

## MORAL-ETHICAL AND CANONICAL ASPECTS OF LEGAL EDUCATION

## МОРАЛЬНО-ЕТИЧНІ ТА КАНОНІЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ПРАВОВОГО ВИХОВАННЯ

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The article is devoted to the moral-ethical and canonical aspects of legal education, which is a system of forming legal consciousness, legal culture of the population, which is ensured by the purposeful and systematic activities of the state and subjects of civil society.

It is proved that when a person defines for himself the ideals and values of a particular society as guidelines for behavior and adheres to them of his own free will, and not out of compulsion, this indicates a high level of his legal consciousness. The results of legal education are manifested in the daily self-realization of a person on the basis of the value guidelines of a particular society.

It is noted that the ideological aspect in legal education plays an important role, because the ideological values of a particular society are the basis for the formation of a comprehensively developed personality with stable moral and ethical convictions.

It is emphasized that the moral-ethical and spiritual-canonical aspects of legal education directly affect the formation of a person's legal culture and legal consciousness. Legal culture is based on ideological principles that can be formed both consciously and spontaneously. To increase its level in society, it is necessary to restore the ideological and cultural and educational functions of the state. Legal culture is one of the main indicators of the development of the legal system, because it is it that determines the legal guidelines, the boundaries of lawful behavior and strengthens the authority of law in the minds of citizens.

Attention is focused on the fact that an important aspect in legal education is the spiritual component, because the spiritual properties of the individual determine its harmony in society within the natural-legal space. Today, considerable attention is paid to the influence of canon law on the formation of human behavior. In the legal education of a person, it is advisable to take into account the norms of canon law, but church law should not be identified with canon law.

Legal education, based on spiritual self-determination, understanding of the aspects and levels of the value of law, and a responsible and conscious attitude towards the rights, freedoms, and obligations of a person and citizen, is the key to forming a person's lawful behavior in a civilized society.

**Key words:** legal education, legal awareness, legal culture, canonical norms, ethical norms, socio-legal values.

Стаття присвячена морально-етичним та канонічним аспектам правового виховання, що є системою формування правової свідомості, правової культури населення, яка забезпечується цілеспрямованою та систематичною діяльністю держави і суб'єктів громадянського суспільства.

Доведено, що коли особа визначає для себе ідеали і цінності конкретного соціуму як орієнтири поведінки і дотримується їх за власним бажанням, а не з примусу, то це вказує на високий рівень її правосвідомості. Результати правового виховання проявляються у щоденній самореалізації особи на основі ціннісних орієнтирів певного суспільства.

Зазначено, що ідеологічний аспект у правовому вихованні відіграє важливу роль, адже ідеологічні цінності конкретного суспільства є основою для формування всесторонньо розвинутої особистості зі стійкими морально-етичними переконаннями.

Наголошено, що морально-етичні і духовно-канонічні аспекти правового виховання прямо впливають на формування в особи правової культури та правосвідомості. Правова культура базується на ідейних засадах, які можуть формуватися як свідомо, так і стихійно. Для підвищення її рівня у суспільстві необхідно відновлювати ідеологічну та культурно-виховну функції держави. Правова культура виступає одним із головних індикаторів розвитку правової системи, адже саме вона визначає правові орієнтири, межі правомірної поведінки та зміцнює авторитет права у свідомості громадян.

Акцентовано увагу на тому, що важливим аспектом у правовому вихованні є духовна складова, адже духовні властивості особистості визначають її гармонію в соціумі в межах природно-правового простору. Сьогодні значна увага приділяється впливу канонічного права на формування поведінки людини. У правовому вихованні особи доцільно брати до уваги норми канонічного права, але не варто отождествлювати церковне право з канонічним.

Правове виховання, що базується на духовному самовизначенні, розумінні аспектів і рівнів цінності права, відповідальному і свідомому ставленні до прав, свобод та обов'язків людини і громадянина є запорукою формування правомірної поведінки особи в цивілізованому соціумі.

**Ключові слова:** правове виховання, правосвідомість, правова культура, канонічні норми, етичні норми, соціально-правові цінності.

In modern society, considerable attention is paid to the legal education of a person, because the development of a person with legitimate, morally stable value orientations is a prerequisite for the formation of a legal state.

Among the components of the process of legal education of a person, moral, ethical and canonical aspects are of great importance. Spirituality, moral and ethical orientations form the value-based behavioral reactions of a person.

Legal education is an organized, purposeful and systematic process of influencing the consciousness and psychology of citizens using various forms, methods and means of legal educational activity. Its main goal is to develop in people deep and stable legal knowledge, beliefs, needs, values and habits of observing the law. Thanks to this, legitimate attitudes, intentions and orientations are formed in the person's consciousness, which determine his daily behavior. Awareness of law as the highest social value, understanding of its role

in ensuring self-realization in society, the desire to adhere to legal norms and demand this from the environment are key components that legal education is aimed at [1, pp. 29–33].

In our opinion, legal education is manifested in the daily self-realization of a person based on the value guidelines of a particular society. If a person defines for himself the ideals and values of a particular society as guidelines for behavior and adheres to them of his own free will, and not out of compulsion, then this indicates a high level of his legal awareness.

In the encyclopedic literature it is noted that legal education is a system of forming legal awareness, legal culture of the population, which is ensured by the purposeful and systematic activities of the state and civil society entities. This type of education is based on socio-legal values and norms that are significant for a certain type of society, which are implemented in social relations using a number of methods, forms and mechanisms [2].

Yu. Kryvytskyi notes that “legal education is a component of the legal socialization of a person and is aimed at a deep understanding of the aspects and levels of the value of law, a conscious attitude to the rights, freedoms and obligations of a person and a citizen, respect for the legal order, and conscientious implementation of the norms of law” [3, pp. 100–108]. Such an approach to the interpretation of legal education is balanced and reveals its substantive essence. Awareness and observance of the rights of another person, respect for others, their honor and dignity indicate a high level of legal education and legal culture of a person. Legal awareness is considered as a combination of rational and psychological components that not only reproduce the awareness of legal reality, but also influence it, forming a person’s readiness for lawful behavior. In modern conditions of social development, the importance of law and education is increasing, as the community seeks to establish generally recognized European values – freedom, justice and equality, the observance of which is possible only if each member of society analyzes, understands and implements legal norms. The diversity of political and ideological approaches stimulates the growth of legal activity of the population and creates the possibility of implementing previous models of political and legal participation of citizens, which at the same time can manifest itself in legal nihilism and passivity [4].

It should be noted that the ideological aspect in legal education plays an important role, because the ideological values of a particular society are the basis for the formation of a comprehensively developed personality with stable moral and ethical beliefs.

An important component of the moral and legal education of young people is the formation of a humanistic system in an educational institution. Its formation occurs in stages. First, at the stage of creating an educational system, the main goals and objectives are determined, key guidelines for organizing the educational process are outlined, and collective values are projected. Secondly, the content of the activity and the structure of the educational environment are being developed: the forms and methods of educational influence are being improved, inter-age communication is being expanded, student self-activity and initiative are being stimulated, which reduces the negative impact of the street or media addiction. Thirdly, the educational system is being strengthened when its components acquire clearly defined positions, systemic connections are being established, and integration processes are being activated. At the final stage, the educational environment appears as a single whole – a community of children and adults [5, pp. 60–64].

It is important to pay significant attention to the moral and legal education of youth in educational institutions. Today we are faced with hostile propaganda and the influence of Russian propaganda practices on the consciousness of Ukrainian youth. It is important that the relevant authorized services monitor such cases and do not allow the dissemination of hostile narratives.

In this process, the role of the close environment of young people is important: parents, friends, school, higher education institutions, etc. A practical example of lawful behavior, value guidelines have the best effect on the formation of personal behavior.

Scientists identify a number of tasks to achieve the goal of moral and legal education in higher education institutions: establishing and expanding cooperation with general education schools; improving the existing system of moral and legal education of student youth; forming high-quality human resources by creating an effective system of training employees responsible for educational activities in higher education institutions; stimulating the interest of all participants in the process of moral and legal education and ensuring proper control over their work; introducing a democratic style of functioning of the institution; activating the activities of public associations; creating favorable conditions for self-development, initiative and self-realization of students;

modernization of the material and technical base necessary for the effective implementation of moral and legal education in higher education institutions [6, pp. 170–173].

Moral-ethical and spiritual-canonical aspects of legal education directly affect the formation of a person’s legal culture and legal awareness.

It should be emphasized that legal culture is based on ideological principles that can be formed both consciously and spontaneously. To increase its level in society, it is necessary to restore the ideological and cultural-educational functions of the state. Legal culture is one of the main indicators of the development of the legal system, because it is it that determines the legal guidelines, the boundaries of lawful behavior and strengthens the authority of law in the minds of citizens. Modern legal culture is also distinguished by its interdisciplinary nature, which is manifested in the influence on its development of socio-economic and political-legal factors that function in the legal and general cultural space. In general, any legal culture is based on certain values recognized by society, and it is they that form the behavioral guidelines of people [7, pp. 43–45].

It should be noted that legal education and legal culture of a person are interconnected. In the process of legal education, a person’s legal culture and his or her value-based legal guidelines are formed.

As for the ethical aspects of legal education, ethical norms provide a person with basic, deep guidelines. It is moral values that constitute the core of a person’s spiritual world and significantly influence his or her civic position, attitude to current legislation (legal awareness) and evaluation of different views. Ethical prescriptions serve as a measure of human activity in view of its moral content, put forward the highest demands on the individual and orient him or her towards a moral ideal. In a society where the rule of law is a priority, a person occupies a central place as the highest social value. In this context, the study of issues related to the preservation of the natural and legal freedom of a person becomes of particular importance [8, pp. 89–94].

In our opinion, an important aspect in legal education is the spiritual component, because the spiritual properties of the individual determine its harmony in society within the natural-legal space.

Spiritual life cannot be considered only as an ideal phenomenon, as idealism does. It appears as a special unity of the ideal and the real, a combination of the theoretical and practical attitude of a person to the world. This is an actual state of world perception and orientation in reality, which is formed in specific conditions of activity and communication, where the individual directly reveals himself. Each practical action covers the entire spectrum of spiritual self-determination. Spiritual life is the process of creating and developing a person’s own life space, which belongs to him personally, but at the same time reflects the generic, universal and universal features of being. The very way of forming the life world remains universal – as a specifically human way [8, pp. 89–94].

Today, scientists pay considerable attention to the influence of canon law on the formation of human behavior. In the legal education of a person, it is advisable to take into account the norms of canon law. It should be noted that church law should not be equated with canon law.

Canon law is considered as an independent legal order, which is related to international public law, while church law is considered as a legal order related to state law. The interaction between them is similar to how international law influences state law: canon law influences church law, and through it, state law. At the same time, church law is simultaneously subordinate to both canon law and state law. In contrast, state law does not have mechanisms for direct influence on canon law. The latter functions independently of international law, is not subordinate to it and cannot be considered a component of it [9, pp. 143–152].

Canonical norms embody the spiritual guidelines of a certain society. It is important to note that a person does not necessarily have to be a believer or belong to a certain religious denomination. We focus on the canonical aspect as a spiritual factor that contributes to the holistic formation of a person's worldview.

The functions of religious norms are the main directions of their influence on social relations, which are determined by the social purpose of these norms in the life of the community and reflect the specifics of their properties. The functions of religious norms can be classified according to various criteria. Thus, depending on the direction of influence, external functions are distinguished (political, economic, educational, cultural and historical, the function of social control, informational and regulatory, communicative, the function

of resolving religious disputes or conflicts, integration). In accordance with the methods of religious and normative influence on the behavior of believers and religious social relations, the main functions (regulatory, protective, institutional) and additional (compensatory, restrictive, restorative) are distinguished [10, p. 14].

Thus, moral and ethical and canonical aspects in legal education play a significant role, which consists in the formation of value and legal guidelines for behavior in a person. Legal education, based on spiritual self-determination, understanding of the aspects and levels of the value of law, and a responsible and conscious attitude towards the rights, freedoms, and obligations of a person and citizen, is the key to forming a person's lawful behavior in a civilized society.

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