

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.18371/fp.4\(36\).2019.190214](https://doi.org/10.18371/fp.4(36).2019.190214)

JEL Classification F22, K31

LEGAL CULTURE AS A COMPONENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROTECTION OF LABOR MIGRANTS OF UKRAINE

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Abstract. *The article defines the essence of socio-economic security. The specificity of the protection of migrant workers has been clarified. The role of the legal culture of migrant workers in ensuring their socio-economic protection is substantiated. The main destructive manifestations of the low legal culture of labor migrants from Ukraine were determined by the results of a sociological survey, and the priorities for raising it were outlined.*

Key words: *legal culture, socially-economic protection, labor migrant, labor migration.*

The issues of socio-economic protection of labor migrants today are relevant due to the continuous growth of territorial mobility of the population with frequent external migration guidelines. For ukrainian citizens, this aspect is especially important, because the practice of employment in more developed countries on semi-illegal or illegal conditions is almost always accompanied by violation of human rights.

The purpose of the article is theoretical and applied justification of the importance of the level of legal culture of labor migrants to ensure their socio-economic protection. The system of so-

cio-economic protection covers the pre-conditions, opportunities, mechanism of observance in the sufficient time period and in the regulated space-time coordinates of human rights concerning personal freedom, living standard, equality, labor, development, reproduction, favorable living environment. Modern labor migration is a common phenomenon and a natural reaction to globalization processes. The goal of state migration policy is not so much of its limitation as the leveling of negative manifestations with the optimization of positive determinations.

Since the highest value of modern society is a person with his knowledge and abilities, territorial limitations are unacceptable for creating conditions for his development.

At the same time, frequent value deformation with an over-orientation towards the material needs compels a person to migrate with further gross violations of labor law. In such circumstances the positive effects of migration are destroyed, because it leads to enormous socio-demographic losses, loss

of human capital. In this context the importance of the level of legal culture of migrant workers in their willingness and ability to defend their rights and responsibilities is actualized. Thus, the category of socio-economic protection should be considered more broadly than social protection. It differs from the level of protection of basic human rights associated with basic needs to the protection of developmental rights and a decent standard of living both in the professional and personal spheres.

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