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## **INCREASING THE LEGAL LITERACY OF MINORS AS A MECHANISM FOR THE PREVENTION OF OFFENSES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE RULE OF LAW AND ORDER CONCEPT**

### **Abstract**

The article analyzes the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Law "On the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency" and the Concept of promoting the ideology of legality for 2025-2030 as key legal foundations. The mechanisms of formation of legal culture and literacy of adolescents within the framework of the ideology of law and order are considered. The role of legal education and the interaction of schools, families, the state and society is emphasized. It is concluded that the integrated use of educational, educational and digital tools contributes to the prevention of offenses, the strengthening of legal awareness and the sustainable development of society. Special attention is paid to early legal socialization as the basis of law-abiding behavior. It is noted that systematic legal education, including extracurricular activities, creates respect for the law and civic responsibility. Interactive methods, case studies, and digital platforms are considered effective. The importance of interagency cooperation in the prevention of juvenile delinquency is also emphasized.

**Keywords:** law and order, minors, offense, legal literacy, legal culture, prevention.

### **Introduction**

In the context of the transformation of the legal system and the strengthening of requirements for ensuring public safety, the issue of preventing offenses among minors is becoming increasingly relevant. Changes in the socio-economic conditions of the population of Kazakhstan, new threats in the digital environment, and the weakening of the family institution may contribute to the formation of deviant behavior and legal nihilism among adolescents. In this regard, enhancing the legal literacy of minors, eliminating the causes and conditions that lead to offenses, and implementing comprehensive preventive measures are of legislative and practical importance [1].

Regulatory legal mechanisms aimed at protecting the rights of minors include measures based on normative acts such as the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Prevention of Offenses among Minors and the Prevention of Child Neglect and Homelessness." This document defines the foundations for organizing crime prevention, social rehabilitation, and comprehensive preventive measures; however, the insufficient dissemination of legal information and the low level of legal literacy require systematic solutions[2].

In the modern world, characterized by rapid social and economic changes, the concept of sustainable development has become a strategic priority for any state. When a state strives to ensure the well-being of its citizens and strengthen the stability of its institutions, the principles of sustainable development acquire particular significance. Such development is primarily based on the rule of law and the effective protection of human rights[3]. However, the principles of the rule of law and respect for human rights often remain declarative unless the population possesses a sufficient level of legal literacy. Citizens' understanding of their rights and responsibilities, compliance with legal norms, and their ability to actively participate in the legal life of society constitute an essential foundation for the formation of a just and developed state. The purpose of the study is to determine the role of increasing the legal literacy of minors in the prevention of offenses[4].

## Methods

In Norway and Sweden, re-education-based systems show low recidivism rates among minors, as rehabilitation, legal education, and social integration programs prioritize the psychological well-being and legal literacy of young offenders.

In Indonesia, although laws prioritize re-education for enhancing minors' legal literacy and preventing juvenile crime, implementation is inconsistent. Detention facilities are ineffective, underfunded, and lack sufficient rehabilitation programs. This calls for juvenile system reforms, including improving detention conditions, introducing legal education and vocational guidance programs, and providing psychological support as preventive measures. Effective programs and supportive environments reduce recidivism and help young offenders become law-abiding, legally literate, and socially productive citizens[5].

In Kazakhstan, enhancing the legal literacy of minors requires a comprehensive, integrative approach that takes international experience into account. First, it is important to adapt the content of legal education in schools to the age and cognitive development of students. By applying the Japanese and German models, lessons can be case-based and practically oriented, allowing minors to analyze, discuss, and express their opinions on legal norms in relation to everyday life[6].

Second, legal education should not be limited to the school environment. A tripartite cooperation system among police authorities, juvenile services, and local communities should be implemented. This model allows for a deeper development of minors' legal literacy, fosters social responsibility, and strengthens community interaction[7].

Third, approaches focusing on rehabilitation and social integration rather than punishment are recommended. As demonstrated by the experiences of Norway and Sweden, providing psychological support, education, and vocational guidance programs for young offenders is an effective method to prevent reoffending. This approach enhances minors' legal literacy and ensures their social adaptation.

Fourth, social factors must be taken into account when enhancing legal literacy. Factors such as family influence, peer groups, and economic conditions have a decisive impact on minors' behavior. Therefore, legal education programs should be implemented alongside social projects that support families and communities. It is also important to address the specific needs of girls and to introduce measures to prevent violence and status-related offenses [8].

Considering international experience, it is essential that Kazakhstan fully implements the "Concept for Promoting the Ideology of Law and Order in Society for 2025–2030" at the national level. This can be achieved by enhancing the systematization of legal subjects in schools, introducing practical lessons and elective courses, and applying community-based intervention measures. Such a comprehensive approach allows for the improvement of minors' legal literacy, the prevention of offenses, and the effectiveness of rehabilitation and social adaptation programs[9].

In Kazakhstan, the "Law and Order" concept is regarded as a strategic document aimed at fostering a stable respect for the law and legal order within society. This concept places particular emphasis on enhancing citizens' legal awareness, compliance with legal requirements, and legal culture. Within the framework of this concept, preventive measures, including legal education for minors and activities aimed at increasing their legal literacy, play a central role.

By fostering legal literacy and legal culture among minors, the likelihood of engaging in unlawful behavior decreases, their ability to make lawful decisions increases, and their active and responsible participation in public life is ensured. From this perspective, the "Law and Order" concept represents an integral part of a comprehensive state policy aimed at maintaining and strengthening legal order, fostering a culture of respect for the law, and promoting adherence to legal norms. A high level of legal literacy among minors significantly reduces the risk of involvement in unlawful behavior.

Minors with legal literacy are able to understand the social, moral, and legal consequences of unlawful actions and apply lawful and effective legal mechanisms to protect their interests. This legal literacy fosters their legal culture and sense of responsibility, thereby reducing the likelihood of offending. Preventive measures contribute to the development of legal awareness and a stable respect

for the law among minors, which in turn strengthens legal order and directly supports the establishment of the rule of law in society. In this regard, preventive activities under the “Law and Order” concept should not be viewed as isolated programs or separate measures but as an integrated system aimed at strengthening the rule of law and legal order.

The main objectives of state regulation include:

1. **Prevention of offenses** – reducing the likelihood of adolescents engaging in unlawful behavior and maintaining legal order.
2. **Protection of minors’ legal interests** – safeguarding their rights to life, education, healthcare, and social protection.
3. **Coordination of prevention efforts** – effectively organizing cooperation between state bodies, educational institutions, families, and public organizations.
4. **Formation of lawful behavior among minors** – providing education, legal awareness programs, and social support to foster compliance with legal norms.

The law’s comprehensive approach views prevention not merely as a set of individual measures but as a framework that develops minors’ legal culture and ensures their social adaptation. This approach aims to strengthen minors’ understanding and adherence to legal norms and to reinforce the observance of legal order in society.

The Concept of Kazakhstan’s Legal Policy until 2030 emphasizes the rule of law as a guiding principle and prioritizes the protection of human and citizen rights and freedoms [10]. This concept underlines the importance of the obligatory nature of legal norms in regulating relations between the state and society, as well as the need to enhance citizens’ legal awareness and legal culture.

Based on this legal policy, the “Concept for Promoting the Ideology of Law and Order in Society for 2025–2030” serves as a comprehensive state strategy aimed at strengthening the rule of law, ensuring legal order in society, and supporting public safety and sustainable development.

The concept places particular emphasis on forming legal awareness from an early age, including improving minors’ legal knowledge and developing their skills for lawful behavior.

Enhancing minors’ legal literacy is a key task in strengthening legal order and rule of law. This is achieved through education, legal awareness programs, pedagogical work, and social support measures. As a result, minors gain an understanding of legal norms and the ability to protect their rights and lawful interests, directly contributing to the prevention of offenses and the stability of legal order. Legal education in schools and other educational institutions should include courses that cover constitutional rights, human rights, and legal responsibility.

Practical experience has shown that integrating a legal component into the educational process significantly enhances minors’ legal literacy, develops their ability to make legally sound decisions, and reduces the likelihood of committing offenses.

Legal education programs aim to instill legal culture in minors, ensure understanding of legal norms, and teach them how to apply these norms in real-life situations.

Can it be said that educational institutions play an important role? Certainly. In this regard, it is crucial to define the directions of work, objectives, stages, and specific action vectors of educational institutions in this field.

The process of forming values such as legal culture and legal literacy in minors is primarily carried out in educational institutions through legal education. This process encompasses not only teaching elements but also educational activities. The educational process implemented by the institution—that is, the concept of education—is understood as “the process of acquiring, mastering, and assimilating systematic knowledge; the set of concepts obtained during education, understood as the acquisition of knowledge and skills” [11].

According to the current Law on Education, “education is a continuous process of upbringing and teaching aimed at moral, intellectual, cultural, and physical development, as well as the formation of professional competence.” Education is also defined as “a process that teaches how to think, logically connect various pieces of information, and draw conclusions from them” [12].

The use of modern information and communication technologies plays an important role in enhancing minors’ legal literacy. Digital education platforms, interactive law lessons, and

informational legal campaigns increase accessibility to legal knowledge and motivate students to act in accordance with the law.

Moreover, the development of legal literacy is also achieved through social projects, media education, volunteer work, and public events. Such an integrative approach directly contributes to a deeper understanding of legal norms by adolescents, conscious fulfillment of their rights and duties, and the prevention of offenses.

The family occupies a particularly important position as the primary social institution in forming legal values. Values and upbringing within the family ensure children's respect for the law, moral responsibility, and mastery of norms of social behavior.

The harmonious interaction between educational institutions and the family facilitates the sustainable development of minors' legal consciousness. Such cooperation should be systematically organized to cultivate a culture of legal compliance, foster lawful behavior, and reduce the likelihood of offenses. Social institutions, including public organizations and state bodies, strengthen adolescents' legal education by supporting family efforts.

Despite a sufficient legislative framework, implementing legal preventive measures encounters several practical challenges. These issues reduce the effectiveness of preventive activities and limit the implementation of state policy aimed at increasing minors' legal literacy.

The main problematic aspects in enhancing minors' legal literacy are:

1. Insufficient qualified personnel for legal education – a lack of specialists with experience and knowledge in teaching legal subjects and conducting preventive activities negatively affects the quality of education.

2. Limited integration and accessibility of legal educational materials – legal education and informational materials, if not updated according to current laws, hinder consistent development of legal literacy among minors.

3. Weak connection between theoretical knowledge and practical cases – curricula often focus primarily on theoretical material and do not sufficiently provide practical skills needed to apply legal norms in real-life situations.

4. Limited access to modern educational platforms – infrastructure limitations and varying technical capabilities restrict the accessibility of interactive, digital, and online platforms for legal education.

#### Literature Review

Currently, enhancing minors' legal literacy and preventing offenses is one of the key directions of the state policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. This issue is systematically addressed in the Messages of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K. J. Tokayev to the people of Kazakhstan and in strategic documents within the framework of the "Law and Order" concept. These documents identify strengthening the rule of law, developing citizens' legal literacy, and ensuring stable legal order in society as primary objectives.

In the "Concept for Promoting Law and Order in Society for 2025–2030," the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Law on the Prevention of Juvenile Offenses, as well as scientific works by V.V. Zavarzhin, Ibragimov Sh., Pei Y., Lumbantoruan S.H., Rosando A.F., E.A. Akhmetzyanova, T.B. Zhumagulov, and G.S. Dariybaev, demonstrate the effectiveness of forming legal culture and legal literacy.

The study employed a comprehensive methodological approach aimed at determining the role of enhancing minors' legal literacy in preventing offenses. Theoretical methods included normative-legal analysis, analysis of scientific literature, analysis and synthesis, and comparative-legal methods. Empirical research methods included interviews with social educators to assess adolescents' legal literacy levels and observational methods during legal education activities. In addition, content analysis of legal education programs was conducted.

The combination of methods allowed for identifying effective mechanisms for developing minors' legal literacy within the framework of the "Law and Order" concept and achieving the objectives and tasks of the study.

## Results

To address the issues outlined above, it is necessary to improve legal education programs, train qualified specialists, ensure coordination of laws and educational materials, and integrate modern information platforms. These measures significantly enhance the effectiveness of increasing minors' legal literacy and preventing offenses. Currently, the content of draft laws is systematically explained to the public through mass media. It is also important to organize consistent legal awareness and explanatory work regarding the significance of other laws adopted for public benefit. This, in turn, strengthens public trust in the law and further improves legal literacy [Zhumagulov T.B., Dariybaev G.S., 2021].

Increasing the effectiveness of preventive measures against offenses is a crucial factor in shaping minors' legal literacy and developing legally compliant behavioral skills. Practical experience shows that the effectiveness of preventive activities directly depends on their consistency, comprehensiveness, and alignment with modern technologies.

## Discussion

To enhance minors' legal literacy and increase the effectiveness of preventive measures, the following directions are proposed:

1. Developing and implementing modern educational-methodological complexes for legal education – curricula should not be limited to theoretical knowledge but focus on developing minors' legal skills through practical cases, debates, and role-playing games.
2. Establishing partnership programs among schools, law enforcement agencies, and non-governmental organizations – this approach allows coordination of preventive measures, efficient use of resources, and ensures consistency in legal education.
3. Creating centralized online platforms through public and private initiatives – increasing access to legal knowledge and providing adolescents with interactive learning tools enhances legal literacy.
4. Supporting research projects and analysis of preventive practices – evaluating the effectiveness of prevention programs, disseminating best practices, and improving regulatory and legal policy are essential for progress.

Systematic implementation of these recommendations contributes to preventing offenses among minors, strengthening legal order, and sustainably developing legal culture in society.

## Conclusion

Enhancing minors' legal literacy is a primary and effective mechanism for preventing offenses within the framework of the “Concept for Promoting Law and Order in Society for 2025–2030.” The normative and legal framework of the Republic of Kazakhstan provides a comprehensive set of measures aimed at strengthening the legal consciousness of the younger generation, including legal, educational, and social initiatives.

In the context of global social transformations and the digitalization of the educational environment, legal literacy is considered a key factor for sustainable social development and strengthening legal order. The formation of minors' legal culture should not be limited to theoretical knowledge but implemented through practical activities, modern educational-methodological tools, digital platforms, and interactive learning approaches.

The harmonious interaction of state, educational, and civil institutions, along with the systematic implementation of preventive measures, enhances the effectiveness of preventing offenses among minors. This approach contributes to shaping legally literate citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan and strengthening legal order and stability in society.

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## **"ЗАҢ ЖӘНЕ ТӘРТІП" ТҰЖЫРЫМДАМАСЫ ШЕҢБЕРІНДЕ ҚҰҚЫҚ БҰЗУШЫЛЫҚТАРДЫҢ АЛДЫН АЛУ ТЕТІГІ РЕТІНДЕ КӘМЕЛЕТКЕ ТОЛМАҒАНДАРДЫҢ ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ САУАТТЫЛЫҒЫН АРТТЫРУ**

### **Түйін**

Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасының Конституциясы, "кәмелетке толмағандар арасындағы құқық бұзушылықтардың алдын алу туралы" Заң және 2025-2030 жылдарға арналған заңдылық идеологиясын ілгерілету тұжырымдамасы негізгі құқықтық негіздер ретінде талданады. Құқықтық тәртіп идеологиясы шеңберінде жасөспірімдердің құқықтық мәдениеті мен сауаттылығын қалыптастыру тетіктері қарастырылады. Құқықтық білім берудің және мектептің, отбасының, мемлекет пен қоғамның өзара іс-қимылының рөлі атап өтіледі. Білім беру, тәрбие және цифрлық құралдарды кешенді пайдалану құқық бұзушылықтардың алдын алуға, құқықтық сананы нығайтуға және қоғамның тұрақты дамуына ықпал етеді деген қорытынды жасалады. Заңға бағынатын мінез-құлықтың негізі ретінде ерте құқықтық әлеуметтенуге ерекше назар аударылады. Сабақтан тыс жұмыстарды қоса алғанда, жүйелі құқықтық оқыту Заңға құрмет пен азаматтық жауапкершілікті қалыптастырады. Интерактивті әдістер, кейс-оқыту және цифрлық платформалар тиімді деп танылады. Сондай-ақ, жасөспірімдер қылмысының алдын алуда ведомствоаралық ынтымақтастықтың маңыздылығы атап өтіледі.

**Кілттік сөздер:** Заң және тәртіп, кәмелетке толмағандар, құқық бұзушылық, құқықтық сауаттылық, құқықтық мәдениет, алдын алу.

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## **ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ПРАВОВОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИХ КАК МЕХАНИЗМ ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ ПРАВОНАРУШЕНИЙ В РАМКАХ КОНЦЕПЦИИ «ЗАКОН И ПОРЯДОК»**

### **Аннотация**

В статье анализируются Конституция Республики Казахстан, Закон «О профилактике правонарушений среди несовершеннолетних» и Концепция продвижения идеологии законности на 2025–2030 годы как ключевые правовые основы. Рассматриваются механизмы формирования правовой культуры и грамотности подростков в рамках идеологии правопорядка. Подчеркивается роль правового образования и взаимодействия школы, семьи, государства и общества. Делается вывод, что комплексное использование образовательных, воспитательных и цифровых инструментов способствует профилактике правонарушений, укреплению правосознания и устойчивому развитию общества. Особое внимание уделяется ранней правовой социализации как основе законопослушного поведения. Отмечается, что системное правовое обучение, включая внеурочную деятельность, формирует уважение к закону и гражданскую ответственность. Эффективными признаются интерактивные методы, кейс-обучение и цифровые платформы. Также подчеркивается значение межведомственного сотрудничества в предупреждении подростковой преступности.

**Ключевые слова:** закон и порядок, несовершеннолетние, правонарушение, правовая грамотность, правовая культура, профилактика.