

LEGAL CULTURE OF MODERN SOCIETY

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A necessary condition for the formation of the rule of law is a high level of legal culture in society. Legal culture plays the role of a special social regulator, which affects almost all spheres of life and citizens.

Currently, there is no single approach to the definition of the concept of "legal culture", which causes many problems of understanding and formation of the legal culture of modern society. First of all, this is the legal illiteracy of the population, the complicated process of lawmaking, the inconsistency of normative legal acts of reality, as well as the undeveloped ideology of the rule of law, as a result of which legal nihilism and the denial of moral principles are gradually developing in society [1, p. 364].

The purpose of this article is to study the influence of legal nihilism on the formation of the legal culture of society and, on the basis of this, to determine ways to overcome emerging problems in this area.

Material and methods. In the process of preparing this work were applied scientific research and methodological materials of Russian and Belarusian scientists. An analysis of theoretical and regulatory legal sources, a logical method and a system analysis method were used as research methods.

Findings and their discussion. In the framework of the axiological approach, legal culture is understood as a system of prevailing moral and legal values, attitudes and ideals that are reflected in the mass legal consciousness and embodied in legal activity.

The peculiarity of legal culture lies in the variety of indicators that are important for achieving a certain level of its development in modern society. Thus, the legal culture involves:

- high quality of the law-making process, implementation of law;
- an adequate level of legal thinking and psychological perception of legal reality;
- awareness of specific methods of legal activity of law enforcement agencies, the results of the implementation of the requirements of legality in the form of a stable and stable law and order [2, p. 434].

Legal nihilism today opposes legal culture, the essence of which is a negative attitude to law, law and legal forms of organization of public relations. The essence of nihilism consists in a general negative, negative, disrespectful attitude to law, laws, normative order, and from the point of view of the roots, reasons for legal ignorance, inertia, backwardness, legal ill-mannered majority of the population [3, p. 237].

The emergence of legal nihilism in society initially comes from the state itself. In such a society, where legal nihilism is manifested in the activities of the state itself, it is impossible to foster a positive attitude to existing law, since the right is erroneously understood as the order established by current regulatory legal acts, including departmental ones. As a result of this, mass legal nihilism is beginning to take shape in society. In addition, the current standards are also not respected by state bodies themselves, as well as by officials, finding “reasonable” explanations for their actions.

In overcoming legal nihilism, the most important role belongs to legal upbringing. Means of legal upbringing include: legal propaganda, legal training, legal practice, self-education. The basis of the use of all these means is the implementation of legal awareness, involving the transfer, perception, transformation and use of information about the law and practice of its implementation. A special place here is occupied by the problem of the “legal minimum”, a certain mandatory level of knowledge of law (level of legal awareness) that every citizen of any society should have, regardless of its social status [1, p. 366].

Legal education is a way of transferring theoretical legal knowledge to the object of education. The purpose of legal education is to form a legal consciousness and legal culture, bring knowledge about the law into the system, develop legal thinking and legal interest.

The content of legal education is introducing people to knowledge about the state and law, legality, rights and freedoms of an individual, understanding the essence of legal doctrines, developing a stable orientation of law-abiding behavior among citizens. Of course, some legal values, having a basis and origin in moral standards, are assimilated by a person in the process of diverse social practice. However, the goal of legal education is “the creation of special tools to convey to the mind and feelings of each person legal values” [1, p. 365].

The current legislation affecting the rights and freedoms of citizens is often characterized by whiteness, its provisions are not always clear and understandable, contain many reference norms and conflicts. In addition, normative legal acts often change and is supplemented in connection with which, citizens can not always track these changes.

Each democratic rule of law is based on fundamental principles that play an important role in the regulation of public relations. Article 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus enshrines the principle of the rule of law, which is implemented through the obligatory publication or bringing to the public of the public by other means provided for by the law of adopted normative acts of state bodies. This requirement can rightfully be considered thoughtful, since the legal awareness of the population is a key way of influencing the legal culture [4, p. 52–55].

Conclusion. Legal culture is a necessary condition for a citizen to consciously fulfill his duty to society, which helps to overcome backward views,

deviant behavior of people, and to prevent cases of arbitrariness and violence against a person [5, p. 52-55].

The process of legal upbringing should continue uninterrupted, starting from school and throughout life. It is necessary to legislatively consolidate the participation of each social institution (family, educational institutions, public authorities, law enforcement agencies, etc.) in the formation of the legal culture of citizens. To increase the level of legal culture, it is necessary to improve the current legislation and the process of its implementation; review of personnel policy of the state; strengthening the discipline of civil servants; legal education of all categories of citizens; outreach of law.

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RELEVANT PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTING INFORMATION RIGHTS ON THE INTERNET

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The virtual space of the Internet presents new opportunities for the realization of information rights of the human and citizen. The development of the information society is creating new information rights, one of which is the right to be forgotten.

The aim of the study is to identify and analyze the problems of implementing information rights on the Internet.