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PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF THE FORMATION OF LEGAL AWARENESS OF STUDENTS OF HISTORICAL AND MEDICAL EDUCATION PROFILES

The aim of the article is to analyse the psychological aspects and determine the psychological factors, as well as to compare the predictor structure of legal awareness among students in historical and medical fields of study. The paper examines the crucial factors influencing the development of legal awareness in young people preparing for professional activities in the fields of medicine and history. Emphasis is placed on the psychological characteristics of students that shape their attitudes towards legal norms and historical context, and it explores how the educational process impacts their legal consciousness.

The article includes an analysis of scientific literature from the fields of psychology, history, and medicine. It presents the results of empirical research conducted among students in higher education institutions. The study highlights that the main criteria for the development of legal awareness among students in medical and historical fields of study are legal knowledge, level of legal literacy, attitude towards legal norms, stability of legal beliefs, value orientations, formation of legal attitudes, and the behavioural manifestation of compliance or non-compliance with legal norms. It is noted that to assess the degree of formation of legal awareness in students of medical and historical profiles, one can use the development levels of each of its components: substantive, motivational-value, reflexive-evaluative, and personal-content.

The research findings underscore the need to integrate psychological knowledge into the educational process for future specialists in the fields of history and medicine. Based on the analysis of diagnostic research results carried out among medical and historical profile students, it is concluded that the factors forming legal awareness in various groups of respondents have certain differences depending on the direction of their future professional activities. Medical students demonstrated strong internal socially significant motives, which may indicate their desire to contribute to society and help others. They also showed high self-motivation and orientation towards personal development, which is important for successfully mastering medical disciplines. Historical profile students manifested a more pronounced focus on tasks and working with material, as well as greater interest in communication and interaction with others. This may indicate their readiness for deep analysis of historical processes and events, as well as their desire to discuss and share knowledge with peers and experts in their field.

Overall, the research revealed that both groups of students have a high level of self-respect and a positive attitude towards themselves, which forms the basis for their professional and personal development and can be considered as factors in the formation of legal awareness among young people who are open to adopting and adhering to social norms and legal principles, which are integral to their academic and future professional lives.

Keywords: *legal awareness, components of legal awareness, attitude, psychological factors, formation of legal awareness, historical profile students, medical profile students.*

Дрібас С.А., Семенов К.А. Психологічні чинники формування правосвідомості у студентів історичного та медичного профілів навчання

Метою статті є аналіз психологічних аспектів та визначення психологічних чинників та порівняння предикторної структури правосвідомості у студентів історичного та медичного профілів навчання. У роботі розглянуто ключові фактори, що впливають на розвиток правової свідомості у молоді, яка готується до професійної діяльності в медицині та історичній сферах. Акцентовано на психологічних характеристиках студентів, що формують їхнє ставлення до правових норм та історичного контексту, а також досліджено, як навчальний процес впливає на їх правову свідомість.

Стаття містить аналіз наукової літератури з психології, історії та медицини. Розкрито результати емпіричних досліджень, проведених серед студентів закладів вищої освіти. У дослідженні наголошується, що основними критеріями розвитку правової свідомості студентів медичного та історичного профілю навчання є правові знання, рівень правової освіченості, ставлення до правових норм, стійкість правових переконань, ціннісні орієнтації, сформованість правових установок та виявлена в поведінці відповідність чи невідповідність правовим нормам. Закцентовано на тому, що для оцінки ступеня сформованості правової свідомості студентів медичного та історичного профілю можна використовувати рівні розвитку кожної з її компонентів: предметний, мотиваційно-ціннісний, рефлексивно-оцінювальний та особистісно-змістовний. Результати дослідження підкреслюють необхідність інтеграції психологічних знань в освітній процес майбутніх спеціалістів у галузях історії та медицини.

На основі аналізу результатів діагностичного дослідження, проведеного серед студентів медичного та історичного профілю робиться висновок про те, що чинники формування правової свідомості у різних групах респондентів мають певні відмінності залежно від напрямку їхньої майбутньої професійної діяльності. Студенти медичного профілю продемонстрували сильні внутрішні соціально значущі мотиви, що можуть свідчити про їх бажання зробити внесок у суспільство та допомагати іншим. Водночас вони виявили високу самомотивацію й орієнтацію на власний розвиток, що є важливим для успішного освоєння медичної дисципліни. Студенти історичного профілю продемонстрували більш виражену спрямованість на завдання та роботу з матеріалом, а також більшу зацікавленість у спілкуванні та взаємодії з іншими. Це може свідчити про їх готовність до глибокого аналізу історичних процесів і подій, а також про бажання обговорювати та ділитися знаннями з однолітками та фахівцями у своїй галузі.

Дослідження виявило, що обидві групи студентів мають високий рівень самоповаги та позитивне ставлення до себе, що є основою для їхнього професійного й особистісного розвитку і може вважатися чинниками формування правосвідомості молоді, яка є відкритою до засвоєння та дотримання соціальних норм і правових принципів, що є невід'ємною частиною їхнього академічного та майбутнього професійного життя.

Ключові слова: правосвідомість, компоненти правосвідомості, ставлення, психологічні чинники, формування правосвідомості, здобувачі освіти історичного профілю, здобувачі освіти медичного профілю.

Problem statement. The problem of legal awareness of young people in modern conditions of the development of Ukrainian society is the most relevant task. At the same time, the study of legal awareness among students of the historical education profile is in a certain way predictable and has a fairly good track record in science, which cannot be said about the students of the medical profile. And this occurs despite the fact that the legal factor is key to their professional training, as the formed legal awareness not only contributes to the understanding of legal norms and ethical standards, important for protecting the rights of patients and avoiding legal errors, but also forms the professional responsibility and ethical behavior of a medical student, emphasizing not only the rights, but also the responsibilities of medical specialists to the patients, colleagues and society as a whole. Taking into account the rapid development of the medical industry and the updating of legislation, the constant clarification of legal issues provides medical specialists with up-to-date knowledge necessary for high-quality patient care and adherence to the professional standards.

The peculiarity of the formation of legal awareness among students of historical and medical profiles lies in different approaches to the learning process. If for future historians it is critically important to understand the course of the historical development of law and analyze the influence of historical processes on the formation of legal institutions, then for the future medical workers the issue of legal awareness affects their general worldview and the process of positioning themselves as specialists in the Ukrainian medical system.

The relevance of this topic is determined by modern challenges, in particular, the need for general legal education of young people (not only those of profile specialties) to ensure compliance with human rights, development of democratic institutions, prevention of corruption and strengthening of the rule of law, which is especially relevant in wartime conditions. However, the issue of the predictor structure of psychological components that influence the process of forming legal awareness of modern youth remains insufficiently studied, which creates a demand for research on this topic precisely in the psychological plane [A.B. Коллі-Шамне, С.А. Дрибас, А.В. Гончаров, 2023].

Analysis of the latest research and publications. The issue of the development of legal awareness among students is widely covered in scientific works, but the general definitions of this problem often differ and do not have a unified approach. Modern researchers consider the formation of legal awareness among students, who study on historical and medical specialties, from different points of view and in several contexts: 1) philosophical (L. Makarenko [Л.О. Макаренко, 2018], I. Chalchynskiy [І. Чалчинський, 2010], et al.); 2) sociological (S. Kononenko [С.В. Кононенко, 2021a], P. Kravchenko [П.А. Кравченко, 2016], et al.); 3) structural and functional (A. Lutskiy [А.І. Луцький, 2016]).

In particular, Ya. Aronov analyzes the factors which complicate the process of developing legal awareness, paying attention to the separation of ideologies, social and political attitudes that is typical for modern culture. The attention is focused on the fact that such separation causes the destruction of deeply rooted stereotypes in the mind and behavior of a person, which can lead to significant neuropsychological shocks [Я. Аронов, 2018]. S. Kononenko emphasizes the complexity of legal awareness as a multi-layered phenomenon that interacts with both internal (mental) and external (social) factors. This causes the need to study its development through the prism of functional relationships that integrate all aspects of this issue into a single structure [С.В. Кононенко, 2021b].

Formulation of the purposes of the article. The purpose of the article is to determine psychological factors and compare the predictor structure of legal awareness among students of historical and medical education profiles.

Presentation of basic material. Summarizing the research of scientists in the field of legal awareness, it is possible to single out the main elements that contribute to its development in students of a historical profile, including knowledge of law, educational level in the legal field, attitude to legal principles, stability of legal beliefs, value orientations, formation of legal positions and behavior, which is in accordance with or against the law. Each of these aspects is important and acts as an indicator of the level (low, medium or high) of the development of legal awareness among students who plan to engage in legal activities [Л.О. Макаренко, 2018].

It is important to note that the personal behavior of students, which can be constructive or destructive in the context of current legal norms, plays a key role in determining the level of their legal awareness [П.А. Кравченко, 2016]. The study of this problem also involves the analysis of the influence of both internal and external factors, which includes the development of cognitive and emotional-volitional aspects, the influence of the social environment and the nature of the psychological influence on a person in a certain period of his or her life, which not only forms the peculiarities of legal awareness, but also affects the general development of the personality, including the choice of psychological strategies for its implementation [С.В. Кононенко, 2021a].

The determination of structural components of legal awareness allows us to distinguish the levels of its development: a high level, characterized by an active legal position and deep knowledge, an average level, where legal behavior depends on external circumstances, and a low level, which requires further research. Currently, the study of legal competence in the field of health care is underdeveloped and needs more attention in scientific works [С.В. Кононенко, 2021b].

When developing legal education programs for students of medical profile, it is important to take into account the evolution of their legal awareness from year to year and the characteristics of their group interaction. For example, at the initial stage of studying, the main focus should be on the assessment of the initial level of legal knowledge of students, which is the result of school education, inclusion of leaders in a group activity to form the respect for legal and moral principles, as well as on familiarization with the basics of the subject, rights and obligations of students in an educational institution.

In the second year of studying, the emphasis is placed on the further development of students' legal knowledge and experience, expansion of the leadership structure of academic groups to improve the moral and legal environment, and the involvement of students in more active participation in the work of student council and labor activities. At the later stages of studying, when students are preparing to join professional labor groups, the focus of legal education is kept on strengthening the leadership structure of groups, expanding activities aimed at moral and legal education, and developing ties with labor groups to ensure successful adaptation of students to future professional activity.

During the organization of the empirical part of the research, our goal was to analyze the level of development of the constituent components of the legal awareness of future historians and future medical workers. The levels of development of each of the components of legal awareness were determined as criteria for assessing the degree of its formation in students of these profiles, namely: substantive, motivational-value, reflexive-evaluative, and personal-content.

The experimental base of the study included two higher educational institutions of Ukraine. The selection of respondents consisted of 35 students of the historical profile and 32 students of the medical profile.

Three diagnostic methods were used in the empirical study: 1) "Motives for choosing a profession" by R. Ovcharov; 2) "Determination of personality orientation" by B. Bass; 3) "Self-attitude test-questionnaire" by V. Stolin, S. Pantelieiev.

At the first stage of the research, the task was to assess the motivational and value component of the formation of the legal awareness of young people. The technique "Motives for choosing a profession" by R. Ovcharov was used to analyze the dominant type of motivation in choosing a profession. With its help, we were able to determine the dominant types of motivation of youth in choosing a profession, namely: internal individually significant motives, internal socially significant motives, as well as external positive or negative motives.

Based on the presented statistics (Fig. 1), it was determined that the internal socially significant motives are dominant for students of medical education profile (30%), which may indicate a strong desire to have a positive impact on society and help others through their future profession. This type of motivation may include such factors as the desire to improve the health care system, the desire to save lives, or to improve the quality of health care in general.

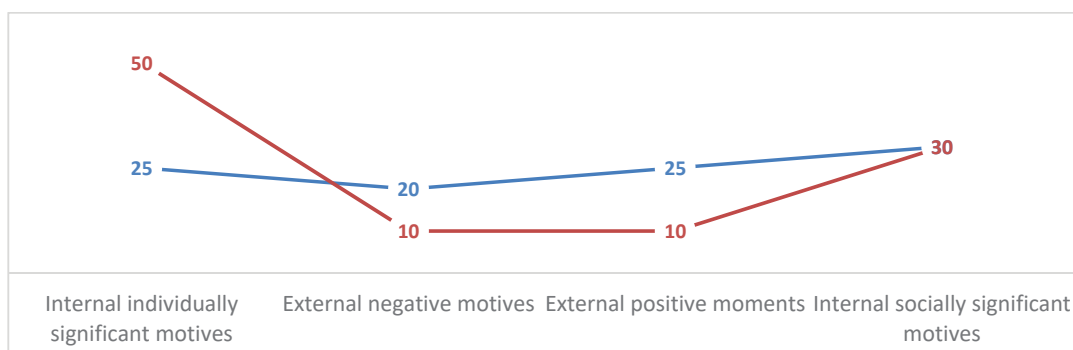


Fig. 1. Distribution of data based on the motives for choosing a profession in a group of students of medical and historical education profiles

The level of internal individually significant and external positive motives is the same (25 % each), which indicates a balance between personal interests and the desire to receive recognition from the outside. Internal individually significant motives may include interest in medicine as a science, the desire for self-development and self-realization. External positive motives can be caused by factors such as the prestige of the profession, expectations of the family, or social recognition. External negative motives have the lowest level (20 %), but are still present among students of medical education profile. This can be explained by the presence of motivation based

on fears of unemployment, pressure from family or society, or unwillingness to remain without a higher education degree altogether. These data can be useful for the development of strategies for motivation of medical students, as well as for planning educational policies and supporting students in their education and professional development.

The quantitative and qualitative evaluation of data obtained on the selection of students of the historical profile showed the existence of discrepancies in the statistical data between the selection of respondents of the medical education profile. In particular, among students of historical profile, internal individually significant motives are predominant in 50 % of the respondents, while 30 % of the students who are future historians prioritize internal socially significant motives.

In general, the analysis of the motivational profile of students of the two specialties involved in the study indicates a mature legal awareness of young people, their ability to make independent choices based on internal values and awareness of social responsibility.

At the second stage of the diagnostic study, B. Bass's "Determination of personality orientation" method was used (Fig. 2). The results of the analysis of statistical data on a selection of students of medical profile showed that medical students are more focused on themselves (this indicator is 55 %). This may reflect a high level of self-motivation and independence in medical students, which is key to successfully mastering a complex medical subject. At the same time, a strong focus on one's own needs and goals can sometimes limit opportunities for teamwork and collective interaction, which is also important in medical practice.

The focus on the work in this selection of respondents is 20 %. Students with such motivation can be more focused on specific tasks and achieving practical results in education and clinical practice. This reflects their ability to apply knowledge and skills in practice, but narrowing a focus on tasks can distract from the wider context of medical activity, including compassion and empathy for patients.

The focus on communication prevails in 25 % of the students, which means that a quarter of the student youth of the presented selection values interaction with colleagues and patients as much as possible. This type of motivation is very important in medicine, where communication and building of the interpersonal relationships are fundamental for the provision of high quality patient care and organization of effective teamwork.

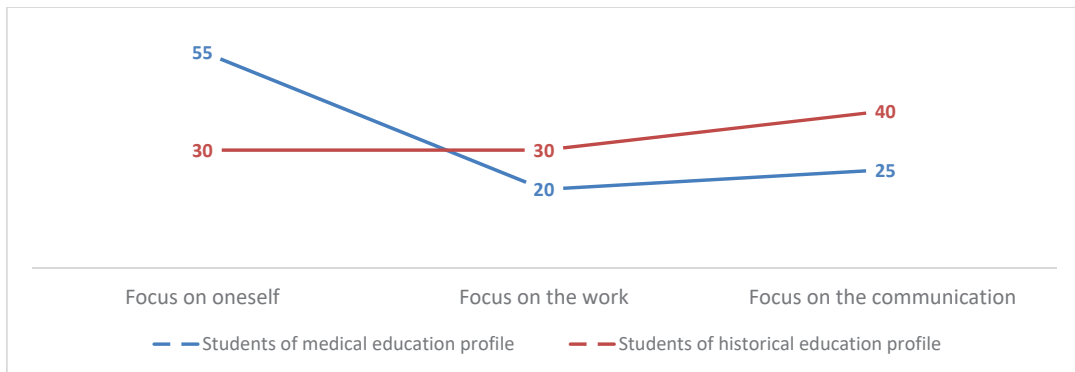


Fig. 2. Distribution of indicators of personality orientation of students of medical and historical education profiles

According to the presented data, the students of the historical profile have a moderate focus on themselves (30 %). Such young people are likely to find a balance between their individual needs and goals and external demands and expectations. A high number of "work orientation" (30 %) in this category indicates that the students of historical profile have a strong orientation to work with material, research, analytics, and the desire to achieve specific results in their academic sessions. They can show a high degree of dedication and have a tendency to deeply immerse themselves in topics related to historical events and processes.

A high level of focus on communication (40 %) may indicate that the students of historical profile value social interaction and exchange of ideas with peers, teachers, and other specialists. They may be inclined to work in groups, conduct discussions and public speaking, which is important for the development of skills necessary for future professional activities.

In general, students of medical profile may be more focused on personal goals and self-development, while students of historical profile are more focused on accomplishing tasks and assignments. Both groups demonstrate a high need for communication, which is important for professional development in any specialized area. In the context of the issue of legal awareness, it can be noted that students of medical profile, with a significant focus on themselves, can demonstrate a high level of self-motivation and independence, which can also indicate a developed ability to make independent decisions, which is an important aspect of the development of legal awareness. At the same time, students of historical profile show a balance between self-focus and orientation to tasks and communication, which may indicate a developed social awareness and openness to cooperation and understanding of historical and social contexts of legal principles. In general, these data emphasize the importance of an individual approach in the development of legal awareness of students of medical and historical education profiles.

The results of the diagnostic study according to the reflexive-evaluative criterion were received with the help of a self-attitude test-questionnaire (V. Stolin, S. Pantelieiev). A diagnostic study of the peculiarities of self-attitude among students who are future medical workers revealed a number of logical trends (Fig. 3). The majority of respondents (70 %) have a high level of self-respect, which indicates that they value themselves and feel the importance of their own personality. Such a high indicator may show healthy self-esteem and a positive self-perception. Only a small part of the respondents has average (20 %) and low (10 %) levels according to this criterion.

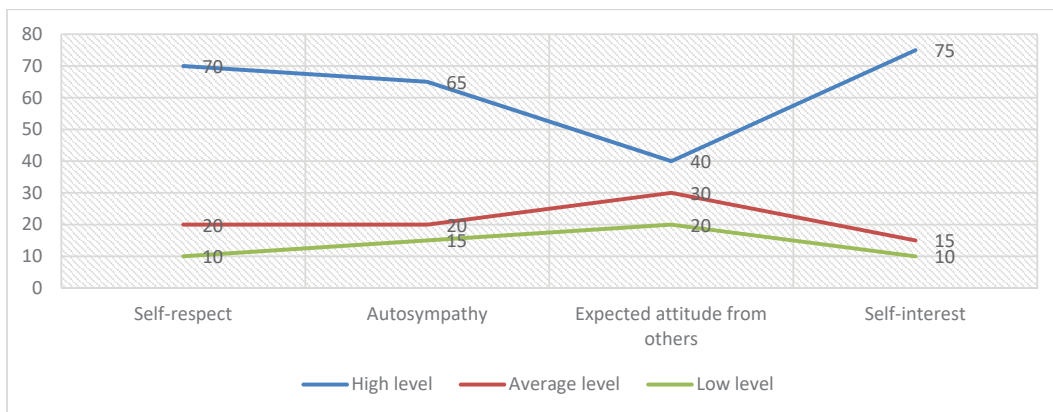


Fig. 3. Distribution of indicators of self-attitude among students of medical education profile

The majority of medical students (65 %) have a high level of auto sympathy, that is, a warm and friendly attitude towards themselves. This can promote a positive self-attitude and help with stressful situations that often occur in the medical field. According to the “expected attitude from others” indicator, 40 % of the respondents have a high level, which indicates that these individuals expect positive attitude from others, possibly due to high self-esteem or social status. 30 % of the respondents have an average level, and 20 % have a low level, which may indicate that their well-being is less dependent on the opinion of others.

The highest percentage in this selection of young people (75 %) is taken by self-interest, indicating a strong focus on one’s own needs and desires. Such a characteristic can be useful in medicine, where it is necessary to pay attention to one’s own well-being in order to be able to provide effective help to others. At the same time, 15 % of the respondents have an average level of self-interest, and 10% have a low level. In general, these characteristics can contribute to the development of legal awareness of medical students, as they reflect the ability of young people

to take responsibility for their own development and social interactions, which are key aspects in professional medical activity.

Overall, the statistics suggest that students of medical profile tend to have high levels of self-esteem and self-interest, which may be a positive trait for future professional activity in medicine, but it may also indicate the need to balance one's own interest with the needs of others, which is important for creating effective teamwork and providing high quality care to patients.

The quantitative and qualitative data analysis of a selection of students of historical profile (Fig. 4) showed that 50 % of the young people have a high level of self-respect, which indicates a strong positive self-esteem and inner confidence. Only 10 % of the students have a low level of self-respect, which may indicate a general positive climate in the history education environment. The highest indicator was recorded on the "autosympathy" scale (70 %), which can indicate satisfaction with oneself and one's activities.

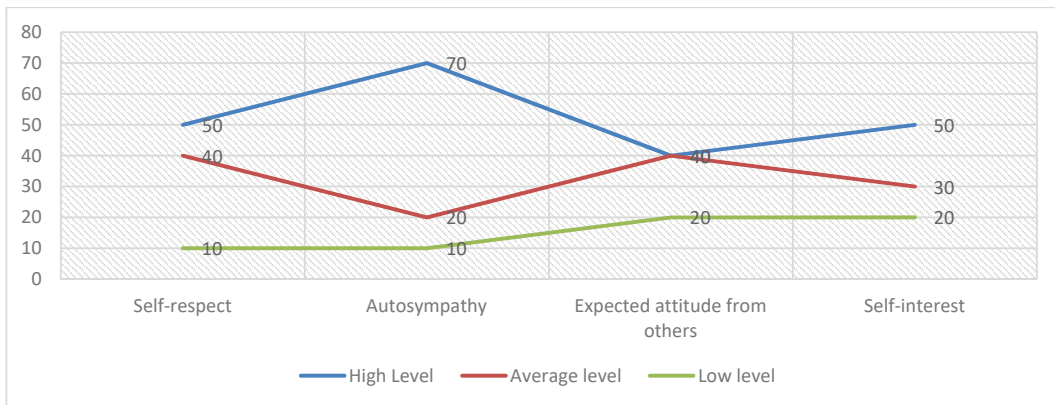


Fig. 4. Distribution of indicators of self-attitude among students of historical education profile

The distribution of students according to the category "expected attitude from others" is divided between high and medium levels (40 % each), with a share at a low level of 20 %. This may reflect students' realistic expectations of how others will treat them, with a small number of the students who may experience social insecurity or have problems with interpersonal relationships.

Half of the students have a high level of self-interest, which may indicate motivation to achieve personal success and development. Medium and low levels of self-interest (30 % and 20 %, respectively) may reflect more collectivist views or a focus on external goals unrelated to self-interest.

In general, the quantitative and qualitative data analysis indicates that students of history profile have a positive self-attitude with high levels of self-respect and autosympathy. They also have realistic expectations about the attitudes of others and express healthy self-interest, which can contribute to their personal development and academic success. Therefore, a high level of self-respect and autosympathy among students of historical profile indicates a mature inner confidence and positive self-perception, which are important elements for the development of a strong legal awareness. At the same time, realistic expectations regarding the attitude of others and healthy self-interest contribute to the formation of a responsible attitude to social norms and laws, which is also the basis of a law-abiding individual.

Conclusions. Based on the analysis of the results of a diagnostic study conducted among the students of medical and historical profile, it can be concluded that the factors of formation of legal awareness in different groups of respondents have certain differences depending on the direction of their education. The students of medical profile demonstrated strong internal socially significant motives, which may expose their desire to contribute to society and help others. At the same time, they showed high self-motivation and orientation towards their own development, which is important for successful mastering of the medical subject.

The students of historical profile, on the other hand, showed a more pronounced focus on tasks and working with the material, as well as a greater interest in communication and interaction with others. This may indicate their readiness for in-depth analysis of historical processes and events, as well as their desire to discuss and share knowledge with peers and specialists in their field.

In general, the study revealed that both groups of students have a high level of self-respect and a positive attitude towards themselves, which is the basis for their professional and personal development. These features can be considered as key factors in the formation of legal awareness of young people who are open to learning and observing social norms and legal principles, which is an integral part of their academic and future professional life. The obtained data can be used to increase the efficiency of the educational process, create motivation programs and a favorable environment for the development of legal awareness and professional growth of students.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF THE FORMATION OF LEGAL AWARENESS OF STUDENTS OF HISTORICAL AND MEDICAL EDUCATION PROFILES

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The purpose of the article is to determine psychological factors and compare the predictor structure of legal awareness among students of historical and medical education profiles.

The article is devoted to the analysis of psychological aspects of the formation of legal awareness among students who study in the medical and historical profiles of education. The paper examines the key factors affecting the development of legal awareness among young people who are preparing for professional activities in medicine and historical education. The emphasis is placed on the students' psychological characteristics which shape their attitude to legal norms and historical context, and it is also studied how the educational process affects their legal awareness. The article includes an analysis of scientific literature on psychology, history and medicine. The results of empirical research conducted among students of higher educational institutions are revealed. The study emphasizes that the main criteria for

the development of legal awareness of students of medical and historical education profiles are the legal knowledge, level of legal education, attitude to legal norms, stability of legal beliefs, value orientations, formation of legal attitudes and compliance or non-compliance with legal norms revealed in the behavior. It is noted that in order to assess the degree of formation of legal awareness of students of medical and historical education profiles, one can use the levels of development of each of its components: substantive, motivational-value, reflexive-evaluative, and personal-content. The results of the study highlight the need to integrate psychological knowledge into the educational process of future specialists in the fields of history and medicine. Based on the analysis of the results of a diagnostic study conducted among the students of medical and historical profiles, it can be concluded that the factors of formation of legal awareness in different groups of respondents have certain differences depending on the direction of their education. The students of medical profile demonstrated strong internal socially significant motives, which may expose their desire to contribute to society and help others. At the same time, they showed high self-motivation and orientation towards their own development, which is important for successful mastering of the medical subject.

The article will be useful for teaching medical and historical subjects, students of these specialties, as well as everyone who is interested in the issue of psychological features of the formation of legal awareness.

The problem of legal awareness of young people in modern conditions of the development of Ukrainian society is the most relevant task. At the same time, the study of legal awareness among students of the historical education profile is in a certain way predictable and has a fairly good track record in science, which cannot be said about the students of the medical profile. And this occurs despite the fact that the legal factor is key to their professional training, as the formed legal awareness not only contributes to the understanding of legal norms and ethical standards, important for protecting the rights of patients and avoiding legal errors, but also forms the professional responsibility and ethical behavior of a medical student, emphasizing not only the rights, but also the responsibilities of medical specialists to the patients, colleagues and society as a whole. Taking into account the rapid development of the medical industry and the updating of legislation, the constant clarification of legal issues provides medical specialists with up-to-date knowledge necessary for high-quality patient care and adherence to the professional standards.

The peculiarity of the formation of legal awareness among students of historical and medical profiles lies in different approaches to the learning process. Whereas for future historians it is critically important to understand the course of the historical development of law and analyze the influence of historical processes on the formation of legal institutions, for the future medical workers the issue of legal awareness affects their general worldview and the process of positioning themselves as specialists in the Ukrainian medical system.

The relevance of this topic is determined by modern challenges, in particular, the need for general legal education of young people (not only those of profile specialties) to ensure compliance with human rights, development of democratic institutions, prevention of corruption and strengthening of the rule of law, which is especially relevant in wartime conditions. However, the issue of the predictor structure of psychological components that influence the process of forming legal awareness of modern youth remains insufficiently studied, which creates a demand for research on this topic precisely in the psychological plane.

Conclusion. *In general, the study revealed that both groups of students have a high level of self-respect and a positive attitude towards themselves, which is the basis for their professional and personal development. These features can be considered as key factors in the formation of legal awareness of young people who are open to learning and observing social norms and legal principles, which is an integral part of their academic and future professional life. The obtained data can be used to enhance the efficiency of the educational process, create motivation programs and a favorable environment for the development of legal awareness and professional growth of students.*

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