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Reformation problems in the studies of teachers of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the National Academy of Internal Affairs

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to examine, generalise, and systematise reformation issues in the studies of teachers of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the National Academy of Internal Affairs as a priority area of research activities of this division and an important component of the historiography of legal reform. The methodological basis of the study is a set of ideological, philosophical, and scientific foundations, principles of scientific knowledge, methodological approaches, general methods of thinking, philosophical, general, and special scientific techniques, the use of which ensured the validity and reliability of the results of the study of the state and perspective vectors of development of the problems of reformation shifts, their various manifestations, measurements, and aspects in the scientific legacy of the staff of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the National Academy of Internal Affairs. The scientific originality of the study lies in the fact that for the first time the reformation problems in the studies of teachers of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the National Academy of Internal Affairs of different generations were processed, generalised, and systematised, it was also proved that it is a priority vector of research of this division and an important component of the historiography of legal reform; the characteristics of the content and features of the research activities of the Department of higher education and its importance in the implementation of the tasks of modern higher education were improved; scientific ideas about the state and main areas of research activities of the Department of Theory of State and Law through the prism of centennial progress of National Academy of Internal Affairs were further developed. The conclusions of the study are reduced to the following provisions: the research activities of the Department of higher education are one of the key areas of its operation since the department is not just a team of scientific and pedagogical workers, but first of all the style of teaching, the atmosphere of knowledge of the world, the motivational field of scientific understanding of reality, the space of scientific pursuit. Research activities of the department are one of the leading functions of scientific and pedagogical workers of higher education institutions, which is aimed at learning and transforming the surrounding reality through scientific tools. The establishment of the research potential of the Department of Theory of State and Law is directly and inextricably linked with the establishment and centennial progress of the National Academy of Internal Affairs. The main vectors of the studies of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the National Academy of Internal Affairs of recent years include: relevant issues of the emergence, development, and functioning of the state and law, and other related phenomena and processes of social reality; problems of human rights and the mechanism of their provision; theoretical and methodological foundations of legal activity and prospects for its development; issues of legal comparativistics as a modern stage of the genesis of comparative law; problems of national, civil, and information security of Ukraine, etc. Therewith, life actualises a number of new problems that require doctrinal understanding, in particular fundamental and applied issues related to substantial transformations, progressive changes in public relations, and covered by reformation issues. The latter occupies a prominent place in the scientific legacy of employees of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the National Academy of Internal Affairs of various historical generations and their subject, mainly state-legal, orientation is due to the branches of knowledge and specialities in which educational activities are conducted, the departmental affiliation of the institution of higher education, scientific traditions, and schools that have developed and are developing in the Academy. Studies of teachers of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the National Academy of Internal Affairs, devoted to the reform of state-legal phenomena and processes, are an important component of the historiography of legal reform

Keywords: reform; reformation problems; legal reform; historiography; National Academy of Internal Affairs; Department of Theory of State and Law

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Introduction

Every country faces from time to time the need to implement reforms in a certain area of public life. Such stages of society's development are mandatory when there is a need for systemic reforms aimed at a radical restructuring of all aspects of social life. This need can be caused by various factors, in particular, such as the spiritual and intellectual development of humanity, changes in natural conditions, scientific and technological progress, the influence of global processes and international actors, external threats, etc. During the twentieth century, reforms, not natural selection and revolutions, ensured institutional and structural changes in most countries of the world. They are recognised as the optimal vector of the progressive development of society [1]. Even radical transformations are conducted through a set of reforms in all major fields of public reality within the framework of the "revolution – war/reaction – reforms" algorithm [2]. Israeli historian Yu.N. Harari rightly states that any attempt to describe the characteristics of modern society is akin to defining the colour of a chameleon. The only characteristic that can always be continuous is constant change. People are already used to it. Most people consider the social system to be something flexible that can be easily changed and improved at will. The main promise of pre-modern rulers to their subjects was to protect the traditional system or even return to some lost golden age. Over the past two centuries, statesmen and politicians have mostly promised voters to destroy the old world and build a better one in its place. Even the most conservative political parties don't call for just leaving everything unchanged. All of them promise social, educational, and economic reforms, and often fulfil these promises [3].

Considering this and in the context of developing the theory of legal reform, it is important to process the problems of reformation shifts in the studies of employees of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the National Academy of Internal Affairs. This year's celebration of the 100th anniversary of the National Academy of Internal Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the Academy, NAIA) adds importance to this subject. Ultimately, the celebration of the anniversary date is not only a great opportunity to receive sincere congratulations and wishes but also an opportunity to summarise the results of the centenary progress, determine the areas for further development of both the academy in general and its individual divisions, in particular the Department of Theory of State and Law.

The purpose of this study is to examine, generalise, and systematise reformation issues in the studies of teachers of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the NAIA as a priority area of research activities of this division and an important component of the historiography of legal reform. The following

tasks are formulated to achieve it: firstly, to highlight the essence of the research activities of the Department of Higher Education and its importance in the implementation of the tasks of modern higher education; secondly, to characterise the state and main vectors of research activities of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the Academy; third, to analyse the studies of teachers of the Department of the Theory of State and Law of the NAIA, devoted to reformation processes in various fields of public reality, determine their place in the historiography of the problems of legal reform. Notably, the reflection of phenomena and processes of nature and society in the opinion of each person (and in this aspect, admittedly, the scientific and pedagogical staff of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the Academy is no exception) should be understood not "abstractly", not without evolution and internal contradictions, but in the eternal process of movement, the emergence of contradictions and their resolution [4].

Results and Discussion

In the context of encyclopedic [5] and regulatory [6] approaches, the department is the main, basic structural element of a higher education institution, a means of implementing various tasks of higher education. The polyfunctionality of the department is evident since it provides qualitative and quantitative levels of human resources and the effectiveness of performing organisational and educational functions. The department is the main tool for solving all the tasks that society sets for higher education. An important aspect of the department's activity is its research work. This type of activity is aimed at acquiring new knowledge in its various forms using the apparatus and methods of science. It is a tool for the realisation and development of the creative potential of the individual, creates conditions for creative activity, and encourages the desire to learn new facts. Its result is an intelligent product. This interpretation of research activities determines the system of conditions necessary for its successful implementation at the department of higher education institutions: firstly, it should be focused on the cognition of the unknown, the boundaries of which vary for scientific and pedagogical workers and applicants for higher education; secondly, the department should ensure the minimum proficiency of applicants for higher education in the methodology of scientific knowledge and its terminology; thirdly, the system of research activities at the department should be based on considering various needs and interests of applicants for higher education, scientific and pedagogical workers; fourthly, the system of motivation for scientific research activities should ensure constant interest in various forms of such activities, contribute to the acquisition of appropriate competencies of the individual.

At its core, research activity combines, “ce-ments” learning, knowledge, practice, and communication: training – because it is aimed at mastering new experiences in specially created conditions; due to cognition, new knowledge about the world appears; practice forms the experience of professional activity; communication (business, collective, and personal). In this regard, the successful implementation of the department’s research activities implies a comprehensive approach to its planning, organisation, and implementation. In particular, this area should be guided by the following requirements: 1) continuous involvement of all categories of participants in the educational process in research activity; 2) close interrelation of various forms of research; 3) compliance and proportionality of scientific activity to the levels and degrees of the educational process; 4) sequence of mastering the methods and techniques of performing research; 5) gradual complication and increase in the volume of the studies; 6) mandatory involvement of the majority of participants in the educational process in the implementation of a comprehensive system of scientific activities; 7) implementation of the results of research; 8) stimulation and encouragement of active participants in studies etc.

In modern leading institutions of higher education around the world, there is a clear trend towards an organic combination of the research and the teaching process. Since the fusion of science and education is stronger, the higher the potential for successful development of an institution of higher education has, and where this connection weakens, there is a threat of a decrease in the level of both scientific and pedagogical activity. According to the apt statement of the German researcher-teacher of the 19th century F.A. Disterweg, without the desire for the investigation, the teacher inevitably falls into the power of three pedagogical demons: routine, banality, and automatism [7].

During the period of its functioning, the Department of Theory of State and Law of the NAIA has accumulated substantial findings in the implementation of fundamental studies, and practical and educational methods and technologies. Its authority is recognised in the Ukrainian community. Employees of the department have established close cooperation with national and foreign scientific institutions and educational institutions. In modern conditions, the Department of Theory of State and Law is a system of organising various educational, scientific, and methodological activities, and official tasks, conducting research activities and monitoring the quality of education, etc. Issues of departmental higher education, implementation of new educational standards, structure and content of academic disciplines, search for ways to improve teaching methods, modern approaches to postgraduate education remain relevant

for the department. Employees of the Department of Theory of State and Law of different years and generations did not ignore the issues of substantial transformations, progressive changes in diverse fields of public reality. Every year, teaching staff of the department perform a substantial amount of research work. The key area is to process the scientific basis for reforming state-legal institutions, implementing an effective national policy during the transition period, and developing proposals and recommendations for improving the current legislation and mechanisms for its implementation, increasing the real humanitarian orientation of state and law-making processes in Ukraine. The main vectors of the studies of the Department of Theory of State and Law of recent years include: problems of legal status of the individual, human and civil rights and freedoms, mechanisms for their provision, in particular, in the activities of law enforcement agencies; relevant issues of establishment and development of civil society and the rule of law in Ukraine; problems of the rule of law, democracy, legality, and legal order; legal regulation of the activities of public authorities, in particular, law enforcement; issues of departmental rulemaking and systematisation of normative regulations; theoretical and methodological foundations of legal activity and prospects for its development; issues of legal comparativistics as a modern stage of the genesis of comparative law in the context post-non-classical science; problems of national, civil, and information security of Ukraine [8].

Doctrinal understanding is required, for example, the problems of interaction between public and private law, mechanisms for balancing public and private interests in the context of the requirements of the rule of law, features of the national legal mentality and style of legal thinking in general, and regional differences, models and rules of legal argumentation, their national specific features, etc. [9]. Therewith, the global reformation trend of restructuring the main fields of social reality, the long and complex process of transition of Ukrainian society from the post-socialist type to the model (concept) of sustainable development, and practical needs, challenges of the latest stage of state and legal development in Ukraine determine the relevance of the study of the theoretical and methodological foundations of legal reform. Potential areas of development of the theoretical image of legal reform are the analysis of its essence, content, features, philosophy, ideology, tasks, principles, types, functions, subjects, object, stages, technology, implementation efficiency, foreign experience, correlation with other concepts and categories of general theoretical jurisprudence.

The multidimensional nature of legal reform requires a comprehensive examination. On this occasion, important issues have now arisen, regarding

the effective solution on which the success of the implementation of legal reform in the state depends. It is important to determine the place of legal reform in the system of legal knowledge, outline the theoretical image, and highlight the importance of state-legal phenomena and processes in the general process of knowledge to characterise it. The task of national legal science in the field of understanding legal reform is to generalise the array of solid knowledge, in which the most constructive ideas and concepts that explain the innovations and changes that are taking place in Ukraine should find their place. It is necessary to examine legal reform not only within the framework of the recent past and future, but also from the standpoint of a certain historical view of the multidimensional processes occurring in the legal system, and from the standpoint of how this phenomenon was interpreted in other transitional periods of statehood development and how it is perceived now. Through such comparisons, it is possible to reevaluate existing concepts, and this can help to get closer to the truth. There is a prospect of wider use in the study of legal reform of general theoretical works prepared by researchers of different historical eras, and representatives of various branches of scientific knowledge, the number of which substantially increased during the transition periods of the progress of statehood [1].

The initial stage of development of the theoretical and methodological foundations of legal reform is the development, generalisation, and systematisation of historiography on this issue, that is, the clarification of the state and prospects of research of substantial, progressive legal changes, the reorganisation of law as a unique and multidimensional, complex, and multifaceted socio-cultural phenomenon. An important component of the historiography of the subject of legal reform is the studies of teachers of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the NAIA of different historical generations, devoted to reform processes in various fields of public reality. It should be emphasised that the specific features of social cognition are determined primarily by the object, which is a dynamic social reality with a variety of phenomena, complexly intertwined random and natural connections and contradictory relationships, in which the needs and interests of people – representatives of different social groups are ultimately identified. That is, in the object of social cognition, the human essence is objectified; in this aspect, it is incomparably more “humanised” compared to natural objects, which cannot but affect the development of the cognitive process and its results. Adding to this that the subject of social scientific knowledge – a researcher-humanist – is not only a part of this “humanised” object, that is, it is located inside it, but also as a person is the carrier of a certain worldview, personal and professional experience

mediated by their own beliefs and the corresponding civil position, then it is possible to come to the following conclusion: they substantially bring more properties of the subject of knowledge to the image of the object than a researcher of natural phenomena and processes. Despite all the attempts of humanist researchers to get rid of or at least soften their subjectivity, in particular through a multidimensional, poly-system approach to object analysis inherent in social and humanitarian sciences, they will never be able to achieve complete “sterility”. A pronounced personal attitude to social reality, which is examined as one of the specific properties of social cognition, is now not questioned by the vast majority of researchers. Taking this into account, the unconditional transfer of scientific criteria (standards) formed mainly based on natural (exact) sciences to the social and humanitarian sciences is methodologically too vulnerable. This applies, in particular, to such criteria as objectivity, truth, possibility of verification, stability of the acquired knowledge, etc. They do not fully correspond to the features of the criteria of scientific knowledge of social reality that have developed within the framework of post-non-classical scientific rationality [10].

In Particular, V.V. Kopeichikov & V.S. Shilingov understand the humanistic foundations of legal reform since one of its main tasks is to establish the principle of humanism in all areas of legal regulation of public relations. No less important is the correct understanding of humanism, which has nothing to do with either permissiveness or all-forgiveness, with the position “what I want, I do”. An effective correction for ensuring truly humane behaviour of a citizen and official was and remains the fundamental ethical principle: “do so that the rule of your actions can become the rule of everyone's actions”, or, in fact, the same thing, “treat others as you want to be treated”. The humanism of legal reform is directly related to the humanism of legislation, which should be adopted in the process of reform and is one of its most important components. Researchers summarise that the humanistic foundations of legal reform are also manifested in ensuring the correct correlation of the law with the system of bylaws and the inadmissibility of its substitution by these acts, in particular, departmental instructions [11].

V.V. Kopeichikov's critically objective judgments do not lose their relevance. The researcher mentioned that Ukraine is increasingly referred to as the “basis of stagnation”, where transformations are only declared, but any substantial reforms are not conducted. The Law of Ukraine “On the establishment of local authorities and self-government” of February 3, 1994, only confirms this conclusion. Every reform should have a scientific basis, and even more so, the reform of public administration. It cannot be focused on the interests of individuals and groups, regardless

of their social status. Farsightedness of V.V. Kopeychikov impresses with progressiveness. Ultimately, even at the stage of drafting the current Constitution of Ukraine, the researcher insisted on the idea of creating local self-government not as a symbiosis of state bodies with the population, but as a full-fledged social unit – a community that legally, through its self-governing bodies, solves urgent needs, and satisfies the interests of local residents. Identifying self-governing and state principles in one organisational structure will not be able to change the essence of things, and will not allow the decentralisation reforms to fully work. In addition to aspects of legal reform, V.V. Kopeychikov investigated the legal issues of reform shifts in other institutions of social reality, in particular, the transformation in the field of secondary and higher education, economic activity, etc. [12].

In turn, S.D. Husariev, along with others, investigates relevant issues of reforming Ukrainian legal education [13], legal activity [14], and medical legislation [15]. The new stage of development of the national legal system of Ukraine provides for the implementation of a set of reform measures that would be consistent with modern democratic standards in the areas of public administration, legislative, law enforcement, etc. Among the tasks that stand in this way, attention should be paid to raising the functioning of the legal education system to a qualitatively new level. Analysing the problems of the state of development of legal education in Ukraine at the beginning of the 21st century, the researcher claims that in its content the most relevant problems are those that can be conditionally differentiated into the following groups: 1) problems of ensuring the proper level of professionalism of scientific and pedagogical personnel and the optimal number of higher educational institutions of the legal profile; 2) introduction of new forms and methods of training, evaluation criteria in the training of specialists, the content and quality of legal education; 3) further humanisation, democratisation, and practical orientation of training, and accessibility of legal education. Using a systematic approach to overcoming the above problems, the methodological requirement should be based on the provision according to which the reform of legal education should be considered as an element of legal reform in Ukraine [13].

S.D. Husariev's reasoning deserves attention, stating that one of the distinctive features of the current state of the legal system of Ukraine is that it continues to be updated, experience complex processes and conditions of democratic transformation. With the change in political orientations and prospects of state and political life, legal prospects and values changed accordingly, which forced the authorities and society to embark on the path of reforms, creative searches, and hopes. Therewith, along with the trends of renewal, elements of conservatism remain,

and those assessments, ideas and negative practices that matured at the previous historical stage over the years, turning into a way of life, a type of thinking, remain. One of the determining reasons for the slow reform of society is a certain lag of the legal system and legislation from its interests, the discrepancy between the legal reform and the need for legal influence on economic and social reforms. The root cause of this inconsistency is the presence of substantial ideological contradictions between the old and new types of the legal system, the lack of a single strategic area in conducting legal transformations [14]. This is reflected in the reform of medical legislation. The adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On state financial guarantees of medical care for the population" of October 19, 2017, No. 2168-VIII, which defines the procedure for state support of medical care for the population, received both positive and negative assessments in society, in particular among representatives of legal science who study the problems of medical law. The researcher explains this ambiguity of attitude to legislative changes by various factors, including: the excessive duration of reforms (political, economic, legal) in Ukraine; the low level of public confidence in the reform course of the authorities who proclaimed the medical reform; the radical nature of transformations proposed in the reform, the internal rejection of which at the psychological level can be explained by the lack of adequate situations of legal and economic guarantees [15].

In the context of determining the impact and importance of innovations in the reform of legal education, A.M. Zavalniy notes that to create an effective model of legal education, it is necessary to consider the innovative processes that are taking place in the world. Through the prism of legal education, innovation can be analysed as a system of changes, as a process and ultimately a result, that is, an indicator of the quality of legal education. Innovations accompany humanity throughout the entire history of its existence, so the direct focus on this approach when building an effective model of legal education is relevant. Understanding the vectors of reforming legal education in Ukraine provides for the recognition of the educational process as one that should focus not on the transfer of static knowledge, but primarily on the establishment of technology for working with legal information, based on which future lawyers receive competencies to solve practical problems in the field of professional legal activity. This innovation process should be based on the establishment of competencies necessary to achieve success in a changing and technologically oriented society [16].

A separate place in the reformation scientific legacy of teachers of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the Academy is the historical prerequisites for the introduction, goals and models of implementation of constitutional and legal reform in

Ukraine, its correlation with legal policy [17]. Summarising the results of the analysis of possible models for the implementation of constitutional and legal reform in Ukraine, O.Ya. Lapka claims that almost the only, most effective way to implement it is to approve the new version of the Constitution of Ukraine by the representative constituent authority. It can be a Constitutional or Legislative meetings (Assembly). In the Constitution of Ukraine, there is not a single mention of the constituent authority and the possibility of its approval of amendments to the Constitution, in particular the approval of a new version of the Basic Law [18]. Within the framework of the constitutional reform, N.P. Kharchenko suggests unifying the main "information concepts", criteria for distinguishing the right to access information, the right to information, the right to freedom of information, etc., and identifying cases of restriction of these rights as guarantees for their provision [19].

Valuable scientific achievements of the scientific and pedagogical staff of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the NAIA are works devoted to the reform of law enforcement agencies, in particular the National Police of Ukraine. The position of N.I. Mozol on the main factor in reforming Ukrainian law enforcement agencies should be the observance of human and civil rights and freedoms, since the state of their provision is the most important problem of Ukrainian and foreign policy of the vast majority of states in the modern world, is inspiring [20]. However, according to M.M. Pendiura, the reform of the National Police of Ukraine as a central executive authority and the internal security sector of the state must comply with European standards [21].

According to the results of the research, the reformation problems in the studies of teachers of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the Academy of different historical generations were processed, generalised, and systematised for the first time, and it was proved that it is a priority vector of research activities of this division and an important component of the historiography of legal reform; the characteristics of the content and features of the research activities of the Department and its importance in the implementation of the tasks of modern higher education were improved; scientific ideas about the state and main areas of research activities of the Department of Theory of State and Law through the prism of the centennial progress of the NAIA were further developed.

Conclusions

Based on the above, the following conclusions were made:

1. Research activities of the Department are one of the key areas of its activity, along with educational, methodological, educational etc. Research activities

of the department are one of the leading activities of scientific and pedagogical workers of higher education institutions, which is aimed at learning and transforming the surrounding reality through scientific tools. It covers, first of all, the provision of highly effective, high-quality research and innovation activities of the department through its research and teaching staff and applicants for higher education research in the areas of science and technology development approved in accordance with the established procedure.

2. The establishment of the research potential of the Department of Theory of State and Law is directly and inextricably linked with the establishment and centennial progress of the NAIA. For over thirty years of functioning, the Department of the Theory of State and Law of the Academy is permanently in the process of development, self-improvement, and solving diverse issues of educational, methodological, scientific, personnel, and organisational areas. It includes not only the latest achievements of general theoretical legal science, constant changes in the current legislation, but also the development of socio-political life, legal policy of the state, modern public requests and priorities, the latest standards of education, and other factors of the general public and departmental levels. The main vectors of the studies of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the NAIA of recent years include: relevant issues of the emergence, development, and functioning of the state and law, and other related phenomena and processes of social reality; problems of human rights and the mechanism of their provision; theoretical and methodological foundations of legal activity and prospects for its development; issues of legal comparativistics as a modern stage of the genesis of comparative law; problems of national, civil, and information security of Ukraine, etc. The increased scientific interest in the theory and practice of implementing reforms is due to attempts at rational management of social dynamics.

3. Reformation issues occupy a prominent place in the scientific legacy of employees of the Department of Theory of State and Law of NAIA of various historical generations, and their subject, mainly state-legal, orientation is due to the branches of knowledge and specialities in which educational activities are conducted, the departmental affiliation of the institution of higher education, scientific traditions and schools that have formed and are developing in the Academy. Studies (monographs, papers, these) of teachers of the Department of Theory of State and Law of the Academy, which are devoted to the reform of state-legal phenomena and processes, are an important component of the historiography of legal reform, that is, the state and prospects for the development of this research subject, the creative legacy of individual specialists on this issue. Therewith, the level of research on a particular phenomenon, in particular

legal reform, should be determined not only by the number of publications devoted to it, although this indicator is also substantial. The attention of the scientific community to a certain state-legal phenomenon is transformed into a certain result through the

“transition of quantity to quality”. No less important is the ability of Ukrainian legal science to convincingly answer questions about the essence of the phenomenon under study, its place and role, structure, and functions in a certain coordinate system.

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Реформаційна проблематика в наукових працях викладачів кафедри теорії держави та права Національної академії внутрішніх справ

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Анотація

Метою наукової статті є опрацювання, узагальнення та систематизація реформаційної проблематики в наукових працях викладачів кафедри теорії держави та права Національної академії внутрішніх справ як пріоритетного напрямку науково-дослідної роботи цього підрозділу й важливого компонента історіографії правової реформи. Методологічну основу наукового пошуку становить сукупність світоглядних, філософських і наукознавчих засад, принципів наукового пізнання, методологічних підходів, загальних методів мислення, філософських, загальнонаукових та конкретно-наукових методів, використання яких забезпечило обґрунтованість і достовірність результатів дослідження стану й перспективних векторів розвитку проблематики реформаційних зрушень, їх різноманітних виявів, вимірів та аспектів у науковому доробку працівників кафедри теорії держави та права Національної академії внутрішніх справ. Наукова новизна публікації полягає в тому, що вперше опрацьовано, узагальнено та систематизовано реформаційну проблематику в наукових працях викладачів кафедри теорії держави та права Національної академії внутрішніх справ різних поколінь, а також обґрунтовано, що вона є пріоритетним вектором науково-дослідної роботи цього підрозділу й важливу складовою історіографії правової реформи; удосконалено характеристику змісту й особливостей науково-дослідної роботи кафедри закладу вищої освіти та її значення в реалізації завдань сучасної вищої школи; набули подальшого розвитку наукові уявлення про стан й основні напрями науково-дослідної роботи кафедри теорії держави та права крізь призму сторічного поступу Національної академії внутрішніх справ. Висновки наукової статті зводяться до таких положень: науково-дослідна робота кафедри закладу вищої освіти є однією з ключових сфер її діяльності, оскільки кафедра – не просто колектив науково-педагогічних працівників, а насамперед стиль навчання, атмосфера пізнання світу, мотиваційне поле наукового осмислення реальності, простір наукового пошуку. Науково-дослідна робота кафедри – це один із провідних видів діяльності науково-педагогічних працівників закладу вищої освіти, що спрямована на пізнання і перетворення навколишньої дійсності за допомогою наукового інструментарію. Формування науково-дослідного потенціалу кафедри теорії держави та права безпосередньо і нерозривно пов'язано із становленням і сторічним поступом Національної академії внутрішніх справ. До основних векторів наукових досліджень кафедри теорії держави та права Національної академії внутрішніх справ останніх років належать: актуальні питання виникнення, розвитку та функціонування держави та права, а також інших пов'язаних з ними явищ і процесів суспільної дійсності; проблеми прав людини та механізму їх забезпечення; теоретико-методологічні засади юридичної діяльності та перспективи її розвитку; питання юридичної компаративістики як сучасного етапу генезису порівняльного правознавства; проблеми національної, цивільної та інформаційної безпеки України тощо. Водночас життя актуалізує низку нових проблем, які потребують доктринального осмислення, зокрема фундаментальні та прикладні питання, що пов'язані з істотними перетвореннями, прогресивними змінами суспільних відносин й охоплені реформаційною проблематикою. Остання посідає чільне місце в науковому доробку працівників кафедри теорії держави та права Національної академії внутрішніх справ різних історичних генерацій, а їх предметна, переважно державно-правова, спрямованість обумовлена галузями знань і спеціальностями, за якими провадиться освітня діяльність, відомчою приналежністю закладу вищої освіти, науковими традиціями та школами, що склалися та розвиваються в академії. Наукові праці викладачів кафедри теорії держави та права Національної академії внутрішніх справ, що присвячені реформуванню державно-правових явищ і процесів, становлять важливий компонент історіографії правової реформи

Ключові слова:

реформа; реформаційна проблематика; правова реформа; історіографія; Національна академія внутрішніх справ; кафедра теорії держави та права