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THE ISSUE OF LEGAL CULTURE PROPAGANDA

Abstract

The article deals with the issues of legal culture, which have not yet been studied in political science. The paper examines in detail the materials of Kazakhstan political aspects of the promotion of legal culture, legal lifestyle, and ways to overcome the offense. The article notes that the depth and effectiveness of legal culture propaganda primarily depend on the scientific status of this problem.

Propaganda of legal culture is a complex and multifaceted task. It requires the constant attention of propaganda cadres, all ideological and law enforcement officials. It can be conducted only based on a comprehensive study of the processes of legal, and social life, in close connection with the law, and the policy pursued by the state in the economic, social, and foreign policy spheres. As the experience of Kazakhstan shows, the unity of legal actions of various organizations and institutions leads to an increase in the effectiveness of the ideological and legal influence on the heaps of people: if some links in the formation of legal culture are missed in this work, then the legal reality of others will weaken. At the same time, in the system of legal culture propaganda, it is important to delineate the functions of state, public, and ideological and legal organizations, which increases their responsibility and initiative, and expands the ability to impact ideologically and legally on all spheres of human activity. The article also pays attention to debatable issues.

Keywords: state, politics, law, ideology, propaganda, legal culture, person, law, norm, behavior, consciousness, activity, means, education.

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ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ МӘДЕНИЕТТІ НАСИХАТТАУ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ

Аңдатпа

Мақалада саяси ғылымда әлі зерттелмеген құқықтық мәдениетті насихаттау мәселелері қарастырылған. Мақалада Қазақстан материалдары бойынша құқықтық мәдениетті, құқықтық өмір салтын насихаттаудың саясаттану аспектілері және құқық бұзушылықты жеңу жолдары туралы толығырақ қарастырылады. Мақалада құқықтық мәдениетті насихаттаудың тереңдігі мен нәтижелілігі ең алдымен осы мәселенің ғылыми тұрғыда зерттелуіне байланысты екені атап өтілген.

Құқықтық мәдениетті насихаттау – күрделі де көп қырлы міндет. Ол үгіт-насихат кадрларының, барлық идеологиялық және құқық қорғау органдары қызметкерлерінің үнемі назарында болуын талап етеді. Оны құқықтық, қоғамдық өмірдің процестерін заңмен тығыз байланыстыра отырып, мемлекеттің экономикалық, әлеуметтік және сыртқы саясат салаларында жүргізіп отырған саясатын жан-жақты зерделеу негізінде ғана жүргізілуі мүмкін. Қазақстан тәжірибесі көрсеткендей, әртүрлі ұйымдар мен мекемелердің құқықтық әрекеттерінің бірлігі бұқараға идеялық-құқықтық ықпал етудің тиімділігін арттыруға әкеледі:

егер бұл жұмыста құқықтық мәдениетті қалыптастырудың кейбір буындары ескермесек, онда құқықтық шындық және басқалары әлсірейді. Сонымен бірге, құқықтық мәдениетті насихаттау жүйесінде мемлекеттік, қоғамдық және идеологиялық-құқықтық ұйымдардың функцияларын белгілеудің маңызы зор, бұл олардың жауапкершілігі мен ынталылығын арттырып, қоғамның барлық салаларына идеялық-құқықтық ықпал ету адам қызметінің барлық салаларына әсер етеді. Бұл мақалада дискуссиялық мәселелерге де назар аударылған.

Түйін сөздер: мемлекет, саясат, құқық, идеология, насихат, құқықтық мәдениет, адам, заң, норма, мінез-құлық, сана, белсенділік, құрал, тәрбие.

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ВОПРОС ПРОПАГАНДЫ ПРАВОВОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ

Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются вопросы пропаганды правовой культуры, которые ещё не изучены в политической науке. В статье более подробно рассматриваются на материалах Казахстана политологические аспекты пропаганды правовой культуры, правового образа жизни и пути преодоления правонарушения. В статье отмечается, что глубина и эффективность пропаганды правовой культуры в первую очередь зависят от научной разработанности этой проблемы.

Пропаганда правовой культуры – это задача сложная и многогранная. Она требует постоянного внимания пропагандистских кадров, всех идеологических, правоохранительных работников. Её можно вести только на основе всестороннего изучения процессов правовой, общественной жизни, в неразрывной связи с правом, и политикой, проводимым государством в экономической, социальной и внешнеполитической сферах. Как показывает казахстанский опыт, единство правовых действий различных организаций, учреждений ведёт к повышению эффективности идейно-правового влияния на массы: если в этой работе упустить одни звенья формирования правовой культуры, то ослабнет правовая действительность и других. Вместе с тем в системе пропаганды правовой культуры важно определённое разграничение функций государственных, общественных и идеологическо-правовых организаций, что повышает их ответственность и инициативу, расширяет возможность идейно-правового воздействия на все сферы деятельности человека. В статье уделено внимание и дискуссионным вопросам.

Ключевые слова: государство, политика, право, идеология, пропаганда, правовая культура, человек, закон, норма, поведение, сознание, активность, средство, воспитание.

MAIN PART

The article deals with the concept of legal culture and its propagation in the context of modern society, with a special emphasis on Kazakhstan. The relevance of this problem stems from the necessity of addressing the modern stage of societal development and resolving various social, economic, and cultural issues.

The main purpose of the study is to examine the political aspects of promoting legal culture and its role in shaping public consciousness. To achieve this goal, the following tasks are outlined: determining the forms and content of legal culture propagation, identifying the features and effectiveness of this propagation.

Special attention is paid to the importance of a thorough understanding of legal culture for managing the process of legal education and its influence on the legal behavior of citizens. Normative aspects of legal culture, as well as its reflection in the real life of society, are analyzed.

In conclusion, the importance of the extensive use of the concept of legal culture in the ideological and legal work of the state, and the necessity for further exploration of this issue in socio-political literature, are emphasized. A scientific approach to this problem is crucial for enhancing the effectiveness of legal culture promotion.

The topic of legal policy is widely covered in our newspapers, radio, and television. The editorial offices of Kazakhstan's central television and radio broadcasting companies have organized numerous programs on this topic and produced radio and television programs and films that artistically depict the characteristics of the legal way of life, showcasing its level and high humanistic essence. Lecturers, agitators, political informers, and lawyers actively promote legal culture and its advantages.

However, the need for propaganda and education of the population's legal culture requires further expansion and deepening of the scientific development of the issue of legal policy. Socio-political science must delineate the constituent components of the concept of "legal culture" and establish a logical basis for analyzing the causal relationships of legal culture as a system. Scientific status necessitates methodological comparison of legal and anti-legal culture. Scientific forecasting of the further development of various aspects of legal culture holds exceptional importance.

Transitioning to a more specific consideration of the role of ideological and legal work in shaping and strengthening legal culture, it is imperative to acknowledge the evident fact that the system of ideological and legal institutions and propaganda institutions inherently constitutes an extensive and extremely significant sphere of life for members of our society. Nowadays, it is inconceivable to envision a Kazakh individual without their daily engagement with newspapers and magazines, television, the Internet, and radio, without attending cinemas, museums, political and legal events, exhibitions — without all that has firmly become part of our lives.

The formation and deepening of the scientific and legal outlook, which forms the core of the legal consciousness and legal culture of the Kazakh people, through which they perceive and reflect the surrounding legal reality, is also crucial.

INTRODUCTION

The surveys of legal culture and its propaganda, which we consider in the article, are the focus of theory and social practice. They are considered in the program documents of the Kazakhstani state and are widely discussed in the scientific and socio-political literature. There is a discussion and ideological work around them. Such a wide appeal to the issues of legal culture and its propaganda is not accidental. Behind it are the real needs of modern social development. At the same time, we note that the issues of propaganda of legal culture in Kazakhstan have not yet been studied in political science.

The relevance of issues related to the establishment of legal culture is due, first of all, to the peculiarities of the current stage of development of the Kazakhstani society [1] - the stage of the new Kazakhstan. As you know it is characterized by a balanced, harmonious development of all spheres of public, and legal life, interconnected by the solution of economic, socio-political, ideological, legal, cultural, and spiritual problems of democratic construction. The concept of "legal culture" is such a synthetic category, which reflects the economic, social, political, legal, and ideological relations of people and which expresses the typical forms and their legal life and legal behavior. This explains the fact that the issues of improving the legal culture put forward in the center of attention of the state, considered inextricably linked with such tasks as improving the material and cultural standard of living of Kazakhstani people, improving their working conditions, developing law and human freedom, etc.

Political scientists and lawyers, philosophers and economists, representatives of other social sciences, and ideological workers especially note the exceptional fruitfulness of deep knowledge of legal culture for managing the process of legal education. The study of legal culture involves the consideration of society through the characteristics of a particular legal behavior of people.

Legal culture is a normative category. This is not a mirror, but a generalized, typified reflection of the actual legal behavior of people, that is, a kind of norm arising from the deepest foundations but in public construction. Of course, if we keep in mind a large social and historical scale, the task of establishing a legal culture has been solved in our country basically. But in real life, there are also such phenomena, which, of course, cannot be included in it. So, in relation to individual members of society and even certain sections of the population, the approval of the principles and norms of legal culture has not been removed and cannot be erased from the agenda. Comparison of legal life as a normative concept with real practice makes it possible to better see unsolved issues, and to find ways to improve educational and legal work.

Finally, the importance of the wide use of the category of legal culture in ideological and legal work also follows from the tasks set by the state and the implementation of an integrated approach to this work, involving the solution of issues of ideological, political, labor and moral education in close connection with the totality of economic, legal, organizational and technical, social factors of life and activity of people. Thus, we are talking about legal culture as an important tool for scientific knowledge and management of the formation of a legal person. To do this, it is necessary to actively promote legal culture among the population. This is a problem, unfortunately not yet investigated in socio-political literature.

Aim and objectives of the research. The purpose of the article is to study the political science aspects of the legal culture pro[aganda (on the materials of Kazakhstan). Based on the aim of the study, we have outlined the following objectives: to determine the forms and content of the promotion of legal culture; to identify the features, significance and effectiveness of the promotion of legal culture and legal lifestyle.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodological and theoretical foundations of the article have become the fundamental position of political science, jurisprudence, philosophy, sociology, the achievements of world scientific thought on the problems of propaganda, and legal policy. The study used such methods as the historical method, political science method, system analysis, comparative method, complex assessment, sociological method and others. The article uses published political science, sociology, legal, philosophical, and historical works; individual psychological, pedagogical, and philological papers related to the topic of the study, as well as materials from periodicals, conversation data, and observation. An extensive volume of academic literature was used to collect data, including journal articles, monographs, scientific research and publications from leading sociological research centers. Sources were included based on their relevance to the research topic and providing an analysis of legal culture, its leveling up and reach of society. The analysis made it possible to identify the key aspects of legal culture social reach among the population of Kazakhstan and summarize the results of previous studies for further analytical study of this problem.

Previous studies indicate an increase in legal culture among citizens. Some studies associate this phenomenon with increased levels of civil liability due to people's involvement in social and political activities. Other scientists consider the influence of family, education, legal state policy and social culture on the formation of legal culture of people. Despite a significant amount of research, gaps remain in understanding the mechanisms and causes of legal culture social increase.

The objective factors that influence the development of legal culture of people include the following. Firstly, it is the democratic state foundations. Society feels the need for its participation in building the future, and the government requires the activity of society. Secondly, the system of values and needs is changing, transforming, civic activity and involvement of the people in building a socio-political system are increasingly being promoted. In a socially unstable society, people need clear guidelines.

The methodology of this article represents a comprehensive approach based on a systemic study of legal culture propaganda. Various research methods were employed to achieve a profound analysis, including:

First and foremost, the historical method was applied to analyze the evolution of legal culture propaganda in historical dynamics, identifying key moments and changes. This approach allowed observing how propaganda has developed over time and what factors influenced it.

The political science method was also used to study the impact of political processes on the formation of legal culture and the role of ideological work and legal policy. Analyzing these influences helped understand how politics affects the formation of legal culture in society.

System analysis was employed to study the interconnections and impact of various aspects of legal culture on society. This method allowed considering legal culture as a system, comprising numerous interconnected elements.

The comparative method was utilized to analyze differences between legal and anti-legal cultures and to compare situations in different countries. This approach helped identify peculiarities and variations in approaches to legal culture in different contexts.

A comprehensive assessment was conducted to synthesize the results of the research and present a holistic view of the problem. This method facilitated the systematic organization of the gathered data and highlighted the main aspects of propaganda's impact on legal culture.

The sociological method was brought in for the analysis of public opinion, the perception of legal culture, and the impact of propaganda on public consciousness. Studying sociological data provided insights into how propaganda influences the perception of legal values by society.

Scientific forecasting was employed to evaluate long-term trends in the development of various aspects of legal culture. This method assisted in foreseeing possible changes and trends in the development of legal culture in the future.

The research materials included published works on political science, sociology, law, philosophy, and history, as well as data from periodicals, conversations, observations, and other informational sources, ensuring a broad and fundamental analysis of the issue.

Additionally, the research methodology was based on studying the scientific and legal worldview as a fundamental component of shaping an individual's legal life. Theoretical and methodological principles introduced by this worldview into understanding legal reality and its influence on labor, social, political, and economic activities were analyzed.

Special attention was given to the relevance of the study in the context of the new role of the legal factor in Kazakhstan and its impact on social progress. The methodology included an analysis of the impact of propaganda on various aspects of legal culture, emphasizing the understanding of the state's approach to the educational process, responsible for overcoming narrow-mindedness and abstraction in political and legal education.

The methodology encompassed an assessment of the quality of political and legal agitation, prioritizing quality over quantity. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of training agitators and political informants in accordance with the test principle of "Better fewer but better." The methodology analyzed the role of mass media in legal policy propaganda, highlighting existing shortcomings in the results of propaganda activities, such as the loss of the "human" component behind the outcomes of law implementation.

The methodology also dealt with the transition of the legal literacy system to new tasks, such as increasing the population's level of in-depth knowledge of laws and organizing legal culture. These methodological principles define the research approach, aimed at analyzing the impact of the scientific and legal worldview, evaluating propaganda methods, and supporting the formation of legal culture in society. The methodological approach allowed for a profound analysis of the legal culture problem, assessing the effectiveness of propaganda, and identifying key aspects for further study and analytical work.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The depth and effectiveness of propaganda of legal culture primarily depend on the scientific status of this problem. It is perhaps difficult to find another issue in social science that reveals in

such volume the inextricable link between scientific research and propaganda practice. Recently in the country, there has been a noticeable rise in scientific and propaganda work in this area.

The topic of legal policy is widely represented in our newspapers, on the radio, and on television. The editorial offices of the central television and radio broadcasting of Kazakhstan organized a series of programs on this topic and created radio and television performances and films that reproduce in artistic form the features of the legal way of life, showing its legal level and high humanistic essence. Kazakhstani lecturers, agitators, political informants, and lawyers are actively promoting legal culture and its advantages.

At the same time, the needs for propaganda, and the education of the legal culture of the population require further expansion and deepening of the scientific development of the problem of legal policy. [2, p. 251-255]. Socio-political science has yet to isolate the constituent components of the concept of "legal culture", to create a logical basis for a cause-and-effect analysis of legal culture as a system. Scientific status requires a methodology for comparing legal and anti-legal culture. Of exceptional importance is the scientific forecasting of the further development of various aspects of legal culture. Today, more than ever, the nature of people's behavior is changing rapidly, the economy is developing, migration processes are intensifying, etc. It is important to know how in the future this will affect the way of legal life of people, individual social groups, and the whole society. The issues of implementation of legal policy are becoming more acute.

Turning to a more specific consideration of the role of ideological and legal work in general, and propaganda in particular in the formation and establishment of legal culture, first of all, it is necessary to note the obvious fact that the system of ideological and legal institutions and propaganda institutions in itself form a vast and extremely important life sphere of the members of our society. Today it is impossible to imagine a Kazakhstani person without his daily communication with a newspaper and a magazine, television, the Internet and radio, without visiting cinemas, museums, political and legal events, exhibitions – without everything that has firmly entered our lives. The growing role of the media in the legal culture is clearly visible in the historical retrospective. Today, for example, there are approximately 7 million televisions in our country. In areas of stable reception of broadcasts, television is used by the population.

Mass media [3, p. 123-127], political, and legal education, oral propaganda, and agitation have created a high degree of legal information saturation in our society. Lecture propaganda of legal policy plays an important role in this direction. Departments of law and social sciences of Kazakhstani universities actively participate in the promotion of the legal policy of the. Of fundamental importance is the fact that the functioning of the ideological and legal sphere, directed and organized by the state, rests on democratic foundations, and relies on the high activity of people and their public organizations. A Kazakhstani person is not a passive object of ideological and legal, propaganda influence and manipulation of consciousness, not a silent consumer of information, but an active creator, an accomplice of ideological and legal actions. A whole army of ideological and legal workers is now working among the masses. This is a whole army of teachers, faculties, scientists, law enforcement officers, public organizations, professional journalists, propagandists, etc. They are lecturers, political informants, and agitators of legal policy.

The fact that the ideological-legal, propaganda sphere creates an important field for the manifestation of the vital activity of members of society to protect human rights and freedoms, to meet the legal and other needs of people, is, however, only one side of the relationship between propaganda and legal policy. Another and perhaps more crucial side of it is the active role of propaganda, ideological, political and legal education in the establishment and improvement of legal culture.

The formation and deepening of the scientific and legal worldview, which is the core of the legal consciousness, legal culture of Kazakhstani people, through which they perceive and refract the surrounding legal reality, is of inestimable importance. It should be noted that in the scientific and legal worldview of the Kazakhstan population, the “central idea is the ideas of the rule of law, the direct action of natural human rights and freedoms, the mutual responsibility of the state and the

citizen for the state of affairs in the country, which are the central ideas of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan” [4, p. 62].

The scientific and legal worldview gives internal unity to the legal image of a person, equips him with theoretical and methodological principles of approach to legal reality, labor and social activities, to the problems of politics, economics, social and legal life, etc.

Without connection with the scientific and legal worldview, it is impossible to educate a legal culture, high ideological and moral qualities. The development of a person's scientific and legal worldview is of pivotal importance in achieving the optimal combination of material and spiritual, legal, and moral values in a person's life.

Today, the relevance of work on the formation and deepening of the scientific and legal worldview is greater than ever. It is also determined by the needs of the new Kazakhstan, when the role of the legal factor as an accelerator of social progress increases.

In our society, legal culture has become the dominant worldview, and the legal consciousness, culture and education of the nation have grown immeasurably. But this in no way reduces the importance of the formation and deepening of the scientific and legal worldview among all populations.

In terms of the impact of propaganda on various aspects of legal culture, of particular importance is the attitude of the state to overcome the narrowly utilitarian and abstract educational approach to the organization of political, legal education, to study any issue in the unity of its theoretical, legal, political and practical aspects, to transform the acquired knowledge into legal active life position of people.

As for oral political and legal campaigning, it is vital to take measures to improve the quality of the agitators and political informants according to the test principle: "Better less, but better." And the most important thing is to work out a system for promptly informing and instructing them at all levels.

In recent years, the press, television, radio, the Internet, more than ever, have widely and systematically covered issues of legal policy, promoted and supported initiatives of great legal cultural significance.

The accumulated experience of Kazakhstan in the ideological and legal support of the population allows us to more clearly see our omissions and shortcomings in the propaganda work of legal culture. The advocacy activity observed during the development and adoption of laws often decreases markedly in the course of their implementation. After the approval of valuable legal initiatives, sometimes we forget about them, and a useful deal stalls. Unfortunately, efficiency and quality indicators have not yet become the main criterion for summing up the results of legal work.

It should also be noted that often in propaganda proceedings, behind the results of the implementation of laws, a living person with his legal thoughts and experiences, aspirations and thoughts is not visible.

It seems that the propagandistic, educational potential of the slogan of improving the quality of legal work put forward by the state is not fully used. The development of legal culture is now specifically expressed in improving the quality of legal work [5]. In this regard, I would like to note that in the propaganda of legal culture is sometimes considered too basically, in isolation from the real tasks of the development of a legal person. On this basis, situations sometimes arise when a collective or social group of people, which includes the majority of law-abiding people, cannot cope with offenses.

Now that the system of legal literacy has passed the period of formation, it faces qualitatively new tasks. The main one is to ensure the transition of the bulk of the population in the new Kazakhstan to a higher level of mastery - from mastering the basics of legal knowledge to in-depth knowledge of laws, legal administration, rational organization of legal culture.

Promotion of the legal way of life of the Kazakhstani population is very relevant. This topic is a separate study. Our state, defining the tasks of forming a legal person, especially draws attention to the need to strengthen the education of the legal culture of Kazakhstani people, an uncompromising struggle against still occurring deviations from legal and moral norms. The formulation of this task is most directly connected with the growth of legal principles in the life of our society during its transition to the new Kazakhstan, with the high requirements that the modern economy, a complex social organism imposes on the individual, his legal appearance, spiritual outlook.

In the field of education of legal culture, much is being done in Kazakhstan [6, p. 217-301]. Huge experience in combating various kinds of negative, anti-legal phenomena has been accumulated by state and public organizations of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In recent years, the mass media and propaganda have begun to look more closely into the legal world of a Kazakhstani person. Today, perhaps, there is no such newspaper in Kazakhstan, where the appearance of a legal person would not be revealed to one degree or another.

At the same time, our propaganda speaks unjustifiably muffled about the lawful action of the builder of the new Kazakhstan. It happens that journalists pass by really high examples of legal culture and at the same time extol as a feat the usual manifestations of legal behavior or even lawful action, which turned out to be forced due to elementary hopelessness and an uncertain situation.

There are still quite a few articles, essays, programs in which ordinary legal behavior in itself is presented as the growth of the culture of the legal level of this or that person. There are no words, it is necessary both widely and fully to show how the legal life, culture of people is improving, how they are fighting offenders.

It is important, however, not to lose sight of the fact that today we are still faced with facts when offenses, corruption [7, 91] associated with law enforcement and government officials. If these facts are not noticed and properly assessed, then an anti-legal culture can occur.

This is a part, and a very essential one, of an acute problem of "individual and society". Publications and all our propaganda of legal culture as a whole are designed to show the Kazakhstani person in all the richness of legal, life manifestations, in all the grandeur of his spiritual and legal appearance and raising the level of legal awareness [8, p. 49]. It is here that lies one of the main arguments convincing of the advantages of a legal culture and a legal way of life, and it is necessary to learn how to use them with maximum efficiency.

Showing the benefits of a legal culture is essential for law education work, since many people know firsthand the vices of the underworld. To increase the effectiveness of such work, propagandists need help, first of all, in the form of visual information containing convincing material that characterizes the features of legal culture, its difference from any anti-legal culture.

Bringing the ideas of legal culture to the masses, and improving the legal way of life is not only our high duty but also a great responsibility [9].

An important means of enhancing the effectiveness of ideological and legal work is to increase the ideological and legal level and professional skills of propaganda personnel, which ensure the unity of lawful actions of various institutions and organizations. Raising the ideological, theoretical, legal level and business skills of propaganda personnel is carried out at courses, seminars, master classes, schools and universities. For this purpose, scientific-theoretical, scientific-practical conferences, seminars - meetings are also used.

When we talk about the efficiency and effectiveness of promoting a legal culture, a legal way of life, we mean a person in all the diversity of his social ties. This implies the need to take into account not one of any factors, but the whole complex of phenomena that determine the legal relations of people.

At the current stage of the new Kazakhstan, there is a growing need for further scientific development of various problems of ideological and legal work. It is necessary to investigate the socio-psychological mechanism of legal influence, to develop a creative approach to the matter among the ideological and propaganda personnel, taking into account the goals and objectives of promoting legal culture. The use of all means of ideological and legal influence, the further involvement of people in the sphere of legal culture, and the unity of theoretical, organizational and propaganda activities expand the possibilities for improving the coordination of state and public organizations in promoting legal culture, legal way of life.

It should be emphasized that it is needed to use all the arsenals of ideological, political, and legal means for the formation and development of the legal culture of the population, and the improvement of the legal way of life. These tasks are solved by the state, public, ideological and legal organizations and institutions, creative unions, mass propaganda and information agencies. Coordination by the state [10, p. 21-23] their activity is an important part of the scientific management of the formation and development of the legal culture of the population.

As the experience of Kazakhstan shows, the unity of lawful actions of various organizations and institutions leads to an increase in the efficiency of ideological and legal influence on people: if some links in the formation of legal culture are omitted in this work, then the legal effectiveness of others will weaken. At the same time, in the system of propaganda of legal culture, a certain delimitation of the functions of state, public and ideological and legal organizations is crucial, which increases their responsibility and initiative, expands the possibility of ideological and legal influence on all spheres of human activity.

One of the means of coordinating the work of ideological and legal institutions is the evaluation of the effectiveness of ongoing legal measures, the expansion of the legal topics of sociological research, the study of the socio-psychological environment, in which educational and legal actions are carried out. This work is carried out in Kazakhstan by various divisions of sociological research, commissions, councils for ideological and political education, and a coordinating scientific and methodological council for promoting legal policy. In the center of their attention are the issues of political, legal and socio-public activity of the population, further overcoming of offenses, raising the general educational and cultural-legal level of the population, rational use of free time as a factor in the comprehensive and harmonious development of a legal personality.

CONCLUSION

Further improvement of the promotion of legal culture, the legal way of life requires a creative approach from state and public organizations. Such work should fully take into account not only the fundamental principles, the values of legal culture, the legal way of life, but also the peculiarities of the development of a particular region. Then ideological and legal measures become more purposeful and effective. At the same time, one must take into account that life “forges ahead” [11, p. 44].

When forming long-term plans for the promotion of legal culture and the legal way of life, it is necessary to consider not only the specific characteristics of a particular region but also the social, age, and national-confessional structure of the population. This detailed understanding ensures the effectiveness of initiatives and their relevance to various segments of society.

The task of promoting legal culture and the legal way of life is complex and multifaceted, requiring constant attention from propaganda cadres, ideologists, and law enforcement agencies. Its success depends on a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of legal and social life, closely linked to the laws and policies pursued by the state in the economic, social, and foreign policy spheres.

Simultaneously, the promotion of legal culture is a noble and fruitful endeavor. Its high humanistic-legal significance lies in affirming legal ideals, ideological and moral principles of a just society, deeply and comprehensively demonstrating the advantages of legal culture. Today, it is crucial that addressing the urgent issue of promoting legal culture in the Republic of Kazakhstan contributes to the unity of a multinational, multi-confessional society into a friendly family and the progress of a democratic, legal, and social state with its own future.

In conclusion, it is emphasized that the methodology used in this study, uniting various research methods, allowed for a deep analysis of legal culture and its propaganda. The systemic approach facilitated the study of historical evolution, political influences, social interconnections, and the impact of propaganda on various aspects of legal culture. Diverse research materials, including works from various disciplines, periodicals, conversations, and observations, contributed to a comprehensive understanding of the discussed issue.

Furthermore, the study highlighted the importance of considering regional peculiarities and demographic structure when developing long-term plans for the promotion of legal culture. The conclusion emphasizes the complexity of the task at hand, requiring constant attention and a profound understanding of legal and social processes. The noble goal of promoting legal culture is underscored, highlighting its humanistic and legal significance in building a just and progressive society. Overall, the methodology and results of the study provide a solid foundation for future research and analytical work in the field of legal culture.

Based on the conducted research, it is important to note that effective propaganda of legal culture requires not only consideration of fundamental principles and values but also a region-specific approach that takes into account the development peculiarities of specific areas. In this context, the systemic approach and diverse research methods used in this work allow for a deeper

understanding of the dynamics of legal culture and identify key aspects of propaganda. It is also essential to emphasize that continuous development and improvement of ideological and legal measures in the field of propaganda create favorable conditions for the formation of a just and humane society.

The main findings :

1. The application of a systemic approach and diverse research methods in analyzing the propaganda of legal culture allows for a deep and comprehensive understanding of its evolution, the influence of political processes, and its interconnection with society.

2. The region-specific approach in developing long-term plans for propaganda takes into account the peculiarities of each region, making ideological and legal measures more targeted and effective.

3. Continuing efforts to improve and expand ideological and legal measures in the propaganda of legal culture contributes not only to the unity of society but also promotes progress in building a democratic, legal, and social state. These conclusions underscore the complexity but importance of legal culture propaganda, as well as the need for a comprehensive approach, considering regional peculiarities and constant attention to the dynamics of social processes.

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