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PROBLEMS OF INCREASING THE LEGAL AWARENESS OF KAZAKHSTAN SOCIETY

In the article we examined some issues of the influence of historical and political factors on the formation and development of legal consciousness in the Republic of Kazakhstan, and also to identify the place of law in the system of value orientations of citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, we carried out practical research. Legal awareness is not a phenomenon acquired from birth, it develops for a long time and gradually. Legal consciousness is formed as a result of the interaction of the individual in society and the understanding of the received information. Legal consciousness is formed under the influence of various circumstances, current events, specific living conditions and various processes that influence the life of a society. In legal science, it is customary to consider the factors influencing the legal consciousness in the following two groups: 1. External (the activities of subjects – creators of legal consciousness). 2. Internal (individual personality characteristics).

It should be noted that the process of forming legal consciousness is impossible without the socialization of the individual, since legal consciousness can only be formed if there is an individual in the social environment and the formation of relations between him and society. A.V. Mudryak justifies the need to consider the factors of socialization as special circumstances or conditions that influence this process. He identifies three groups of such factors: Macrofactors (world, country, state, society) that influence very large groups of people in certain countries, the influence is mediated by two other groups of factors. Mesofactors, conditions of socialization of large groups of people allocated: on a national basis; according to the place and type of settlement in which they live; by belonging to the audience of various mass communication networks. Mesofactors influence a person's legal consciousness both directly and indirectly through the factors of the third group. Microfactors. These include circumstances directly affecting specific people – the family, peer groups, the microsociety, organizations in which social education is carried out – educational, professional, social, religious organizations. (Mudryak, 2000)

The article examines some issues of raising legal awareness in the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the problems of legal education, corruption and ensuring the rule of law of modern Kazakhstani society.

Key words: rule of law, law, personality, sense of justice, legal culture, identity, corruption, sense of justice, society, socialization.

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Қазақстандық қоғамның құқықтық санасын көтерудің мәселелері

Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасындағы құқықтық сананың қалыптасуы мен дамуына тарихи-саяси факторлардың әсерінің кейбір сұрақтары қарастырылды, сондай-ақ Қазақстан Республикасының азаматтарының құндылықтар бағдарының жүйесінде құқықтың орнын анықтауда тәжірибелік зерттеулер жасалынды. Құқықтық хабардарлық туғаннан алынған құбылыс емес, ол ұзақ уақыт бойы дамып келеді. Құқықтық хабардарлық қоғамда адамның өзара әрекеттесуі және алынған ақпаратты түсіну нәтижесінде қалыптасады. Құқықтық санасы әртүрлі жағдайлар, қазіргі оқиғалар, нақты өмір жағдайлары және қоғам өміріне әсер ететін әртүрлі

процестердің ықпалында қалыптасады. Заң ғылымында келесі екі топтағы құқықтық сана-сезімге әсер ететін факторларды қарастырған жөн: 1. Сыртқы (субъектілер қызметі – құқықтық сананың құрушылары). 2. Ішкі (жеке тұлғалық сипаттамалары).

Айта кету керек, заңды сана қалыптастыру процесі адамның әлеуметтенуінің мүмкін емес, өйткені заңды сана тек әлеуметтік ортада адам және оның арасындағы қарым-қатынастарды қалыптастыру кезінде қалыптасуы мүмкін. А.В. Мудрык әлеуметтенудің факторларын осы үдерісте әсер ететін ерекше жағдайлар немесе жағдайлар ретінде қарастыру қажеттілігін ақтайды. Ол осындай факторлардың үш тобын анықтайды: Макрофакторлар (әлем, ел, мемлекет, қоғам), белгілі бір елдердегі адамдардың үлкен топтарына әсер етеді, бұл әсер басқа екі фактормен байланысты. Мезофакторлар, халықтың үлкен тобын әлеуметтендіру шарттары: ұлттық негізде; олар тұратын жері мен түріне қарай; әртүрлі жаппай байланыс желілерінің аудиториясына тиесілі. Мезофакторлар үшінші тұлғаның факторлары арқылы тікелей және жанама түрде адамның құқықтық сауаттылығына әсер етеді. Микрофакторлар. Олардың ішінде белгілі бір адамдарға тікелей әсер ететін жағдайлар – отбасылық, құрдастар топтары, микроөнеркәсіп, әлеуметтік білім беру ұйымдары – білім беру, кәсіптік, әлеуметтік, діни ұйымдар. (Mudryak, 2000)

Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасында құқықтық сананы көтерудің кейбір мәселелері қарастырылған, сондай-ақ құқықтық оқыту, жемқорлық, заманауи қазақстандық қоғамда заңның үстемдігін қамтамасыз ету мәселелері қарастырылған.

Түйін сөздер: құқықтық мемлекет, құқық, жеке тұлға, құқықтық сана, құқықтық мәдениет, әлеуметтену, жеке тұлға, сыбайлас жемқорлық, құқықтық сана, қоғам.

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Проблемы повышения правосознания казахстанского общества

В статье рассмотрены некоторые вопросы влияния историко-политических факторов на формирование и развитие правового сознания в Республике Казахстан, а также для выявления места права в системе ценностных ориентаций граждан Республики Казахстан авторами были проведены практические исследования. Правосознание не является феноменом, приобретенным от рождения, оно складывается длительно и постепенно. Формируется правосознание в результате взаимодействия личности в социуме и осмысления получаемых сведений. Правовое сознание формируется под воздействием различных обстоятельств, происходящих событий, конкретных условий жизни и разнообразных процессов, которые оказывают влияние на жизнь общества. В юридической науке принято рассматривать факторы, влияющие на правовое сознание, в виде двух групп: 1. Внешние (деятельность субъектов – творцов правового сознания). 2. Внутренние (индивидуальные особенности личности).

Отметим, что процесс формирования правосознания невозможен без социализации личности, так как правовое сознание может быть сформировано только при наличии индивида в социальной среде и становлении отношений между ним и социумом. А.В. Мудрик обосновывает необходимость рассмотрения факторов социализации как особых обстоятельств или условий, оказывающих влияние на данный процесс. Он выделяет три группы таких факторов: макрофакторы (мир, страна, государство, общество), которые влияют на очень большие группы людей, в определенных странах влияние опосредовано двумя другими группами факторов. Мезофакторы, условия социализации больших групп людей, выделяемых: по национальному признаку; по месту и типу поселения, в котором они живут; по принадлежности к аудитории тех или иных сетей массовой коммуникации. Мезофакторы влияют на правосознание человека как прямо, так и опосредованно через факторы третьей группы. Микрофакторы. К ним относятся обстоятельства, непосредственно влияющие на конкретных людей – семью, группу сверстников, микросоциум, организации, в которых осуществляется социальное воспитание – учебные, профессиональные, общественные, религиозные организации.

В статье рассмотрены некоторые вопросы повышения правосознания в Республике Казахстан, а также рассмотрены проблемы правового всеобща, коррупции и обеспечения верховенства закона современного казахстанского общества.

Ключевые слова: правовое государство, право, личность, правосознание, правовая культура, социализация, личность, коррупция, правосознание, общество.

Introduction

The need to study the problem of legal culture and legal awareness is determined by the formation in the Republic of Kazakhstan of the rule of law and civil society, characterized by a high prestige of law, its social value, active use by citizens and officials of legal means for achieving socially significant results. In this regard, questions of the impact of legal norms on the consciousness and behavior of an individual are becoming increasingly important.

The Concept of the legal policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from 2010 to 2020 states: "In turn, an integral part of scientific and educational activities is legal education, legal propaganda, that is, issues of legal culture. In this regard, work should be continued to improve the legal awareness of citizens, including legal literacy among civil servants. It is necessary to expand the scope and improve the quality of legal propaganda among the population through the mass media, including Internet resources, to intensify scientific research on topical issues of law and law enforcement, especially in those branches of law that are most in demand in the everyday life of citizens".

Main part

Considering ways to increase the legal awareness of Kazakhstan society, it should be noted that for this process is a long, requiring a complex of various measures. Let us dwell on the most important of them. (Silbey 2005)

Kazakh scientists Ayupova Z.K. and Sabikenov S.N. consider that "a democratic state of law is a state that recognizes, ensures and protects (guarantees) the rights and freedoms of a person, citizen; a state based on the principle of separation of powers, democratically formed, operating in a regime of strict and unswerving observance of the rule of law, in conditions of developed, a harmonious legal system and a high sense of justice of citizens, with the supremacy of the Constitution and other laws".

The effectiveness of mechanisms to protect the interests of the state directly depends on the level of public legal awareness and legal education of the population. The goal of legal education is to educate a free person who is aware of their legitimate interests and may require a firm political and legal guarantee of their implementation. Only in this case it is possible to achieve sustainable susceptibility of the country's law enforcement system to public needs, efficiency and rationality at all its levels. The active position of the individual is manifested not so much

in the period of various election campaigns, as in everyday life, when in different situations the individual is faced with the choice of behavior and methods for solving problems that have arisen. (Karasartova 2010: 2)

Activities in the formation of higher legal awareness should occur in two directions, focused on improving the quality of education of professional lawyers and legal education of government officials, as well as legal education of the public. It must be admitted that the general increase in the number of institutions and law faculties, which often lack sufficient teaching staff and appropriate training of specialists, led to a glut of the legal services market with unqualified professionals and a general deterioration in the quality of legal services for the population. (Zimanov 1996: 25)

An important form of implementation of the legal policy in the field of human rights is the organization of training lawyers who will become the platform for the formation of an effective protection of human and civil rights and freedoms. It is extremely important to motivate higher education institutions to train lawyers in private specialties. Along with the goal of employment in law enforcement, it is also necessary to emphasize the formation of legal specialists for advocacy, legal offices of government and commercial structures, banks, etc. For example, while there is a general increase in the number of lawyers, there is no specialized training for military lawyers and prosecutors. For such legal professions there is no possibility for continuous strictly directed education, i.e. initial training, retraining and advanced training. In order to increase the level of legal literacy it is necessary to improve the forms and methods of legal explanatory work. It is advisable to develop proposals for changes and additions to the issues of legislation governing the legal explanatory work of state bodies and officials, the development and implementation of rules of procedure for legal education of the population, the development and implementation of mandatory minimum legal education for certain categories of persons, as well as other measures aimed on cultivating respect for human rights. A survey conducted by experts of the Association of Sociologists of Kazakhstan in the framework of the project "Human Rights in Kazakhstan: a common opinion" showed that 52.6% of respondents believe that Kazakhstan does not have any information about human rights and opportunities to protect them. Only one third of respondents (30.7%) are satisfied with the content of information about human rights and the possibilities of their protection, while 16.7% of respondents were unde-

cided. The results obtained allow us to conclude that there is a need for legal education of the population and the creation of accessible centers of legal information. The Digital Library for Human Rights can be one of those accessible human rights information centers. In 2006, a digital library of the Commission on Human Rights under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan was opened in Astana, which provides free access to legal information for the people of Kazakhstan. Support for a digital library in the country is entrusted to the National Academic Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan (NAB RK). Library documents are available in Kazakh, Russian, French and English. The creation of a digital library is part of the preparation of a National Action Plan for Human Rights. It was created jointly with UNDP in Kazakhstan, UNESCO Almaty Office and the Commission on Human Rights under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. (Nazarbayev 2018)

It should be noted that the digital library of the Commission on Human Rights is an innovative step for the Baltic countries, Eastern Europe, the CIS and Central Asia towards improving access to legal information and human rights education through open public services. Important characteristics of a digital library are: multiple languages, convenience and ease of use, as well as volume (more than 1000 documents selected on the basis of complaints from the public to the Secretariat of the Commission on Human Rights regarding human rights violations). Rural residents and the most vulnerable segments of the population – the disabled, pensioners, children, as a rule, do not have access to legal information. To do this, there is a section of the library, which includes more than 70 conceptual categories that systematize knowledge about human rights. Each of the categories includes frequently asked questions. A digital library can significantly increase the level of human rights awareness and become an effective educational tool. (Syukiyainen 1986: 3038)

The software developed by the University of New Zealand was provided by UNESCO. Digital library does not require professional skills in the field of information technology. In a vast area with a small population, information and communication technologies are the most efficient way to disseminate information. The digital library is distributed to district, regional and village libraries using the library network of the Ministry of Culture and Information of the National Academic Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It is also a center for free access to legal information, providing updates and support for the digital library on its server. To date, the digital library on human rights of the Almaty Akimat

has been successfully launched with the support of the Commission on Human Rights, UNDP and the UNESCO Almaty Office. In order to increase public awareness of their rights and responsibilities, as well as the level of legal literacy of the population, the following ways can be recommended: It is necessary to develop a Concept for reforming and improving higher legal education in Kazakhstan. (Levada 2000: 132)

- Development of the textbook «Human Rights in Kazakhstan» in the state and Russian languages for secondary schools, colleges and higher educational institutions.

- Regularly cover the main issues related to the protection of human rights in the mass media, as well as publish human rights booklets.

- Hold roundtables with authorized government agencies and courses on “Legal education as a barrier to corruption”.

- Regularly conduct workshops and training in the field of human rights for prosecution officers, as well as for other government agencies.

- It is necessary to create digital libraries in all cities, regions and rural areas using the country’s library network. (Zhengisbek 2014)

In conditions of a low level of legal literacy, favorable conditions are created for corruption offenses and crimes, therefore the next point we will consider ways to overcome corruption in order to increase the legal awareness of Kazakhstani society. Some researchers limit the causes of corruption to the psychological motives of an individual’s behavior, such as egotism, greed, and the inability to resist temptation in the face of the spread of low ethical standards. However, the reasons for the survival of this disease are complex and diverse, they are both moral and ethical and institutional in nature.

The deformation of the legal consciousness, as already noted above, often occurs when corrupt authorized officials are not able to defend the violated rights and freedoms of Kazakhstanis. Of course, corruption, which has become a social evil, can not be defeated only by the efforts of law enforcement agencies.

First, the fight against corruption should become the main duty and duty of the whole society, and not just a single individual or group of people, government agencies, or the government. To do this, every official must have a pure, incorruptible mind. Only then will society trust them. (Zhiyenbayev, 2018)

Secondly, it is necessary to create a feeling of intolerance towards corruption throughout society.

Thirdly, in order to eradicate the deformation of the legal consciousness in society, it is necessary to

constantly and systematically work to improve legal awareness, legal literacy and legal culture.

Fourthly, we must assume that the fight against corruption is the responsibility of not only the state, but also of every citizen of the state. And of course, the fight against corruption will lead at least to its decline.

Thus, it is obvious that corruption is a social evil that undermines the entire economy, national security, inhibiting the development of the state. Therefore, the fight against corruption must be carried out promptly and systematically (Zkim 2018).

In order to increase the legal culture and legal awareness among students of higher educational institutions, this year, the Office for Youth Policy of Almaty, in accordance with the approved Plan, organized a number of awareness-raising and preventive measures on anti-corruption topics, in these future work in this area will continue. Together with activists of the Alliance of Students of Kazakhstan and the youth wing of the NDP “NurOtan” – “ZhasOtan”, work continues on the development of Student Police Assistance Teams (STIs) in all higher educational institutions of the city of Almaty.

SOPP monitors the crime situation on campus, organizes joint raids with law enforcement agencies, as well as carries out appropriate preventive work to curb corruption and other offenses in the university environment. One of the main factors that counteract corruption is to increase the legal culture, including the anti-corruption culture. When corruption takes place in a society, legal deformation of legal consciousness, in particular legal nihilism, is inevitable.

Of course, highlighting this problem separately would not be an urgent need, especially since such a way as legal education could help to reduce it, but in Kazakhstan there was a rather high level of legal nihilism, so we considered it expedient to consider ways to overcome it separately. (Zhanazarova 2013)

Currently there is a rational question: how to solve the problem of legal nihilism? The eradication of legal nihilism in Kazakhstan, even if it is difficult to implement, is a nationwide task. To achieve this goal requires a scientific approach with a deep analysis of the nature of legal nihilism, the laws of its occurrence, ways to eliminate it. Scientific research conducted to date, find practical implementation, but, unfortunately, not enough. In general, the level of legal culture is not just as a set of values in the legal sphere, but as knowledge and understanding of these values and correlation with them of their actions in society and in certain layers of the management system is insufficient. Any law should reflect the level of legal culture in society and correspond

to the legal reality. Legal culture and de facto human rights are the most important element of social regulation; moreover, they are used to carry out the basic management of social functioning, i.e. legal culture forms the constitutional and legal framework for the functioning of the state. It should be noted that the development of legal culture in civil society requires positive social development and systematic stimulation. How can legal culture help eliminate legal nihilism in Kazakhstani society? Legal education as the main component of legal culture acts as a system of measures aimed at the formation of political and legal ideas, principles, norms and values inherent in the national legal culture of an independent Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan has declared itself a constitutional state, but the formation of a legal state is inseparable from the development of the legal culture of the whole society and the eradication of legal nihilism. As a result, the fight against adverse negative trends in the legal sphere is extremely necessary, since it contributes to the creation of a developed civil society with developed social institutions. (Savchenko 2007: 5)

The problem of modern Kazakhstani society is that such regulatory regulators as morality and morality have lost their primary importance. To ensure an adequate, law-abiding social behavior of an individual in a democratic state is possible only through its moral and legal consciousness at the same time.

In public consciousness, the attitude towards law as a social value on the basis of social justice and equality, humanity and personal freedom must be affirmed. Every citizen must realize the real need to improve the legal culture as a factor in the eradication of legal nihilism; otherwise, the process may be completely opposite to the process of forming a healthy civil society. Nevertheless, it is also important to understand that, if the citizen is granted unlimited rights, this can provoke permissiveness, which in no way is a manifestation of a democratic state. The level and quality of the legal culture of citizens is one of the most important indicators of the legal system of any civil society. Ensuring compliance with the culture of legality and the formation of the legal consciousness of the population contribute to the creation of an independent, democratic and legal state and serve as important criteria for the formation of a civil society in modern Kazakhstan. Thus, the desire to improve the general and legal culture of every citizen should be a major factor in the elimination of legal nihilism in Kazakhstan's society. In addition, the implementation of systematic work on crime prevention and legal education of the

population will lead to the end of the socio-cultural crisis and will allow the formation of strong civil institutions in modern Kazakhstan.

Figure 1 shows the key components of the development strategy of Kazakhstan, the gradual implementation of which will ensure the establishment of the rule of law and a transparent / accountable state, improving the welfare of citizens. Increasing legal literacy and responsibility on the part of citizens and the state will certainly increase the level of trust and mutually beneficial partnership with the civilian sector. The emphasis on the observance and strict adherence to the values and norms spelled out in the Constitution of the country, in the future, will allow Kazakhstani citizens to develop and inculcate basic values and contribute to raising the level of legal awareness.



Figure 1 – Key components of Kazakhstan's development strategy

Cultural development is certainly one of the integral components of social modernization, which will have a dominant influence on the formation of modern Kazakhstan. Therefore, in the conditions of a new industrial-innovative economy, it is necessary to provide the Kazakh society with all public goods in full volume on the principles of law and justice.

Conclusion

The transition to a new labor society, full-scale integration into the world community, ensuring a high level of citizens' well-being cannot be achieved without the priority development of legal awareness and legal culture built on democratic principles and traditions. Management of culture in the new

historical conditions should be flexible to respond to the changing realities of the era, ensuring the progressive socio-cultural development of society and the state.

In this regard, the Kazakh national idea "Mangilik El" fully correlates with the tasks set for the qualitative and dynamic development of the country in the long-term perspective in line with the key values of modern Kazakhstan:

- national unity;
- peace and harmony;
- stability and tolerance;
- secular society and high spirituality;
- economic growth and industrialization based on the society of universal labor;
- increasing the responsibility of each Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan already has a unique experience in the field of interethnic and interfaith harmony; therefore, the step-by-step implementation of previously adopted decisions with concrete steps is entirely focused on compliance with the norms, principles and provisions based on the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The main task of each Kazakhstani is to implement the constitutional provisions on a daily basis, which in the future will contribute to the massive growth of the political, constitutional and legal culture of citizens. (Constitution 2011)

It is obvious that the problem of deformation of the legal consciousness of the population of Kazakhstan at the present stage is quite acute and is a consequence of the action of many factors (dysfunctional socialization, upbringing, low legal awareness, disorganization of the communication system, etc.) (Yermukhametova 2016)

The desire to raise the general and legal culture of every citizen should be the main factor in overcoming the deformation of the legal consciousness in Kazakhstani society. In addition, the implementation of systematic work on crime prevention and legal education of the population will lead to the end of the socio-cultural crisis and will allow to form a high level of legal consciousness in modern Kazakhstan.

The implementation of the provisions of the Legal Policy Concept will allow to implement the main ideas and principles of the Constitution of the Republic in the context of a new stage of building a legal state in Kazakhstan.

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