

Technology of Legal Consciousness Formation of Future Physical Culture Teachers

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Abstract - The aim of this work is process of physical culture future legal consciousness teachers formation. During the period from 2007 till 2008 107 students were examined and they were divided into 2 groups: test group consisted of 46 people having specialization “Adaptive physical culture” who studied according to Federal State Education Standards.

The main group consisted of 63 students according to specialty “Physical culture” who apart of the lessons according to the programme dug into the subjects of implemented technologies, in doing so, developing legal awareness. The research took part during 3 years in three stages. In both groups in every stage indicators of students legal consciousness levels were studied. It is shown that in the main group there are several times more students than in test group, who have high and middle levels of maturity of legal awareness.

Keywords—*legal consciousness; maturity; students; technology; physical culture.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Under the conditions of constitutional state in the document “Basis of state policy of Russian Federation in the sphere of development of legal literacy and legal consciousness of citizens” (2011 y.) it is noted that the role of law increases in the system of social regulators, strengthening of legal basis come out in people’s behavior, the life of society and state. Insufficient level of legal culture and legal consciousness, legal nihilism of citizens of Russia is a serious problem in securing of law rule principals realization. One of the measures of state policy in the sphere of education and upbringing of growing generation in this document are represented by: development of training practice of basics of law in educational establishments of different type and kind, support of different variants of regional models of law education, working out of educational courses, including judicial thematic, which corresponds educational programmes, study guides and teacher’s resource books, and also increasing of the teachers juridical literacy level, holding scientific-research and pilot testing works aimed at methodological support of legal education.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Ideas of legal consciousness moral foundations are developed in philosophic theories of N.A. Berdyaev, A.V.Mitskevich, V.F.Serzhantov, V.S.Soloviyov and others. Liberal views on problems of legal culture of the XIX beginning XX century are reflected in the works of S.A.Muromtsev, V.V.Sorokin, M.M.Speransky.

Full enough analysis of legal consciousness is represented in the first half of XX century in philosophic conception of I.A. Ilin, which reflected not only contradiction of steady scientific images of legal consciousness, but also practice of its establishment, which is being solved in both bourgeois and Soviet countries.

Study of the legal consciousness problem is complicated by the fact that modern philosophy of legal consciousness as a specialised direction of researches is on the stage of formation. At the same time recently the emerging of specific works to this problem is observed. There are such works as first of all works of M.A. Ageeva, E.V.Agronovsky, R.S.Bayniyazov and others who suggest to take as a basis of legal consciousness mental-culturoogical idea of legal consciousness. Among researches of soviet and Russian scientists we may single out the works dedicated general-purpose problems of legal consciousness (I.F. Pokrovsky, A.R.Ratinov, A.K.Uledov, I.E.Farber, V.A. Shchegortsev et al.

The most essential contribution in the research of legal consciousness to the present time made A.I. Anishchenko, M.Bunge, Yu.V.Vysokih, Yu.A.Levada, I.B.Mikhailovskaya, V.V.Pankratov, V.A.Chefranov, K. Yaspers.

Questions of place and role of legal consciousness in legal an social culture to the fullest extend possible are proved and revealed in scientific works of E.A. Anufriev, K.T.Belsky, A.B. Vengerov, I.A.Ivannikov, N.I.Lapin, N.A.Lukasheva, V.S.Nerseyan, L.I.Petrazhytky, T.V.Sinyukova. Prominent position in empirical study of legal consciousness of youth

take the works of A.M.Aizenberg, M.L.Gainer, A.I Dolgova, G.R.Ishkildina, E.A. Pevtsova, S.A. Tugutov et al.

Among the works of the last years its' worth noting the researches of A.A.Girko, V.M. Rozin, Ya.V..Sandul, L.Yu.Sirotkin, N.S.Tokar, F.A.Hayeket et al. in which problems of personal formation revealed, as well as development of youth legal consciousness in modern Russian society. Psychological aspect of legal consciousness of student youth is represented in the works of L.M. Gaisina, S.P.Ivanova, T.A.Firsova etc., sociological – in researches of Yu.I.Zhegusov, S.N.Levkovich etc., pedagogical aspect of studied problem is overviewed by G.Sh Bibarsova, V.G. Burgun, O.A.Nikitina, O.V.Petrinin, V.V.Potomahin et al.

Works of Yu.V.Erohin, S.G.Ivanova, L.I.Moskaleva, I.M.Chabdarov, T.I.Shamova, N.V.Yurasyuk et al. are dedicated to formation of legal consciousness of future specialists including teachers. However most of works are connected with teachers training in the system of high professional education. Consideration of a problem of formation legal consciousness of future teachers of physical culture in establishments of secondary vocational education was not a subject of special research.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Participants

The research was held on the basis of Novorossiysk Branch Federal State Budgetary Educational University High Professional Education «Povolzhskiy state academy of physical culture, sport and tourism» Physical culture college.

The research was held since 2007 till 2012 in 3 main stages.

63 students participated in it. All the students were divided into 2 groups: 46 students of «Adaptive physical culture» specialty followed the programme of Federal Education Standards and made up a control group. The main group included 63 students of «Physical culture» specialty which apart from the traditional lessons according to the programme dug in the subjects of injected technology by that developing legal consciousness.

B. Organization of the research

The basis of the technology made up scientific thesis of the legal education and upbringing theory.

Developed technology supposes logical division of pedagogical process to correlated and interdependent stages with separating such components as purpose, methods, means, circumstances, control means and result, that lets us talk about the fact that pedagogical technology of physical culture future teachers legal consciousness formation in the establishment of secondary vocational education has all the features of the system.

The purpose of the first stage of the technology lays in the digestion of legal knowledge and stimulating the interest to legal phenomena in physical culture and sport activity of a physical culture future teacher. For realization of this purpose,

such methods as stimulation, reconstruction and exercises are used.

The method at this stage of technology is the programme of the course «Basics of Law». According to the state standard the content of this subject lies in the following: law: conception, system, sources; Constitution of Russian Federation – core of the legal system; Global declaration of human rights; individual, right, constitutional state; legal responsibility and its types; main law branches: state, administrative, civic, labor, family, criminal; judicial system of Russian Federation; law enforcement agencies.

The result of the first technology stage is expressed in the fact that the volume of legal knowledge of students corresponds programmatic requirements, values-based attitude of a person to legal phenomena in physical culture and sport activity is formed. Testing and questionnaire is a control means over the process of digestion of legal knowledge and formation of values-based attitude to legal phenomena.

While studying «Social psychology» it was recommended to stop on socio-psychological and legal problems of children migrants, cooperation in group; while studying «Philosophy» it was recommended to pay students' attention to sophists' opinions in sphere of state and right.

The second stage of technology has its purpose formation of readiness to the further digestion of legal knowledge, legal attitudes, regulating behavior of future teacher of physical culture in pedagogical practice. Empathy, reflection, contrast served as main methods of set goals achievement.

The method on the second stage of technology set the programme of a course «Legal support of professional activity»

The result of this stage is the readiness of a future teacher of a physical culture to the further digestion of legal knowledge and availability of legal attitudes reflecting the desire of a future teacher of physical culture to solve professional problems in the wings of legal boundaries. Methods of «Group estimation of legal consciousness» severed as a means of control. (T. A. Firsova[170]).

Interactive education – is education, involved into communication, it keeps final target and main content of a subject, but modify forms and techniques of conducting auditorial class.

At interactive strategy of interaction in education process of mode turns from monologue and dialogue to polylogue (or multisided communication). The accent is made on collaboration and cooperation of students between themselves.

When using interactive strategy role of a teacher cease to be central he just regulates educational-bringing up process and makes its general organization, defines its general direction, controls the time and order of carrying out targeted plan of a work, gives consultations, explains difficult terms and helps in case of serious difficulties. In such a case students get additional sources of information – books, dictionaries, encyclopedias, collection of laws. They also refer to the social experience – to themselves and their mates, in which case it's

necessary to come into communication with each other, mutually solve set tasks, overcome conflicts, find mutual touch points, and if necessary to make a compromise. All the students are involved to the education process.

A teacher in the interactive strategy brokers between knowledge and a student. He guide students but doesn't make a set task for them. The task of a teacher to support a student in his beginnings.

These forms of work as a matter of fact are interactive as they consist of information change as a result new educational information is produced.

The second type of interactive education – frontal method. Conditionally they can be divided into games, trainings, informational technologies.

Frontal methods allowed us to increase informative completeness of lessons by the subject "Legal support of professional activity" by means of special organization of simultaneous actions of a student and a teacher. For achievement of stated objectives in small value of class hours role plays, scenario-specific, business-educational games and trainings are used. In this case we referred to the researches of S.D. [94; 95].

Choice of a game or training (the difference of a game from a training is in the existence of a winner) while carrying out a lessons of "Legal security of professional activity" is defined by the purposes of the studied theme and the peculiarities of one or another method. As a rule trainings to a great content allow to achieve set goals, unlike games, because they have content and time limit, while games are of contradictory nature because of ambition of a player to win, but not to catch on the skills or take in the situation.

Course "Legal support of professional activity" is general professional discipline in the system of receiving professional skills and promote high level of qualification in further professional activity. In compliance with demands to the level of readiness students must have the ability to find his way in the system of legislation in force, know the main rules of law, regulating their professional activity. For this purpose they should make free and literate use of the system of Russian legal science, taking into consideration any changes made under the conditions of market, can work with normative-legal documents, regulate professional actions. Given educational subject sets the basic knowledge for mastery special subjects and rests upon the knowledge received by the students while studying the course "Basics of Law".

Study of a subject closely connected with such subjects as "Economics of educational establishments (with the basics of economics)" and "Management of physical culture and sport".

Methods of the subject study are based on the basis of combination of theoretical and practical education.

All students under investigation showed improvement indicators of legal consciousness levels. Only in the control group these indicators were lower than those of students in test group.

C. Statistic analysis

Calculations and graphic design of data received in the work were made with the use of Microsoft Excel programme.

Diagnostic test work was held in several directions: personal attitude to the legal phenomena in physical-sport activity and legal attitudes regulating teacher's behavior in practical activity were revealed; existence of legal knowledge and readiness of physical culture teacher to its further digestion; observation of a law and respective attitude to the legal norms.

During the running of research methods experiment system (table I).

TABLE I. INDICATORS OF FORMATION OF LEGAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND METHODS OF THEIR RESEARCH

Legal consciousness element	Indicator of maturity of the element	Methods of research
Emotional-value	Personal attitude to the legal phenomena of physical-sport activity	Methods «Group estimation of legal consciousness», author T. A. Firsova
	Existence of legal attitudes, regulating the behavior of future teacher of physical culture in pedagogical practice	Questionnaire with questions, formed in the type of projective situations and unfinished sentences
monceptual	Existence of legal knowledge	Testing
	Readiness of physical culture teacher to further digestion of legal knowledge	Self-esteem
Pragmatic-practical	Law-abidingness	J. Tapp and F. Levin's questionnaire
	Respect for the rules of law	Examination

Singling out of a person's attitude to the legal phenomena in physical culture and sport activity was held with the help of T.A. Firsova's methodics "Group estimation of legal consciousness. [170]. Methodics represents by itself questioners made up of 15 questions which is filled by each member of the tested group. Content of separate questions of the questionnaire was coordinated by us according to the researched indicator. Answering the question of the questionnaire a participant of the inquiry estimated each member of a group including himself. Questionnaire was anonymously. All the answers were registered into the registration form. The following characteristics for estimation were used:

–legal orientation – stage of acquaintance in the sphere of law;

– success in education – reflects the level of successful educational activity, range of interest, formation of intellectual operations;

– responsibility for the actions made – reflects the level of person's responsibility formation for his/her behavior, level of personal reflection of his/her behavior;

- knowledge of rights of person – level of legal rights in specific questions;
- knowledge of state system – level of legal knowledge in specific questions;
- attitude to the family – character of the test person attitude to the family; family is one the factors of deformation of legal consciousness;
- position in group – level of accepting of an individual, character of attitude of a person under study to law;
- discipline – level of statutory self-regulation of the person under investigation;
- attitude to the public opinion – character of attitude to the public opinion, accepting, orientations in actions to public opinion either negation of public estimation importance;
- adherence – realization in behavior in legal norms;
- attitude to teachers – peculiarities of attitude to the teachers as a supportive medium of statutory and regulatory requirements in establishments of secondary and professional education;
- ability to confess his or her mistakes – ability of person to take the responsibility for his actions and correct made mistakes;
- willingness to overcome difficulties – level of general self-regulation and self-dependance.

This methodics allowed to analyze features of group members legal consciousness, their attitude to legal phenomena in physical culture and sport activity.

High level is characterize by the existence of value-based attitude of a person to legal phenomena in physical culture and sport activities.

Middle level is characterized by the existence of a person certain attitude to legal phenomena in physical culture and sport activity, which provide them behavior which corresponds regulatory principles of a group, society in general

Low level is the absence of value-based attitude of a person to legal phenomena in physical culture and sport activity, attitude to law which is formed on the basis of common images.

IV. RESULTS

Results of the held survey allowed to define revealed levels of physical culture future teachers legal consciousness formation, attitude to legal phenomena in physical culture and sport (table II).

These data received in the process of ascertaining experiment show that 53,97% students of the experimental group and 54, 35% students of the control group have the low level of formation of attitude to legal phenomena in physical culture and sport activity at ascertaining stage of investigation. 28,57% of students of experimental and 32,61%of contral group are at the middle level of formation of attitude to legal phenomena in physical culture and sport activity.– and only

17,46% of students of experimental group and 13,04% of a control group have high level.

TABLE II. LEVEL OF PHYSICAL CULTURE FUTURE TEACHER FORMATION ATTITUDE TO LEGAL PHENOMENA IN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT ACTIVITY ON AKNOWLEDGED STAGE OF EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

Levels	Experimental group		Control group	
	Absolute quantity	%	Absolute quantity	%
High	11	17, 46	6	13, 04
Middle	18	28, 57	15	32, 61
High	34	53, 97	25	54, 35

After conducting the forming stage of the experiment was performed diagnosis of physical culture future teachers formation attitude to legal phenomena in physical culture and physical sport activity. The same methodic was used as at ascertaining stage of research –“Group estimation of legal consciousness”. Received data are represented and summarized in table III.

TABLE III. LEVEL OF FORMATION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE FUTURE TEACHERS ATTITUDE TO LEGAL PHENOMENA IN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT ACTIVITY AT THE CONTRAL STAGE OF EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION

Levels	Experimental group		Control group	
	Absolute quantity	%	Absolute quantity	%
High	15	23, 81	9	19, 56
Middle	36	57, 14	20	43, 48
Low	12	19, 05	17	36, 96

Control experiment showed that most part of both experimental and control groups students are at the middle level of the formation of attitude to legal phenomena in physical culture and sport activity (57,14% and 43,48% – respectively).In the experimental group there are nearly 2 times less students than in control group having low level of target attitude formation (19,05% and 36,96% – respectively), this points to the fact that the work carried out with experimental group gave its positive results.

Table data don’t give visual presentation about the dynamics which happened on the levels of physical culture future teachers formation, their attitude to legal phenomena in physical culture and sport activity. For this reason we used the representation of data by means of bar charts.

Data used in picture 1 show that in experimental group number of students having low level of attitude formation to legal phenomena in physical culture and sport activity roughly decreased: from 53,97% –on ascertaining stage to 18,05 – on control one. Quantity of students having middle level increased in 2 times (from 28,57% to 57,14%) and not much but increased the quiantity of students having high level of attitude formation to the legal phenomena in physical culture and sport activity

Comparison of data of control group showed that observing a little growth of quantity of students having high and middle level of attitude formation to legal phenomena in

physical culture and sport activity, so quantity of physical culture future teachers having high level increased to 6.52%, and middle level up to 10,87%. Of students of target attitude formation decreased the quantity having low level.

In order to increase reliability of physical future teachers legal consciousness formation results estimate a process culture and estimate of our pedagogical impact efficiency on this process we made use of statistic, called χ^2 – criteria. Its formula looks like as follows:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{(V_k - P_k)^2}{P_k},$$

where P_k - frequency of research results before the experiment;

V_k - frequency of research results, made after the experiment;

m – general quantity groups to which the results of the research were divided.

In our case variable P_k takes the following values:

- in the control group – 2, 17 %; 34, 78 %; 63, 05 %;
- in the experimental group – 4, 76 %; 30, 16 %; 65, 08 %.

Variable V_k takes the following values:

- in the control group – 6, 52 %; 32, 61 %; 60, 87 %;
 - in the experimental group – 23, 81 %; 63, 49 %; 12, 7 %.
- Number m equals 3.

Substituting the values to the formula, we define its value for:

- control group: $\chi^2 = 8, 92$;
- experimental group $\chi^2 = 155, 16$.

Received values in the control group are less, in experimental are more than corresponding table value $m-1=2$ degree of clamping consisting levels 13, 82 at possibility of admissible error less than 0, 001.

Thus, anticipation about significant changes which happened in the level of physical future teachers legal consciousness formation culture in the result of carrying out of educational experiment confirmed.

V. CONCLUSION

Ascertaining stage of the experiment showed that in experimental group there turned to be 4,76%, students corresponding with high level of legal consciousness formation and 2,17% in the control one. At the middle stage there were 30,16% students of the experimental group and

34,78% students of the control one. Low level had 65,98% of physical education future teachers from experimental group and 63,05% from the control one.

Formative stage of pilot testing is represented by pedagogical technology of formation legal consciences of physical culture future teachers in the establishments of secondary vocational education. The technology suggests logical division of pedagogical process to correlated and interdependent stages with singling out such components as purpose, methods, means, circumstances, means of control and result which makes it possible to talk about the fact that pedagogical technology of physical culture future teachers legal consciousness formation in establishments of secondary vocational education has all the signs of the system.

Data received at the control stage evidence that in the experimental group there are several times more students than in the control one that have high and middle level of legal consciousness formation (23,81% against 6,52% and 83,49% against 32,61% respectively), quantity of students having low level in the experimental group consist only 12,7%, while in the control group such students make up 60,87%.

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