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G. R. Absattarov

Kazakh Ablay Khan university of International relations and world languages, Almaty, Kazakhstan.
E-mail: absat41@mail.ru

POLITICAL TECHNOLOGIES OF LEGAL CULTURE EDUCATION

Abstract. The article deals with the issues of political technologies of education of legal culture of the population, which have not yet been studied in political science. The article examines in more detail the forms, methods, techniques, methods and means of political technologies of education of legal culture of Kazakh people.

On the basis of the conducted studies, it was concluded that the education of the legal culture of the population is carried out in Kazakhstan by: state bodies; special bodies ensuring the rule of law (prosecutor's office, court, bodies of the ministries of justice, internal affairs, national security committee); party and public organizations; labor collectives; educational bodies, higher and secondary educational institutions, mass media and propaganda, creative unions and institutions of culture and art. At the same time, it should be said that political technologies, forms, methods, techniques and means of education of the legal culture of the population of Kazakhstan are mobile, they change depending on the political situation and changes in specific conditions and tasks, are improved with the advent of new political technologies. At the same time, the article focuses on the discussion issues.

Keywords: politics, law, culture, political technologies, education, state, society, population, person, political and legal work, value, law, order, rights, freedom.

First of all, we should say that the political technology of education of the legal culture is still insufficiently explored in social-political science. Naturally, it is impossible to cover all the issues of this problem in one article. Therefore, we will consider only some issues of political technologies of education of the legal culture of the Kazakh population on the materials of Kazakhstan, which have not yet been studied in political science.

Education of legal culture of the population of both Kazakhstan society and the world community is carried out by certain political technologies. Political technologies of education of legal culture of the population are a set of forms, techniques, methods, means of influence and impact on the individual in order to develop its legal culture and legal behavior.

In this regard, it should be emphasized that there is a need to search for new political technologies of legal education, which would best meet not only the needs of education of legal culture of every citizen of Kazakhstan, but also a strong scientific worldview, integrity, high legal policy, culture, responsible attitude to business, understanding of the place and role of each person, people in the multi-ethnic, multi-confessional Kazakh society, etc.It should be said that there is no ideological, political and legal vacuum in Kazakhstan [1]. The social and legal life of Kazakhstan always gives rise to new political problems. Some of them are solved, new ones appear. It's natural. And if a citizen of Kazakhstan does not find an answer to them in our policy, he tries to find an answer himself, or turn to other ideological, political and legal postulates. This circumstance cannot but be taken into account by the bearers of education of the legal culture of the population. Spontaneity in this case is fraught with negative consequences for Kazakhstan.

We can otherwise conduct legal work than with the available human "material", which is nurtured in the conditions of stagnation of social and political relations, gorbachev-kolba policy and therefore in a certain part is impregnated with distorted ideas about the ratio of moral, legal and political norms, national and universal values and interests. Our ideas about the true essence of moral, legal and political norms, national and universal values have been devalued for many years, and indifference and treasury in the legal process acted destructively on the perception of progressive ideals (including legal) and commitment to them. The rate of coverage of the legal education impact on as many people as possible at the same time also worked negatively. As a result, the individual began to disappear from the attention of educators.

Meanwhile, any society, including Kazakhstan, is a set of individuals. But this aggregate is not mechanical, but dialectical. Therefore, socio-political relations and the individual are so interconnected that they are unthinkable without each other. Their interpenetration is the key to understanding of the political,legal and ideological problems of political science. At the same time, the personal responsibility of the executive power [2] and the civil responsibility of each citizen of Kazakhstan to the society are enhanced.

It should be said that in the conditions of reformation, modernization of Kazakhstan's society there is a need to make full use of the right-educational potential of history and fiction, which are written on legal topics. It's difficult. Its result largely depends on the position taken by the interpreters of historical, political and legal knowledge.The conscious distortion of the history of legal and state policy, characteristic of the times of the cult of personality, stagnation and Gorbachev-kolba period, raised the problem of the reader's trust in the word of the writer, scientist (historian, jurist, political scientist) - the bearers of moral, political and legal values and cultures. But it is formed on the basis of the reliability of the reflected historical and legal experience of their own people and other nationalities, entering into communication with them, the experience of political and legal interaction of the population, etc, in their works.

Half-truths, attempts to circumvent the sharp political and legal angles undermine the credibility of the printed word, reduce its legal potential. Only sincerity, scientific character, honest view on political and legal things, constant objective adherence to the truth, no matter how bitter it may be, give rise to a sense of Kazakh involvement in the fate of his country and a willingness to eradicate violations of the law, exclude legal nihilism, encourage every man to be useful to his country in any conditions.

It is known that Abay's thoughts were filled with pain for the fate of his people, homeland, thoughts about the deadening mustiness of tribal law [3], inter-tribal enmity and colonialist policy of tsarist Russia, hindering the development of the Kazakh people and its culture of legal consciousness. Abay, fighting for justice, law and order, bitterly said: "Ignorance was absorbed into the meat and bones of the people with mother's milk and ate its humanity» [4]. The degree of progress of the Kazakh society to the implementation of the tasks, including the policy of legal culture, will largely depend on how we will be able to part with ignorance, tribal, stagnant, Gorbachev-kolba phenomena, including our morality, law, policy, subjected to serious "temptation" in the years of independence, how we will be able to overcome the differences between the noble political-right postulates of morality and their differentiated content of the stagnant, Gorbachev-kolba period.

It should be said that the formation and improvement of the policy of legal culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which includes the types, directions, forms, methods and means of its education is not diversified. When choosing the forms, methods and means of education of the legal culture of the population in the conditions of modernization of the Kazakh society, the experience accumulated over the past period on the basis of a certain continuity should be taken into account.

It should be noted that the means of education of the legal culture of the population of Kazakhstan are printed and oral propaganda, radio and television programs, legal training, artistic means of legal influence*.

One of the most important places among the most popular forms-technologies of legal propaganda of Kazakhstan belongs to the press.

The most common areas of promotion of legal knowledge through the Kazakh press are: promotion of legislation, coverage of the activities of legal, state bodies and public organizations working to strengthen the rule of law, legal and political culture, information on the status of the law, exchange of experience of legal work, legal and historical and political chronicle, promotion of legal, socio-political literature, "politics and law", "law and morality" , etc.

Great right-educational, political importance lies on the materials published in newspapers, magazines, explaining Kazakhstan's laws and legal, state policy, legal culture.

To this end, many press bodies of the Republic have introduced special headings: "Legal advice", "Answers to readers 'questions", "Politics and law", "Law and morality", etc.

An effective means of education of the legal culture of the Kazakh population are stories, essays, articles showing the activities of law enforcement, government agencies, their complex, difficult and noble work.

*If we consider legal propaganda and training in terms of organizational forms of communication, they will act as separate political technologies of education of the legal culture of the population.

Great right-educational, political importance is in the information reports about the state policy and the offenses committed, the progress of their investigation, trial, etc.

Newspapers and journals such as «Казахстанская правда», «Егемен Қазақстан», «Юридическая газета», «Экономика», «Мысль», «Ақиқат», «Заң» and «Фемида» purposefully and constantly conduct promotion of legal, political knowledge. Suffice it to say that only the central and Almaty newspapers placed in 2014 more than a thousand publications on legal topics, and the total circulation of books on state and law increased in 2009-2011 almost 1.5 times.

The local press of Kazakhstan regularly publishes interesting law-educational materials. For example, Almaty regional newspaper «Жетісу» undertheheading «On guard of law» monthly publishes materials explaining the content of Kazakhstan's laws, legal culture and legal policy, summarizing and disseminating the best experience in the promotion of legal, political knowledge, providing specific assistance to organizations and advocates in the legal and educational work.

Radio and TV programs are very popular among the Kazakh population, for example: «Человек и закон», «Этого могло и не быть», which contribute to increasing the authority of law enforcement, state bodies, legal professions and educate the population a sense of respect for Kazakhstan's laws and rights. In recent years, the production of radio and television magazines on legal policy and legal culture has also increased.

Writers, composers, masters of the stage make a certain contribution to the education of the legal culture of the citizens of Kazakhstan [5]. There were many stories, essays, plays and movies, telling about the noble work of lawyers, politicians, affecting the issues of law, politics and law enforcement.

At the same time, it should be said that the great opportunities of the press, radio and television of Kazakhstan in the education of the legal culture of the population are not fully used. A significant drawback is the one-sidedness in the coverage of legal topics. The materials published in the Kazakh press are mainly devoted to criminal law problems, at the same time, very little space is given to the explanation of civil, labor, family law. The multifaceted activities of the court, prosecutor's office, Ministry of internal Affairs and other legal and public services of Kazakhstan are poorly covered. In the radio and television of the Republic of the rarely practiced forms, such as attorney referral agency, legal, radio and television universities. It is thought that the system of information of the population of Kazakhstan on the current legislation, newly adopted laws and publicity of policy of legal culture requires the best organization.

In this regard, we would like to focus on one political issue: the right-educational role of publicity policy of legal culture of Kazakhstan.

The phrase "publicity of the policy of legal culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan" as a political concept is rarely used in the scientific literature. Meanwhile, in terms of updating and upgrading it more and more acquires its civil, political and legal value. Not being synonymous with openness and transparency, publicity of the policy of legal culture, however, is in close connection with them. This is an urgent need of the XXI century. The faster it is implemented and the wider its public recognition, the more significant will be its legal result.

Publicity of the policy of legal culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan presupposes openness and transparency. Being an indispensable condition for the effectiveness of openness, transparency, at the same time it acts as a kind of criterion of legal culture and democratization of Kazakhstan's society. Due to the public nature of the policy of legal culture of the Kazakh state, the most important decisions involve unhindered discussion, accompanied by freedom of opinion, criticism and suggestions on specific issues of legal culture policy. Publicity of the policy of legal culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the enemy of social and political demagogy and political, legal formalism. It involves a state policy of legal culture, the formation of which would be made alsoby the population of Kazakhstan. To implement its political and legal plans in the interests of the people, the state needs a clear understanding of the position of Kazakhstan and the practical implementation of the mental, emotional and material potential of the peoples themselves. Without publicity of political, legal actions of this understanding, as well as reliable knowledge from public opinion on the degree of readiness of the population to contribute to the whole-Kazakhstan dealis an unattainable result. Publicity implies, along with the awareness of the population about the state of socio-political, legal relations, and feedback, allowing to judge the degree of participation of the population in the alleged public-state and legal acts and the psychological situation in which they will be

implemented. That is why the publicity of the policy of legal culture of Kazakhstan is an indispensable condition for the further democratization of socio-political, legal relations and, accordingly, the education of legal culture of the population. At the same time, education is a process of "changing the human psyche, its mental processes and mental formations" [6].

Visual agitation can be successfully used as one of the political technologies, i.e. means of education of legal culture of Kazakhstan. Stands, posters, slogans, diagrams, photovitrins promoting Kazakhstan's laws, rights, state and legal policy have a great impact on the education of the legal culture of the population. Satirical Newspapers and other materials that criticized specific violators, labour, government and social studies, have a great right educational, political significance.

It should be said that the widespread use of the means of printed propaganda of Kazakhstan in the education of the legal culture of the population does not reduce the importance of oral legal, political propaganda. Whatever new technical means of information may come into operation, they can not replace the living word, which has a number of advantages compared to printed propaganda. Skillfully using it, the propagandist can alter and affect the most subtle shades of thoughts and feelings of Kazakhstanis, help them to see the unusual in the usual; in the already known – something new, etc.

Oral political means of promoting legal knowledge among the population of Kazakhstan are lectures, talks, question and answer evenings, quizzes, seminars, legal lectures, reports, conferences, meetings on strengthening the rule of law, legal, moral and political culture, discussions at gatherings, in groups, at meetings of commissions on the behavior and actions of individual offenders, as well as some other similar activities bearing the right-educational and moral-political burden.

If means of education of legal culture serve as channels of transfer of the ideological and political content of the right educational work, forms of education of legal culture act as a way of external expression of the contents and appear, first of all, as concrete actions or as types of concrete actions for education of legal culture of the population in system of political and legal processes.

In modern conditions, the following organizational forms of education of legal culture of the population are: legal/political propaganda, legal/political education and individual law-educational work.

The most common political form of legal propaganda in Kazakhstan is lecture. This is the most massive way to communicate with people. In recent years, there have been significant changes in the lecture propaganda, its professional level increased. Only in 2013-2014 in the country lecturers-lawyers, political scientists, sociologists, philosophers read about ten thousand lectures on political and legal topics. So, in recent years, in the practice of legal lecturers, a prominent place is occupied by regular collective outputs with lectures to working groups, student audiences, villages. Such collective campaigns of legal lecturers are practiced in many parts of the country. The population is notified in advance by local radio, through posters about the day and time of processing. Judges, prosecutors, lawyers and police officers of Kazakhstan act on the appointed days in the shops of factories, construction sites, brigades, houses of culture, workers, student dormitories on a variety of legal, moral and political issues.

It should be noted that great importance is also attached to the organization of lectures and thematic cycle lectures. This form allows to convey to the population a certain system of political and legal knowledge.

Legal education is one of the most reliable and systematic forms of education of the legal culture of the Kazakh population [7].

Currently, the legal education of Kazakhstan includes:

- legal education, consisting of training and special training of higher and secondary qualification for science, state and social apparatus;
- the system of legal training of other categories of employees of state institutions related to standard-setting and law enforcement work, which does not require, however, a special broad legal education;
- the system of forms of legal education of the masses of the population, primarily young people.

Legal education in our country is carried out mainly by institutions of higher education (law faculties of universities, law schools and the Academy of the Ministry of internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan) and special secondary educational institutions (police schools, secondary law schools, etc.).

However, the problem of legal training is still acute, as until now there is a shortage of highly qualified lawyers.

In this regard, there is a politically urgent problem – it is an urgent need to improve the quality of training of specialists of higher and secondary special legal qualification[8]. It is also advisable to introduce specialized secondary legal education in the country for the training of court clerks, bailiffs, legal advisers of enterprises, etc. This will create a reserve for admission to higher legal education institutions from among persons with experience in legal work, which would ultimately improve the quality of training of highly qualified lawyers.

Legal training of other categories of workers, in particular, state and economic personnel, is carried out in the system of political education, on permanent courses for retraining, etc.

In this regard, it should be said that in the curricula and programs of permanent courses on retraining of state, economic and other workers it is necessary to provide for the study of the basics of legislation and law. To organize lectures and special seminars on legal topics in urban and district institutions, as well as to pay more attention to these issues in other forms of political and economic education.

Legal training of Kazakh youth is carried out through the use of various systematic forms of propaganda.

In recent years, an optional course on the basics of Kazakhstan's legislation has been recommended for high school students. Experimental teaching of the basics of Kazakhstan law is conducted in high school in some schools of Kazakhstan. Today, teaching of the basics of Kazakhstan law in vocational colleges has been introduced. Promotion of Kazakhstan's laws in universities, secondary special educational institutions is improving.

Such forms as talks and lectures, meetings with practitioners of legal and state bodies, disputes on moral and legal, political and legal topics, legal competitions, question and answer evenings, clubs, schools "young lawyer" are also held among students in order to promote legal knowledge. Besides, “conversations by all means should be accompanied by supervision over how the basic provisions and requirements are practically acquired by pupils as far as they are accepted to use” [9].

Positive experience on education of legal culture of pupils of comprehensive schools is available in the city of Almaty where this work for many years is carried out systematically and systematically. Its success is facilitated by the close business cooperation of judges, lawyers, prosecutors and the Department of internal Affairs of the city with the local education authorities and directly with the Directors and teachers of schools.

All conversations on state and law issues are perceived by young people vividly and with great interest, as evidenced by the many questions asked. This form of law-educational work in the last three years has covered more than four thousand high school students of secondary schools of the city. At the end of the school year in the Assembly halls of the school conducted final interviews on the basics of law. These activities, together with other educational measures, contribute, in the opinion of school principals and teachers, to a significant improvement in school discipline, to a reduction in the facts of tactless and rude attitude of students to teachers and to each other, to a reduction in improper behavior of students in public places.

When it comes to an individual as an object of education of legal culture, we must not forget that a person is an individual [10] and at the same time a member of society, the workforce. This primarily explains the need for unity and difference between individual and mass forms of legal culture education.

The analysis shows that the individual approach makes it possible to implement and specify the impact on the personality of the citizen of Kazakhstan, allows you to choose the most effective forms of education of legal culture and the formation of a legal person [11].

It should be said that individual work is based on the knowledge of the environment in which a person is located, the living conditions in the family, the team, the level of education, legal and moral-political consciousness, legal and political culture.

In practice, various forms of individual educational work have been developed and successfully applied in the labor and educational collectives of Kazakhstan. So, for the last time in many businesses and organizations are expanding the mentoring of experienced workers over young people and the patronage of persons at risk of delinquency.

An interesting form of individual work in Kazakhstan are reports of workers and employees at meetings or commissions, where it is not only about the performance of production tasks, but also about the observance of law and order, labor discipline, behavior in everyday life, in public places, etc.

It should also be noted that the work of the police and the public with difficult adolescents, the staff of correctional labour colonies with prisoners, conversations of prosecutors, judicial bodies with offenders and criminals, etc., is a political form of individual legal education.

In conclusion, it should be said that political technologies - forms, methods, techniques and means of education of the legal culture of the population of Kazakhstan are mobile, they change depending on the political situation and changes in specific conditions and tasks, are improved with the advent of new political technologies. At the same time, education of legal culture of Kazakh youth has its own characteristics. Today it is important that the solution of the urgent problems of political technologies of education of the legal culture of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan as a whole contributed to the unification and consolidation of a multi-ethnic, multi-religious society into a friendly family and the progress of the democratic, legal and social state, which owns the future.

Ғ. Р. Әбсаттаров

Абылай хан атындағы Қазақ халықаралық қатынастар және әлем тілдер университеті,
Алматы, Қазақстан

ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ МӘДЕНИЕТТІ ТӘРБИЕЛЕУДІҢ САЯСИ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРЫ

Аннотация. Мақалада саяси ғылымда әлі-зерттелмеген Қазақстан материалында халықтың құқықтық мәдениетін тәрбиелеудің саяси технология мәселелері қарастырылады. Қазақстандық адамдардың құқықтық мәдениетін тәрбилеудің нысандарын, әдістерін, тәсілдерін, амалдарын және құралдары-саяси технологиялары нақтылай зерттеледі.

Жүргізілген зерттеулер негізінде келесі қорытынды жасалды, бұл халықты құқықтық мәдениетке тәрбиелеу Қазақстанда жүзеге асырады: мемлекеттік органдар; арнайы органдар қамтамасыз ететін заңдылық және құқықтық тәртіп (прокуратура, сот, әділет Министрлік органдары, ішкі істер Министрліктерінің, ұлттық қауіпсіздік Комитеті); партиялық және қоғамдық ұйымдар; еңбек ұжымдары; білім беру органдары, жоғары және орта оқу орындары, бұқаралық ақпарат құралдары және насихаттау, шығармашылық одақтар мен мәдениет және өнер мекемелері. Бұл ретте айта кету керек, саяси технология – формалары, әдістері, тәсілдері, техникасы және тәрбиелеу құралдары Қазақстан халықының құқықтық мәдениетін тірбиелеу жылжымалы, олар саяси жағдайға және нақты жағдайлар мен міндеттерінің өзгеруіне байланысты, жаңа саяси технологиялардың пайда болуымен жетіледі. Сонымен қатар, мақалада дискуссиялық мәселелерге көңіл бөлінген.

Түйін сөздер: саясат, құқық, мәдениет, саяси технологиялар, тәрбие, білім беру, мемлекет, қоғам, халық, адам, саяси-құқық тәрбие жұмысы, құндылық, заң, құқық тәртібі, құқықтары, бостандық.

Г. Р. Абсаттаров

Казахский университет международных отношений мировых языков им. Абылай хана,
Алматы, Казахстан

ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ВОСПИТАНИЯ ПРАВОВОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ

Аннотация. В статье на материалах Казахстана рассматриваются вопросы политических технологий воспитания правовой культуры населения, которые еще неизучены в политической науке. В статье более подробно исследуются формы, методы, приемы, способы и средства-политических технологий воспитания правовой культуры казахстанских людей.

На основании проведенных исследований был сделан вывод о том, что воспитание правовой культуры населения осуществляют в Казахстане: государственные органы; специальные органы, обеспечивающие законность и правопорядок (прокуратура, суд, органы министерств юстиции, внутренних дел, Комитет национальной безопасности); партийные и общественные организации; трудовые коллективы; органы образования, высшие и средние учебные заведения, средства массовой информации и пропаганды, творческие союзы и учреждения культуры и искусства. При этом следует сказать, что политические технологии – формы, методы, приемы, способы, техники и средства воспитания правовой культуры населения Казахстана подвижны, они изменяются в зависимости от политической ситуации и от изменения конкретных условий и

задач, совершенствуются с появлением новых политических технологий. Вместе с тем, в статье уделено внимание и дискуссионным вопросам.

Ключевые слова: политика, право, культура, политические технологии, воспитание, образование, государство, общество, население, человек, политико-правовоспитательная работа, ценность, закон, правопорядок, права, свобода.

Information about author:

Absattarov G. R., Candidate of political science, dean of the Faculty of International Relations of the Kazakh Ablay Khan university of International relations and world languages, Almaty, Kazakhstan; absat41@mail.ru; https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3148-1383

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