

LEGAL VALUES: RESEARCH BY SCIENTISTS
IN THE POST-SOVIET SPACE**Arginbekova Gulnar Ishanbekovna***Candidate of of Legal Sciences, Head of the Department of Jurisprudence and Social Sciences of the Graduate School of Business, Engineering and Technology of Kyzylorda Bolashak University; Kyzylorda c., Republic of Kazakhstan; e-mail: gulnar.arginbekova@mail.ru; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6132-9761>; Scopus Author ID: 58299401000*

Abstract. The essential ideas, standards, and precepts that direct the creation, interpretation, and enforcement of laws within a legal system are referred to as legal values. These principles influence the content of laws and the way justice is administered, providing the moral and ethical framework on which legal systems are constructed. Legal values is an area of interest not only in legal sciences, but also in many areas of social and humanitarian sciences. By engaging with legal values from multiple perspectives, scientists can deepen our understanding of their significance in shaping legal systems, social norms, and the broader fabric of human societies. In accordance with these conclusions, the article presents an analysis of research by scientists in the post-Soviet space related to the concept of legal values. Scientists from all across the world have researched the idea of legal values extensively. However, the concept of legal values in its whole has received little attention from domestic academics as well as scientists in the former Soviet Union. 177 materials were discovered when the keyword “legal values” was searched in the Web of Science Core Collection. Among these materials, 39 scientific articles belong to Russian and Ukrainian scientists. Research using this keyword has been published since 2016. The conclusions of the article were made on the basis of 8 materials. As a result of the study, the author came to the conclusion that published research by scientists on legal values contributes to a deeper understanding of the legal system and its social scene.

Keywords: legal values, legal system, legal principles, justice, human rights, society, government, Russian and Ukrainian scientists

ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ ҚҰНДЫЛЫҚТАР: ПОСТКЕҢЕСТІК КЕҢІСТІК
ҒАЛЫМДАРЫНЫҢ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕРІ**Гулнар Ишанбековна Аргинбекова***Заң ғылымдарының кандидаты, Қызылорда "Болашақ" университетінің Жоғары бизнес, техника және технологиялар мектебінің құқықтану және қоғамдық пәндер кафедрасының меңгерушісі; Қызылорда қ., Қазақстан Республикасы; e-mail: gulnar.arginbekova@mail.ru; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6132-9761>; Scopus Author ID: 58299401000*

Аннотация. Құқықтық жүйе шеңберінде заңдарды құру, түсіндіру және сақтауға бағытталған негізгі идеялар, стандарттар мен ережелер құқықтық құндылықтар деп аталады. Бұл қағидалар заңдардың мазмұны және сот төрелігін жүзеге асыру тәсілдеріне әсер етеді, құқықтық жүйелер құрылатын моральдық және этикалық негізді қамтамасыз етеді. Құқықтық құндылықтар тек заң ғылымдарының ғана емес, әлеуметтік және гуманитарлық ғылымдардың көптеген бағыттарын қызықтыратын сала. Құқықтық құндылықтарды түрлі көзқарастарда қарастыра отырып, ғалымдар олардың құқықтық жүйелер, әлеуметтік нормалар және адамзат қоғамының кең құрылымын қалыптастырудағы маңыздылығын түсінуді тереңдете алады. Осы тұжырымдарға сәйкес мақалада посткеңестік кеңістік ғалымдарының құқықтық құндылықтар ұғымына қатысты зерттеулеріне талдау жасалды. Әлемнің барлық елдерінің ғалымдары құқықтық құн-

дылықтар идеясын жан-жақты зерттеген. Алайда, құқықтық құндылықтар ұғымына отандық ғалымдармен қатар, бұрынғы Кеңес Одағы ғалымдары да аз көңіл бөлді. *Web of Science Core Collection* базасынан «legal values» түйінді сөзін іздеу кезінде 177 материал анықталды. Осы материалдар арасында 39 ғылыми мақала ресейлік және украиналық ғалымдарға тиесілі. Аталмыш кілт сөзді пайдаланған зерттеулер 2016 жылдан бастап жариялана бастаған. Мақала қорытындылары 8 материал негізінде жасалды. Зерттеу нәтижесінде автор ғалымдардың құқықтық құндылықтар туралы жарияланған зерттеулері құқықтық жүйе мен оның әлеуметтік бейнесін тереңірек түсінуге ықпал етеді деген қорытындыға келді.

Түйінді сөздер: құқықтық құндылықтар, құқықтық жүйе, құқықтық принциптер, әділдік, адам құқығы, қоғам, мемлекет, Ресей және Украина ғалымдары

ПРАВОВЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ: ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ УЧЕНЫХ ПОСТСОВЕТСКОГО ПРОСТРАНСТВА

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Аннотация. Основные идеи, стандарты и предписания, которые направляют создание, интерпретацию и соблюдение законов в рамках правовой системы, называются правовыми ценностями. Эти принципы влияют на содержание законов и способы отправления правосудия, обеспечивая моральную и этическую основу, на которой строятся правовые системы. Правовые ценности представляют собой область интересов не только юридических наук, но и многих областей социальных и гуманитарных наук. Рассматривая правовые ценности с разных точек зрения, ученые могут углубить наше понимание их значения в формировании правовых систем, социальных норм и более широкой структуры человеческого общества. В соответствии с этими выводами в статье представлен анализ исследований ученых постсоветского пространства, связанных с понятием правовых ценностей. Ученые со всего мира широко исследовали идею правовых ценностей. Однако концепция правовых ценностей в целом получила мало внимания со стороны отечественных ученых, а также ученых бывшего Советского Союза. При поиске по ключевому слову «legal values» в базе *Web of Science Core Collection* было обнаружено 177 материалов. Среди этих материалов 39 научных статей принадлежат российским и украинским ученым. Исследования с использованием данного ключевого слова публикуются с 2016 года. Выводы статьи были сделаны на основе 8 материалов. В результате исследования автор пришла к выводу, что опубликованные исследования ученых о правовых ценностях способствуют более глубокому пониманию системы права и ее социальной картины.

Ключевые слова: правовые ценности, правовая система, правовые принципы, справедливость, права человека, общество, власть, российские и украинские ученые

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Introduction

Legal values represent the foundational principles, standards, and norms enshrined within legal systems, shaping the framework for just and orderly societies worldwide. These values serve as guiding beacons, delineating the boundaries of permissible conduct, and underpinning the governance of individuals,

institutions, and nations. While often perceived as the cornerstone of judicial proceedings and legislative enactments, legal values extend their influence far beyond the realm of courts and statutes, permeating diverse spheres of human endeavor, including scientific inquiry.

Legal values provide the foundation for a just and orderly society by guiding individual

behavior, shaping public policy, and facilitating the resolution of disputes. Legal values encompass a broad range of concepts, including but not limited to:

1. Justice: ensuring fairness, equality, and impartiality in the application of laws and the administration of justice [1].

2. Rule of law: upholding the principle that all individuals, including government officials, are subject to and accountable under the law [2].

3. Human rights: protecting the inherent dignity and fundamental freedoms of all individuals, as enshrined in international human rights treaties and conventions [3].

4. Equality: promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination based on characteristics such as race, gender, religion, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status [4].

5. Freedom: safeguarding individual liberties, including freedom of expression, association, religion, and movement, within the bounds of the law [5].

6. Integrity: maintaining moral and legal norms, honesty, openness, and ethical behavior in both personal and professional interactions [6].

7. Public interest: prioritizing society's welfare and general well-being first when making choices and passing laws and ordinances [7].

Legislators, judges, attorneys, and other legal professionals use legal values as a framework to formulate and implement laws and regulations. They offer a framework for settling disputes, fostering social cohesion, and advancing the common good. They also represent society's collective goals for justice, fairness, and the rule of law.

The article's findings make it clear that there hasn't been much research done on the idea of legal values in the post-Soviet sphere, especially among experts from Kazakhstan. Even with a wealth of international studies on legal values, many of which have been conducted by Russian and Ukrainian scientists, Kazakh scientists seem to be paying little attention to this idea.

It is clear that there is a dearth of study on legal values in the field of domestic legal sciences, especially in the Kazakh language. However, there have been some noteworthy advancements in this subject that demand notice. The monograph by T. Burbayev [8] and anthology put together by A.N. Agybayev [9] stand out as important sources addressing legal values within the Kazakh context among these

works. Additionally, a number of academics' publications [10–14] address the investigation of legal principles within the larger framework of legal culture. These publications deepen our understanding of this complicated topic by providing a variety of viewpoints on the interplay among legal values, cultural heritage, and educational methods. Even though these contributions mark significant advancements in the domestic legal sciences' study of legal values, more investigation and scholarly work are still required in this field. Through expanding on previous research and investigating novel approaches, academics can enhance our comprehension of legal principles and their importance in the Kazakh legal framework and wider society.

The conclusions presented in this article, however, are based on a selection of the materials obtained, particularly eight papers, notwithstanding the relatively large number of publications. This points to a deficiency in the body of knowledge about thorough examinations of legal values in the post-Soviet environment, especially as they relate to Kazakh academics. It is essential to comprehend legal values and their consequences in order to encourage moral behavior, advance justice, and advance societal growth. Researchers can contribute to a more nuanced knowledge of legal frameworks and their influence on varied groups within the region by promoting greater scholarly engagement with this topic.

For the aforementioned reasons, we have aimed to analyze scientific research on legal values conducted in the post-Soviet sphere in this paper. The following inquiries are pertinent to our investigation and have to be addressed in light of the article's relevance: (1) What are the characteristics of the study of legal values? (2) What conclusions are offered by post-Soviet scientists in the study of legal values?

Materials and methods

The study of legal culture within the post-Soviet space presents a complex and multifaceted endeavor, necessitating a comprehensive analytical framework. The concept of legal values was identified by analyzing the scientific literature in the Web of Science Core Collection using the keyword "legal values". 177 articles were found in the database using the mentioned keyword, and it was found that the most articles were definitely in the law (69 articles), and the fewest articles were in the field of international relations



Figure 1. Number of articles in the field of sciences in the Web of Science Core Collection database (data 18.01.2024)

(5 articles) (Figure 1).

Given the abundance of materials and the impossibility of analyzing the materials found within the framework of one article, the author intended to narrow down the data. For this purpose, the indicators of indexed publications in the database were analyzed by countries, and the researches of scientists of the post-Soviet space were compiled (Table 1).

As can be seen from the table, among post-

The resources and techniques employed to ascertain the substance of legal values aided in the investigation and evaluation of scientific sources. In the process of systematizing the analysis of legal culture in the studies of scientists of the post-Soviet space, the author used a multifaceted approach combining comparative and descriptive methods. The comparative method forms a foundational pillar of analyzing legal culture in the post-

A country	Web of Science Index				Citation report average per year
	Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)	Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI)	Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)	Conference Proceeding Citation Index (CPCI)	
Russia	2	3	20	2	0.88
Ukraine	-	-	12	-	1

Table 1. The number of articles published in the Web of Science Core Collection by scientists of the post-Soviet space and the index of references

Soviet space scientists, only 39 materials by Russian and Ukrainian researchers are indexed in the database. During further examination of the articles, the author focused on materials indexed by Russian scientists in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI) databases. Due to the lack of indexed materials among Ukrainian scientists, we had to pay attention to the Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) database. During the analysis, attention was paid to three articles by Ukrainian authors published only in the law category.

Soviet context. By juxtaposing legal systems, traditions, and practices across different countries within the region, the author identifies commonalities, divergences, and patterns of legal development. Comparative analysis facilitates the identification of overarching trends and dynamics, allowing researchers to contextualize the unique features of each legal culture within a broader regional framework. Complementing the comparative approach is the descriptive method, which involves the detailed examination and documentation of specific legal phenomena within individual post-Soviet

countries. Through descriptive analysis, the author delve into the intricacies of legal norms, institutions, and practices, providing rich insights into the historical, cultural, and socio-political factors shaping legal culture. Descriptive studies offer a nuanced understanding of the nuances and complexities inherent within each legal system, enabling researchers to unravel the intricacies of legal development in the post-Soviet context.

Discussion and results

Description of the research of Russian scientists

In recent years, the collision between traditional Russian Orthodox values and modern secular European values has become a focal point of discussion, particularly within the context of the Russian legal system. This discourse underscores the complexities arising from the coexistence of deeply ingrained religious principles with evolving societal norms [15]. At the heart of this debate lies a series of apparent contradictions, which manifest themselves in various legal spheres. One such area is the realm of family law, where divergent perspectives on marriage, divorce, and gender roles often clash. Traditional Russian Orthodox doctrine emphasizes the sanctity of marriage as a sacrament ordained by God, promoting notions of familial unity and permanence. Contrastingly, modern European values advocate for individual autonomy and the recognition of diverse family structures, including same-sex partnerships and non-traditional arrangements.

Moreover, the intersection of religion and politics further complicates matters, as the Russian state often invokes Orthodox values to bolster its legitimacy and assert its cultural identity in opposition to perceived Western encroachment. This politicization of religion underscores the entanglement of spiritual and secular authority, raising concerns about the separation of church and state within the legal framework. In navigating these complexities, Russian lawmakers face the formidable task of balancing competing interests while upholding constitutional principles. Attempts to reconcile traditional values with modern realities have led to a patchwork of legislation that reflects both continuity and change. However, the persistence of legal ambiguities and inconsistencies underscores the ongoing struggle to harmonize divergent worldviews within the Russian legal system. Ultimately, the discourse surrounding the interface of traditional Russian Orthodox values and modern European secular values in the legal sphere serves as a microcosm of broader societal

dynamics. As Russia grapples with its identity in an increasingly globalized world, the resolution of these contradictions will undoubtedly shape the trajectory of its legal and cultural evolution.

In a sociological survey conducted in 2018 [16] aimed at delineating the legal consciousness of the Russian population, a paradoxical inconsistency has emerged, shedding light on the complex relationship between societal values and legal behavior. The survey delved into the perceptions of law as a social value, shaping individuals' attitudes towards legislative norms and their interactions with governmental bodies. At the core of this inconsistency lies a dualistic perspective among citizens regarding the significance of law in society. On one hand, there exists a prevailing recognition of the law as a crucial societal value, underpinning notions of order, justice, and stability. However, juxtaposed against this acknowledgment is a disconcerting willingness among individuals to flout legal norms and engage in unlawful behavior.

This duality in legal consciousness reflects a multifaceted interplay of influences, ranging from socio-economic factors to the actions of governmental authorities. The survey underscores how the actions and behaviors of certain officials serve as guiding principles for citizens, potentially legitimizing or rationalizing their own transgressions against the law. Instances of corruption, abuse of power, and impunity within the government can erode trust in legal institutions and foster a culture of impunity among the populace. Furthermore, the discrepancy in legal consciousness highlights broader societal tensions and disparities that permeate Russian society. Economic inequalities, perceived injustices, and historical legacies contribute to a sense of disillusionment with the legal system, prompting individuals to navigate their own moral compasses rather than adhering strictly to legal statutes.

The implications of this incongruity extend beyond individual behavior to encompass the efficacy and legitimacy of the legal framework as a whole. A populace with contradictory attitudes towards law poses significant challenges to the enforcement of legal norms and the maintenance of social order. Moreover, it underscores the imperative for governmental authorities to address systemic issues, bolster transparency, and restore trust in legal institutions. As Russia continues to grapple with the complexities of legal consciousness, the findings of this survey serve as a poignant reminder of the intricate dynamics shaping attitudes towards law and governance. By interrogating the root causes

of this inconsistency and fostering dialogue between citizens and policymakers, there exists a pathway towards cultivating a more cohesive and law-abiding society.

The idea of human dignity plays a key role in constitutionalism philosophy, acting as a tenet that supports the connection between existential, moral, and legal principles [17]. Human dignity is the foundation upon which constitutional ideas and legal standards are built. It stands for the inherent worth and inviolability of every individual. Fundamentally, human dignity refers to moral aspects that represent underlying ethical convictions regarding the inherent worth and rights of all people. This moral dimension of human dignity resonates with global values of justice, equality, and respect for personal autonomy, transcending legal frameworks. In the field of constitutionalism, moral principles pertaining to human dignity guide the formulation of constitutional clauses and the interpretation of legal rights, acting as a beacon of hope for both legislators and judges. In addition, existential principles which touch on the core of human life and the quest for fulfillment and self-realization are embodied in human dignity. Existentialism emphasizes the significance of preserving people's agency and autonomy within the framework of constitutionalism, making sure that laws enable people to live fulfilling and respectable lives. The existential aspect of human dignity underscores the significance of constitutional safeguards for individual freedoms and rights, preventing state authorities or social forces from violating human dignity. Crucially, the legal principles of human dignity act as the cornerstone connecting specific legal rights and protections with existential and moral concerns. Human dignity is a cornerstone of constitutional law, directing the interpretation and application of legal standards. It is inscribed in founding documents. Governments are obligated by legal norms of human dignity to pass laws that protect individual rights and dignity and guarantee that legal systems are based on the ideas of justice, equity, and fairness.

Building upon the broader theoretical exploration of value balancing within legal frameworks, the subsequent analysis by G.A. Gadzhiev and E.A. Voinikanis delves into the practical applications and challenges of this concept. In two parts of their article, they address the importance of balancing, as well as the balance of values. In the first section of the paper, scientists examine the balancing rules using instances of the values of the legal and human rights principles [18]. The purpose of this

article is to answer three questions and establish whether the Constitution affects legal values or whether there is an objective set of values in society. Scientists also ascertain how the law relates to values and how it relates to utilitarian objectives and interests. In their comprehensive analysis, authors delve into the intricate dynamics of balancing legal values, shedding light on the complex relationship between constitutional principles and societal norms. Through an examination of key instances involving legal and human rights principles, the scientists aim to address fundamental questions surrounding the influence of the Constitution on legal values, the existence of an objective set of values within society, and the alignment of law with utilitarian objectives and interests. Central to their inquiry is the exploration of balancing rules, which serve as a framework for reconciling competing values and interests inherent within the legal system. By dissecting case studies authors endeavor to elucidate the mechanisms through which the law navigates the tension between divergent values, such as individual rights and public welfare.

The difficulty of balancing values in judicial practice - that is, the essence of human rights and the interplay between law and non-legal normativity - is examined by the writers in the second section of their work [19]. Focusing specifically on the essence of human rights and the intricate interplay between legal and non-legal normativity, the scientists endeavor to unravel the challenges faced by courts in adjudicating cases where competing values collide. At the heart of their analysis lies the recognition of the multifaceted nature of human rights, which encompass a diverse array of principles ranging from individual freedoms to societal welfare. They interrogate the tension between conflicting rights, such as the right to free speech versus the right to privacy, and the complex trade-offs inherent in such adjudication. In synthesizing analysis, the scientists offer valuable insights into the inherent complexities of balancing values in judicial practice. By grappling with the essence of human rights and the dynamic interplay between legal and non-legal normativity, contribute to a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by courts in navigating the complexities of contemporary legal discourse.

Attitudes in research of Ukrainian scientists

In the pursuit of legal progress and the humanization of law, the need to theoretically justify the axiological determinants of legal cognition becomes paramount [20]. This imperative arises from the recognition that values play a crucial role in shaping legal norms,

institutions, and practices, ultimately influencing the trajectory of legal development. Axiological determinants refer to the underlying values that inform and shape the cognition of law. These values encompass a broad spectrum of ethical, moral, and societal principles that guide legal reasoning, decision-making, and interpretation. By examining the axiological underpinnings of legal cognition, we can better understand the normative foundations of law and their implications for legal development.

The theoretical justification for identifying and examining value determinants of legal cognition lies in their role as essential constituents of legal progress. Values serve as normative benchmarks against which legal systems are evaluated, providing a framework for assessing the fairness, justice, and legitimacy of legal norms and institutions. By theoretically grounding the analysis of axiological determinants, we can elucidate their significance in fostering a more equitable and humane legal order.

There are a few important differences that become clear when defining the values that influence legal cognition. These include:

(1) Ethical Values: Ethical principles drive the creation and implementation of legal norms, while ethical concepts like justice, equality, and integrity act as basic drivers of legal cognition.

(2) Societal Values: Legal cognition is shaped by societal norms, beliefs, and expectations, which impact the way laws are formulated and how legal concepts are interpreted to conform to social norms.

(3) Humanistic Values: Humanistic principles, which emphasize the inherent value and rights of individuals within the legal system, such as autonomy, dignity, and compassion, influence legal cognition.

(4) Practical Implications: Legal practitioners, legislators, and academics will find significant practical implications from acknowledging the value determinants of legal cognition.

Through the integration of ethical, societal, and humanistic principles into legal decision-making procedures, interested parties can encourage increased equity and impartiality in the legal framework. Furthermore, promoting value determinants can encourage critical analysis of current legal standards and procedures, which can result in changes meant to improve the humanization of law. The important role that axiological determinants play in promoting legal progress and the humanization of law provides theoretical support for the distinction between them as determinants of legal cognition. We can further our understanding of the normative

underpinnings of law and enhance attempts to construct a more just, equitable, and compassionate legal order by clarifying the value determinants of legal cognition.

The idea of value holds a prominent place in modern legal discourse, acting as a guiding principle that molds the normative framework of legal systems. The purpose of the paper by V. Ternavska, Y. Tsvietkova, and I. Okhrimenko [21] is to clarify the differences between the ideas of legal values, values in law, and value of law by delving into the essence of the concept of value. Authors aim to demonstrate that legal values are fundamental to legal norms and principles, encapsulating the core of constitutional and legal policy in contemporary governments, using a dialectical approach. A legal system's normative objectives and ethical imperatives are reflected in a collection of fundamental principles and standards known as legal values. Legal values are endowed with normative power, which directs the creation, interpretation, and implementation of legal standards, in contrast to just subjective opinions or preferences. We can identify the underlying tension and dynamism of legal principles by studying their dialectic, which is best illustrated by fundamental values such the freedom of expression, religion, and election.

Making a distinction between the ideas of legal values and the value of the law is crucial. Values in law refer to the underlying ethical and moral principles that guide legal decision-making, whereas the value of law relates to the instrumental utility and efficacy of legal norms in achieving society goals. Legal values, on the other hand, are the expression of constitutional and legal policy since they represent normative principles and ethical imperatives inside legal norms themselves. Legal norms and standards serve as the outward representation of the state's constitutional and legal policies, substantiating legal values. Modern states aim to preserve the rule of law and guarantee the preservation of individual rights and freedoms by establishing legal norms based on core principles like justice, equality, and human dignity.

Therefore, legal values represent the ethical requirements and normative goals of contemporary legal systems, making them the quintessential elements of legal principles and norms. We can clarify the dynamic interaction of values inside legal norms and identify their influence on constitutional and legal policy by using a dialectical approach. Policymakers, jurists, and academics may promote a more just, equitable, and compassionate legal system that preserves the values of democracy, the rule of law,

and respect for human rights by acknowledging the importance of legal values.

Ukraine, like many other countries, needs to regulate basic legal principles to uphold democratic standards and the lofty ideals of civilization [22]. The legal system is based on legal values, which direct the creation and interpretation of laws. Controlling legal values provide a framework for settling conflicts, defending rights, and holding people and organizations accountable. It also brings clarity and consistency to the legal system. Furthermore, it promotes public confidence in the legal system since people know that their rights and liberties will be protected by the uniform application of the law. As a result, maintaining the rule of law, advancing democracy, and defending human rights all depend on the nation's legal ideals being regulated. Any nation may create a more wealthy, just, and equitable society for all of its residents by enshrining these ideals in its legal systems.

Conclusion

Researchers in Russia and Ukraine have shown a strong interest in the topic of legal values. Even while domestic scientists are becoming interested in this field, it should be concerning that research is not being published in peer-reviewed foreign publications. Scientists in Russia and Ukraine from various disciplines have explored the nature, significance, and implications of legal values within the context of post-Soviet legal systems and societies. Their study has shown the influence of legal values on the larger socio-political environment as well as how they shape legal norms, institutions, and practices. The following are some major themes and findings from scientific studies done by scientists in Russia and Ukraine:

1. Normative foundations: In an effort to clarify the moral foundations that support legal principles and norms, scientists have studied the normative basis of legal values. They have investigated how different intellectual traditions, such as indigenous cultural standards and legal philosophy, have influenced the evolution of

legal principles in society.

2. Constitutionalism and rule of law: Studies have concentrated on how legal principles support constitutionalism and the rule of law. The degree to which legal principles like accountability, democracy, and human rights are reflected in constitutional texts and upheld in actuality, as well as the difficulties and barriers in their path, have all been examined by scientists.

3. Legal pluralism: Numerous legal systems and normative orders, such as formal state law, customary law, religious law, and informal social norms, have been studied in relation to one another in post-Soviet states. Scientists have investigated the consequences of legal pluralism and legal growth, the negotiation, contestation, and reconciliation of legal values across various legal domains.

4. Role of legal values: In order to resolve the legacy of historical injustices, such as violations of human rights, research has examined the role of legal values in the context of legal ideals like truth, justice, and reconciliation. Scientists have investigated the difficulties of attaining responsibility and compensation while encouraging societal peace and reconciliation.

5. Globalization and legal change: Researchers have investigated how transnational influences and globalization affect legal norms and values. They have examined the difficulties and inconsistencies that exist between international norms and local circumstances and how economic integration, cultural interaction, and international human rights standards influence legal discourses and practices.

In general, scientific study conducted in Russia and Ukraine has advanced our knowledge of legal ideals and their importance in forming legal systems and developing civilizations. Through an investigation of the intricate relationships between legal values and post-Soviet legal environments, academics have enhanced theoretical discussions and provided valuable insights for real-world initiatives aimed at advancing justice, democracy, and the rule of law.

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