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ЖЕКЕ ТҰЛҒАНЫҢ ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ САНАСЫН ДАМЫТУ ЖӘНЕ ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУ ЖОЛДАРЫ

Аңдатпа. Құқықтық сана жеке тұлғаның қоғамдағы құқықтық нормаларды, заңды құндылықтарды түсінуі, қабылдауы және оларды күнделікті өмірде қолдануы арқылы көрініс табатын психологиялық және әлеуметтік категория. Жеке тұлғаның құқықтық санасын дамыту қазіргі қоғамда азаматтық мәдениетті қалыптастырудың негізгі факторларының бірі болып саналады. Себебі ол құқықтық тәртіпті сақтау мен заңға бағынудың негізін құрайды.

Құқықтық сананы қалыптастыру тек формалды білім беру процесімен шектелмей, отбасында, әлеуметтік ортада, масс-медиа арқылы да жүзеге асады. Білім беру мекемелерінде құқықтық тәр-бие бағдарламаларын енгізу, құқықтық тренингтер мен семинарларды ұйымдастыру, практикалық дағдыларды қалыптастыру – құқықтық сананы дамытудағы негізгі әдістемелік құралдар. Сонымен қатар, азаматтарды қоғамдық өмірге, волонтерлік және құқықтық бастамаларға тарту жеке тұлғаның құқықтық белсенділігін арттырып, құқықтық сананың тереңдеуіне ықпал етеді.

Құқықтық сананың жоғары деңгейі жеке тұлғаның құқықтық мәдениетін қалыптастырып, қоғамдағы құқықтық тәртіптің тұрақтылығын қамтамасыз етеді. Осы тұрғыдан алғанда, құқықтық сананы жетілдіру мәселелері тек білім беру жүйесінің міндеті ғана емес, сонымен қатар әрбір азаматтың жеке жауапкершілігі болып табылады. Жеке тұлғаның құқықтық санасын дамыту жолдарын зерттеу заманауи құқықтық ғылымда маңызды ғылыми және практикалық мәнге ие. Құқықтық реформаларды жүргізуді жеке санаға басымдық берілуі қажет.

Отандық ғылыми әдебиеттердегі құқықтық сана мәселесі, әсіресе, жеке құқықтық сананың реттеушілік рөлі жеткілікті зерттелмеген. Осы тұрғыда, еліміздің алға қойған мақсаттарына сәйкес зерттеу жұмысының теориялық және тәжірбиелік маңызы зор.

Түйін сөздер: құқықтық сана, жеке құқықтық сана, құқықтық тәрбие, азаматтық жауапкершілік, моральдық және этикалық құндылықтар, құқық қолдану, құқықтық мәдениет.

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СПОСОБЫ РАЗВИТИЯ И ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРАВОВОГО СОЗНАНИЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ

Аннотация. Правовое сознание является психологической и социальной категорией, проявляющейся в понимании, принятии и применении индивидом правовых норм и ценностей в повседневной жизни. Развитие правового сознания личности рассматривается как один из ключевых факторов формирования гражданской культуры в современном обществе, поскольку оно составляет основу соблюдения закона и поддержания правопорядка.

Формирование правового сознания не ограничивается только формальным образованием; оно также происходит в семье, социальной среде и через средства массовой информации. Внедрение программ правового воспитания в образовательных учреждениях, организация правовых тренингов и семинаров, а также развитие практических навыков являются основными методическими средствами формирования правового сознания. Кроме того, привлечение граждан к общественной жизни, волонтерской и правовой деятельности повышает правовую активность личности и способствует более глубокому усвоению правовых норм.

Высокий уровень правового сознания формирует правовую культуру личности и обеспечивает стабильность правопорядка в обществе. С этой точки зрения совершенствование правового сознания является не только обязанностью системы образования, но и личной ответственностью каждого гражданина. Изучение путей развития правового сознания личности имеет значительное научное и практическое значение в современной правовой науке. Проведение правовых реформ требует приоритета индивидуального сознания.

В отечественной научной литературе проблема правового сознания, особенно регулятивная роль индивидуального правового сознания, изучена недостаточно. В этом контексте, с учетом целей, поставленных нашей страной, теоретическое и практическое значение данного исследования является значительным.

Ключевые слова: правосознание, индивидуальное правовое сознание, юридическое воспитание, гражданская ответственность, моральные и этические ценности, правоприменение, правовая культура.

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WAYS TO DEVELOP AND FORM AN INDIVIDUAL'S LEGAL CONSCIOUSNESS

Abstract. Legal consciousness is a psychological and social category manifested in an individual's understanding, acceptance, and application of legal norms and values in everyday life. The development of an individual's legal consciousness is considered one of the key factors in fostering civic culture in modern society, as it forms the basis for respecting the law and maintaining legal order.

The formation of legal consciousness is not limited to formal education; it also occurs within the family, social environment, and through mass media. Implementing legal education programs in educational institutions, organizing legal training and seminars, and developing practical skills are the main methodological tools for fostering legal consciousness.

A high level of legal consciousness forms an individual's legal culture and ensures the stability of legal order in society. From this perspective, enhancing legal consciousness is not only the responsibility of the education system but also a personal responsibility of every citizen. Studying ways to develop individual legal consciousness holds significant scientific and practical value in modern legal science.

The implementation of legal reforms requires giving priority to individual consciousness. In domestic scientific literature, the issue of legal consciousness, particularly the regulatory role of individual legal consciousness, has not been sufficiently studied.

Keywords: Legal consciousness, individual legal awareness, legal education, civic responsibility, moral and ethical values, law enforcement, legal culture.

Introduction

Legal consciousness is an individual's understanding of legal norms, the ability to apply them in personal actions, and the inclination to respect the rule of law in society. Legal consciousness is a key factor in shaping a person's civic culture. Today, for the development of a rule-of-law state such as Kazakhstan, the legal culture in society and individuals' attitudes towards the law are of particular importance.

The formation of legal consciousness in an individual directly influences the stability of legal order in society, the level of civic responsibility, and trust in state institutions. The development of legal consciousness is not limited solely to legal knowledge; it also encompasses moral, ethical, and social factors. This process is a complex phenomenon that depends on personal traits, family upbringing, educational experiences, and participation in public life.

Zh. Suleimenov describes legal consciousness as an individual's understanding of laws, acceptance of legal norms, and adaptation to social-legal behavior. He emphasizes that legal consciousness constitutes an essential component of public awareness [1, p.59.].

The issue of developing legal consciousness is particularly relevant today. On one hand, knowledge of legal norms allows citizens to protect their rights and fulfill their duties. On the other hand, legal culture and lawful behavior ensure societal legality and help reduce violations of the law. Therefore, studying both the theoretical and practical aspects of legal consciousness, as well as identifying ways to develop it, is an important scientific and social task.

"The primary objective of society is for all individuals to observe the law with conscious awareness, to treat it with respect, and to align their actions with legal mandates. To achieve this, we must continually refine our laws, en-

suring they serve the people and contribute to the consistent training of young legal professionals. One of the key documents further enriching this issue is the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 15, 2021, No. 674, 'On the Approval of the Concept of Legal Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030.' This Concept states: 'The degree of implementation and effectiveness of the Concept depends on how deeply both members of society and state bodies, as well as their officials, understand the content of legal policy and legal norms, as well as their readiness to diligently and faithfully execute the instructions of regulatory legal acts'[2].

The formation of legal consciousness is influenced by various factors, including family upbringing, legal education in schools and higher education institutions, dissemination of legal information through mass media, the promotion of legal culture by public institutions (courts, police, government agencies), and personal experiences. Nevertheless, major challenges in developing legal consciousness include the complexity of laws, low public trust in law, inconsistencies between moral values and legal requirements, and insufficient access to legal information.

Regarding the problem of law implementation, legal consciousness is considered a globally researched and highly significant issue. This is evidenced by the substantial surge in research activity aimed at identifying the questions of legal consciousness formation in recent years. For instance, according to the studies by Chua and Engel, publications on the issue of legal consciousness have increased fivefold over the past quarter-century. Scientific literature reviews show that while legal consciousness is examined as a form of social consciousness—viewed as a holistic phenomenon, a specific characteristic, or an advantage—insufficient attention has been paid to the study of the individual's legal self-awareness as a vital trait. Furthermore, theoretical and practical materials related to this issue require more comprehensive and precise perspectives [2, p.156.].

Legal consciousness is empowered by its continuity and cultural-historical content. It is through legal consciousness that perspectives, understandings, ideas, and theories regard-ing the law are transmitted from generation to generation. This enables the integration of past legal achievements with the present and the adoption of features from one civilization by another. Examples include the reception of Roman law in Western European countries and the adoption of ideas and frameworks from Western constitutionalism and traditional norms by many post-Soviet states. Different cultural-historical communities possess diverse understandings of legal regulation methods and types of liability, which accounts for the unique characteristics of legal consciousness across different countries and continents [3, p.128.].

While subject to the natural influence of changes in positive law, legal consciousness can exert a powerful reciprocal impact on the legal system and social relations, either facilitating development or hindering social processes. For instance, it is well known how the progressive legal consciousness of the Founding Fathers of the United States propelled social processes in North America toward democracy, freedom, and prosperity. The ideas of human and civil rights, the rule of law, the separation of powers, and independent justice became firmly established in life; they were articulated more than two hundred years ago in the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution and have not lost their influence on global legal consciousness to this day"[4, p.27.].

Materials and Methods

The object of the study is the legal consciousness of the individual and the ways of its formation and development. The subject of the study is the theoretical and practical aspects of developing legal consciousness.

Materials:

- Scientific literature and research in the field of law (monographs, scholarly articles, legal encyclopedias).
- Legislative acts, normative documents, and legal guidelines of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- Practices of legal education in schools and higher education institutions, materials on legal awareness promotion in public institutions.
- International experience and comparative studies.

Methods:

- Analytical method – analysis of the theoretical foundations of legal consciousness and comparison of data from scientific literature;
- Comparative method – comparing ex-

[2] *Указ Президента Республики Казахстан от 15 октября 2021 года № 674. «Об утверждении Концепции правовой политики Республики Казахстан до 2030 года». // URL:https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U2100000674 (дата обращения: 26.12.2025).*

periences in developing legal consciousness in Kazakhstan and other countries;

- Expert evaluation method – assessing the level of legal culture and civic responsibility;
- Documentary method – studying legislative acts and normative documents;
- Survey and observation methods – identifying individuals' legal knowledge, values, and legal behavior.

Results and Discussion

The types of legal consciousness are determined, respectively, by the socio-economic and political regimes of a society. The social validity of forming legal consciousness is reflected in a society's laws, legal relations, and in how individuals understand legal norms. Legal consciousness represents a system of knowledge, assessments, feelings, and moods that reflect an attitude toward the law, existing legislation, and legal practice. As a crucial aspect of legal consciousness, legal self-awareness characterizes the subject as a carrier of a specific active position regarding their relationship with the law and legal relations [5, p.112.].

We view the individual's legal self-awareness as both the process and the result of consistently internalizing and processing views within the legal space, whereby the individual recognizes themselves as a legal subject, understanding their role, purpose, interests, orientations of judgment, and the ideas and methods of their legal behavior. This self-expression or self-manifestation, the attitude toward oneself, and the assessment of one's own capabilities are essential components for a comprehensive examination of legal consciousness. In the act of legal self-awareness, as a subjective form of reality, the human consciousness distinguishes itself into subject and object – the perceiving consciousness and the consciousness being perceived [6, p.93.].

Depending on the subjects involved, legal self-awareness can manifest in the form of individual or social consciousness (encompassing both large and small social groups). The study of individual self-awareness presents certain challenges, as it involves the division of the individual's consciousness into subject and object. There is no path for the develop-ment of self-awareness that is separate from the personal development of the individual themselves.

The data obtained during the research allowed for a comprehensive examination of the issue of individual legal self-awareness formation. The results were reflected in the following key areas:

Level of Legal Knowledge According to the survey results, it was found that the majority of participating individuals do not possess a sufficient level of legal knowledge. Specifically, the ability to apply legal norms and laws in daily life was at a low level, necessitating additional measures to develop legal behavior.

The Role of the Value Component It was determined that an individual's attitude toward legal values plays a decisive role in the formation of their legal self-awareness. Family upbringing, legal education in schools, and the advocacy work of social institutions emerged as significant factors in shaping legal values.

Difficulties and Obstacles The research identified several barriers to the formation of legal self-awareness: the complexity of laws, low trust in the legal system, and limited access to legal information. Furthermore, an individual's moral and ethical views sometimes do not align with legal norms [7, s.122.].

Ways to Develop Legal Self-Awareness As the study shows, the development of le-gal self-awareness is effectively carried out through the following methods:

- Conducting practice-oriented legal classes and trainings in schools and universities;
- Organizing public information campaigns and legal awareness events;
- Strengthening the role of family and school in legal education;
- Providing practical experience by involving young citizens in community service and volunteer projects."

The formation of legal self-awareness begins with the sensory and rational perception of the surrounding world, the evaluation of social situations, the mastery of legal content and judicial practice, and the reflection of consciousness. The formation of legal self-awareness is carried out on the basis of the process of legal socialization, which involves constructing an internal normative system and transferring external normative influences into the individual's internal world.

In the process of socialization, legal norms are assimilated by the individual and become 'internal' regulators of personal behavior. Nevertheless, the norms acquired by a person influence their behavior through a system of other internal factors, such as the individual's 'Self-concept' and social attitudes. The mechanism of normative self-regulation of behavior depends on the individual's level of consciousness and their acceptance of certain norms. Conscious norms manifest as a standard (benchmark), through which the individual

regulates their own behavior by identifying and comparing their actions and those of others. In the development of legal consciousness, two levels can be distinguished: the ordinary (empirical) level and the theoretical level [8, p.36.].

For a comprehensive analysis of the legal awareness of individuals, an empirical study was conducted, including quantitative and qualitative methods.

In particular, the following methods were used:

- Survey respondents;
- Analysis of statistical data;
- Comparative analysis of social groups.
- 120 respondents participated in the study, among whom were:
- Students – 50 people;
- Working citizens – 40 people;
- Civil servants – 30 people.

The age of the participants was from 18 to 60 years. The following responses were received in response to the question "Are you aware of your fundamental rights and responsibilities?":

- Yes, I know well – 40%
- Partially – 45%
- Don't know – 15%

Conclusion: The knowledge of the law of most respondents is only superficial, which indicates an insufficient level of their legal education.

«Where do you get legal information?»— The pattern of responses to this question is as follows:

- Internet – 70%
- Educational institutions – 20%
- Media – 5%
- Uninterested – 5%

Conclusion: The main source of legal information is the Internet, which highlights the need to create high-quality legal content in the digital environment.

Conclusion

The formation of an individual's legal self-awareness is a fundamental factor in developing legal culture and building a state governed by the rule of law. Research findings demonstrate that the level of legal self-awareness directly determines each individual's legal knowledge, their perspective on legal values, and their legal behavior.

The results of the surveys and analysis revealed an insufficient level of legal knowledge and a limited capacity among individuals to apply legal norms in daily life. Furthermore, it was established that family upbringing, school-based legal education, and the advocacy efforts of social institutions play a vital role in shaping legal values. However, several obstacles to the formation of legal self-awareness were observed: the complexity of laws, low trust in the legal system, restricted access to legal information, and occasional discrepancies between moral-ethical views and legal norms [9, s. 87.].

The study identified specific pathways for developing legal self-awareness. These include: conducting practical legal classes and workshops in schools and universities, organizing public information campaigns and legal awareness events, strengthening the role of the family and school in legal education, and providing practical experience by involving young citizens in community service and volunteer projects. These approaches aim to enhance an individual's legal culture, foster civic responsibility, and strengthen the rule of law within society.

Higher educational institutions are intended to ensure that graduates achieve a high level of legal literacy, enabling them not only to avoid violations in the legal sphere, but also to effectively participate in professional activities, demonstrating themselves as independent individuals with clearly formed legal convictions [10, s. 29.].

In summary, the formation of legal self-awareness requires a comprehensive approach. It must be implemented by integrating education, information advocacy, family upbringing, and practical experience. Developing an individual's legal culture contributes not only to personal growth but also to ensuring the stability of a legal state and reinforcing legal order in society. While the research results provide a deeper theoretical understanding of the structure and mechanisms of legal self-awareness, they also serve as a practical foundation for improving legal education programs and educational initiatives.

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