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## PROBLEMS OF LEGAL AWARENESS AND LEGAL EDUCATION

**Abstract:** This article analyzes the problems of formation of legal consciousness and legal culture of youth, consistently and convincingly reveals different aspects of development of consciousness with the features of this process for this category of our population as youth.

**Key words:** legal consciousness, human rights, law, pedagogy, thinking, education, society

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### Introduction

History shows that only when law-making and law-enforcement activities become effective, when in these processes, along with powerful self-organizing principles, conscious, organizing creativity and smart work take priority. When studying these conscious and creative processes in law-making and law enforcement, the theory of law formulates the theme of legal awareness and legal culture.

### Research result

Indeed, to what extent does a meaningful, conscious attitude of society and individuals to the law lead to the necessary legal state of society, to the emergence of new legal norms, to what extent does an emotional attitude affect lawful or delinquent behavior? To understand these issues, I chose legal awareness and legal culture as the topic of my course work. The legal consciousness of society, individual groups, and individuals is closely connected with law as an integral social institution, with its emergence, functioning, and development, with law-making and law enforcement, and other aspects of the legal existence of society. As such, legal awareness and its larger social form-legal culture-are studied in the theory of law.

In this article, I would like to give an interpretation of the main concepts and definitions of this topic, to reveal the main thoughts and ideas related to legal culture and legal awareness

Legal awareness is one of the forms of public consciousness that reflects law and related

phenomena. The legal consciousness reflects not only the current law, but also its history, as well as the legal phenomena of other societies. These are ideas, ideas about law — about what is real and what is desired.[1]

The legal consciousness contains value judgments about the law, which are expressed in the categories "lawful", "unlawful", "lawful", and "illegal". From the point of view of the peculiarities of the perception of law in the legal consciousness, there are two main levels — legal psychology and legal ideology. Legal psychology (everyday legal awareness) is a level of perception of law that is based on feelings, emotions, and experiences. This perception of law is influenced by the habits, traditions, prejudices, and beliefs of certain social groups. Ideas about legal phenomena are subject to imitation and suggestion. These are relations that spontaneously develop in different social groups, often changing, to legal phenomena. [2]

Legal culture dictates to each individual the principles of legal behavior, and to society—a system of legal values, legal ideals that ensure the unity and interaction of legal institutions and institutions.

Legal culture is an indicator of the level and features of legal development of society, a mirror of its legal consciousness. [3]

Having considered the main concepts of the topic, we will focus on their more detailed description in each of the chapters given in the content. And I will start with the General characteristics of legal culture and legal awareness in a state-organized society.

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Legal awareness is an ideal phenomenon, not directly observed. It is a sphere or area of consciousness that reflects the legal reality in the form of legal knowledge and evaluative relations to the law and the practice of its implementation, social and legal attitudes and value orientations that regulate the behavior (activity) of people in legally significant situations.

Theory of state and law traditionally explores categories such as concept, essence, structure of legal consciousness, its functions, its relation to law and its role in the mechanism of legal regulation of social relations in General, the rule of law in particular, as well as legal education of the population and legal professionals. In the literature, there is an opinion that along with such clearly separated parts of science as the theory of law and the theory of the state, the theory of legal consciousness has a relatively independent significance.

Consciousness arises in the process of any activity and manifests itself in it. Therefore, the functions or purpose of legal consciousness can be understood from the results of the activities of its subjects.

According to the theoretical concept shared by many authors, the main functions of legal awareness are cognitive, evaluative and regulatory. All other functions are practically covered by them, in particular informative, predictive, etc. [6, p. 194]

The cognitive function corresponds to a certain amount of legal knowledge that is the result of intellectual (mental) activity and is expressed in the concept of "legal training".

The evaluation function causes a certain emotional attitude of the individual to different aspects and phenomena of legal life based on experience and legal practice. Emotional attitude is expressed in determining the significance of the knowledge obtained in a specific situation or for the future from the point of view of an individual, group, or society. What is considered valuable is what serves as an object of desire and goals of activity, which is subject to choice and preference in a number of other phenomena.

The content of legal awareness includes four main types of evaluative relations: to law and legislation (its principles, norms, institutions); to the legal behavior of others and to the objects of activity (crime, crimes, criminals); to law enforcement agencies (Prosecutor's office, bar, court, justice, internal Affairs bodies, their activities); to their own legal behavior (self-assessment).

As a result of the practical implementation of the value relationship with the participation of the will, which plays the role of an energy engine, a new formation arises-an intellectual-emotional-volitional one, called a legal attitude. Attitude refers to the tendency or predisposition of an individual to perceive and evaluate information, processes, and phenomena

in a certain way, and to be willing to act on them in accordance with this assessment. In their totality, attitudes are organized into a system of value orientations based on a belief system. Dominant attitudes determine the orientation of the individual, its life position and characterize the content side of value orientations. Accordingly, legal orientation is a set of legal attitudes of an individual or community (group, collective) that directly form the internal plan and program of activity in legally significant situations.

The regulatory function of legal awareness is carried out by means of legal attitudes and value-legal orientations that synthesize all other sources of legal activity. The result of this regulation is a behavioral response in the form of lawful or illegal behavior.

People's legal training is not limited to their formal legal knowledge. You can have knowledge, but not be able to use it.

Experimental study of the legal consciousness of different groups and strata of the population showed that the Central component of justice in determining compliance behavior (activity) the rule of law, are values related to the law. For professional lawyers, along with their attitude to the law, legal knowledge and the ability to apply them are equally important. In contrast to the population, who only need to know the principles, axioms of law and the most current (necessary) rules of law, lawyers must thoroughly know the axioms, principles and norms of the branches of law with which they work, quite well – all other, related industries, necessarily – sources of law, scientific literature (recommendations) and jurisprudence on the implemented branches of law. They should be ready to master the necessary amount of new knowledge.

Legal awareness exists "before", " after "the law and" in parallel " with it and is, first, its source, reflecting the objective needs of society's development, second, one of the mandatory mechanisms (tools) for implementation, implementation, and third, a means of assessing the compliance of behavior (activity) with the law.

Being in a certain sense a direct source of law, legal consciousness finds its expression in legal acts, influences the process itself and the result of law-making. Through the legal consciousness and thanks to it, the legislator ,as Hegel said," captures the spirit of his epoch " and reflects it in legal acts.

Legal norms, in turn, have an impact on the development of legal consciousness of citizens, the formation of correct ideas about legal principles and norms, legal relations, and responsibility. Legal awareness also plays a regulatory role in the process of legal realization, including in the resolution of legal cases, the adoption of law enforcement acts, as well as all types of specific legal decisions. The fact that the implementation of legal norms by a significant part of people (different in different conditions) is carried out

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consciously, due to an internal belief, just testifies to the regulatory role of legal awareness. The higher the level of legal awareness, the more it manifests this role of bringing behavior in line with the purpose and will expressed in law, the stronger the law and order.

The assessment of the results of activities and every decision in the legal sphere is also made with the help of legal consciousness. The result of the assessment is the recognition of the behavior (activity) as lawful or illegal, and if the illegal behavior is committed by a special subject – an official, law enforcement officer in the service or in connection with the service – a violation of the law. Thus, legal consciousness is an organic component of law-making and law-implementing activities, and serves as a mechanism or tool.

Various types of legal awareness are known. By subjects, legal consciousness is divided into individual, group, and social. Individual and group legal consciousness has a public (social) character. Social and group legal consciousness does not exist outside of the individual.

From the point of view of the depth of reflection of legal activity, there are usually three levels of legal awareness: ordinary (empirical), scientific (theoretical) and professional. Everyday legal awareness is formed spontaneously, under the influence of specific living conditions, personal life experience and legal education available to the population.

Theoretical (scientific) legal awareness, in contrast to the ordinary, is formed on the basis of broad and deep legal generalizations, knowledge and laws, and special studies of social and legal reality. It is scientific legal awareness that should be the direct source of law-making and serve to improve legal practice, since there is nothing more practical than a good theory.

Professional legal consciousness is the legal consciousness of lawyers. Depending on the reflection in consciousness of a lawyer formed areas corresponding to the different branches of legal relations (for example, household, commercial, civil law, criminal law, criminal procedure, etc.). The essence and features of legal consciousness of lawyers shall be specified in the content of the legal ideology and legal psychology, in a system characterized by this group of legal knowledge, perceptions, attitudes, values, etc. The legal consciousness of lawyers should be theoretical. The degree of expression that is appropriate to it is the ideological level. Lawyers are traditionally included in the list of representatives of the ideological class. The main goal of science is to identify specific features of legal awareness of lawyers, especially those that allow you to be a highly qualified specialist, strictly and steadily observe the law. Comparative studies of various socio-demographic, age, professional and other groups and strata of the law-abiding population, various

categories of criminals and professional lawyers (prosecutors, lawyers, judges, investigators, employees of internal Affairs agencies, etc.), conducted over the past 15 years, have expanded the understanding of the legal consciousness of lawyers.

For lawyers, legal training is of course crucial. It should be higher than that of law-abiding citizens, differ in the volume, depth and formalized nature of knowledge, principles and norms of law, and most importantly, as already noted, the ability to apply them. If we look at the structure of the process of implementing law in the form of law enforcement, we can name the stages that only lawyers can perform professionally. These include: establishing the actual circumstances of the case; selecting (finding) the appropriate legal norm; understanding the meaning (content) of a legal norm – interpretation; making a decision on the application of a law or Bylaw in this case; issuing a law enforcement act.

A professional lawyer should have a stable positive attitude to the law and practice of its application, which implies the highest possible degree of agreement with the legal norm (with the legislator), an understanding of the usefulness, necessity and fairness of its application, and a habit of observing the law.

The peculiarities of the legal mind and legal feelings of lawyers are also expressed in professional discretion, which is a source of suggestions for improving legal regulation, removing or neutralizing contradictions that arise in the process of applying the law.

The intensity, degree of expression, and acuteness of legal knowledge, legal attitudes, and value orientations distinguish professional legal awareness from the legal consciousness of law-abiding citizens and criminals. In the most General form of empirical sociological studies of professional legal consciousness of jurists indicate that, on the one hand, the specificity of their sense of justice is manifested in the steadily positive performance, especially compared to the polar group, but on the other – deformation of their consciousness are more negative than that of the other groups. The duality and inner contradictions of their consciousness, expressed in particular in the possibility of opposing the legality and expediency, the plaintiffs' violations of the law "in the interests of business" in the belittling of the role and value of rights, freedoms and lawful interests of individuals.

The approach described here to understanding the content and functions of legal consciousness is called value-normative. It is the result of the transformation of culture – General, special or professional and individual (personal). The most important feature of the rule of law, a prerequisite for its construction is a high level of legal culture of the population, professional culture of law enforcement officers and other officials.

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Legal culture is a type of General culture consisting of spiritual and material values related to legal reality. At the same time, the legal culture includes only what is relatively progressive, socially useful and valuable in legal phenomena. It is not only a result, but also a mode of activity, and in this sense spiritual legal culture is understood as a way of thinking, norms and standards of behavior. [6, p. 196-197]

Like legal awareness, legal culture is divided into the legal culture of society, group (collective) and individual legal culture (personality). The highest level of legal culture of an individual is legal activity. It is manifested, first, in the readiness of the individual for active conscious, creative actions both in the sphere of legal regulation and in the sphere of the implementation of the law, and secondly, in the lawfulness (or legality) of behavior (activity), which is based on the belief in the need to serve the law as the highest value. A special type of group and individual legal culture is the professional legal culture of lawyers.

Socio-legal activity should be distinguished from lawful behavior. Not all lawful behavior can be considered the implementation of such activity. The criteria for differentiation here are the goal, the means to achieve it, and the socially significant result of activities in the legal sphere. It should not be attributed to it and just proactive performance of their duties by an official. Such an initiative is a direct official duty, in particular the professional duty of a lawyer, and consists in the duty to serve the law flawlessly.

Legal activity or, more precisely, intellectual activity, according to the concept of D. B. Bogoyavlenskaya, has three levels:

1) if the subject of law, with the most conscientious and energetic work, remains within the set or initially found mode of action, his intellectual activity belongs to the passive level, which emphasizes not the absence of mental activity at all, but the fact that this activity is determined each time by the action of some external stimulus;

2) if the subject of law, having a sufficiently reliable way to solve its problem, continues to analyze the composition and structure of its activities, compares goals and objectives, which leads it to the discovery of new, outwardly more ingenious ways of solving, to formulate a pattern, then this level of intellectual activity is called heuristic. This level is most typical for investigators and other similar professions;

Legal consciousness (both individual and collective) is a complex structural formation in which one can distinguish rational components, usually called legal ideology. Legal ideology includes concepts and ideas about law and legal phenomena in society. The level and quality indicators of such representations can be different: from primitive, superficial to scientific and theoretical. The legal

ideology can be attributed to the arguments about the right of a wise rural elder, and the work of G. Hegel "Philosophy of law". The role of legal ideology in legal regulation is quite obvious: on the basis of legal views, theories, doctrines, law-making is carried out; rational components are also important in the process of implementing law.

Legal science has a special significance in legal ideology. Scientific theory determines the strategy of development of the legal life of society, provides a comprehensive analysis of the current legal situation. Scientific doctrines can act as sources of law. The development of legal theory, rational understanding of the role of law in the life of society are important and necessary elements of legal education, the formation of legal professionalism. In consciousness it is possible to allocate structural and emotional elements, which are referred to as legal psychology. Emotions are organically included in the structure of consciousness, and a person cannot be guided in the sphere of legal regulation only by rational thinking. emotional coloring (positive or negative) significantly affects the nature and direction of legal behavior. The practice of studying lawful behavior shows that it is difficult to understand anything about the nature of human behavior, if you look away from its emotional sphere. Emotions also affect inappropriate behavior. For example, the state of strong emotional agitation during the Commission of a crime has legal significance. These issues will be studied during the criminal law training course.

The analysis of people's attitude to laws and other normative legal acts allows us to identify other elements in the legal consciousness.

The first element is informational. This is the presence in the mind of a certain amount of information about the law. The information can be complete and comprehensive (for example, after working with the text of the law, getting acquainted with the process of its adoption, reading comments on this law), or it can be superficial, from someone's words. The informational level of legal awareness is a mandatory structural part of it, because without information about the law, there can be no relation to it.

The second element is the evaluation element. Having received information about a normative act, a person somehow relates to it, somehow evaluates it, compares it with their own values. Axiological (value) elements of legal consciousness occupy an important place in its structure. The motives of a person's behavior in the legal sphere are formed on the basis of their values. Awareness of the value of the right by the individual contributes to the transformation of the right from "foreign", coming from external forces, from power social structures, to "own", which contributes to the realization of human goals and interests.

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Based on the information and evaluation elements, the third element is formed — the volitional one. After learning about the law and evaluating it, a person decides what they will do under the conditions stipulated by the law. Use the law to implement their own goals or "circumvent" it, strictly implement this law or find other legal acts that better meet the interests and needs— all these points are part of the volitional element of legal awareness. The volitional orientation of legal consciousness is sometimes referred to as the legal attitude, i.e., the legal attitude. psychological orientation, readiness of a person to act in the sphere of legal regulation. Of course, in real life, the sense of justice manifests itself as something whole, not structured. The identification of structural elements in the legal consciousness contributes only to the understanding of its role and place in the life of a person and society. [8, pp. 150-159]

To understand what is legal consciousness, it makes sense to consider its varieties. The basis for the division of legal consciousness into types can be taken as the level of awareness of the need for law, the depth of insight into the essence of law and legal phenomena in society, which will allow us to give it as a qualitative characteristic. According to these criteria, legal awareness is divided into three levels.

The first level is ordinary legal awareness. This level is characteristic of the main mass of society members and is formed on the basis of everyday life of citizens in the sphere of legal regulation. People face legal regulations in one way or another: they receive some information from the media, observe the legal activities of state bodies, officials, etc. people with this level of legal awareness are characterized by knowledge of General principles of law, where legal views are closely intertwined with moral concepts.

The second level is professional legal awareness, which is formed in the course of special training (for example, when studying at a law school), in the course of practical legal activities. Subjects of this level have specialized, detailed knowledge of the current legislation, skills and skills of its application. Special attention should be paid to the formation of professional legal awareness in modern conditions. Lack of professionalism in law-making and law enforcement is one of the problems of our society.

The third level is the scientific, theoretical sense of justice. It is typical for researchers and researchers involved in the legal regulation of public relations.

According to the subjects (carriers), legal consciousness can be divided into individual and collective.

One of the types of collective legal awareness is group legal awareness, i.e. legal representations and feelings of certain social groups, classes, strata of society, professional communities. In some cases, the legal awareness of one social group may differ significantly from the legal awareness of another. For example, visible differences exist in the legal

consciousness of classes in a society with pronounced class contradictions. Marxist-Leninist literature emphasizes the opposite, contradictory legal consciousness of the exploiters and the exploited. You can see differences in the legal awareness of age groups in society, in the professional legal awareness of lawyers of different specialization-employees of the Prosecutor's office, the court, the bar, people working in the Ministry of internal Affairs.

Group legal consciousness must be distinguished from mass consciousness, which is characteristic of unstable, temporary associations of people (rallies, demonstrations, rioting crowds).

To characterize macro-collectives (the population of a country, continent, or historical epoch), the concept of "public legal awareness" is used. This also includes the legal views of Nations and nationalities.

For example, the legal consciousness of the Russian society differs by a number of features. K. D. Kavelin in the article "View on the legal life of ancient Russia" pointed out that these features are predetermined by the historical conditions of the development of the Russian mentality. The Russian people have an inherent view of law as mandatory prescriptions of people at the top of power, which is typical for Patriarchal societies. V. Solovyov in his work "Justification of good " writes that the right of the Russian people is understood as a means of compulsory implementation of the minimum good. This understanding of law is typical of feudal societies, unlimited monarchies, police forces, and totalitarian States, where law exists to stop the acts of the vicious, the negligent, and the evil.

In this situation, the issues of understanding the role of legal awareness, ways of its formation and development are of particular importance. The task of developing a legal idea that would correspond to its historical traditions, the spirituality of its people, and ensure the establishment of a legal state and legal social order is urgent for Russian society. [7, pages 215-226]

The category "legal culture" is used to characterize the entire legal superstructure, the entire legal system of the country, but from a certain angle. In contrast to the analysis of other extremely broad legal categories, the analysis of the legal culture of society focuses on the study of the level of development of legal phenomena in General, on the description and explanation of legal values, ideals and achievements in the legal sphere, reflecting the scope of human rights and freedoms and the degree of protection in this society. The concept of "legal culture" always involves assessing the "quality" of the legal life of a society and comparing it with the most developed legal models, ideals and values.

Legal culture refers to the qualitative state of legal life of society, determined by the entire social, spiritual, political and economic system, which is

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expressed in the achieved level of development of legal activity, legal acts, legal awareness and in General in the level of legal development of the subject (human, various groups, the entire population), as well as the degree of guarantee by the state and civil society of freedoms and human rights.

From the definition, it follows that legal culture is a certain "quality" of the legal life of society, the level of its development, consisting of subsystems, parts or elements that are in one or another state (also from the point of view of the level of development). What are these subsystems, parts, or elements? What, in other words, is the "structure" of the legal culture?

The legal culture of a society depends primarily on the level of development of the legal consciousness of the population, i.e. on how deeply they have mastered such legal phenomena as the value of human rights and freedoms, the value of legal procedure in resolving disputes, finding compromises, etc. e " how well the population, its social, age, professional and other groups are legally informed, what is the emotional attitude of the population to the law, the court, various law enforcement agencies, legal means and procedures, what is the attitude of citizens to comply with (non-compliance with) legal regulations, etc. This is the first element of the legal culture. [1, pp. 565-570]

The level of development of legal consciousness can be recorded only in real legal activity, in legal behavior, which have independent characteristics. Therefore, the second element of the structure of legal culture is the level of development of legal activity. The latter consists of theoretical-the activities of legal scientists, educational-the activities of students and students of law schools, universities, etc.and practical — law-making and law-implementing, including law enforcement, activities. It is clear that the legal culture of society largely depends on the level of development and quality of law-making activities to create a legal framework for society. Law-making should be carried out by persons who are legally and in many other respects competent, in accordance with democratic and proper legal procedures and principles.

It significantly affects the legal culture of society and law enforcement, i.e. the power activities of state bodies that carry out individual regulation of public relations on the basis of the law in order to implement it. The quality of law enforcement depends on many factors, both institutional (the structure of the state apparatus, the order of relations between its bodies) and other (professionalism, culture of law enforcement, etc.).

Speaking, for example, about the structure of the state apparatus in General and law enforcement agencies in particular, it is necessary to emphasize the need to improve the structure and subordination of investigative bodies, increase the authority of the court, strengthen guarantees of its independence, and so on. It also requires the introduction of new

principles for law enforcement agencies (rejection of accusatory bias, ensuring the priority of human rights and freedoms, etc.), and the cardinal elevation of the third branch of government in Russia — justice. The legal culture of society is largely determined by the actual legal behavior of citizens, their activities to implement the right, how well they know and perform their duties in a timely manner (for example, to fill out a tax return on total annual income), comply with prohibitions and how fully they use their rights.

The third element of the legal culture of a society is the level of development of the entire system of legal acts, i.e. the texts of documents that Express and secure the right of a given society. The most important value for assessing the legal culture of society is the system of legislation, which is based on the Constitution of the state. The overall level of development of the entire system of normative legal acts, from laws and acts of Central Executive authorities to acts of local authorities and management, is also important. Any legal act must be legal, i.e. meet the prevailing ideas of justice, equality and freedom in the public consciousness. The law must also be perfect in terms of its form: it must be consistent, as brief as possible, and must be clear and understandable to the public, contain definitions of basic terms and concepts, be published in a source accessible to the public, and so on. The quality of the law is also evidenced by the mechanism of its implementation contained in it (institutional, organizational, procedural, financial and economic, etc.).

When determining the quality of the legal culture of society, the state of individual legal acts — documents should be taken into account: law enforcement (decisions and sentences of courts, decisions of investigators, acts of prosecutors, documents in the administrative and managerial sphere, etc.) and legal implementation (contracts in economic turnover, etc.). [4, p. 271-274]

Based on the analysis of these legal acts, as well as other legal texts (for example, scientific and journalistic texts on legal topics), we can draw a conclusion about the level of development of not only the legal culture of society, but also its culture as a whole. After all, according to the extant monuments of law and other legal documents, historians restore the atmosphere of the legal life of society, and the features of a particular way of economic life, a particular system of social relations. Legal acts formalize the form of ownership of tools and means of production, reflect the fact that a class or social group has economic and political power, the structure of the state apparatus, the legal status of the individual in society, and the level of protection of human rights and freedoms.

The identification of structural elements of legal culture is rather conditional, since there is no legal activity carried out separately from legal

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consciousness, and legal consciousness can only be manifested in legal activity and its results — legal acts. Finally, all the components of legal culture cannot exist without their bearer—the subject—a person, a group of people, the population as a whole. The legal culture of a society depends on the level of legal development of various social (classes, for example) and professional groups, as well as on the level of development of individual individuals. In this aspect, it is necessary to distinguish the legal culture of the population as a whole, the group legal culture and the legal culture of the individual. In the latter case, it is also necessary to take into account the level of legal knowledge of the individual and his attitude to the legal value, to the law, the level of legal attitude to comply with legal regulations. The legal culture of an individual can be judged by its behavior in the legal sphere, i.e. use the same features and criteria of legal culture (the level of development of legal consciousness, legal activity, etc.), but only at the individual level.

Analysis of the legal culture required to first identify and describe the legal values, ideals, and patterns to be pursued, legislators, enforcers, citizen and society in General, and then, evaluating from this point of view the real state of Affairs, to find ways and means of achieving the ideals of rule of law and society, which provided the appropriate socio-economic and spiritual formation the rights and freedoms of the person. [2, pp. 349-350]

At present, total legal nihilism is widespread in our society, including among lawyers, which is expressed in the devaluation of law and legality, ignoring the laws or underestimating their regulatory and social role. Legal nihilism is a direction of socio-political thought that denies the social and personal value of law and considers it the least perfect way to regulate public relations. As a social phenomenon, as a property of social, group and individual consciousness, legal nihilism has various forms of manifestation: from an indifferent, indifferent attitude to the role and significance of law through a skeptical attitude to its potential possibilities to a complete disbelief in law and a clearly negative attitude to it.

The main reasons for the prevalence of legal nihilism include:

1) historical roots that are a natural consequence of autocracy, centuries-old serfdom that deprived a lot of people of their rights and freedoms, repressive legislation, and imperfect justice;

2) the theory and practice of understanding the dictatorship of the proletariat as a power not bound and not limited by laws;

3) a legal system that was dominated by administrative and command methods, secret and semi-secret subordinate legal acts, and constitutions and a few democratic laws to a large extent only declared the rights and freedoms of the individual,

there was a low role of the court and a low prestige of law;

4) quantitative and qualitative adjustment of the legal system of the past during the transition period, the crisis of legality and the lack of coordination of the mechanism for implementing the adopted laws, the duration of the process of implementing all reforms, including the judicial one. On the one hand, it is necessary to distinguish constructive criticism of law from legal nihilism, and on the other – to strive to avoid legal fetishism, i.e. the absolute role of law and other legal means.

As a special means to minimize legal nihilism should be called: ensuring adequate quality of laws, improve the rule of law, enhancing the role of court and judicial reform in General alignment with the needs of legal education of population, professional training and education of lawyers and other officials. At the same time, systematic substantive work is needed to improve the level of legal culture of all subjects of the law enforcement system. [6, pp. 210-215]

If legal nihilism is characterized by a negative attitude to law and its values, disbelief in its power, then legal idealism takes the opposite side, that is, it overestimates the power of law and ascribes to it those functions that law by its very nature cannot perform. Both of these phenomena are fed by the same roots—legal ignorance, an undeveloped and deformed legal consciousness, and a lack of political and legal culture. These extremes, despite their seemingly opposite direction, eventually converge and form a "double" common evil. In other words, we have two sides of the same coin.

Legal idealism is an unjustified and unjustified exaggeration of the possibilities of law, and it is attributed to it what it is not able to give to society.

This phenomenon accompanies human civilization almost all the way through its development. So, even Plato naively believed that the main means of implementing his plans, building an ideal state would be ideal laws adopted by wise rulers. In the age of Enlightenment, it was considered sufficient to destroy the old laws and adopt new ones, and the Kingdom of reason would be achieved. To this day, there are people who believe that the law can "feed the country", eliminate unemployment, improve the social and economic standard of living, etc.

I believe that the main reason for this phenomenon is a misconception of the law. After all, Karl Marx said that the state and law are superstructure phenomena designed to regulate the economic basis and society. Based on this, it turns out that the law only regulates relations for the creation, exchange and consumption of material goods. And those people who mistakenly place too high hopes on the law, and if they are at the head of the state or hold other responsible public positions, can bring great harm to the state and society.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHIQ (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.997	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

The right cannot be placed on unrealistic hopes — it is not all-powerful. It is naive to demand more from it than it can knowingly give. It should be given the place and role that arise from the objective capabilities of this institution.

The manifestation of legal idealism, as well as legal nihilism, is diverse. We will indicate the most basic forms. First, it is for running the legislation forward, that is, creating such norms that will regulate legal relations that have not arisen in society. The publication of legal acts that do not take into account the existing objective and subjective conditions that exist in society, leads to knowingly incorrect “work” of the acts or to their non-execution in General.

The second form of legal idealism is the absence of a real mechanism for implementing a legal norm. If the legislator has not provided for a body that should monitor the implementation of this norm or a regulatory act (instruction) that should regulate in detail the mechanism of action of this norm, then this norm will remain on paper. As a result, public relations that need legal regulation are only indicated by the legislator as existing, but are not mediated by law.

The third form consists in underestimating the economic, political, socio-psychological conditions in which the accepted legal norms will be implemented. When creating a legal norm, the legislator must take into account all the conditions of the environment where this norm will work. I must look at how similar norms were created in this country before it, look at the experience of lawmakers in other countries in this area, look at scientific achievements and developments in this area of legal regulation. And based on this, create a norm that will actually work. [9, pp. 571-575]

### Conclusion

What can I say in conclusion? Let's sum up some of the results of this course work.

1) legal Awareness in its layers, levels, types “works” to eliminate gaps in the law, formulates in specific legal requirements (laws, regulations) provisions that can improve legislation.

2) currently, in legal and other literature, in the periodical press, there is a low level of legal awareness

and legal culture in our society. This is evidenced by the growth of crime and other offenses. The long-term functioning of the command and administrative system, which was more adapted to the implementation of the instructions of various ranks of leaders, rather than to compliance with the law, gave rise to a large part of the population a distorted and distorted idea of law. And now, in the 21st century, although Belarus is a socially-oriented legal state, but the problem of low legal level of personal development has been and will continue to be. And it is connected not so much with the perfection of laws, but with our mentality. And until we change our minds and do everything according to the scheme “as a neighbor did, so will I do”, our society will have a low legal culture.

3) there is also a problem of legal nihilism. Its essence consists in underestimating the importance and role of law and legality, and sometimes in ignoring the requirements of laws.

4) the Development of legal awareness of the citizen and society helps to overcome backward views, deviant behavior of people, prevent cases of arbitrariness and violence against the individual. The introduction of scientifically based, balanced legal ideas and views into the minds of citizens, the fight against crime are prerequisites for strengthening the rule of law and order, without which it is impossible to build a civil society and a state governed by the rule of law.

As we can see, the topic of legal awareness and legal culture is quite extensive and it can not be considered in one course work. But I still tried to reveal the main aspects of the topic under consideration. Like every topic in the General theory of law, this one has many controversial points. These points depend on the state, on the political regime, and finally on the individual himself.

Finally, in conclusion, I would like to quote the philosopher B. A. Kistyakovsky.

“All cultural humanity lives in state associations. A cultured person and a state are two concepts that complement each other. Therefore, a cultured person is not even conceivable without the state” [10. page 15]

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