

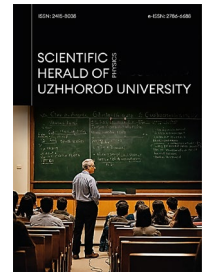
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## The transformation of spiritual consciousness in modern conditions

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### Abstract

**Relevance.** The relevance of this article lies in shedding light on the changes in understanding and application of spiritual values and legal principles in contemporary society.

**Purpose.** The aim of this research is to analyze modern trends in spiritual consciousness and identify the factors influencing its transformation. In particular, the following factors are considered: technological progress, mass culture, ecological awareness, intercultural dialogue, social movements and activism, new scientific discoveries, and philosophical ideas.

**Methodology.** The research methodology included the following methods: analytical, systematization, and generalization.

**Results.** The research results have shown that in the past few decades, there has been a rapid globalization in all spheres of human life. People are increasingly dependent on technologies such as the internet and social networks, which influence their modes of communication and value perception. Additionally, new ecological challenges arise, various social movements advocate for human rights, and new scientific and philosophical ideas emerge. All these factors bring about changes in the understanding and application of spiritual and legal values in modern society, reflecting its demands. The legal regulation of these changes can be a complex task, as spiritual consciousness partially pertains to individual aspects of each person's life. However, there are mechanisms that can help regulate these changes. For example, the development of educational and enlightenment programs, legislative encouragement of dialogue and participation of different groups

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in societal life, the development of anti-discrimination legislation, and the regulation of communication on social networks in accordance with the rights and freedoms of each citizen, among others.

**Conclusions.** The research findings can be utilized by practicing professionals in the fields of law, cultural studies, and social work, helping them better understand how spiritual consciousness functions and what impact it has on society in the modern world.

**Keywords:** socio-cultural context; values; technological development; mass culture; intercultural dialogue.

## Introduction

In the modern rapidly changing world, society faces a range of challenges that significantly influence values, beliefs, and ways of thinking. However, to fully understand and evaluate these changes, it is necessary to examine the historical underpinnings that have shaped the foundations of contemporary spiritual consciousness. Processes of globalization, colonialism, industrial revolution, and scientific-technological progress have played an important role in altering the socio-cultural context, leading to the disruption of traditional structures and patterns of thought. For example, one of the most significant factors that determine the dynamics of spiritual consciousness is technological progress. Modern information and communication technologies have fundamentally changed modes of communication, access to information, and interaction with others. Additionally, mass culture plays a crucial role in shaping spiritual beliefs and values in contemporary society, particularly among young people. Cinema, music, television, and social media have become primary sources of information and influence for millions of individuals. The process of transforming spiritual values continues and directly impacts all spheres of our lives. Therefore, there is a need to study these influencing factors.

The transformation of spiritual consciousness in the modern world is the subject of study for many scholars. For instance, A. K. Giri [1] analyzed the relationship between practical spirituality, human development, and transformations in religions and societies in his article. Specifically, the scholar examined changes in traditional religious practices, the emergence of new forms of religiosity, and shifts in values and beliefs in society under the influence of practical spirituality. According to his conviction, practical spirituality influences human development in various aspects of life, including physical, emotional, cognitive, and social well-being. It is one of the reasons for the emergence of positive changes in an individual's personality and their ability to create harmonious relationships with others and their environment. In turn, the practical spirituality of individual individuals also influences religious and social systems.

Spirituality in the context of its evolutionary development is the subject of research by H. Henning and M. Henning [2]. They believe that spirituality can be inherited and transmitted within a population, and they also consider its biological aspects and mechanisms. The researchers are convinced that genetic factors, chemical processes in the body, and other biological components may be linked to spiritual experiences and practices. The conclusions of the article include proposals for further research that can help better understand the nature of spirituality and its influence on individuals and society,

including in the context of the transformation of spiritual principles.

In the article by N. A. Pelevina et al. [3], the concept of social memory is discussed in relation to societal processes and legal aspects. The authors examine various aspects of social memory, including collective memory, memorial practices, historical and cultural memory. In the context of this research, the study of collective memory can help identify the frameworks and values that influence spiritual practices and beliefs of individuals, as well as broaden the understanding of how the legal system and social factors impact the transformation of spiritual consciousness in modern conditions.

Another important question related to this topic is addressed in the work by A. Morard et al. [4]. The authors analyze different aspects related to the influence of societal changes on perceptions of physical attractiveness and the search for spiritual harmony. In particular, the concept of spiritual beauty and its significance in the context of the transformation of spiritual consciousness at different historical stages of societal development is examined. The study of this topic can contribute to understanding the factors that influence the formation and change of spiritual beliefs and values in contemporary society, especially in relation to self-esteem and self-acceptance.

The article by G. V. Stankevich et al. [5] investigates the development of legal consciousness in the post-socialist space. The authors analyze paradigms and processes of legal consciousness development in a specific historical context, namely in the post-socialist space, and offer conclusions regarding its contemporary state. According to the researchers, the transformation of spiritual consciousness is inseparably linked to processes of societal evolution and socio-cultural changes. In the context of the explored topic, this article is useful as the study of legal consciousness and its development can shed light on the causes of societal changes, as well as the influence of socio-cultural factors on the formation of consciousness and values.

This article applied a complex set of scientific methods characteristic of interdisciplinary research in the humanities: law, sociology, cultural studies, history, psychology, and religious studies. The choice of methods was motivated by the need to obtain a comprehensive and multifaceted understanding of the topic. Among them, the following methods proved productive: analytical, comparative, methods of systematization and generalization.

The analytical method was employed for a detailed examination of various aspects of spiritual consciousness, including its definition, elements, transformation factors, and societal consequences. Drawing upon concepts, theories, and empirical data from the fields of philosophy, psychology, sociology, and other related disciplines, an

analysis was conducted to explore the meaning of spiritual consciousness in the contemporary context.

The comparative method aided in comparing different contexts and examples of the development of spiritual consciousness in diverse societies and cultures. By studying the diversity of approaches, practices, and societal responses to the transformation of spiritual consciousness throughout different stages of human development, common trends and characteristics of this process were identified. Moreover, this method facilitated an understanding of the shared and distinct features of legal systems among different nations, and allowed for speculation on which features are most prevalent in the modern world.

Method of systematization was utilized to structure data gathered from various sources. The method of generalization proved valuable in summarizing previous research in this field and forming a comprehensive understanding of the transformation of spiritual consciousness in the contemporary era. Additionally, this method enabled the identification of trends and patterns based on the collected data, indicating possible directions of transformation for spiritual consciousness and forecasting the factors that may influence spiritual consciousness in the near future.

### **The concept of spiritual consciousness and its evolution in the context of history**

In the rapidly changing modern world, society faces numerous challenges that significantly influence values, beliefs, and modes of thinking. To understand the factors and events that have led to the current state of spiritual consciousness, it is necessary to examine the semantic content of the term "consciousness of justice" and the historical underpinnings of its development.

Consciousness of justice is a comprehensive understanding, representation, and awareness of legal norms, principles, and values in society. It reflects a system of legal beliefs, perception of laws, justice, and adherence to legal norms in people's behavior and thinking. Consciousness of justice includes knowledge of basic rights and responsibilities, internalization of behavioral norms, awareness of one's own rights, and the protection of the rights of others. It is an important component of the legal culture of society, shaped through interaction with various justice institutions, legal education, family, mass media, and the social environment. Consciousness of justice influences people's behavior, choices, their attitude towards the law, adherence to rules, and the maintenance of law and order in society. It is important to note that consciousness of justice can vary in different cultural and social contexts, and it can also undergo changes and transformations depending on the evolution of society and its values [6]. In the early stages of human development, consciousness of justice was closely associated with customs and traditions that regulated people's behavior within the community.

It is important to note that spiritual consciousness of justice pertains to the awareness and perception of spiritual and ethical aspects within the context of legal norms and values. It draws attention to the connection between an individual's inner world, their values, beliefs, ethical principles, and the system of legal norms and behavioral

norms in society. Spiritual consciousness of justice implies an awareness of the importance of ethical principles, justice, respect for the rights of others, and responsibility for one's actions. It is often associated with religious faith, moral values, and spiritual practices. In this context, the concept includes contemplation of moral and ethical issues, the search for profound meaning and life goals, as well as the pursuit of harmony and alignment between spiritual and legal principles [7].

Throughout the history of humanity, there have been various epochs and cultural contexts that have profoundly influenced the spiritual development of mankind. From archaic beliefs and mythologies to religious doctrines and philosophical systems, each era has contributed to the formation of spiritual consciousness. For example, ancient civilizations such as the ancient Greeks, Egyptians, and Indians developed complex systems of mythology and religious beliefs that laid the foundations for understanding the world and humanity's place in it. In Greek mythology, myths about gods such as Zeus, Aphrodite, and Apollo, and heroes like Hercules, aimed to explain the origin of the world, natural phenomena, and the role of humans in the cosmos. They also served as examples for ethical human behavior [4]. These myths inspired individuals to develop and elevate their qualities, shaping moral and ethical norms in society. Highly valued qualities included wisdom: the ability to make rational decisions and possess knowledge; courage: bravery and valor in the face of danger; justice: respect for laws and the ability to act justly; temperance: self-control, restraint, and moderation in all things; reverence for the gods: loyalty and devotion to the gods and rituals; and love for others: friendliness, solidarity, and support for fellow human beings.

During the evolution of human culture and the development of religious and philosophical systems, the concept of spiritual consciousness became more complex and profound. In particular, the emergence of written laws and legal systems led to a more formalized and systematic understanding of law. An example of such a system is Roman law. In ancient Rome, legal consciousness was closely related to Roman law and its principles, such as justice, equality before the law, and protection of property rights. It was developed in ancient Rome and existed for several centuries. An important aspect of Roman law was its principled nature and its applicability to the entire society. The principle of equality before the law implied that all citizens, regardless of their social status, had the same right to protection and fair consideration of their cases in court. Another important principle of Roman law was the protection of property rights. The Romans attached great importance to the right to property and its protection, believing that everyone has the right to own, use, and dispose of their own possessions. Roman law had a significant influence on the formation of the concept of legal consciousness, the development of legal culture, and behavioral norms in society as a whole. The Romans developed legal treatises, judicial decisions, and a system of laws that contributed to the formation and dissemination of legal knowledge and understanding among the population. This contributed to the development of legal consciousness in Roman society, where people were aware of their rights and obligations and understood how to abide by the law [2].

The next important stage in the development of legal consciousness can be identified as medieval law and the formation of feudal systems. Medieval law, also known as the law of the Middle Ages or the law of medieval Europe, developed from approximately the 5th to the 15th century. During this period, law had a strong influence on social organization and was closely tied to the feudal system. Feudal law was based on vassal relationships and obligations between feudal lords, social class hierarchies, and customs. Medieval legal consciousness differed from Roman legal consciousness. Instead of emphasizing universality and social justice, medieval legal consciousness was more localized and linked to local customs and traditions. Customary law, transmitted through generations and based on local norms and precedents, became an important source of law. In addition to feudal law, other legal systems developed during the Middle Ages, such as canon law, based on the canonical law of the Catholic Church, and Islamic law, based on Islamic teachings and the Quran [8].

In the subsequent process of historical development, other legal systems emerged and evolved, such as civil law, public law, international law, and so on, each of which exerted its influence on the formation and evolution of legal consciousness. Specifically, civil law regulates the relationships between individuals and legal entities within a specific jurisdiction. Legal consciousness in this context reflects individuals' awareness of their rights, obligations, as well as the rules and norms established by civil law. It influences people's behavior and actions in the realm of civil relationships, as well as their ability to seek legal recourse to protect their rights.

Public law defines the rules and norms that regulate the relationships between the state and its citizens, as well as relationships within the state. It encompasses constitutional law, administrative law, criminal law, and other branches that govern the powers of state authorities, protection of citizens' rights, establishment of obligations and responsibilities, maintenance of public order and justice. Legal consciousness in this case reflects citizens' awareness of their rights and obligations in the socio-political sphere, as well as their understanding of the norms and principles guiding public law. It influences citizens' participation in political life, adherence to the rules of public order, and their attitude towards state institutions and legislation.

International law regulates relationships between states and international organizations. Its aim is to ensure peaceful coexistence, cooperation between states, and protection of the common interests of the international community. Legal consciousness in this context reflects individuals' awareness of international norms and rules, as well as their attitude towards international relations and state interactions. It can influence the support and adherence of the population to specific international norms.

Overall, legal consciousness serves as a connecting link between legal systems. Following medieval law, the next stage in the development of legal consciousness can be identified as the period of emergence and development of modern national legal systems. During this period, national legal systems of different countries were formed and developed, reflecting the peculiarities and needs of each

society. This process was associated with the process of national statehood and the establishment of independence in many countries. Modern national legal systems are characterized by a variety of laws, constitutions, rules, and norms that regulate the lives and interactions of citizens within each state. They reflect the values, traditions, and social norms of a specific society. During this period, legal consciousness becomes connected to specific national legal systems, and individuals become aware of and understand the rules and norms established in their own country. Legal consciousness becomes an integral part of national identity and influences the behavior, actions, and relationships of individuals within their legal system. This stage of the development of legal consciousness is associated with the growth of statehood and the formation of modern national states, which create and establish their legal systems based on the historical, social, political, and cultural factors of each state [9].

It is worth noting that throughout human history, there have been revolutions, colonialism, scientific and technological progress, and social movements among the factors influencing people's spiritual legal consciousness. For example, revolutions (political, social, or cultural) can change perceptions of power, human rights, justice, and social equality. The French Revolution in the late 18th century introduced new ideas of freedom, equality, and fraternity, which had a significant influence on politics, law, and ethics. The process of colonization allowed European powers to extend their authority and culture to other peoples and territories. Colonial dominance influenced the beliefs, values, and norms of local populations, often introducing new religions, languages, and ways of life. For instance, the colonization of India by the British Empire led to the influence of Christianity on Hindu and Muslim religious traditions. The development of science, technology, and medicine altered humanity's understanding of the world and themselves. Scientific discoveries often challenged religious dogmas. For example, Charles Darwin's theory of evolution sparked debates in society and influenced religious views on human origins. Finally, various social movements, such as the civil rights movement, feminism, and environmental protection, prompted people to reconsider their values and beliefs. They raised questions of justice, equality, ecology, and peaceful coexistence. For example, the civil rights movement in the mid-20th century in the United States, led by Martin Luther King Jr., fought for civil rights and equality for African Americans. It brought about significant changes in legislation and public opinion, and it also influenced people's consciousness. Feminism, the movement for gender equality, raised issues of gender inequalities and discrimination. It also contributed to changes in social norms, women's rights, and attitudes towards gender roles [10].

At the present stage, legal consciousness plays an important role in the formation of a civil society and the development of legal culture in Kazakhstan. It contributes to strengthening belief in legality and justice, respecting the rights and freedoms of every individual, and promoting stability and state development. Kazakhstan has a system of constitutional law, civil law, criminal law, administrative law, and other branches of law that regulate various spheres of public life. The legal consciousness of

Kazakhstani citizens is shaped by many factors such as education, mass media, socio-cultural environment, and legal propaganda. Government bodies, public institutions, and organizations actively work to enhance legal literacy and shape the legal consciousness of citizens. Legal consciousness in Kazakhstan is aimed at compliance with laws, respecting the rights and freedoms of every citizen, as well as realizing the responsibility for violating the rules and norms of the legal system. Citizens of Kazakhstan have rights to fair judicial proceedings, freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of expression, and other civil, political, and social rights. Spiritual legal consciousness is implemented through specific normative acts, primarily the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan [11]. This is the primary law of Kazakhstan that guarantees freedom of conscience and religion, as well as the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens. For example, Article 14, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, "On the Prohibition of Discrimination," states that all individuals must be protected from discrimination based on criteria such as origin, social status, position, property status, gender, race, nationality, language, religious or personal beliefs, place of residence, or any other circumstances. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 207-III "On Culture" [12] regulates issues of cultural development of citizens, including spiritual and religious aspects, as well as the protection of the rights and interests of cultural communities. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 31-III "On Countering Extremism" [13] is aimed at combating extremism and terrorism. This law is important for ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms and the principles of the constitutional system. Overall, legal consciousness in Kazakhstan's legal system reflects the understanding and comprehension by the country's citizens of the norms and principles established in the constitution and laws. As can be seen from the information provided above, spiritual legal consciousness is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon influenced by multiple factors. Its understanding requires taking into account a broad range of historical, cultural, and social contexts. Factors such as technological progress, mass culture, environmental awareness, intercultural dialogue, social movements and activism, new scientific discoveries, and philosophical ideas have led to shifts in both spiritual beliefs and legal consciousness in society. They deserve separate and more detailed consideration.

### **The contemporary state of spiritual legal consciousness in society: aspects and factors of its transformation**

The contemporary state of legal consciousness in society reflects a complex and dynamic process. Different countries and cultures have various approaches and perspectives on law and justice, which are shaped by historical, social, political, and cultural factors. However, there are common features and trends in modern legal consciousness.

One of these features is the protection of human rights and freedoms. Modern legal consciousness emphasizes the importance of protecting the rights and freedoms of every individual. Universal declarations of human rights and international treaties serve as the foundation for recognizing and guaranteeing fundamental rights, such as

the right to life, freedom of speech, religion, equality before the law, and others. Moreover, in the modern world, there is an expansion of the sphere of legal consciousness, including the recognition of new rights such as the right to access information, the right to a clean environment, the right to cultural expression, the right to data protection, and more. This reflects changes in social and technological conditions of life.

Contemporary legal consciousness places great emphasis on social justice and the elimination of inequality. New approaches to understanding and implementing justice in society are emerging, including citizen participation in decision-making, promotion of inclusivity, and respect for minority rights. Globalization and international connections contribute to the development of global legal consciousness. More people recognize the importance of adhering to international law, standards, and norms of behavior. This entails recognizing not only national rights and laws but also considering international obligations and responsibilities to the global community [14].

One significant factor influencing the dynamics of spiritual legal consciousness is technological progress. Modern information and communication technologies have significantly changed the ways of communication, access to information, and interaction with other people. One of the primary effects of technological progress on spiritual development is the opportunity to obtain information about different religious, philosophical, and spiritual teachings [15; 16]. People can explore and study various traditions and practices, compare different points of view, and expand their understanding of the spiritual world. This can lead to a more tolerant and broad perspective on spirituality, as well as the formation of individual beliefs and values. Additionally, widespread access to information allows citizens to acquire knowledge about the law, regulations, and their rights and responsibilities. Through online resources, electronic libraries, legal databases, and other means, individuals can have a more informed approach to legal issues and make knowledgeable decisions. Technological progress has also led to the development of online platforms and applications that provide access to legal services [17; 18]. People can seek advice from lawyers, receive online legal support, create and sign legal documents, and more. This makes legal services more accessible and convenient for a wide range of people [19]. Many governments are implementing electronic systems and online services to provide citizens with access to government services and information. This simplifies the process of obtaining legal assistance, submitting documents, paying fines, and more. Technologies enable people to exchange information and experiences through social networks, forums, blogs, and other online platforms. This creates opportunities for discussions on legal issues, sharing opinions and knowledge. Individuals can study various legal systems and practices, as well as learn about legal trends and changes [20; 21].

However, it should be remembered that online platforms can also be a breeding ground for negative phenomena such as disagreements, conflicts, and unverified information. It is important to develop critical thinking and discernment when interacting with online

communities to avoid getting caught up in disputes and unnecessary debates. The process of selecting information sources and perspectives becomes particularly important in the era of information overload. Technological progress can also raise ethical questions related to the use of data and personal information, as well as privacy and security [22]. Therefore, people must be vigilant and informed about their rights and measures that ensure their protection in the online environment. With the development of the digital space and the use of online technologies, new legal issues and challenges arise concerning cybersecurity and cyber awareness. Cybersecurity refers to the protection of information and data in the online environment from cyber threats such as hacking, cybercrime, cyber espionage, and other forms of attacks. It impacts legal consciousness because increased cybersecurity threats can pose a danger to the rights and freedoms of citizens and undermine trust in digital technologies [23]. Cyber awareness relates to the awareness and understanding of legal aspects in the online environment. In modern society, people must be informed about their rights and responsibilities in the digital space. This includes understanding legislation related to the internet, personal data protection, copyright, freedom of expression, and other legal issues related to the online sphere. Cyber awareness helps people protect their rights, ensure security, and promote ethical behavior in the digital environment [24; 25]. Thus, cybersecurity and cyber awareness are important aspects of legal consciousness in modern society, where online technologies are becoming increasingly prevalent and affecting people's lives in various aspects, including their rights and freedoms.

Mass culture plays an important role in shaping spiritual legal consciousness in contemporary society. Film, music, television, and social media have become major sources of information and influence for millions of people. Under the influence of mass culture, various transformations occur in the understanding and interpretation of legal consciousness. Here are some of them:

1. Expanding the concept of legal consciousness. Mass culture can contribute to expanding the understanding of legal consciousness by offering new ideas, values, and norms. Film, music, and television can present various legal situations, moral dilemmas, and ethical issues, allowing people to reflect on them and develop their understanding of the law.

2. Awareness of legal issues. Mass culture can serve as an important source of information about law and legal processes. Television dramas, series, news, and documentaries can address legal topics and issues, helping people gain an understanding of legal processes, rules, and procedures.

3. Identification with legal heroes. Mass culture creates various heroes and characters who are legal defenders or embody legal values. This can influence people's positive attitudes towards the law and legal consciousness, as well as inspire them to comply with laws and protect rights.

4. Changing perceptions of norms and values. Mass culture can contribute to changing perceptions and interpretations of legal norms and values. It can question outdated norms, stimulate discussions and debates in society, and promote new approaches to legal consciousness [26].

Intercultural dialogue and interaction between different cultures play an equally important role in shaping and transforming spiritual legal consciousness in a multicultural society. Interactions between cultures facilitate the exchange of information, experiences, and understanding of various legal systems. This enables individuals to broaden their legal consciousness and observe how different cultures regulate social relationships. Through intercultural dialogue, people can discuss and compare legal concepts, principles, and approaches, contributing to a deeper understanding of legal system diversity. Intercultural dialogue also contributes to dispelling stereotypes and prejudices regarding other cultures and their legal systems. Through communication and interaction, individuals can learn about the values, beliefs, and legal traditions of other cultures, fostering greater understanding and respect [27; 28]. It is important to note that intercultural dialogue and interaction can also lead to the harmonization and reconciliation of different legal systems. Through discussions and interactions, people can identify common values and principles that can be incorporated into legal norms and practices of different cultures. This contributes to the development of universal legal principles and norms applicable to diverse cultures. Thus, intercultural dialogue and interaction between different cultures play a significant role in shaping and developing legal consciousness, allowing individuals to expand their knowledge of law and legal system diversity while fostering respect and understanding of cultural differences [29; 30].

In the context of ecology, legal consciousness encompasses the awareness of citizens' ecological rights, such as the right to a clean and healthy environment, the right to participate in environmental decision-making, and access to information about the state of the environment. It is also essential to understand one's responsibilities regarding the environment, such as adhering to waste recycling regulations, conserving energy and water, limiting the emission of harmful substances, and so on. Ecological legal consciousness is also linked to education and citizen enlightenment [31; 32]. It implies awareness of environmental issues, knowledge of ecological concepts and principles, as well as an understanding of one's role in preserving nature and adopting environmentally friendly practices. Education and enlightenment contribute to the formation of ecological legal consciousness and enhance the understanding of the importance of environmentally sustainable development. Moreover, in each country, there are laws and regulatory acts that govern the use and protection of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, prevention of environmental pollution, and other ecological matters. Legal consciousness involves understanding these laws and complying with their requirements to make responsible ecological decisions and take actions [9; 33].

Significant role in shaping and transforming contemporary legal consciousness is played by social movements and activism. They help draw attention to specific legal issues and problems, highlight deficiencies in the existing legal system, and inform the public about social injustices, rights violations, and the need for change. Participants in social movements can mobilize people to express their opinions and demands. They organize

protests, rallies, petitions, and other forms of civic expression to bring about changes in the legal sphere and defend the rights of groups or communities. Social movements can also contribute to changing norms and values in society through campaigns promoting rights, creating educational programs and materials to disseminate knowledge about rights [34; 35]. Another important factor is that activists advocate for the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups and minorities. They fight for civil liberties, equality, gender equity, migrant rights, environmental protection, and much more. This helps expand the realm of rights and ensure a more just and inclusive society [29; 36].

New scientific discoveries and philosophical ideas also have a significant influence on the modern development of spiritual legal consciousness. They offer new understandings of human existence, morality, and ethics, which are reflected in the perception and interpretation of law and legal consciousness [37; 38]. Here are several ways in which scientific discoveries and philosophical ideas influence the development of spiritual legal consciousness:

1. Expanding the boundaries of understanding: Scientific discoveries, particularly in the fields of neurobiology, psychology, and philosophy of consciousness, help better understand the nature of consciousness, perception, and morality. This affects the understanding of the factors that shape our legal consciousness and our notions of moral norms and values.

2. Changing ethical conceptions: Philosophical ideas in the realm of ethics, such as care ethics, environmental ethics, and human rights ethics, help reconsider and reinterpret our notions of justice, equality, and responsibility towards the environment. They influence our legal consciousness by expanding its scope and emphasizing the importance of considering the interests of others and nature.

3. Exploring social dynamics and cultural influences: Scientific research in the fields of sociology, anthropology, and cultural studies helps understand how social structures, historical contexts, and cultural factors influence the formation of legal norms and legal consciousness in different societies. This enables to critically analyze and reassess existing legal systems and take into account the diversity of cultural practices and beliefs.

4. Activism and civic engagement: Scientific discoveries and philosophical ideas can stimulate activism and citizen participation in public affairs. They can inspire people to fight for rights, take active civic positions, and participate in social movements, thereby contributing to the development of spiritual legal consciousness and the formation of a conscious and responsible attitude towards law and justice [39].

5. Integration of technology and legal consciousness: With the advancement of technologies such as artificial intelligence, cyberspace, and genetic modification, new ethical and legal questions arise. Philosophical and scientific reflections in this area help understand the consequences and issues associated with the use of such technologies and influence the formation of legal consciousness regarding their ethical use.

Contemporary legal consciousness, like any social construct, is not without its flaws. One of the most

significant is the inequality of access to legal information and understanding of legal processes. Some groups of people, especially those in vulnerable populations, may be insufficiently informed about their rights and the procedures for their protection, which weakens their ability to participate in the legal system. This factor is related to the incompleteness of legal norms. Due to the complexity and dynamics of modern society, legal norms may be imperfect. Sometimes, they do not reflect all existing social, technological, or moral changes. This can lead to injustice or contradictions in the application of the law. Additionally, contemporary legal consciousness may be subject to political and economic interference, which can affect the independence of the judicial system, the impartiality of law enforcement bodies, and equality before the law. Political and economic interests can exert pressure on legal processes and distort their purposes and outcomes. Differences in legal systems and cultural contexts can also create variations in the understanding and application of the law. In turn, cultural differences and divergent values can lead to conflicts of interest and interpretations of the law, complicating the achievement of unity in legal consciousness. Finally, it should be mentioned that there is still insufficient adherence to rights. In modern society, there are still cases of rights violations and principles being disregarded, despite the existence of laws and regulatory acts. Inadequate implementation of the law and the absence of effective mechanisms for protecting rights can lead to distrust in the justice system and a decline in legal culture [40]. In conclusion, it should be noted that modern conditions have a significant influence on spiritual legal consciousness, causing its transformation and changes in values, beliefs, and practices.

## **Conclusions**

Spiritual legal consciousness pertains to the awareness and understanding of the spiritual aspects of life, including values, ethics, citizens' awareness of their rights and obligations. This concept encompasses a broad range of spiritual beliefs, legal norms, and principles that influence people's behavior, decision-making, and life values.

Throughout the history of humanity, different eras and cultural contexts have had a significant impact on the development of the spiritual sphere. From ancient mythological beliefs to modern legal systems, each era has played its role in shaping the understanding of spiritual legal consciousness. Today, national legal systems reflect the diversity of laws, rules, and norms that regulate the lives and interactions of citizens within a state. These systems are based on the values, traditions, and social norms of society. Different countries have their unique perspectives on law and legal consciousness, shaped by various factors such as historical events, social attitudes, citizens' political views, and cultural characteristics. Nonetheless, there are common features and trends in contemporary legal consciousness, such as increased citizen awareness of rights, expansion of the sphere of rights, growth of social activism, development of intercultural dialogue, and others.

Spiritual legal consciousness in Kazakhstan reflects the awareness and understanding of the country's citizens regarding spiritual values, moral norms, and principles that serve as the foundation for shaping legal consciousness. It

encompasses a commitment to ethical principles, tolerance, respect for diverse religious and cultural traditions, as well as a pursuit of justice and equality.

Significant transformations in spiritual legal consciousness are taking place in modern society. Its main characteristic is a departure from traditional socio-legal institutions. Among the factors influencing spiritual legal consciousness today, the following can be identified: technological progress, the development of mass culture, the growth of citizens' ecological awareness, intercultural dialogue and globalization, social movements and

activism, and the emergence of new scientific discoveries and philosophical ideas.

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### Conflict of Interest

None.

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## Трансформація духовної свідомості в сучасних умовах

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### Анотація

**Актуальність.** Актуальність даної статті полягає у висвітленні змін у розумінні та застосуванні духовних цінностей і правових принципів у сучасному суспільстві.

**Мета.** Метою даного дослідження є аналіз сучасних тенденцій духовної свідомості та виявлення факторів, що впливають на її трансформацію. Зокрема, розглядаються такі фактори: технічний прогрес, масова культура, екологічна свідомість, міжкультурний діалог, соціальні рухи та активізм, нові наукові відкриття та філософські ідеї.

**Методологія.** Методологія дослідження включала такі методи: аналітичний, систематизації та узагальнення.

**Результати.** Результати досліджень показали, що за останні кілька десятиліть у всіх сферах людського життя відбулася стрімка глобалізація. Люди все більше залежать від таких технологій, як Інтернет і соціальні мережі, які впливають на їхні способи спілкування та сприйняття цінностей. Крім того, виникають нові екологічні виклики, різноманітні громадські рухи виступають за права людини, з'являються нові наукові та філософські ідеї. Усі ці чинники призводять до змін у розумінні та застосуванні духовно-правових цінностей у сучасному суспільстві, відображаючи його запити. Правове регулювання цих змін може бути складним завданням, оскільки духовна свідомість частково стосується окремих сторін життя кожної людини. Однак існують механізми, які можуть допомогти регулювати ці зміни. Наприклад, розвиток освітніх та просвітницьких програм, законодавче заохочення діалогу та участі різних груп у житті суспільства, розробка антидискримінаційного законодавства, регулювання спілкування в соціальних мережах відповідно до прав і свобод кожного громадянина, серед інших.

**Висновки.** Результати дослідження можуть бути використані практикуючими професіоналами в галузі права, культурології та соціальної роботи, допомагаючи їм краще зрозуміти, як функціонує духовна свідомість і який вплив вона має на суспільство в сучасному світі.

**Ключові слова:** соціокультурний контекст; цінності; технологічний розвиток; масова культура; міжкультурний діалог.