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LEGAL CULTURE IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

Modern Ukraine is developing on a constitutional basis as a democratic, social and legal state. Such a state is impossible outside of the legal culture of most of its citizens. After all, the legal culture of every citizen determines universal respect for the law in society, the culture of the rule of law, and, thus, the real functioning of all other institutions of the state. [1, p.3]. Under the influence of globalization processes, there is a transformation of existing legal and state phenomena, the emergence of new ones, and therefore there is a need for their study, reassessment of concepts and constructions that do not correspond to modern realities, the creation of a new conceptual categorical apparatus. The specified stage is due to the transformational period of the development of society and the complication of social relations, which requires not only the improvement of the legal acts itself, but also the intensification of scientific research on the problems of the formation of law, law-making, the institution of the implementation of law, etc.

As you know, law is a normative reflection of political, ideological, cultural, spiritual, economic and other peculiarities of society. Legal systems, as phenomena that are formed and operate within different civilizations, reflect the peculiarities that underlie them. The notion of «civilization» is closely linked to the notion of cultures in the whole richness of their interactions and interactions. Reflecting on this ratio, O. Spengler originally defines them as «the Greek soul» and «Roman intellect», where, accordingly, the culture has Greek roots, and civilization – Roman. [6, p.798]. Continuing the opinion of O. Shpengler in the context of our problems, we note that in the process of developing global trends, there is a mutual crossing of legal cultures, resulting in the creation of the so-called «law-culture conglomerate».

Globalization of legal consciousness is carried out in the general direction of

the globalization of the mass consciousness of society, but it has its own specificity of development, due to the logic and continuity of the legal sense itself.

In the globalization of sense of justice, the following patterns can be traced:

- in the process of development of legal consciousness, there is a gradual transition from the prohibitive – attributive nature of regulation to a predominantly licensing nature, in which emphasis is placed on legal permissions, subjective rights;

- autonomy of an individual becomes more and more stable;

- the state power is subject to increasing regulation and becomes subject to civil society;

- humanistic principles in the construction of a legal regulation system are becoming more and more evident.

These regularities of the law led to the consolidation in the mass legal consciousness principles common to all humanity, such as:

- supremacy of the rights and freedom of man and citizen in the legal organization of public and state life;

- establishing a sense of respect for the law and order, ideas and values of the rule of law;

- legal activity of citizens in the execution of their rights and the proper performance of their legal obligations.

For a successful implementation of the globalization of these processes, the denial of «Westcentrism» and «Eurocentrism» in all spheres of social life, especially with regard to national legal cultures, is of fundamental importance. Globalization projects should not be converted into the imposition of Western standards, in particular in the field of national legal culture. They are doomed to succeed only if they take into account national peculiarities of society, in particular, in the field of culture in general and the legal culture of society in particular. [4, p.6].

Thus, as a conclusion, we note that the process of globalization not only generates uniform structures in the economy, politics and legal sphere of different countries, but also leads to the so-called «globalization» of elements of national cultures, in particular legal ones, when on the globalization background instead of the expected disappearance of regional differences, instead of their merger and unification, they are preserved and even intensified.

Therefore, the main task of the legal policy at both regional and national and supranational level is to create a legal climate that takes into account the entire socio-cultural diversity of European peoples, the differences in approaches to issues of state-legal construction, and also provides for the creation of such a legal mechanism that would ensure the real freedom of the individual, the realization of the whole complex of his rights and freedoms. In these conditions, it is particularly important to develop and enhance the legal culture of an individual as well as of society as a whole, because the legal culture is an important feature of the law-governed state, corresponds to the progressive achievements of society, which forms it as a result of a purposeful organized process characterized by a search for a compromise, tolerance to another thought, traditions, values.

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BRUSHLESS DC MOTOR:

CONSTRUCTION AND WORKING PRINCIPLE

Brushless DC motors (BLDC) have been a much focused area for numerous motor manufacturers as these motors are increasingly the preferred choice in many applications, especially in the field of motor control technology. BLDC motors are superior to brushed DC motors in many ways, such as ability to operate at high speeds, high efficiency, and better heat dissipation.

A brushless DC motor (known as BLDC) is a permanent magnet synchronous electric motor which is driven by direct current (DC) electricity and it accomplishes electronically controlled commutation system instead of a mechanically commutation system. BLDC motors are also referred as trapezoidal permanent magnet motors. Unlike conventional brushed type DC motor, wherein the brushes make the mechanical contact with commutator on the rotor so as to form an electric path between a DC electric source and rotor armature windings, BLDC motor employs electrical commutation with permanent magnet rotor and a stator with a sequence of coils. In this motor, permanent magnet (or field poles) rotates and current carrying conductors are fixed.