TO THE QUESTION OF METHODOLOGICAL GROUNDS OF A PERSON’S NORMATIVE – JURIDICAL CULTURE FORMATION PROCESS

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**Keywords:** axiological, civilized, competence based and system approaches, juridical culture.

**Annotation.** The study of theoretical-methodical preconditions of normative-juridical culture formation of the specialists from the sphere of social tourism showed that the questions of normative-juridical culture formation, legal awareness, juridical competence, juridical education were discussed in the research works on the problems of the specialists’ professional training for realization of the branches of economics.

**Research methods:** scientific and methodical literature analysis, comparative analysis.

**Materials.** The article reveals social factors and the kinds of legal awareness deformation. Research materials presented in the article helped the author to reveal that a juridical knowledge gives the specialists an opportunity to build professionally, taking into account the laws and norms, their professional activity, to find correct solutions to different organizational-administrative, economic, informational-communicative and other problems.

**Results.** In the mentioned by the author research works the essence and specificity of juridical competence of the future specialists in a definite profile (higher educational establishments, vocational educational establishments) are determined; the structure of such competence is defined, the set of components.

**Conclusion.** The methodological grounds for this research work are axiological, civilization and competence approaches.

The whole society reorganization, including a social consciousness in the end of the XX th – beginning of the XXI centuries, democratization, acknowledgement and assignment of a person’s rights and freedom in political-juridical sphere, free enterprise and competition in the sphere of economics caused the necessity to change state-juridical life, all attempts were directed at civil society and constitutional state creation. It demanded from a person, as the main member of a social development, an ability to fulfill independent actions in the context of legal framework. And as it was mentioned by N.S. Sokolova, it conditioned the formation of a developed individual legal awareness.

We should share the opinion of Y.I. Zhegusov, who thinks that the main negative social factors of modern Russian youth legal awareness formation are the following:

- the crisis of values and social norms of the Russian society which is characterized by anomia state of the criminal type, conflict of the cultures including the sphere of law. In the conditions of the social anomia the traditional norms and values lose their importance, become legal earlier reproved and punished actions, the distinctions between moral and amoral, legal and illegal is eliminated. The consciousness of a wide population layer loses positive orientation and becomes marginal;

- accessibility of the ways, methods and technologies of informational-psychological war. Mass media became its especially effective instrument. The main aims of informational-psychological special operations are devaluation and destruction of common moral and juridical norms, cultural wealth of a definite society, propaganda of destructive values of consumerism and “beautiful life”, cultural and intellectual level of population
“simplification”, artificial creation and preservation of “stable instability” state in society, war between the competitors and others;
- spread of social sphere of a criminal society, the spread of criminal subculture not only prevents juridical socialization of the youth but also is a source of its alternative and criminal socialization;
- activity effectiveness decrease of the law enforcement body, orientation to own business development leads to their estrangement from basic mass. In modern conditions the law enforcement body is oriented only to revelation and punishment of the representatives of “poor criminality” and the “rich criminality” escapes punishment. In such conditions we can’t speak about the participation of the law enforcement body in juridical socialization of the youth;
- destruction of the whole system of juridical upbringing and education was the result of the state collapse, a general ideology loss on which was the juridical propaganda based, as a result decreased a positive influence of the agents of juridical socialization: a family, a school, mass media, the law enforcement body and others;
- the crisis of a social institution of family which is seen in the increase of adverse families level and in weakening of a family defensive function from negative factors of socialization.

The research worker V.V. Diakonov determines the definite kinds of legal awareness deformation of a modern youth:
- juridical nihilism is a negative attitude to law, negation of its social value, deliberate choice of miscarriage;
- juridical fetishism is exaggeration, overemphasis of the role and importance of legal control in society;
- juridical infantility is the role of law underestimation, poor knowledge of law.

The state also thinks that a low level of juridical culture and legal awareness, juridical nihilism of the citizenry in Russia is a serious problem for the principles of dominion realization. That is why not accidental is the document “The basis of state policy of the Russian Federation in the sphere of juridical competence and legal awareness of citizenry” (2011), adopted by the President of Russia. It is noted in the document that in terms of constitutional state grows the role of law in the system of social regulators, increases the role of juridical basis in behavior, life of society and state. The state creates the conditions which provide juridical competence and legal awareness of the citizenry, their knowledge of the character, ways and limits of their rights realization and defense, protected by the law interests, in administrative and court order, accessibility of qualified juridical help for people. Another important aim of the state is propaganda and explanation of the need for duties and the rules of living together observance by the citizens, respect for the rules and interests of other people irrespective of their race, nationality, language, attitude to religion, ideas and other conditions. As the factors of the state policy in the sphere of education and upbringing of youth in the given document are presented: the practice of the basis of law teaching development in educational establishments of different types and kinds, different variants of regional models of juridical education support, educational courses development which include juridical themes, the development of educational programs, manuals and the level of teachers’ juridical competence improvement, research works fulfillment in order to provide scientific-methodical support of juridical education.

Lack of knowledge of normative-juridical acts, a low level of legal awareness, as D.A. Kruglov mentions, don’t let the specialists in the sphere of physical culture and sport of invalids, the invalids themselves, who go in for physical culture and sport, realize their legitimate rights.

In recent years a range of research works were made on the problem of juridical, professional-juridical, social-juridical competence, juridical culture, legal awareness of students of different specialties formation:
juridical culture formation (legal awareness) of the college students studied R.S. Dralyk, of motor transport vocational educational establishments students – A.M. Kunizhev, of the future teachers of physical culture in the establishments of vocational education – E.A. Kuznetsova and others;

the peculiarities of a University students juridical competence formation studied I.Y. Seryaeva, S.B. Tuguz, of the students from physical culture Universities – S.S. Voevodina, D.A. Kruglov, I.N. Chesnokova, of technical Universities – A.R. Abutalipov, M.E. Polyakova, of the agricultural University – O.V. Kulagina, of the nautical University – K.S. Galieva, of the students of economic specialities – S.A. Bondarenko, of the students of not juridical profile – V.V. Potomakhin, of the cadets in the system of higher military school – T.S. Slivin, A.S. Scherbakov and others;


I.N. Chesnokova proved that one of the main conditions of a successful functioning of physical culture and sport sphere in free market economy is deep knowledge in the sphere of law and the ability to use it in work which the directors and the specialists possess. Juridical knowledge, as the researcher says, helps the specialists more professionally, taking into account not their intuition but the knowledge of the laws and other norms, build their professional activity, find correct solutions to different organizational- administrative, economic, informational- communicative and other problems. The formation of a necessary level of juridical knowledge and skills, as I.N. Chesnokova determines, is one of the important aims of professional training in a higher educational establishment [8].

E.L. Bolotova studied the system of continuous juridical training of the teachers. She considers juridical training as a part of a teacher’s professional training and notes that a teacher’s juridical competence is determined by the level of his or her legal awareness, juridical activity revealed in terms of a definite collective. The base of this competence is the system of knowledge and law understanding, and acting in accordance with them [2].

But not only juridical culture is important. The normative culture also plays an important role. N.N. Pokrovskaya thinks that one of the reasons why people don’t observe simple safety precautions is that a low level of normative culture of the population in Russia. Normative regulation of behavior is possible only if the specialists are inclined to follow the rules, norms, to obey the accepted order and the made decisions. This inclination to a normative behavior describes the notion of normative culture [6].

A.A. Zvezdina defines three main tendencies of changes in the sphere of education. First, world tendency to change the main paradigms of education (the crisis of a classical model and system of education, new fundamental ideas creation in philosophy and sociology of education, in humanitarian science, experimental and alternative schools creation). Secondly, our education orientation at integration into world culture, the system of continuous education creation, freedom in the choice of curriculum, teachers and students associations organization on the basis of independence of higher educational establishments. The third tendency is in traditions of a Russian school and education restoration. An educated person is not only a person who knows, even with a formed world view, but a person who is able to orient in difficult situations of a modern culture, to understand his or her place in the world [3].
Modern research workers mention that during recent ten years there goes education humanization, the main becomes personality oriented approach to the essence of education content determination. The content of education they understand as pedagogically adapted system of knowledge, abilities and skills, experience of creative activity and the experience of emotional-volitional relation which provides developed in all spheres personality formation, personality who is ready to develop a material and spiritual culture of a society.

The process of the specialists training is a pedagogical phenomenon that is why it can be studied with the help of an axiological or value approach which, as the authors of the manual “Pedagogics” V.A. Slastenin, I.F. Isaev and E.N. Shiyanov write, is a specific “bridge” between the theory and practice. It allows, on the one hand, to study phenomena according to their abilities to satisfy the needs of people, on the other hand, to solve the problems of society humanization [7].

N.V. Alyab’eva and T.D. Barysheva, using the axiological approach in the students professional education, mention that the educational process should be built in a way that a future specialist could realize the social functioning of the values, see the changeability of professional activity values, compare them with cultural norms, evaluate reflexively own values and guiding lines. This is the solution to the problem of axiological-notional self-determination on the individual level which will provide stability of new positive values of the society and education [1].

A very important scientific achievement which provides revaluation and rethinking of the traditions role in development of civilization and national cultures is the creation of a civilization approach to historical-pedagogical process study by G.B. Kornetov. His research work gave an opportunity for integral understanding and vision of historical-pedagogical process, bringing it beyond the bounds of restrictions of some countries and cultures. The civilization approach helps to reveal cultural specificity, peculiarities of the Russian education development in terms of global-pedagogical process [5].

In his research work, dedicated to social-juridical competence formation among the future specialists in the sphere of physical culture and sport [Kuznetsov S.A.], we present the analysis of some works, describing the origin and development in science of the competence approach. Zimnyaya I.A. determines three stages in its development [4].

Competence approach:
- makes it possible to pass from the orientation to knowledge reproduction of the pedagogical education to knowledge application and organization; to escape the dictate of a subject and it corresponds with modern conditions which state new demands before the graduates among which the priority is given to systematically organized, intellectual, communicative, reflexive, self-organizing skills [O.I. Vartynyk, I.N. Medvedev, S.V. Pan’kova, O.I. Solov’eva];
- allows to coordinate mass school and labour-market needs because it accentuates the result of education. Moreover the result is not just a sum of received information but a person’s ability to act in different situations and it is especially valuable on the present stage of society development [L.S. Chopenko];
- is considered in the context of education quality of the students and a professional training of a future teacher. The quality of education in this case is analyzed taking into account a real readiness of a student to the mastered knowledge and skills application in different spheres of life, including educational and professional spheres [A.V. Tutolmin].

Thus the methodological grounds for this research work are axiological, civilization and competence approaches.

Bibliography