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PROBLEM ISSUES OF LEGAL SCIENCE AT PRESENT TIME

Currently, lawyers have considerable experience in reforming the system of public administration and local self-government, decentralization of power. Thus, more than two dozen key areas of legal regulation have already been identified, reforms which will improve the administrative-territorial structure, regulate land and other socio-legal relations, effectively manage the forms of ownership, optimize local budgets, housing and communal services, increase social protection of the population, etc. With the support of scientists in the last year, concrete proposals were also developed regarding the redistribution of powers in the system of executive power and local self-government at different levels of the administrative-territorial system. Scientists also made their contribution to simplify management schemes for the redistribution of powers [1, p. 81].

The strategic direction of the modern Ukrainian state - joining the European space - obviously actualizes the problem of comparative legal research. These studies aim to raise national legal science and education to a transnational level and unify them. This ensures the preservation of the identity of the national legal system and the approach to European and world standards, to which humankind has come at the beginning of the twenty-first century. Comparative legal studies, their problems are one of the leading directions of scientific research of the present [2, p. 36]. This sphere of analysis is characterized, on the one hand, by increased complexity, because it requires knowledge not only in the theory of the state or the theory of law, but also quite often special, branch, applied knowledge. On the other hand, the complexity of the research is due to those processes that have a place today in world international development.

Also, for legal science, which is part of the social and humanitarian unit of science and, at the same time, is internally differentiated into relatively independent branches of scientific knowledge, it is very important to determine the own object both in terms of preserving its disciplinary status and in order to ensure integrity and knowledge system within the limits of the above block [3, c. 31].

Although contemporary Ukrainian legal science is characterized by deparadigmality, spontaneity, chaos, and methodological imperfection, there is

an active search for scientific paradigms, the creation of scientific knowledge criteria, the development of some methodological directions, the identification of the problems of the functioning and development of domestic legal science and the ways of their solution. The primary task is to find out the nature of legal science. During the study, the following characteristic features of legal science were identified: it belongs to social (social) sciences; is a system of scientific knowledge; the primary element of this system is scientific knowledge; appearance is caused both by the needs of legal practice and scientific activity; its purpose is the development of scientific knowledge and their organization in a holistic complex (system), as well as the creation of ways to solve problems arising during the operation and development of legal phenomena; its object are legal phenomena, and the subject - the legal patterns, which are reflected through the most general properties of legal phenomena; It has a complex structure with branched differentiation in the scientific fields; the main criteria for differentiation are such knowledge science criteria as the subject and methods of scientific knowledge; is created by scientists, scientific groups, organizations in the process of carrying out scientific activities [4, p. 23]. In addition to modern Ukrainian legal science, the task and strengthening of innovative directions of scientific research, creation of new scientific paradigms and the formation of a stable methodological basis, which will allow to achieve the state of scientific maturity of legal science in Ukraine as a system of knowledge and methods and means of constructing legal reality.

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