to protect legal rights, about the possibility of solving difficult life situations legally, using the opportunities that exist both within and outside the state. Effectively conducted legal educational work ensures that citizens are aware of their legal status, develops implementation and protection skills of subjective legal rights with the help of legal mechanisms.

The results of our survey aimed at finding out the legal awareness of young people showed that the level of legal knowledge of second-year students of all specialties is relatively low. This fact proves the insufficient effectiveness of legal education work carried out based on schools. The gradual growth of legal competence is observed in the third and subsequent years of law students, logically for the profession chosen by young people. At the same time, with each subsequent year of study, students of non-legal specialties do not demonstrate the minimum knowledge of the law necessary for a citizen, according to the increase in the level of legal awareness we do not observe (see Figure 1).

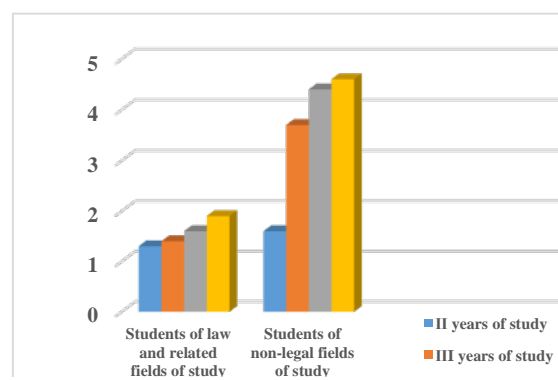


Figure 1 – Indicator of the student's constitutional rights level according to their own statement

When asked if there was any work on the prevention of offenses (seminars round tables with the participation of law enforcement officers and famous lawyers; educational hours; law weeks; thematic conversations on legal education, etc.), 47% of the surveyed students gave a positive answer. The effectiveness of meetings with representatives of the national police was particularly noted. 32% of respondents remembered legal education measures as episodic and insufficiently informative. 11% denied any legal awareness or prevention activities initiated by school administrators or teachers. We believe that under such conditions, it is difficult to achieve a positive result on civic education at the level of secondary education institutions to:

- form a systematic understanding of the state and law,
- to deepen knowledge of social and legal norms, to maintain law and order, to prevent offenses,
- to foster respect for the law and intolerance for illegal behavior,
- to teach people to use the acquired legal knowledge in practical life and so on.

Citizens with a high threshold of information uncertainty are less adaptable to the crisis conditions of life. The growing pace of development of a globalizing society requires from a person civic and legal activity, constant improvement of knowledge, skills, competencies that will allow acting in the interests of personal, civil, and social development. A human in his development should be guided by the demand, which is carried out by the labor market. Independence, knowledge of the basics of law and economics, reckoning on their strength is the key to the independent development of man in the context of globalization.

Among the manifestations of the transformation of the legal life of society in the context of globalization is the need to obtain legal information by the newest and classic channels. On the one hand, the informatization of knowledge implies the development of digital culture and the ability to quickly transmit information to all corners of the globe. It is possible to get the latest information instantly is a significant priority of legal education in the era of information society.

However, different types of information sources can cause conflicts in the effects of legal socialization. Depending on the author and source of the information, different interpretations of legal norms, all kinds of political manipulation, or misconceptions may be contained. Information technology, as a new, vast resource, can also spread false information at an accelerated rate, creating social chaos. According to the social networks that are widely used and discussed in our society, their presence changes some traditional dimensions of human life. The question of academic credibility and moral character become central to the debate about the validity of the messages, methods, research, data, analyses, and stories that get disseminated online. In addition, information resources can become a means of warfare (fakes, misinformation, manipulation). According to this aspect, we should talk about information warfare as a powerful factor of national and social destabilization. The European Commission in March 2018 conducted a global survey "Society, Culture and Demography. Digital Society and Technology", where respondents demonstrated the importance of quality media: respondents perceived traditional media as the most reliable source of news (radio 70%, television 66%, print 63%). Internet news sources and websites with video content were the least reliable sources of news, with trust rates of 26% and 27%, respectively.

Our survey showed that the majority of respondents were in a life situation where they had to assert their legal rights and interest. Only 38% of survey participants indicated that they have managed to assert their rights independently, without involving third parties in resolving the dispute. 18% applied for protection of the violated right to the competent public authorities. 44% conceded in their interests, rather than using the human rights guarantees that exist in the state. 94% of the respondents claim to have witnessed an offense by accident, of which 11% tried to stop the unlawful actions themselves, and another 5% reported the unlawful actions to the relevant state authorities.

We also pay considerable attention in our study to the political activity of today's youth. About 60% of respondents regularly monitor the political situation in Ukraine and the world through the media, social or other networks. Civic education is aimed at awakening civic consciousness, the development of a sense of social responsibility and patriotism. Figures 2-3 provide information on the readiness of young people to perform military service in peace and active hostilities. The overwhelming majority of respondents (81% of men and 37% of women) are ready to perform military service even in conditions of military clashes. An important indicator is that the profession chosen by students does not significantly affect their decision to defend their homeland in the event of an external threat.

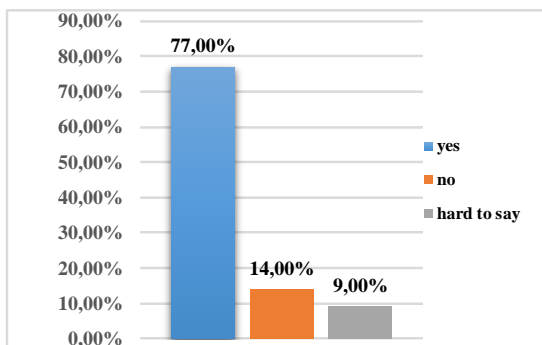


Figure 2 – Are you ready to perform military service under peace conditions

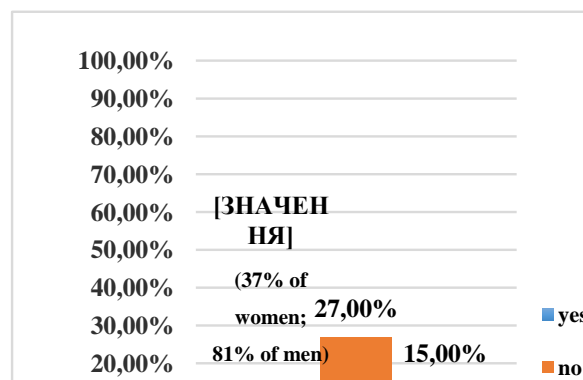


Figure 3 – Are you ready to perform military service under high-intensity battlefield conditions?

Citizens of the state can apply the rules of law only with the help of public authorities. To determine public activity, there is a need to establish public confidence in individual authorities.

The survey demonstrated a clear dependence of the assessment of the legitimacy of the body on the knowledge of the peculiarities of its functioning. Non-legal students, when asked about assessing the work of Parliament as a legislative body (on a 5-point scale), demonstrated a fairly high level of approval of the work (the average score of 3.6). In contrast, law students critically evaluated the work of the legislature (average score 2.1) (see Figure 4).

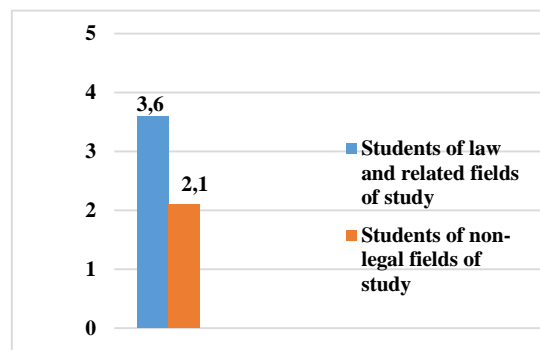


Figure 4 – Evaluation of the legislature's work

On the question of how to improve the work of parliament, students of nonlegal specialties gave vague answers, the most common of which had a politically declarative nature (reducing the number of MPs, the adoption of good laws, reducing corruption, and theft by the authorities). As for future lawyers, they were more clearly and motivated while defining the shortcomings in the work of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (lack of proper expert evaluation of legislative norms, conflicting legislation, non-compliance with the regulations and procedures for adoption of acts, the dominance of a significant amount of "legislative spam," violation of the procedure of personal voting).

The level of trust in the President of Ukraine does not show the existential discrepancy between the future received profession and the level of legal awareness. However, a decrease in the level of trust in the President is observed here. In September-November 2019, almost four months after his election (V. Zelensky's inauguration took place on May 20, 2019), respondents, generally 67%, approved of his work. However, in June 2021, this indicator of trust decreased to 41% (see Figure 5).

The trust rating always falls after the election; it is a natural socio-political indicator. However, we cannot explain such a considerable decrease in trust only by that.

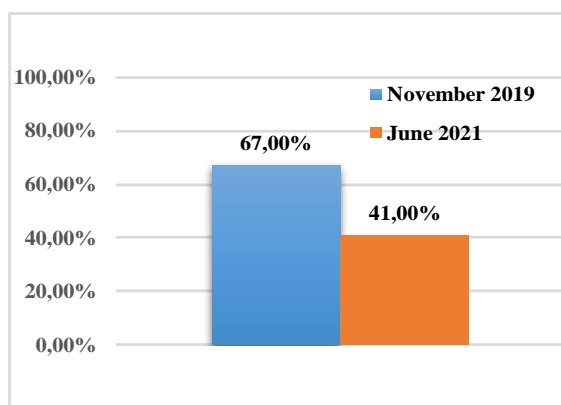


Figure 5 – Level of trust in the President of Ukraine (%)

The National Police of Ukraine acts as a central body of executive power, which serves society by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, maintaining public safety and order. Distrust of this body is observed, in particular, among non-lawyers on a five-point scale, the average score is 2.3, and among law students – 2.7. (see Figure 6). The above does not allow us to state that the margin of error is significant, but here we observe an unusual situation. When, in assessing the work of all other authorities, we observe the dependence "high level of legal awareness – the lowest score of trust and legitimacy of the authorities," then for the National Police of Ukraine, the situation is the opposite. Future lawyers assessed the work of the law enforcement system slightly better (+ 0.4 points).

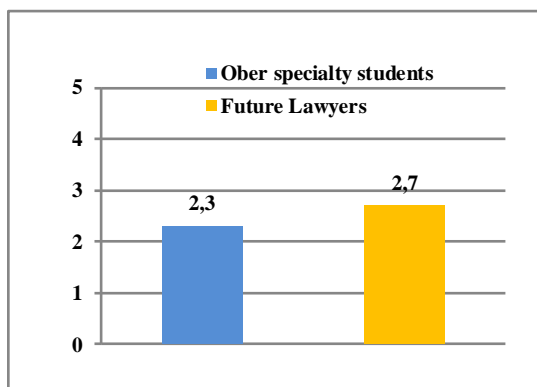


Figure 6 – Evaluation of the public trust level in the National Police of Ukraine

According to the trust rating, the judicial system occupies the lowest level among all the organs for which the survey was conducted. We define the level of legitimacy as critical (students of non-legal specialties have an average score of 1.8, and students of legal specialties have an average score of 1.6 at the maximum 5-point system (see Figure 7).

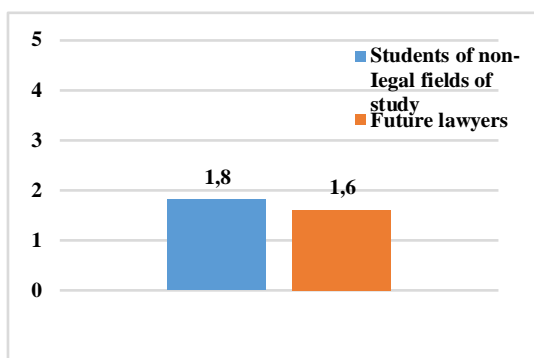


Figure 7 – Assessment of the citizens' trust level in the judicial system

The last ones are motivated by their assessment of the corrupt nature of the judiciary, the considerable time required to consider cases, and the lack of openness and communication in the judicial system.

And lastly. Council local governments have the highest confidence level. Non-legal specialties score 4.1 in 2021 (4.3 in 2019), legal specialties score 3.8 (3.7 in 2019) on a five-point scale. This is explained by the fact that these bodies are closest to the public (see Figure 8). The functioning of self-government can be successful only when there are elements of civil society and self-organization. The positive assessment of the activities of local self-governments allows us to indicate the intensification of the creation of a civil society in Ukraine.

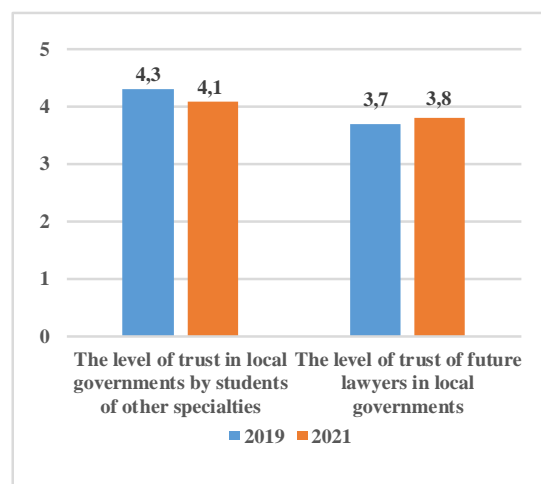


Figure 8 – The level of trust in local governments

Globalization of space indicates the emergence of new social phenomena. This is connected with the development of the scientific sphere, in a particular technology, medicine, biology, etc. The law is called to provide legal fixation of the necessity for social relations. Therefore, often there are exclusive relations that require legal regulation. The peculiarity of such relations is that in the current system of law can not be social analogs, which could be used by similarity. The new relationships have a unique character. For example, the latest reproductive ways of procreation, including through surrogacy, regulations of genetic information, issues of sex change/correction and problems of expanding the gender binary approach, debatable aspects of the right to modify one's body, posthumous reproduction, the right to easy death, organ and tissue transplantation, Internet relationships and the like.

Public reaction to such changes can be ambiguous. In some places, the new possibilities run counter to the moral and ethical values of the individual or civil society. To what extent global legal changes contradict societal attitudes are explored through questioning.

Commercial surrogacy has been completely legal in Ukraine since 1997, the state allows any person to undergo the surrogacy process.

Respondents were asked about their opinion on the legalization of certain somatic options. Thus, when asked how young people assess the legalization of commercial surrogacy, their thoughts were distributed categorically: only 12% of students support, 6% fully support; categorically do not support 43%, and rather do not support 23%. Others could not make up their minds (see Figure 9).

In regards to the need for the legalization of cloning, the students shared their attitude to such medical activity based on the type of cloning. Ukraine has a ban on human reproductive cloning, namely prohibiting the creation of a

person genetically identical to another living or deceased person by transferring the nucleus of a somatic cell of another person into a female sex cell devoid of its nucleus, in this case, there is no regulation on reproductive cloning. The students approved of this legislator's position. It does not conflict with their moral views (76% support the current legal norms, 13% do, and 11% could not make up their minds).

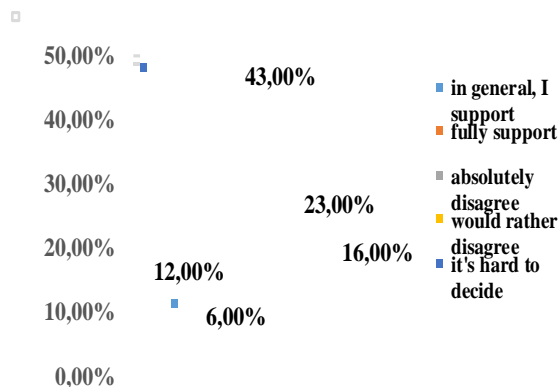


Figure 9 – What is your opinion on the legalization of surrogacy

On therapeutic cloning, the students were familiarized with the essence of this method as such, which has huge potential as a means to replace damaged tissue and organs, can act as an opportunity for a person to a decent standard of living, it is also indicated that the medical motivation of the absence of organ rejection is also important. Also, the information material presented points out the threat of the uncontrolled transition of therapeutic cloning to reproductive cloning. After reviewing all aspects of this type of cloning, the students decided thus 58% were in favor, 13% were undecided, and 29% were opposed (see Figure 10). Therefore, we see a lack of coherence between the normative regulation and the legal public position, at least among student youth. The above indicates the need to intensify and discuss this issue in legal circles and at the level of public authorities.

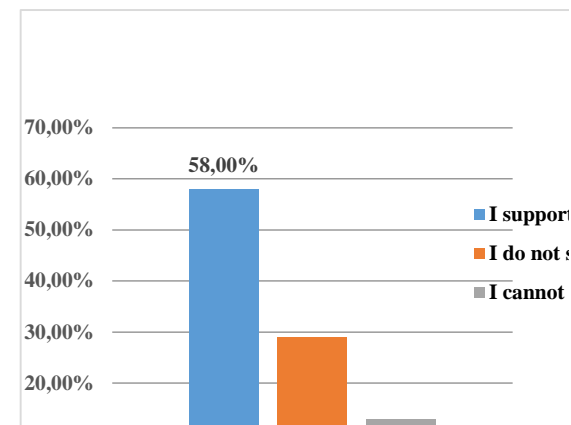


Figure 10 – How do you feel about therapeutic cloning?

And finally, our question concerned another bioethical problem of legalizing chemical castration as a means of coercive action by the state as a sanction for crimes committed against minors, juveniles, and persons who have not reached puberty. In Ukraine, there is no such type of punishment as opposed to many civilized states. The results are impressive: 94% of respondents supported the idea of chemical castration, and only 2% of respondents were against it (see Figure 11). Therefore, the demand for such prohibited regulation points to the need for lawmakers to return to this issue since there have already been legislative attempts to regulate this problem and protect the violence's victims.

All in all, in conclusion, we can state the dissonance in the social and public position of young people and the legal regulation of the latest opportunities that have arisen as a result of the globalization of social

reality. Such uncertainty and ambiguity provoke abstract manifestations of legal socialization, deforms legal consciousness.

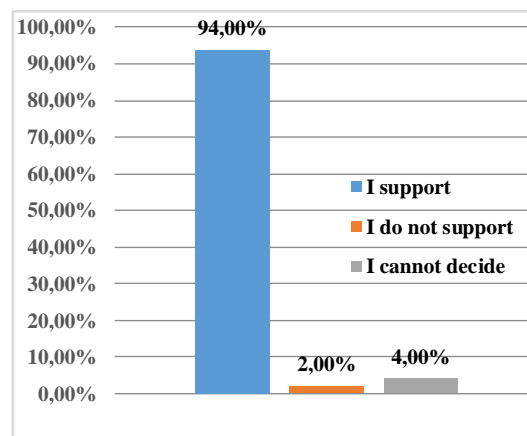


Figure 11 – What is your opinion on the legalization of chemical castration?

5 Discussion

The modern individual in his life is not limited to a single sphere of legal relations. Nowadays, a person represents himself in many spheres, in particular as a citizen, public subject of law, participant of territorial relations, employee or employer, taxpayer, the user of services, family member, and so on. Therefore, legal norms of various orientations are in demand. A person has to understand them, but also to be able to implement them by applying to the competent public authorities, to be able to protect their rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests. We agreed with many scientists and public figures on the need to introduce a special course on global citizenship education into the system of national education. The benefits of global citizenship education (GCE), according to Torres C., are manifested in a triad: GCE supports global peace, encourages measures of economic, social, and cultural inequality and can reduce global poverty, provides a solid foundation and guidelines to support civic virtues, will lead to a more democratic society (Bossio & Gaudelli, 2018; Bossio & Torres, 2018; Torres, 2017; Robilloy Moul, 2017; UNESCO, 2015).

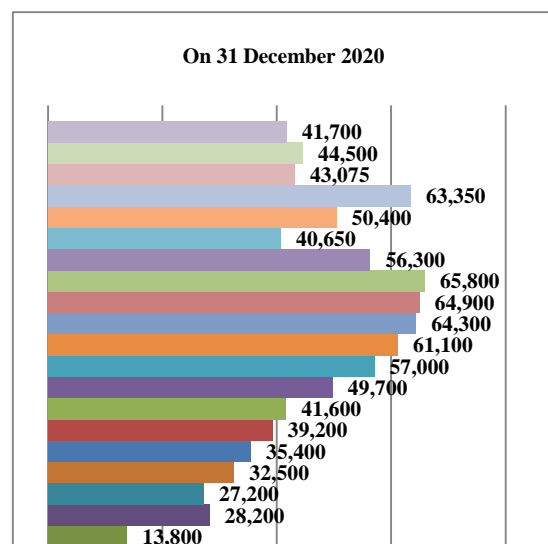


Figure 12 – The data from the official source of the ECHR

The data obtained from the official source of the ECHR (ECHR, 2021) showed that, in general, in the XXth century the society became more aware of its rights, national and international mechanisms of their realization. Since the beginning of the XXI century, the number of appeals to the European Court of Human Rights has grown rapidly. For comparison, in 1999, the number of appeals was 8,400. From 2010 to 2013, the figures

reached more than 60,000 cases. By 2020 there were 41700 appeals (see Figure 12). At the same time, our research showed a relatively low level of legal knowledge of citizens, as well as the inability of a significant part of the population to defend their legal right or interest in a legal way (only 18% of respondents applied to the public authorities for help to restore the violated right, 44% were passive and not using any existing legal guarantees at the initial stage). Conclusions we got agreed with the data collected as a result of large-scale researches within the frames of the World Justice Project under the direction of Andersen E. More than 100 000 people from 101 countries took part in the researches. The results of the project testified to the lack of basic legal knowledge of the vast majority of the population, about the low legal activity of citizens, as only 1/3 of respondents said they were aware of the legal nature of their problem, 29% asked for qualified legal assistance, and only 17% (which is about 1/6 of the project participants) sought the protection of violated rights in the public authorities (Andersen, 2019).

Low legal activity may be a consequence of the distrust of citizens to the state authorities. Zharovska, I. conducted comprehensive studies of the legal nature of state power, which as of 2013 showed a high level of distrust of citizens towards state authorities in Ukraine: towards the President is more than 68%; Parliament – 86%; Government – 1%; courts – more than 72%; police – about 61% (Zharovska, 2013). Our poll 2019–2021. Also, revealed distrust at the level of 33–59% for the president, 54% for the parliament, 66% for the court, and 50% for the national police. In general, we can observe a slight increase in the level of legitimacy of state authorities. Therefore, in the aspect of the problem of the development of the legal activity of citizens the position of Tyler T. that lawmakers should work so that legal systems become worthy of civil respect is actualized (Tyler, 2003; 2006).

The globalization of society, the development of technology has led to many innovations in the law. The emergence of the newest human rights (euthanasia, sex change, organ transplantation, cloning, same-sex marriage, artificial insemination, child-free family, independent of state interference living on religious, moral views, use of virtual reality, etc.) causes mixed reactions from society and often becomes a cause of conflict. Acceptance of innovation requires the modern man to be independent and alternative in the choice of lawful behavior, respect for dissent. Herts A. and Maksymenko N. caution that society's perception of such phenomena as transplantation and the development of transplantology, in general, largely depends on the quality of legislation and public awareness of the benefits and risks of new techniques (Herts, 2015; Maksymenko, 2007). Our research showed a low level of citizens' awareness of therapeutic cloning, transplantation, surrogacy, and other newest social and legal phenomena, which threatens the emergence of new conflicts within society.

6 Conclusions

Legal socialization and civic education with their characteristic educational and educational components should be aimed at the formation of such characteristic personality traits as goodwill, education, tolerance, law-abiding and active citizenship. Our research allows us to state that there is a low level of legal knowledge among students, a social group on which the future of the state in Ukraine directly depends. Several problems of legal education at the level of secondary and higher education have been revealed, which require an immediate response from the state. The national system of education needs to update the educational program in terms of introducing special courses on global civic education, the establishment of control over the implementation of many international programs on legal education (including relevant educational programs from the UN and UNESCO). The strategy of implementation of legal socialization includes work in the following main directions:

- preparation of normative documents (programs, decisions, recommendations) on legal education of population at the international and national levels;

- practical creation of the available resources and effective methods of public education and civic education, to ensure legal awareness of the population;
- building of powerful information (with involvement of mass media) and creation of targeted research base;
- establishment of control over the state bodies and institutions in the sphere of legal education.

The low level of trust in the state authorities was revealed. Among the determinants that contribute to distrust, we consider the following:

- violation of the democratic procedure of formation of state authorities;
- ignorance of most citizens of the tasks and functions of these or those state authorities;
- mentality inherited from the authoritarian past with distrust of the authority's characteristic of a citizen of the "post-socialist state";
- widespread corruption;
- low level and quality of life of the population.

The emergence of fundamentally new social and legal phenomena such as the newest human rights is a fact, which has many real manifestations. As a result of the conducted survey, we can state that the public perception of legal regulation of the institute of the fourth generation of human rights both in Ukraine and abroad is problematic. It is necessary to develop the new generation of human rights in the direction of recognizing the high status of the person, endowed with the highest value – freedom, recognition of the right to human individuality, which implies respect for the special needs of the person, giving her the possibility to be unlike others, striving to achieve the unity of legal, moral and religious norms.

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