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The development of legal culture as one of the key directions in the formation of the rule of law and civil society

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Abstract. This article discusses the development of legal culture as one of the factors in the formation of the rule of law and civil society. It is emphasized that legal culture is closely related to the humanistic development of society and the individual. Legal culture is a complex phenomenon, so it needs to be considered from different points of view. This study is based on a value-based and activity-based approach to understanding legal culture.

It is concluded that the main indicator of legal culture is the existence of developed legal institutions that ensure human rights and freedoms, his security and confidence in the future. Also, an indicator of the legal culture of a society is the recognition by the majority of the population of laws as fair and necessary for maintaining the sustainable development of the state. The legal culture of an individual is expressed in his legal literacy, respect for the law, and legal activity within the framework of the law.

The article reveals the features of legal culture in the legislative process. It is proposed to make an addition to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Legal Acts” on the introduction of mandatory discussion of bills in scientific communities and in public and trade unions.

Classic ways of forming a legal culture are legal education, legal upbringing, and general legal education. In this regard, it is proposed to adopt a special program at the state level aimed at improving the legal culture of Kazakhstani society. Systematic and regular work in this direction will improve the level of legal culture and legal literacy among all segments of the population.

Key words: legal culture, rule of law, civil society, law, lawmaking, qualified legal assistance, legal education, legal upbringing.

Introduction

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, our country establishes itself as a state governed by the rule of law. The main value is a person, his life, rights and freedoms [1].

One of the signs of the rule of law is the presence of a high legal culture of society and individuals. Legal culture issues are studied by scientists from the point of view of philosophy, law, history, and cultural studies. From the point of view of legal science, legal culture is considered as an indicator of the development of legal phenomena. This allows civil society and the individual to develop sustainably and progressively. In a civil society, all its members must have a high culture, a high sense of justice, respect and know the laws of their country. The main idea in civil society is the idea of the primacy of man in society, his independence, the ability to carry out his own activities, relying primarily on moral principles, respecting the law. Moreover, the state should not interfere in the life of civil society, and only in case of violation of the right is state intervention permissible.

Each society has its own level of legal culture. Thus, the developed legal culture of Ancient Rome is known all over the world. Today, new materials on the developed legal culture of the nomadic society of the Kazakh people have been revealed in the legal science of Kazakhstan. We note the scientific works of Kazakhstani legal scientists - Zimanov S.Z., Kenzhaliev Z.Zh., Serov N. and others [2].

Let's turn to the provisions of the Concept of Legal Policy until 2030 dated October 15, 2021. Thus, section 7 is devoted to issues of legal education and legal propaganda. Here it is emphasized that the building of a rule of law depends on the level of legal culture of an individual and society as a whole. Accordingly, in order to improve legal literacy and the formation of legitimate socially active behavior, it is necessary to continue systematic work related to legal propaganda and legal education [3].

Legal culture is associated with the assessment of all legal phenomena from the point of view of necessity and usefulness to society. In this regard, according to the level of legal culture, it is possible to judge how developed such legal spheres as lawmaking, legal realization, law enforcement, legal education, legal education and legal enlightenment, legal literacy, legal ideology are. In general, we can evaluate the legal activities of all structures: the state, state bodies, civil society and its institutions.

Legal culture is associated with the humanistic development of society and the individual. We believe that humanism and spirituality should be the basis of social development. The moral and legal culture in the Kazakh society will become a guarantee of ensuring the building of a democratic civil society and the creation of a rule of law state.

Legal culture can be viewed from different perspectives. This research is based on a value-based and activity-based approach to understanding legal culture.

Research methods

The issues of methodology of legal research are of particular importance for legal science. This is especially true of the problem of the correlation of theoretical conclusions and practical

data in legal research. We also note the importance of the methodology for developing specific ways to ensure the unity of theory and practice, to strengthen the active role of the right to all aspects of society.

During the preparation of the scientific research, a review of domestic and foreign sources was conducted, an analysis of the norms of international and national legislation was carried out. Universal scientific methods such as dialectical, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction were used. General methods such as the method of legal analysis, comparative legal, systemic, structural and functional were also used. The combination of these methods made it possible to objectively and fully disclose this topic, draw certain conclusions, develop recommendations and suggestions.

Discussion and Results

In the broadest sense, law is a certain order in society based on the principles of justice, freedom, humanism and equality. It should be noted that law performs such main functions as regulatory and protective. Also, in the theory of law, such functions as educational and ideological are distinguished as additional ones. The legal culture is closely linked to these additional functions of law. The formation of a legal culture of a person takes place on the basis of a person's perception of a certain ideology. On the basis of these ideas, certain attitudes for lawful behavior are formed. It is the legality of actions that is an indicator of a person's legal culture.

In modern society, the fulfillment of the requirements of the law, the minimization of violations of the law is the main indicator of the stability of society, an indicator of its legal culture.

Legal culture is a set of legal phenomena that ensure the decent existence of a person and human society, the protection of human rights, and the stable development of the state as a whole.

Let us turn to the indicators of the legal culture of an individual. Thus, in our opinion, it is necessary to highlight such main indicators of an individual's legal culture as legal literacy, respect for the law, legal consciousness in the form of stable legal beliefs about the necessity and fairness of the law, legal skills, and lawful behavior.

We believe it is possible to indicate these components in this table.

Legal culture of personality

	Components	Indicators
	Legal literacy	1. This is citizens' knowledge of the basic laws governing human relations 2. This is knowledge of your rights, responsibilities and ways to protect them
	Legal consciousness	Knowledge of general principles of law, positive assessment of law, emotions about law

Respect for the law, legal beliefs	This is respect for the rights of other people, compliance with the requirements of morality and ethics
Legal skills	1. This is the application of legal knowledge in practice 2. The ability to protect your rights independently, 3. Ability to contact government authorities
Lawful behavior	Conscious behavior based on strong respect for the law, knowledge of laws, respect for the rights of other citizens

For the formation of a person's legal culture, the principles of law are of great importance. It is in the principles of law that the main ideas of law about justice, equality and freedom are reflected. Let us indicate the following principles.

1. The principle of integrity, human rationality. Every person is recognized as conscientious and reasonable until the contrary is established legally.

2. The principle of knowledge of laws. Ignorance of the law does not exempt you from legal liability.

3. Presumption of innocence in criminal law. A person is considered innocent until his guilt in the crime committed is proven in the manner prescribed by law and established by a court verdict that has entered into legal force. The burden of proving the charge lies with the accuser.

4. Principles of civil law. This is the equality of the legal regime of the participants; inviolability of property; freedom of contract; inadmissibility of arbitrary interference in private affairs; the need for compensation for material and moral damage.

5. The principle of freedom of action. Every person is free from birth, no one can take away his rights and freedoms from a person. Human rights can be limited by laws. Art. 39 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The state is obliged to protect human rights.

6. The principle of protecting your rights. Everyone can and should protect their rights on the basis of the law. Everyone has the right to seek protection from the state. Everyone is equal before the law and the court.

Let us note the uniqueness of the legal culture of the Kazakh people. In famous work "The Kazakh Court of Biys - a unique judicial system," academician Zimanov S.Z. emphasizes that "Kazakh law, based on the cultural and democratic traditions of the customary legal system, has survived and transcended its era that gave birth to it." And further, "The durability of Kazakh law can be explained by two factors. Firstly, by the fact that the economic, every day, ideological foundations of nomadic civilization on the vast land of Kazakhia have been preserved until modern times. And secondly, and this is the main thing, that Kazakh law was as close as possible to the people themselves, to the logic of their life and to a large extent expressed the eternal spiritual essence of man and his aspirations, regardless of the stage of his perfection and development."

"Kazakh law is the treasure of the cultural life of the Kazakh people and the entire nomadic civilization. It has a thousand-year history, and the peak of its approval conventionally dates back to the XIV-XVIII centuries. The paradox of this phenomenon lies in the fact that the early

decline in the greatness of the Great Kipchak Steppe, the ancestral home of nomadic civilization, did not entail a simultaneous decline in the prestige and role of the Kazakh legal culture. This contradictory process apparently affected its life in the “free” and “island” zone of this vast Steppe” [4, p.9].

In legal science, there are different criteria for assessing the level of legal culture. We believe that the main indicator of legal culture is the existence of developed legal institutions that ensure human rights and freedoms, his security and confidence in the future. Also, an indicator of the legal culture of a society is the recognition by the majority of the population of laws as fair and necessary for maintaining the sustainable development of the state. The legal culture of an individual is expressed in his legal literacy, respect for the law, and legal activity within the framework of the law.

It should also be noted that legal culture is a reflection of society’s perception of such legal ideals as equality, justice, freedom, humanism, openness, democracy, responsibility, and the priority of the public good over personal interests.

Let us emphasize that among all normative regulators, it is legal norms that are generally binding and most effective for establishing order in society. This is expressed in such principles as the equality of all before the law and the court, the inevitability of punishment, and compensation for harm.

Kazakhstan’s desire for a rule-of-law state means the need to introduce basic legal principles into society. Let's look at these ideas.

1. Laws must be fair. At the same time, the fairness of the laws must be accepted a priori by the majority of the country's population. Laws that are fair in their essence encourage people to act and warn against illegal acts. Laws adopted in society should be aimed at achieving the common benefit. We emphasize that laws that are fair in their essence should be developed by the most intellectual and authoritative members of society, enjoying popular support, public respect and recognition of their merits. If public opinion believes the law to be unjust, then there is a desire to circumvent the law, an increase in legal nihilism, and an increase in crime in general.

2. Let us note that in legislative activity, the development of a draft law is the most difficult and important stage. At the same time, today there is a low level of preparation of laws, ignorance of legislative technology in the preparation of laws, non-participation in the preparation of bills of interested civil society institutions - unions, movements, enterprises, etc. To solve the problem of low quality in the field of lawmaking, we believe that it is necessary for leading lawyers, scientists, and professional communities to participate in the preparation of draft laws. Academician Zimanov S.Z. wrote about this at the time [5, pp. 228-229]. According to Zimanov S.Z., "the scientific and practical potential of the Republic in the field of law is generally significant, but not organized. There are professional staff in the legal profession, but they are practically not involved in the preparation of bills." The teaching staff of the law faculties is mainly engaged in pedagogical work. It is necessary to actively use the scientific potential in the field of law.

For our part, we consider it necessary to form several pools of experts. The first pool. These are prominent lawyers - experts in constitutional law, theory of law, that is, those scientists who know the legal technique of preparing normative legal acts.

The second pool consists of leading legal scholars in the field of civil law, criminal, administrative, and financial law.

The third pool consists of experienced professionals from each field, who should be part of the working group on working on draft laws. Only with a positive legal opinion from all these specialists can draft laws be sent to the Mazhilis. We believe that members of Parliament should first of all have knowledge of legal techniques. Unfortunately, many deputies are far from legislative activity.

It is also necessary to raise the status of deputies' assistants. These should be people who are familiar with legislative work, have a legal or economic education. In this regard, we propose to make the following addition to paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Legal Acts": "All draft laws must undergo mandatory discussion in public and professional unions that affect their interests. Only after receiving their positive conclusion, the draft law can be sent to the Mazhilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan for consideration" [6].

3. The execution of the law is preceded by knowledge of its existence and content, therefore, compliance with the law requires its promulgation so that every member of society is aware of legitimate options for his behavior, what should be and the limits of what is permissible. In this regard, Kazakhstan has created conditions for everyone to familiarize themselves with draft regulatory legal acts and express their own opinion. There is an electronic portal "Open Legal acts". Discussions on draft regulatory legal acts are held here. Everyone can actively participate in the discussions and share their suggestions.

4. The requirements of the law must be the same for all people who differ in their social status, financial capabilities, character traits, lifestyle, etc. All citizens must be equal in the face of the law. The law ensures the application of an equal scale to different people, which is why it is able to strengthen social cohesion and consolidate society as a whole. Laws adopted in order to achieve the private interest and private benefit of the legislator, ignoring the common good or contradicting it, are not fair, and therefore legal. In order to prevent the priority of private interests over public ones, all draft regulatory legal acts undergo anti-corruption expertise [7].

5. The State should have a system of compulsory sanctions against violators of the law. At the same time, the principle of the inevitability of punishments must apply. Violation of the principle of the inevitability of punishments entails violation of the State as a whole. In our opinion, this principle should be strictly observed, regardless of any subjective preferences or personal interests. The public's opinion about the law enforcement system, the degree of respect for the laws, and the level of legal culture in general largely depend on the implementation of this principle.

6. The source of justice is the very nature of people, as beings endowed with reason. In this regard, it is necessary to study public opinion in the legal sphere before passing laws. If public opinion does not accept a particular law, then this law will be assessed as unfair. This will create the prerequisites for the violation of law and order.

Let's give an example. So, at the beginning of this year, the Ministry of Internal Affairs proposed an amendment to the Rules of the Road, according to which pedestrians in some cases had to give way to cars. It should be noted that the draft amendment to paragraph 16 of the Traffic Rules of the Republic of Kazakhstan was posted on «the Open Legal Acts» portal for

general discussion. Currently, taking into account public opinion and the opinion of the expert community, this amendment has been excluded from the draft. That is, the society did not support the draft legal norm [8].

7. Let's turn to the ideas of the outstanding thinker of the Kazakh people Ch. Valikhanov, expressed in the work "Notes on judicial reform". The right, according to the scientist, should grow from the depths of national life and not be "taken from the outside or imposed from above." At the same time, the thinker considered the principle of humanism as the most important criterion for evaluating law. Talking about the role of laws, Ch. Valikhanov recognized the need for legislation and its reform to correspond to a variety of factors, and, above all, to people's living conditions, their upbringing and consciousness. According to Ch. Valikhanov, legally entrenched, laws should reflect public interests. Therefore, he called for the creation and modification of laws to be treated with the greatest caution. If the existing law generates vices, then "this law, as born under the influence of bureaucratic ideas solely in the forms of formalism and order, should be abolished"[9, p. 89].

Thus, laws must correspond to the character of the people and their mentality, only in this case the law will be supported by the people. Fair laws and a reasonable State structure ensure respect for civil liberties and inalienable human rights. Fair laws express a reasonable component of social and personal relations.

We will point out the shortcomings in legal practice that negatively affect the level of legal culture. It should be noted that the low level of legal culture creates conditions for the emergence and development of corruption offenses. So, this is the irremovability of power (absence of deadlines, or violation of such deadlines). This applies to managers at all levels. This can also include a team-based way of moving leadership from one institution to another. This creates conditions for possible corruption violations.

This can also include the practice of personnel appointment in the system of state bodies based on personal beliefs, personal interest. The nomination of leaders based on the principle of personal loyalty, ignoring the principle of meritocracy. This is especially true of the law enforcement system.

We also note such a drawback as the closeness or opacity of decisions made by the authorities. The formal participation of the people in all major decisions taken by the State concerning the economy, politics, and human rights. The government ignores public opinion, the results of polls, publications in the media, and open dialogues. The low level of state ideology, the lack of patriotic and legal education.

We especially note such a drawback as formal, but not real equality of all before the law and the court, as well as ignoring the principle of the inevitability of punishment. This generates a high level of corruption in the judicial system.

The formation of the legal culture of modern society is greatly influenced by the activities of legal structures. Let's pay attention to the institution of providing qualified legal assistance.

It should be noted that the concept of "qualified legal assistance" in international law is enshrined in the Declaration on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted by the United Nations on December 9, 1975. Here is an excerpt from this Declaration: "Persons with disabilities should be able to use qualified legal assistance when such assistance is necessary to protect

their identity and property: if they are the subject of prosecution, they should use the usual procedure that fully takes into account their physical or mental condition"[10].

According to article 13 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, everyone has the right to receive qualified legal assistance. In cases provided for by law, legal assistance is provided free of charge [1].

This article was the subject of interpretation by the Constitutional Council in 2021. Thus, according to the normative resolution of the Constitutional Council, the right to receive qualified legal assistance implies the possibility for each person to use the professional assistance of highly qualified lawyers when performing legally significant actions. That is, the status of a lawyer providing such assistance as highly qualified is emphasized here. And further, the Constitutional Council believes that the public legal significance of qualified legal assistance also lies in the fact that it is closely linked to the realization of the right to judicial protection and the principles of justice [11].

Thus, the concept of qualified legal assistance is linked to specific models of the legal aid system, with justice, with the protection of violated rights and with special requirements for persons wishing to carry out such activities of a public legal nature. Let's turn to the concept of qualified legal assistance. In our opinion, such assistance is the activity of persons with special knowledge in the field of law, the main purpose of which should be the provision of high-quality legal services.

According to Article 25 of the Law "On Advocacy and Legal Assistance" of 2018, persons providing state-guaranteed legal assistance include government agencies, lawyers, legal consultants, notaries, private bailiffs [12].

Lawyers are primarily required to provide professional legal assistance. We also note the importance of the institution of the Commissioner for Human Rights - the Ombudsman. The legal status of the Ombudsman is enshrined in Article 83-1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan "The Commissioner for Human Rights in the Republic of Kazakhstan promotes the restoration of violated human and civil rights and freedoms, promotes human and civil rights and freedoms." The Constitutional Law is in force [13].

It should be noted that the concept of "qualified legal assistance" means obtaining higher legal education and having certain experience. For example, to obtain the status of a lawyer, you must complete an internship at the bar association from six months to one year, pass certification at the attestation commission of justice, and obtain a license.

To obtain the status of a notary, you must have at least two years of work experience in the legal profession, complete an internship with a notary, pass the certification of the attestation commission of justice, and obtain a license [14].

Ethics and ethical requirements are of great importance for the subjects of providing qualified legal assistance. Violations of these standards entail disciplinary liability.

We propose to add the following provision to Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 5, 2018 "On Advocacy and legal assistance": "Qualified legal assistance is the activity of professional lawyers carried out on the basis of international and national law in order to clarify current legislation and carry out legal actions aimed at protecting or restoring rights, freedoms and the legitimate interests of citizens." Thus, it will be legislated that persons

providing legal assistance are obliged to act in the interests of protecting human rights, based on the norms of international and national law.

Thus, based on this analysis, we believe it is possible to draw the following conclusions.

1. Legal culture is associated with the assessment of all legal phenomena from the point of view of necessity and usefulness to society. In this regard, according to the level of legal culture, it is possible to judge how developed such legal spheres as lawmaking, legal realization, law enforcement, legal education, legal education and legal enlightenment, legal literacy, legal ideology are. In general, we can evaluate the legal activities of all structures: the state, state bodies, civil society and its institutions.

2. Legal culture is of particular importance in the legislative process. This is due to the legal technique. In order for the laws to be perfect and effective, it is necessary to pay special attention to the most difficult and responsible stage – the development of a draft law. We propose to make the following addition to paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Legal Acts": "All draft laws must undergo mandatory discussion in public and professional unions that affect their interests. Only after receiving their positive conclusion, the draft law can be sent to the Mazhilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan for consideration."

3. In the legal field, it is necessary to study public opinion before passing laws. If public opinion does not accept a particular law, then this law will be assessed as unfair. This will create the prerequisites for the violation of law and order. It should be noted that the low level of legal culture creates conditions for the emergence and development of corruption offenses. We especially note such a drawback as formal, but not real equality of all before the law and the court, as well as ignoring the principle of the inevitability of punishment. This generates a high level of corruption in the judicial system.

4. The formation of the legal culture of modern society is greatly influenced by the activities of legal structures. Let's pay attention to the institution of providing qualified legal assistance. We propose article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 5, 2018. "On advocacy and legal assistance" should be supplemented with the following provision: "Qualified legal assistance is the activity of professional lawyers carried out on the basis of international and national law in order to clarify current legislation and carry out legal actions aimed at protecting or restoring the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens." Thus, it will be legislated that persons providing legal assistance are obliged to act in the interests of protecting human rights, based on the norms of international and national law.

5. The classical ways of forming a legal culture are legal education, legal upbringing, and general legal education. In this regard, we propose to adopt a special program at the state level aimed at improving the legal culture of Kazakhstani society. Systematic and regular work in this direction will improve the level of legal culture and legal literacy among all segments of the population.

Conclusion

The analysis of scientific literature and regulatory sources allows us to conclude that the formation of a rule of law and civil society is impossible without a high legal culture of society

and each individual. Legal culture should be understood as the level of development of legal activity in various fields. We consider it possible to single out such areas as law-making, law enforcement, and justice.

At the same time, special attention should be paid to the legal culture of the legislative process. The legal culture of society and the legal culture of individuals depend on how perfect the laws will be adopted. Accordingly, laws should be perceived by society as fair, aimed at the development of the public good. Only in this case, strict compliance with the norms of the laws is possible. If an imbalance of various interests is fixed in a normative legal act, and especially in laws, in the form of priority of private interests to the detriment of public ones, then such a law will contribute to the emergence of corruption and corruption phenomena.

Thus, legal culture is an indicator of the development of legal phenomena in terms of their value to society as a whole.

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The contribution of the authors.

Alimbekova M.A. collected materials on the research topic, analyzed the problem, and summarized the research results.

Ibrayeva A.S. determined the goals and objectives, the main part of the research.

Baikenzheev A.S. defined the research methodology, literature review on the research topic, introduction and conclusion.

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Құқықтық мемлекет пен азаматтық қоғамды қалыптастырудың негізгі бағыттарының бірі ретінде құқықтық мәдениетті дамыту

Андатпа. Бұл мақалада құқықтық мемлекет пен азаматтық қоғамды қалыптастыру факторларының бірі ретінде құқықтық мәдениетті дамыту мәселелері қарастырылады. Құқықтық мәдениет қоғам мен тұлғаның гуманистік дамуымен тығыз байланысты екендігі атап өтілді. Құқықтық мәдениет күрделі құбылыс, сондықтан оны әртүрлі көзқарастармен қарау керек. Бұл зерттеу құқықтық мәдениетті түсінудің құндылық және белсенділік тәсіліне негізделген.

Құқықтық мәдениеттің басты көрсеткіші-адамның құқықтары мен бостандықтарын, оның қауіпсіздігі мен болашаққа деген сенімін қамтамасыз ететін дамыған құқықтық институттардың болуы. Сондай-ақ, қоғамның құқықтық мәдениетінің көрсеткіші халықтың көпшілігінің заңдарды әділетті және мемлекеттің тұрақты дамуын сақтау үшін қажет деп тануы болып табылады. Жеке тұлғаның құқықтық мәдениеті оның құқықтық сауаттылығында, заң шеңберіндегі құқыққа, құқықтық қызметке құрметпен көрінеді.

Мақалада заң шығару процесінде құқықтық мәдениеттің ерекшеліктері ашылады. Ғылыми қоғамдастықтарда және қоғамдық және кәсіптік одақтарда заң жобаларын міндетті талқылауды енгізу туралы "құқықтық актілер туралы" ҚР Заңына толықтыру енгізу ұсынылады.

Құқықтық мәдениетті қалыптастырудың классикалық тәсілдері-құқықтық білім, құқықтық тәрбие, жалпыға бірдей құқықтық оқыту. Осыған байланысты мемлекеттік деңгейде

қазақстандық қоғамның құқықтық мәдениетін арттыруға бағытталған арнайы бағдарлама қабылдау ұсынылады. Осы бағыттағы жүйелі және тұрақты жұмыс Халықтың барлық топтары арасында құқықтық мәдениет пен құқықтық сауаттылық деңгейін арттыруға мүмкіндік береді.

Түйін сөздер: құқықтық мәдениет, құқықтық мемлекет, азаматтық қоғам, заң, заң шығару, білікті заң көмегі, құқықтық білім, құқықтық тәрбие.

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Развитие правовой культуры как одно из ключевых направлений формирования правового государства и гражданского общества

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы развития правовой культуры как одного из факторов формирования правового государства и гражданского общества. Подчеркивается, что правовая культура тесно связана с гуманистическим развитием общества и личности. Правовая культура является сложным явлением, поэтому ее необходимо рассматривать с различных точек зрения. Данное исследование основывается на ценностном и деятельностном подходе к пониманию правовой культуры.

Сделан вывод о том, что главным показателем правовой культуры является существование развитых правовых институтов, обеспечивающих права и свободы человека, его безопасность и уверенность в завтрашнем дне. Также показателем правовой культуры общества является признание большинством населения законов как справедливых и необходимых для сохранения устойчивого развития государства. Правовая культура личности выражается в его правовой грамотности, уважении к праву, правовой деятельности в рамках закона.

В статье раскрываются особенности правовой культуры в законотворческом процессе. Предлагается внести дополнение в Закон РК «О правовых актах» о введении обязательного обсуждения законопроектов в научных сообществах и в общественных и профессиональных союзах.

Классическими способами формирования правовой культуры является правовое образование, правовое воспитание, правовой всеобуч. В этой связи предлагается на государственном уровне принять специальную программу, направленную на повышение правовой культуры казахстанского общества. Системная и регулярная работа в данном направлении позволит повысить уровень правовой культуры и правовой грамотности среди всех слоев населения.

Ключевые слова: правовая культура, правовое государство, гражданское общество, закон, законотворчество, квалифицированная юридическая помощь, правовое образование, правовое воспитание.

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