The article aims at studying the guarantees of civil rights in terms of their constitutional and industry-based specifics. The main method used in this article was the deductive method that allowed studying the legal nature and specifics of state protection, as well as the guarantees of civil rights in law enforcement (as exemplified by the Russian Federation). The article has proved that the theoretical issue of effective state protection and civil rights implementation in Russian law enforcement remains unresolved. The study has revealed that law enforcement is effective when the principles of social justice, legality, reasonableness, and expediency are observed. Thus, social justice is not the only problem of modern law enforcement: law enforcement activities must comply with the principles of legality, fairness, expediency, and validity. Under the current conditions (with due regard to the current development of legal awareness and legal culture), law enforcement officers should meet the principles of legality and validity when deciding. Only such an attitude can help achieve a long-term perspective in law enforcement, i.e. to ensure fairness in decision-making.

Keywords: Human rights. State protection. Guarantees of civil rights. State. Management.
The guarantees of civil rights in law enforcement cannot be studied without understanding the content and essence of personal and civil duties. The individual's responsibility in a democratic society is based on the measure of social freedom as a conscious need for social behavior (GORSHENENVA, ZINCHENKO & EGOROV, 2017). According to E.N. Khazov and R.M. Khalilov, the main principle of forming a system of legal guarantees for the implementation of human rights and civil freedoms is their universality and the ability to protect such rights and freedoms in all ways not prohibited by law and not in contradiction with the existing law (KHAZOV & KHALILOV, 2020). The "legal status of an individual" is one of the key concepts of legal science and therefore is of great interest for scientific research. Indeed, when each person and citizen realize that they are not the only one who bears responsibility and have state obligations (for instance, a state represented by law enforcement agencies can be held accountable by society), it will be possible to confirm the formation of a truly civil society capable of supervising state bodies and participating in public administration.

Law enforcement is an additional, indirect, and auxiliary element of legal regulation. If subjects independently exercise their rights and fulfill their duties, law enforcement officers do not need to apply the mechanism of law enforcement and the accepted legal norms act as if by themselves. "The exercise of rights" and "the implementation of rights" can be regarded as identical concepts. The exercise of rights is a certain response of subjects to a particular legal impact. The implementation of rights is also expressed in certain behavioral patterns of subjects in terms of the legal impact imposing on them (MAILYAN, ZIBOROV & ERASHVILI, 2019). From the viewpoint of theoretical and legal science, the concept of "law enforcement" is wider since it generalizes "all possible impacts of legal norms on the behavior of people and public life through the latter". Law enforcement reveals itself in the exercise (implementation) of rights. Thus, the concept of "law enforcement" should be considered from different perspectives (including from the sociological standpoint). In this case, law enforcement can be defined as the existence of law in public life. If law is understood only as a set of "bare" legal norms in the narrow positivist sense, then it becomes impossible to comprehend how legal regulation is carried out.

**METHODS**

The use of such scientific methods as systemic analysis, imperative and deductive methods, as well as a thorough study of the legal nature of civil rights and freedoms, has led to the conclusion that law enforcement (law enforcement activity) is a form of law implementation. It is the activity of entities authorized by law aimed at exercising a managerial impact on public relations by issuing legal acts. Law enforcement differs from other forms of law implementation since it is based on the state and power instructions of competent authorities and is crucial in the interpretation of the nature of exercising legal rights. In other words, competent authorities act on behalf of the state and under its rule and are empowered to carry out certain types of state activities.

One of such competent subjects authorized by the state to conduct law enforcement activities is internal affairs bodies. Law enforcement activities of internal affairs bodies are characterized by features typical of such activities of any governing body. At the same time, they have certain features determined by the specifics of this sphere of management. The organization and implementation of law and order determine two important areas of law enforcement activities conducted by internal affairs bodies (inside and outside such bodies). They can be conditionally called internal and external law enforcement activities of internal affairs bodies (MIRONOV, 2011).

**RESULTS**

Law enforcement will only be effective when the principles of social justice, legality, validity, and expediency are observed. The enforcement of the rights of a person in respect of whom investigative actions are carried out acquires much theoretical significance. In modern Russia, the existing mechanisms for ensuring civil rights are insufficient and imperfect; therefore, law enforcement agencies cannot adequately prevent the rapid growth of crime or exclude serious violations of human rights in their activities.

Procedural guarantees for the implementation of human rights and freedoms are the means established by the legislator that provide a real opportunity for the accused and other parties to criminal proceedings to exercise their rights and require the investigator and the head of an investigative body to fulfill their obligations to exercise the above-mentioned rights and restore such rights in case of their violation. For this, parties to criminal proceedings should possess these rights and be endowed with them, then their demands will be legal.
The specifics of law enforcement activities conducted by internal affairs bodies are as follows:

a) The law enforcement (law enforcement activity) of internal affairs bodies is associated with their inner structure and is conditioned by objects of this activity, where the main role is played by law and order;

b) The law enforcement activity conducted by internal affairs bodies comprises only legal forms of influence and direct organizational actions;

c) Internal affairs bodies carry out law enforcement activities not only in a stable socio-political situation but also in extreme situations;

d) Depending on whether they are carried out inside or outside internal affairs bodies, law enforcement activities have two directions: internal and external.

**DISCUSSION**

The issues related to the state protection and implementation of civil rights have been actively developed in recent decades and are being considered by the Russian scholars (P.P. Baranov (BARANOV, 1992), V.P. Bezryadin (BEZRYADIN, 2012), A.A. Bondarev (BONDAREV, 2000), L.A. Ershova (ERSHOVA, 1991), R.A. Kuznetsov, N.S. Nizhnik (NIZHNIK, 2013), P.P. Salnikov, N.Ya. Sokolov (SOKOLOV, 1988), Ya.V. Turbova (TURBOVA, 2000), A.S. Shaburov, etc.). Some of them study the specifics of law enforcement and law protection in various contexts (V.I. Beginin (BEGININ, 1993), Yu.V. Romanets (ROMANETS, 2012), etc.). With due regard to law enforcement, it is crucial to form the legal consciousness of law enforcement officers.

In the 1960s, the Russian legal science initiated a special study of legal consciousness and its structure. Among the scholars who laid the foundations of the general theory of legal consciousness was I.E. Farber. His scientific work "Legal consciousness as a form of public consciousness" dwelled on the subject, specifics, and structure of legal consciousness and concluded that legal consciousness includes not only legal ideology but also legal psychology. This idea was new for the Soviet legal science (G.S. Ostroumov, I.E. Farber) (FARBER, 1963). The further step in developing the theory of legal consciousness was taken by lawyers and representatives of the humanities who studied such structural elements as public and individual legal consciousness and the legal consciousness of certain social groups. They disclosed the logical and functional structure of legal consciousness and examined the structure of legal consciousness in general.

We need to highlight the study of structural components of legal consciousness, in particular, social and legal psychology. In the same period, the structure of legal consciousness became the subject of sociological research (POKROVSKII, 1972). In the 1980s-1990s, the Russian legal science referred to the issues of individual and collective legal consciousness, as well as the legal consciousness of sociological social groups, and conducted sociological research in this area; therefore, the relevant scientific literature further considered the professional consciousness and legal culture of lawyers (SCHCHEGORTSEV, 1981).

Some innovations in the acmology of the individual's legal consciousness reveal acmological aspects of the professional activity of a law enforcement officer, as well as the moral and legal education of their personality. The growing number of studies in the field of moral and legal education of law enforcement officers indicates a considerable interest of the scientific community and society as a whole in this area of sociology and law. Since law enforcement officers should provide society with moral and legal services, it is necessary to build a system developing their professional legal consciousness and aesthetic and legal culture based on the ethical foundations of society and the close interaction of customs, moral virtue, and laws.

**CONCLUSION**

The fundamental rights, freedoms, and obligations of an individual can be specified and supplemented by sectoral legislation and additional laws through the system of special rights and obligations. Indeed, when each person and citizen realize that they are not the only one who bears responsibility and have state obligations (for instance, a state represented by law enforcement agencies can be held accountable by society), it will be possible to confirm the formation of a truly civil society capable of supervising state bodies and participating in public administration ((MAILYAN, ZIBOROV & ERIASHVILI, 2019). Law enforcement (law enforcement activity) is a form of state activity aimed at implementing legal regulations. Without implementation, law has no social value. Law implementation is the realization of its social purpose. Thus, legal regulations function only in the process of their implementation. In this context, law is not just a possibility but rather a reality.
Law enforcement as a special form of law implementation is a complex social phenomenon that is studied in modern jurisprudence. The theoretical and practical significance and the controversial nature of law enforcement have encouraged many scholars to address this phenomenon. The state protection of civil rights should be understood as the system of measures and mechanisms aimed at the proper implementation of the norms established by the state that guarantee human rights and civil freedoms established by law (USANOV, 2012). The types of control and supervision over police activities include state control, public control, judicial control and supervision, as well as prosecutorial supervision. The importance of public control over police activities is consolidated in such principles as openness and publicity, public trust, and support of citizens.

Recommendations

The analysis of laws and scientific works demonstrates that this concept is rarely used and mostly describes the signs of organized crime. Justifying its historical purpose, the state always improves the combination of forms, methods, and means of performing its functions, i.e. the main directions of its activity that express the essence of the state. Searching for optimal means and methods for state functioning, legal practitioners and scholars often refer to the historical heritage of Russia, its diverse and ambiguous experience in this sphere. The accumulated experience is important in any case: both positive and negative experience is useful to descendants since its analysis helps to build an ideal model of public relations and consider the mistakes and effectiveness of actions taken in the past, including in the field of law enforcement.

In modern legal science (concerning state guarantees for the implementation of human and civil rights), there is a variety of approaches to understanding law enforcement. At the same time, multiple definitions of “law enforcement” do not refute the general features and peculiarities of the law enforcement process characterized as the most important type of state activity. This power-based activity is carried out in a strictly prescribed manner only by authorized state bodies and officials, and aim at implementing legal regulations (USANOV, 2012).

To comprehend the state protection and the implementation of guarantees of civil rights in law enforcement from the scientific perspective, it is important to study the issues associated with the implementation of the principle of social justice in law enforcement. Being a moral foundation of law, social justice determines the normative content of law. Based on the normative nature of law, the state creates legal norms in the process of its legislative activity and ensures their implementation through means of coercive power. In such conditions, to ensure social justice is both the objective and responsibility of the state.

The role of social justice is significant for state-legal relations. For example, by setting a limit to these relations, justice limits their action. The provision of social justice is the most important mission and responsibility of a social state. The welfare of a person, the protection of human rights, and the creation of favorable conditions for self-realization are the basic activities of a welfare state. Its main difference from any other type of state is "the duty to take care of an individual" (KOCHETKOVA, 2009).

The implementation of the social justice principle in law enforcement is still debatable. In legal literature, there are many approaches to defining law enforcement. According to S.A. Ivanova, law enforcement is "an activity of certain subjects aimed at the application of legal norms to a specific group of relations" (IVANOVA, 2006). The subjects implementing such norms are state bodies, public authorities, and citizens. M.N. Marchenko defined law enforcement as a "special form of implementing law" (MARCHENKO, 2013). Law enforcement activities can only be carried out by authorized state bodies and officials. Since there are many approaches to the consideration of law enforcement, it is significant to implement the generally recognized principle of social justice in the process of law enforcement activities.

When analyzing the principle of social justice in law enforcement, it is necessary to pay attention to different aspects. Thus, the acts issued by law enforcement agencies should be just to those in whose respect they are adopted. The activity of law enforcement agencies and officials should pursue the interests and needs of the entire society. Even in states where the rule of law consolidates and protects the interests of certain social groups, law enforcement agencies and officials are obliged to take into account the interests of the whole society (USANOV, 2011). An important aspect of social justice in law enforcement is its compliance with the rule of law. Within this framework, legality should be considered from different perspectives.

- Firstly, it is the adoption by law enforcement bodies and officials legal acts in strict accordance with the rule of law.
Secondly, law enforcement should be based on proceedings prescribed by law. For example, the provision of evidence, the sequence of hearing the prosecution and defense, and other rules should be observed for delivering a judicial decision.

Thirdly, the behavior of law enforcement officers presupposes that they comply with corporate rules and the norms established by ethical codes and codes of professional conduct. When making a decision, law enforcement agencies and officials should be guided by legal prescriptions, but they should also consider the norms of morality and ethics. The principle of social justice ensures the correct combination of legal norms and moral virtues used in law enforcement.

In this regard, the organizational activity of the state is of particular importance. Without the versatile organizational activity of the state, it is impossible to implement not only special (legal) guarantees but also the entire system of general guarantees (KHAZOV, 2020). However, if state bodies or their officials violate the legal provisions contained in such legal guarantees, these violators should be held accountable by law for their unlawful behavior.

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