

PHILOSOPHICAL AND SPATIAL DIMENSION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW METHODOLOGY

DIMENSÃO FILOSÓFICA E ESPACIAL DA METODOLOGIA DO DIREITO ADMINISTRATIVO

Article received on: 11/3/2025

Article accepted on: 2/2/2026

Mykhailo Koval*

*National Defense University of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2130-2548>

mykhailo.koval@mymail.academy

Dmytro Bezzubov*

*National Academy of Higher Education of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7183-5206>

dmytro.bezzubov@mymail.academy

Bohdana Tychna*

*National Defense University of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3948-4570>

bohdana.tychna@mymail.academy

Vladyslav Kolomiets**

**Legal Department, Kyiv, Ukraine

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3507-8054>

vladyslav.kolomiets@mymail.academy

Evgeniya Klyuyeva***

***State University of Infrastructure and Technology, Kyiv, Ukraine

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4306-9959>

evgeniya.klyuyeva@mymail.academy

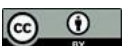
The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest

Abstract

Philosophical aspects of the methodology of administrative law are studied, systems of philosophical understanding of the norms of administrative law are analysed as a factor that forms the basis for the development of the administrative law science, elements of the social life influence on the development of administrative law norms are determined. Attention is focused on such an aspect of the administrative law philosophy as the protection of law and order and ensuring security, which form the sectoral features of the norms of administrative law implementation. The lack of an applied research base for the philosophy of administrative law, the poorly developed theory and practice of introducing the findings of science into the practical legal field, legal nihilism in legislative work and the decrease in

Resumo

Aspectos filosóficos da metodologia do direito administrativo são estudados, sistemas de compreensão filosófica das normas do direito administrativo são analisados como um fator que forma a base para o desenvolvimento da ciência do direito administrativo, elementos da influência da vida social no desenvolvimento das normas do direito administrativo são determinados. A atenção é focada em um aspecto da filosofia do direito administrativo como a proteção da lei e da ordem e a garantia da segurança, que formam as características setoriais das normas de implementação do direito administrativo. A falta de uma base de pesquisa aplicada para a filosofia do direito administrativo, a teoria e a prática pouco desenvolvidas de introduzir as descobertas da ciência no campo jurídico prático, o niilismo



the number and qualifications of scientific personnel increase the degree of threats and risks to the development of the science of administrative law. It is noted that at the current stage of development, the philosophy of law science already has an arsenal of methods that can be used in the process of forming ideas about administrative law and methods of learning administrative law. In fact, we are talking about modern paradigms of administrative law, which determine the ways of development of this science through the prism of various teachings and existing scientific developments. The formation of own scientific school of the philosophy of administrative law and the implementation of the results of scientific acquisitions in practical legal life are the basis for the proper development of the administrative law science.

Keywords: Administrative Law, Philosophy of Law, Methodology, Security, Law and Order.

jurídico no trabalho legislativo e a diminuição do número e das qualificações de pessoal científico aumentam o grau de ameaças e riscos ao desenvolvimento da ciência do direito administrativo. Nota-se que, no estágio atual de desenvolvimento, a filosofia da ciência do direito já possui um arsenal de métodos que podem ser usados no processo de formação de ideias sobre direito administrativo e métodos de aprendizado do direito administrativo. Na verdade, estamos falando de paradigmas modernos do direito administrativo, que determinam os caminhos do desenvolvimento dessa ciência sob o prisma de diversos ensinamentos e desenvolvimentos científicos existentes. A formação de uma escola científica própria de filosofia do direito administrativo e a implementação dos resultados das aquisições científicas na vida jurídica prática são a base para o desenvolvimento adequado da ciência do direito administrativo.

Palavras-chave: Direito Administrativo. Filosofia do Direito. Metodologia. Segurança. Lei e Ordem.

1 INTRODUCTION

Modern problems of philosophy and administrative law at this stage of development require the definition of categories and interrelated elements in the aspect scientific thought and practice consideration. One of such topical philosophical and theoretical aspects of the study of administrative law is the methods of cognition problem. In modern Ukrainian legal science, insufficient attention is paid to the issue of the administrative law philosophy and methods of knowledge. The problems of scientific works are mainly focused on the practice of applying the norms of administrative law, regulation of relevant social relations, and the practice of the administrative process (Kortukova *et al.*, 2023). However, in our opinion, the development of the problems of the philosophy of administrative law, the methodology of studying and researching administrative-legal phenomena allows to solve particular practical issues related to the effectiveness of the norms of administrative law and acts of their application, forecasting the development of mechanisms of administrative-legal regulation of social relations, the

probability of the emergence of new types of social relations, adjustment of existing social relations based on objective changes in the state and other problems.

In the administrative law system, the current issues of the development of the philosophy of administrative law are the issues of: the epistemology of administrative law, the ontology of administrative law and the problems of the axiology of administrative law. In general, the formation of a general theory of administrative law is current (Kryshtanovych *et al.*, 2022). Therefore, it is relevant to determine the methodology of processes cognition in administrative law.

It is worth noting that at the present stage of development, the science of the philosophy of law already has an arsenal of methods that can be applied in forming ideas about administrative law and cognition methods of the administrative law. Actually, we are talking about modern paradigms of administrative law, which determine the ways of development of this science through the prism of various teachings and scientific elaborations.

The purpose of the article is to study philosophical-spatial dimension of the methods of administrative law as an applied element of legal science, the analysis of the constituent elements of the administrative law norms from the positions of space and time, the analysis of the constituent elements of the existence of the administrative norm.

From the standpoint of philosophy, certain aspects of the development and functioning of administrative law were studied by scientists V. Averianov (2002), L. Huberskyi, I. Nadolnyi (2008), D. Bezzubov, V. Zarosylo (2014), V. Kolpakov (2004), O. Dzoban, S. Zhdanenko (2020), V. Vodnik, Yu. Zolotareva (2007).

2 METHODOLOGY

Methods of abstraction, analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, modelling method, generalization method, comparison method made it possible to determine the components of public safety. Methods of theoretical research, like hypothetical deductive method, idealization method, formalization method, historical method, systematization, classification, typology enabled to establish the historical prerequisite for the emergence and development of the category of public security as part of administrative law.

3 TOPIC ELABORATION STATUS

In the aspect of human activity as a form of an active behavior and functioning of a person and the state, administrative law is a part of the spiritual life of a person, an effort to regulate social relations, formalize them at all levels of the relationship between people and the state. It is aimed at working out and creating ideas, their main purpose being regulating the activities of the state administration apparatus and determining the degree of influence on society and certain social relations. Therefore, one of the important functions of the epistemology of administrative law is to determine its essence.

In the modern philosophy of law, the term "law" is partly synonymous to the term "justice". In a broad sense of application, it is necessary to determine the presence of opposite categories, which are also reflected in the modern philosophy of law, namely "not legal" or "injustice" (arbitrariness), in the same aspect we determine the presence of the category "order" and "no order" (chaos).

As V. Averianov (2002) determines it, while according to administrative law injustice or arbitrariness is a sign of an offense, we come to the conclusion that administrative law represents the formally defined state administrative justice in relation to the regulation of social relations.

Based on this definition, arise several main directions of consideration of the problem:

the first direction is the definition and explanation of the term justice in relation to administrative law;

the second direction is to establish the functions and methods of administrative law in accordance with the given term.

4 FINDINGS

The philosophy of human development in the relationship with the state administration apparatus assumes the presence of two dimensions of the category of justice in its application to the subject of administrative law:

the first dimension is justice as a moral and legal form of active behaviour of subjects of administrative law;

and *the second dimension* – as a socio-political category of citizens' consciousness of a certain country, taking into account traditions and established historical values.

In these dimensions, the dominant factor is the subjective factor, that is, the system of evaluative judgments of an individual as a citizen of the state and an individual, a system of evaluative judgments and relationships, a complex of psychological and mental representations and feelings, views, while they may not reflect the real state of affairs and be incorrect. A person, a citizen as a subject of administrative legal relations evaluates whether the norm of administrative law is fair or unfair in relation to his disposition in social relations.

The methods of learning administrative law reflect the formation and development of the norms of administrative law and the acts of their application, they formulate holistic directions of the subjective rights and obligations of all participants in administrative legal relations. This definition is subjective orientated; it exists as a corresponding programmed intellectual activity of the subject of knowledge, in relation to a separate subject as a rule or a system of formalized rules, techniques and procedures (Lytvyn *et al.*, 2022).

In the modern architecture of philosophy, methods of cognition are divided into philosophical and special, which are specific for certain sciences in accordance with their specifics. The essence of this division was defined by I. Nadolny, who defined that “theoretical systems, concepts and laws are the basis for the emergence of methods” (Huberskyi *et al.*, 2008, p. 112).

The formation of methods of cognition takes place through the establishment of formal rules of behavior, and implementation of functions by the executive authorities regarding compliance with legality and law and order in all social relations that must be regulated.

It is also possible to conventionally divide the functions of the executive authorities into two dimensions in relation to the general philosophy of methods of activity and cognition.

In the first dimension of functions are:

- a) the function of protection of public (social) order is the application of the norms of administrative law regarding the protection of subjects of administrative law from illegal encroachments, that is, the protection of the justice of social relations;
- b) regulatory and administrative function, that is, formation of formal rules and procedures regarding the protection of certain spheres of public life from illegal encroachments and establishment of the architecture of relations between subjects of administrative law;
- c) the function of ensuring the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, that is, the formation of a fair distribution of rights and responsibilities between citizens and other participants in social relations, the establishment of limits to interference in the citizens private life, the formation of rules for the protection citizens life and health (Bezzubov *et al.*, 2014)

The second dimension of the functions of the executive authorities is formed through the prism of the rights and obligations of the executive authorities regarding the observance of human and citizen rights and freedoms:

- a) law-making function – the formation of rules and procedures by issuing normative acts;
- b) operational-administrative function – implementation of the norms of administrative law and their direct application;
- c) jurisdictional function – protection of rights and freedoms of a human and citizen, judicial protection of legal norms from illegal encroachments.

The functions outlined above form the general archetype of the administrative thinking of a person and a citizen, fix the category of "justice" at the consciousness and psychology level, which is analogous to the category of "law", accordingly establish a counterbalance to injustice and wrongdoing or arbitrariness.

5 DISCUSSION

Such basic methods of knowledge in the philosophy of administrative law in accordance with the functions of executive authorities can include: philosophical method, historical method, conceptual method, ontological method, sociological method, psychological method. In accordance with the theory of archetypes of theoretical thinking, it is possible to distinguish system methods and situational methods of cognition.

The *philosophical method* of knowledge affects the development of administrative law methods regarding the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, relationships between subjects of administrative law, procedures for the formation and implementation of administrative law norms.

The *historical method* is defined in the aspect of considering the problems of the formation of the administrative law science, monitoring the current state of society and the state, changes in administrative norms at various stages of the development of society and the state, conducting analogies and comparisons of phenomena and processes of the objective existence of the state in terms of administrative norms.

The *conceptual method* allows you to learn the objectivity of administrative processes through the prism of the views of scientists regarding the goals, objectives and tasks of administrative law; the formation of administrative mechanisms for ensuring the sectoral management functions of the state. The implementation of this method is possible due to familiarization with the concepts of administrative law and their relationship with other concepts.

The *ontological method* involves familiarization with existing administrative and legal norms, acts of their application, and specific rights and obligations of participants in social relations.

The *sociological method* involves the study of public opinion regarding the effectiveness of the norms of administrative law, the activities of individual bodies of executive power, and the formation of the image of executive and legislative power among citizens as potential voters. The application of the sociological method makes it possible to monitor the perception of the existing norms of administrative law (especially

with regard to existing prohibitions) by various segments of the population, to establish citizens' subjective perception of the state management acts.

The *psychological method* determines the formation of a person's obligation to observe the law as the highest form of justice in the state, the formation of an individual's ideas about law, justice, injustice, etc. We can talk about the existence of a specific category of the "psychology of administrative law" in relation to an individual as a citizen and a participant in administrative legal relations.

One of the most promising methods of administrative knowledge is the *forecasting method*, the task of which is the formation of probable options for the development of the state and law, the development of administrative law, predictions regarding probable models of administrative and legal norms, the possibility of conducting an experiment regarding specific management tasks of executive authorities.

One of the most important attributes for the objective world existence is space. Since ancient times philosophical thought has tried to understand the essence of this phenomenon. In the ancient times people considered space as the ordering of chaos. In the period of mythological ideas about the surrounding world, the connection of space and time, cyclicity and linearity in the development of objective reality were already understood, albeit at the level of assumptions.

With the development of natural sciences, many assumptions and scientific inventions were changed and supplemented with new knowledge. There was a search for answers to the profound questions in the understanding of both space and time. For example, Isaac Newton distinguished absolute space and relative space. In his "Mathematical foundations of natural philosophy" Newton suggested that 'absolute space by its essence, remains always the same and immovable regardless of anything external.

Relative is its measure, or some limited movable part, which is determined by our feelings according to its position in relation to some bodies, and which in everyday life is taken as immovable space.

B. Rimón, G. Eddington and a number of other philosophers developed the so-called metric theory of space. According to A. Einstein's theory, space and time are relative properties of being that depend on different reference systems (Kolb & Hyde, 2008).

Relying on the experience of their predecessors, modern philosophers distinguish a number of properties of space, which are essential characteristics of this phenomenon. F. Prokopovych (2021) and O. Kulchytskyi (1995) outline the following space properties:

- *length*, which means the order and coexistence of various elements: you can add to each element another element of space; you can take another element of space from each element; length gives rise to the structure of objects, which is manifested in the system of internal ties that unite elements into a single whole;
- the presence of intermittent and continuous properties to one degree or another; continuity is manifested in the nature of movement of bodies from point to point, and in the spread of influences in the form of fields as a process of transfer of substances, energy, and information; discreteness (fragility) ensures the relatively separate existence of bodies in nature, their separation;
- dimensionality: the world we see has a three-dimensional nature, but many physicists believe that all n-dimensional spaces created in science are not just an abstraction convenient for describing a model, but correspond to real spaces at the level of the micro- and mega world;
- hierarchy: at different structural levels of nature, spatial relations have their own specificity and relative autonomy, which are not limited, in particular, to physical parameters.

If we proceed from the fact that legal systems are a part of the objective world, albeit a very specific one, the above-mentioned properties of space should be recognized as inherent to one degree or another in the space of administrative and legal existence. Human society develops simultaneously both in the field of material (biological and economic) and spiritual space (Oliinyk *et al.*, 2022).

Law is a part of spiritual culture, while it mediates the processes taking place in the biological, economic and social spheres of society. Although the legal space is based on the general principles of the existence of the objective world, it has its own specificity, which distinguishes it from what we can call ‘the space of the general’.

In the philosophical literature, there is a constant search for an answer to the question of what the philosophy of the humanities consists of.

When making a concise analysis of the works of E. Husserl (Rosenmüller, 2022), M. Heidegger (1978), V. Dilthey (1963, 1986), D. Vico, and trying to answer this fundamental question, then the answer ‘in a concise form’ is formulated by us as follows:

...about the philosophy of the humanities, we have the right to speak where the understanding of the specifics of humanitarian knowledge moves simultaneously in three directions. These directions are:

- the first, in the direction of substantiating and justifying the relative independence of the humanities and their applied importance for the formation of scientific thought as a whole;
- the second direction, in the direction of understanding what constitutes the basis, namely the method, subject, the very meaning of humanitarian sciences - this is the human-social-historical world of life;
- the third, in the direction of self-understanding of philosophy in the light of its history.... (Vodnik *et al.*, 2007, p. 112).

In this approach, attention should be paid to the applied importance of the issue of humanitarian sciences for the development of other related fields. It can be concluded that the possibility of humanitarian sciences (the possibility of philosophically understanding social phenomena) is the knowledge of the "human-social-historical" world of life. The concept of "world of life" very accurately characterizes the spatial state of the products of the spirit, the spiritual development of society. As for law, we can say that the space of legal existence, in particular administrative-legal existence, is realized as legal life or the life of law.

The founder of the modern philosophy of humanitarian sciences V. Dilthey believed that the sciences of the spirit, in contrast to the sciences of nature, find their basis ‘in the interrelationship of life, expression and understanding.’

Life, in his opinion, as the inner state of the spiritual world of people, can be known in the form of "viability" as its external manifestation.

Legal science researchers have long drawn attention to the fact that it is impossible to understand the essence of this spiritual phenomenon without studying the internal dynamics and dialectics of legal phenomena. Studying the social essence of law, the authors of the textbook “Sociology of Law” use the "legal life" concept, which, in their opinion, is in constant motion. At the same time, they note that law is implemented in life

in an irrational way and consists of single, specific, individual legal factors (Aubert, 1969; Cotterrell, 1992, 2007; Deflem, 2008; Pound, 1943).

The space of administrative and legal existence is imbued with the administrative and legal spirit. It is this spiritual substance that constitutes the primary basis of administrative law and, being in constant motion, determines its life. The external manifestation of the administrative law life are administrative-legal relations. But, apart from them, the viability of the administrative-legal spirit is formed by norms and law enforcement acts as the formal elements of the space of administrative law.

Therefore, it can be stated that the space of administrative and legal existence in its primary basis contains a spiritual beginning that has a certain length of time. It is the continuous development of ideas arising both in individual subjects of the social process and in individual social formations. This spiritual principle always has one direction, towards the future. It directly affects the formation of the existing administrative and legal existence through the design of norms and the adoption of the administrative law norms.

As emphasized earlier, it consists of the existence of administrative law norms, acts of the administrative law norms application, subjective administrative rights and subjective administrative duties of participants in administrative legal relations. Thus, functional administrative-legal existence is a multi-level system constant over time.

The upper level, norms of administrative law, has a relatively independent space. On the one hand it is characterized by some separation of norms, and on the other hand, by functional connections and dependence. Separation is characterized by the fact that each norm of administrative law is aimed at regulating a separate group of public relations. At the same time, since the entire system of norms performs one social function – regulation of life by administrative and legal means, all norms of administrative law are functionally interconnected.

The normative administrative-legal space is characterized not only by its length, but also by the presence of "intermittent" and continuity properties, which gives the possibility of independent existence and influence on social relations of each of the norms. It is also characterized by hierarchy. This is due to the fact that the norms of administrative law regulate relations in hierarchical systems of executive power and state administration.

The second level is the enforceable administrative and legal space. It has its own separate and independent being. Legal norms interacting with society as a complex system create conditions for the formation of various legal and social entities.

The law enforcement activity of state administration bodies and their authorized representatives concretizes the managerial will of the state, laid down in the norms of administrative law, and forms systems of the type “norm of administrative law – subject of law enforcement – law enforcement act – subject (subjects) of administrative legal relations – subject objective rights and obligations of subjects of administrative legal relations”.

At a glance, the scope of application of administrative law consists of completely independent elements, acts of administrative law application.

However, it is only independence that appears. In fact, the content of the administrative law norm determines a kind of uniformity in each individual act of its application. Legal relations subjects, their behavior, subjective assessment of the reasons, objective conditions of this or that action may be different, but the content of legal norms prevails in all situations and forms some single determining principles.

Functional relations of administrative law norms also affect the character of the space of administrative and legal existence. In the content of each act of application of the norms of administrative law, to one degree or another, the general idea of the regulatory system is invariably traced.

The existence of a law-enforceable administrative-legal space is characterized by the same properties as the existence of a normative administrative-legal space, that is, time extension, discontinuity, continuity, hierarchy.

The third level of the space of administrative and legal existence is the administrative legal relations space, in which specific legal and responsibilities of their subjects arise, develop and cease. This is a constantly pulsating space, filled with emotions, social contradictions, conflicts of interests, characterized by the conclusion of various administrative agreements, large-scale management contracts, and individual decision-making procedures.

The space of administrative-legal relations greatly affects the normative administrative space in the form of a change in the spiritual foundation of administrative-legal existence (views, ideas, scientific theories).

Talking about the structure of the administrative-legal space existence regardless of its levels, it consists of a large number of spatial procedures, sometimes separated, but in most cases functionally connected or procedurally dependent elements. Where there are procedurally connected chains of space elements (normative processes, law enforcement processes, processes of realization of subjective rights and obligations), there is a close connection of the normative administrative space with the specified chains of elements.

The space of administrative legal existence is permeated with value relations and in its constant development, is directed from the past through the present and to the future.

The driving force of this process is the individual, who determines the spiritual and existential nature of the space of administrative and legal life through his daily activities. Kulchytskyi and S.V. Krymskyi emphasize that

... the spiritually richer and deeper the personality is, the more unselfishly he or she shares his/her savings with those near and far, the wider and more fundamental his/her connections are with the surrounding people and the more powerful is his/her light-bearing influence on the outside world. And vice versa, the smaller and more selfish a person is, the larger his life space is, and the more difficult he is for those around him. (Kulchytskyi, 1995, p. 25).

In the administrative and legal life space, personality plays a huge determining role. If a corrupted official forms an administrative law norm in such a way that it enables a certain circle of persons to profit from the state budget or evade taxes, this official turns the administrative and legal existence space into an anti-social phenomenon. If another official in the course of applying even a progressive norm distorts its spirit and meaning, deliberately interprets it in favour of unscrupulous subjects or the achievement of his illegal goals, he also saturates the space of administrative and legal existence with illegal elements, violates the principle of justice.

The administrative and legal existence space develops over time. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that each of its layers moves from the past through the present future according to the laws of relativity. The normative administrative-legal space in relation to the enforceable administrative-legal space and the space of administrative subjective rights and obligations is quite conservative, developing in leaps and bounds at a slow pace. At the same time, subjective administrative jurisprudence and

duties are developing rapidly, often outpacing the attitudes established in the norms of administrative law. Many philosophers of law drew attention to this circumstance, in particular, G.W.F. Hegel, S. Muromtsev and V. Kulchytskyi.

The latter, for example, pointed:

...the law that exists in life is irrational. It consists of single, specific, individual legal facts. Here, movement and development come from occasion, from a specific phenomenon to a specific phenomenon. In relation to the rational ideal of law, which can be thought through so easily and so quickly, it is a world of backwardness, brakes and delays. But even a rational ideal can be realized only in the form of irrational facts, and therefore they can really justify it. On the other hand, since any legal norm is permanent, static, and conservative, and life is constantly moving, changing, developing, since certain irrational legal facts can be heralds of new, more perfect legal norms. They can be harbingers of the implementation of those legal ideas that are recognized by only a few, and even sometimes anticipate the development of legal ideas itself. (Kulchytskyi, 1995, p. 46).

The relativity factor in the development of the main layers of the administrative and legal space existence is determined by the peculiarities of the development of its spiritual beginning – the world of ideas about administrative law. If ideas have an anticipatory effect on the normative administrative-legal space, then it rapidly moves forward in time and determines the pace of development of the law-enforceable administrative-legal space, as well as the mass of subjective rights and obligations of participants in administrative legal relations. Conversely, the absence of progressive ideas or their ignoring in the course of administrative rule-making delays the movement in time of normative administrative existence. And at this point, law enforcement practice and the space of subjective administrative rights and duties are brought to the fore.

The most important feature of the administrative and legal space existence is its four-dimensionality. It is recognized in science that the objective world develops in three-dimensional space. Regarding the object of our research, we can talk about three-dimensionality, referring only to the available space of administrative and legal existence, that is, what we have in the form of concrete visible norms, law-enforceable acts or subjective rights and obligations of participants in administrative legal relations. But this existence of administrative law develops in another dimension, in the world of ideas about administrative law, which we simply cannot ignore, because it not only determines the

essence and content of each element of the administrative-legal space existence, but also affects its properties such as structurality, interruption, and continuity and length.

The administrative and legal space existence develops in an organic connection with time, which, according to Hegel, is ‘always present’, and ‘all thinking, philosophy, etc. is in time.’

6 CONCLUSIONS

So, we can draw the following conclusions. The first is the philosophical-spatial dimension of the methodology of administrative law – it is a system of scientific knowledge of administrative law from the standpoint of influencing the development of social relations and forming the basis for understanding the existence of administrative law; second – we propose to distinguish three levels of administrative and legal existence, they reflect the level of interdependence of society and norms of administrative law; third – it can be argued that there is a need to develop a separate direction in administrative law "philosophy of administrative law", the formation of an applied theoretical base of functions, methods and principles in relation to administrative law, establishing the categories of ontology, epistemology and axiology of administrative law.

REFERENCES

- Aubert, V. (Ed.). (1969). *Sociology of law*. London: Penguin.
- Averianov, V.B. (2002). Administratyvna reforma i pravova nauka [Administrative reform and legal science]. *Pravo Ukrainy*, 3, 20-27. [in Ukrainian]
- Bezzubov, D.O., Zarosylo, V.O., Podoliaka, A.M., et al. (2014). *Administratyvne pravo Ukrainy: navchalnyi posibnyk* [Administrative law of Ukraine: A textbook]. Kyiv: MAUP: TOV “MP Lesia”, 320 p. [in Ukrainian]
- Cotterrell, R. (1992). *The sociology of law: An introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Cotterrell, R. (2007). Sociology of law. In D.S. Clark (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of law and society: American and global perspectives*. Thousand Oaks: SAGE.
- Deflem, M. (2008). *Sociology of law: Visions of a scholarly tradition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Dzoban, O.P., & Zhdanenko, S.B. (2020). Prava liudyny i natsionalna bezpeka: Filosofsko-pravovi aspekty vzaiemozviazku [Human rights and national security: Philosophical and legal aspects of interaction]. *Informatsiia i pravo*, 2(33), 9-22. [in Ukrainian]
- Huberskyi, L., Nadolnyi, I., & Andrushchenko, V. (2008). *Filosofia. Manual* (7th ed., stereotyp.). Kyiv: Vikar, 534 p. [in Ukrainian]
- Kolb, R., & Hyde, R. (2008). *An introduction to the international law of armed conflicts*. Oxford; Portland Oregon: Hart Publishing, pp. 43-50.
- Kolpakov, V.K. (2004). *Administratyvno-deliktnyi pravovyi fenomen: Monohrafiia* [Administrative-delict legal phenomenon: Monograph]. Kyiv: Yurinkom Inter, 528 p.
- Kortukova, T., Kolosovskyi, Y., Korolchuk, O.L., Shchokin, R., & Volkov, A. S. (2023). Peculiarities of the legal regulation of temporary protection in the European union in the context of the aggressive war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. *International Journal for the Semiotics of Law*, 36(2), 667-678. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11196-022-09945-y>
- Kryshtanovych, M., Akimova, L., Shamrayeva, V., Karpa, M., & Akimov, O. (2022). Problems of European integration in the construction of EU security policy in the context of counter-terrorism. *International Journal of Safety and Security Engineering*, 12(4), 501-506. <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijssse.120411>
- Kulchytskyi, O.P. (1995). *Osnovy filosofii i filosofichnykh nauk* [Fundamentals of philosophy and philosophical sciences]. Miunkhen; Lviv, Rozd. 7 [in Ukrainian].
- Lytvyn, N., Andrushchenko, H., Zozulya, Y.V., Nikanorova, O.V., & Rusal, L.M. (2022). Enforcement of court decisions as a social guarantee of protection of citizens rights and freedoms. *Pravo i Wiez*, 1(39), 80-102. <https://doi.org/10.36128/priw.vi39.351>
- Oliinyk, O.S., Shestopalov, R.M., Zarysylo, V.O., Stankovic, M.I., & Golubitsky, S.G. (2022). Economic security through criminal policies: A comparative study of Western and European approaches. *Revista Cientifica General Jose Maria Cordova*, 20(38) 265-285. <https://doi.org/10.21830/19006586.899>
- Pound, R. (1943). Sociology of law and sociological jurisprudence. *University of Toronto Law Journal*, 5(1), 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.2307/824509>
- Prokopovych, F. (2021). *Filosofski tvory. Tom II. Naturofilosofia* [Philosophical works. Vol. II: Natural philosophy]. Lviv. [in Ukrainian]
- Rosenmüller, S. (2022). Edmund Husserl. In W. Heuer, & S. Rosenmüller (Eds.), *Arendt-Handbuch* (pp. 278-280). Stuttgart: J.B. Metzler. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-476-05837-9_56

Vodnik, V.D., Zolotareva, Yu.I., Klimova, H.P., Osypova, N.P., & Serdiuk, O.V. (2007). *Sotsiologhiia prava: Navchal'nyy posibnyk* [Sociology of Law: Textbook]. Kharkiv: Pravo, 234 p. [in Ukrainian]

Authors' Contribution

All authors contributed equally to the development of this article.

Data availability

All datasets relevant to this study's findings are fully available within the article.

How to cite this article (APA)

Koval, M., Bezzubov, D., Tychna, B., Kolomiets, V., & Klyuyeva, E. (2026). PHILOSOPHICAL AND SPATIAL DIMENSION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW METHODOLOGY. *Veredas Do Direito*, 23, e235125. <https://doi.org/10.18623/rvd.v23.5125>