ABOUT FORMATION OF VALUE ORIENTATIONS IN
THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER LEGAL EDUCATION

Abstract. The question of the influence of value orientations on ensuring better mastering of
general scientific, fundamental and specialized knowledge by future lawyers is considered. The
concept of the axiosphere of the future lawyer is defined. Recommendations for the use of scientific
and pedagogical approaches in education that will contribute to the professional training of
lawyers are presented.

Keywords: value orientations, pedagogical axiology, value and semantic sphere, axiosphere,
spiritual values, axiological landmark, educational environment, competence approach,
technological approach, formation.
Lawyers belong to government officials who exercise the relevant powers. They have special powers to protect the interests of the state, society and citizens from various encroachments. It requires a lot of responsibility from them. The law directly defines the state nature of the decisions made by lawyers.

The problem of studying the professional value orientations of future lawyers remains relevant, because, firstly, there is no single approach to the interpretation of the concept of value orientations, and secondly, changes in economic, political and spiritual spheres of our society entail changes in value orientations of future lawyers. Today, special attention is paid to the study of changes that occur in the young people’s minds. The inevitable revaluation of value orientations and their crisis are most evident in the minds of this social group. The urgency of studying the value orientations of young people is due to the emergence of a number of works on various aspects of this problem. The structure and dynamics of personality value orientations at a young age, the role of value orientations in the mechanism of social regulation of behaviour, the relationship of value orientations with individually typical and characteristic features of personality, with professional orientation are studied in socio-psychological, psychological and pedagogical research. A necessary component of the legal profession is higher legal education, which is based on certain principles, namely: continuity and gradual complication of the educational process; combination of general and specialized knowledge in the learning process; combination of theory and practice in legal education; creative approach to solving scientific problems and practical situations.

The system of legal education consists of the following components: professional selection; ensuring of the acquisition of general scientific, fundamental and specialized knowledge by future lawyers, the formation of legal culture and thinking; inculcation of skills and abilities of legal work, knowledge about the peculiarities of legal institutions and authorities; improvement of legal qualification, enrichment of forms and methods of work, generalization of practical experience to meet the needs of society.

Depending on the profile of legal activity in accordance with the standard of classification of professions, a curriculum and a study program are formed, which
provide special disciplines, taking into account the specifics of future activities. Thus, future legal advisers need the extensive knowledge of the civil and commercial law, the arbitration practice, notaries require the knowledge of the civil law, lawyers have to know the constitutional and administrative law, investigators need the criminal, criminal and procedure law, prosecutors and judges work with the criminal, civil, labour, marriage and family law, the administrative and criminal procedure, the civil and procedure law. Of course, the level of qualification of lawyers depends on the constant search for legal knowledge and orientation in changes of the legislation.

It is well known that the value approach to life begins with the division of objects into categories of good and evil. This is the basis of value ideas about the useful and the harmful, the good and the bad, the just and the unjust, the truth and the false, the beautiful and the ugly, which axiology explores. Till today, there is a whole paradigmatic direction – the pedagogical axiology, the central problem of which is the transformation of knowledge into beliefs, the indirectness of the acquired knowledge fund by attitudes and value orientations.

According to I. Bekh, “... the value and semantic sphere of man plays a significant role in the process of formation of the professionalism. This is due to the fact that professional activity is one of the main means of building your own life path. But the formation of such a life path will be successful only when the professional activity (preparation for it) acquires a personal touch, that is able to reflect and embody the personality through himself” [1, p. 264] in aspects of his or her attitude to the level of the professional training, spiritual values, the physical culture, the healthy lifestyle, the self-development and the self-education.

V. Tugarinov described the concept of “axiosphere”, which defines the essential boundaries of axiological space, its structural heterogeneity, internal diversity and forms a hierarchy, the components of which are in the interaction and the unity [2].

The axiosphere includes a system of values that are internal, emotionally mastered by the individual guidelines for his/her activities and meet individual characteristics of the person, the level of the culture and requirements of the society.
According to Ukrainian scientist V. Kryzhko, the axiosphere of a modern specialist is a unique spiritual formation, which includes internalized values and value orientations that ensure human the self-preservation in the space and the time. In this context, value as the ontological basis of the axiosphere is a specific reality in which the forms of human existence, society and culture symbolically exist [3].

Spiritual values are a means of expressing a person’s social maturity. The spiritual component of the axiosphere of the future lawyer can be represented as existential, moral, political and aesthetic component, each of which occupies a certain place in the hierarchy of values. If we imagine a “pyramid” of spiritual values, then an understanding of the nature of the meaning of life in the lawyer’s spiritual life will have a special place in. The meaning of a lawyer’s life is related to the self-realization of his personality, which includes creative, communicative, aesthetic, emotional and other aspects. The lawyer’s ability to make decisions is formed in the course of various professional situations. Willingness to make decisions is inspired by the meaning of life. Another important tool for spiritualizing the professional process is the conscience of a lawyer, which requires the highest inner strength and constant work on yourself [4, p.176].

There are other important components of the qualities of a lawyer: moral values as an impulse of internal spiritual motivation of the lawyer, which expresses the system of attitude to the world and to himself [5]; creativity as a value, a special kind of activity in which something new is born, the sphere of skill and art [6, p. 273–278]; attention as an axiological landmark that ensures the reliability, security of the individual, allows to notice the smallest sprouts of change in the person, his spiritual aspirations and more [7, p. 79].

The axiosphere of a lawyer consists of value orientations, values, attitudes and the orientation. Modelling of such a system is a diagnostic and prognostic process that has a spiritual content and purposefully influences the development of the identity, the inner depth of the personality and the diversity of manifestations of self-realization of a lawyer.

The structure of value orientations of the modern lawyer includes three subsystems: cognitive subsystem which presents value representations of the person;
knowledge of objects, phenomena, processes, worldview, realized in themselves; emotional subsystem which contains stable human feelings towards objects; emotional and value attitude to the world, their connections, feelings and evaluations; active subsystem that is a tendency to a certain type of social behaviour; ways and methods of interconnection, ways to achieve (implement) life plans [7, p. 83].

The development of the axiosphere of the modern lawyer is of fundamental importance.

Thus, the formation of the axiosphere of the future lawyer requires special activities for the formation of value orientations of lawyers, needs a targeted educational program for the formation of axiological qualities of lawyers’ personality. The cultural environment, the communicative experience, the self-education and the development of moral norms in education are the most significant positions that purposefully influence the axiosphere. Factors in the formation of the individual axiosphere of a law student are as follows: social expectations of the society regarding the subject of legal activity, which determine the initial state of the student’s axiosphere and further transformation in the process of studying at law university; the educational environment of the legal institution; professional morals and ethics of a lawyer; the state of the legal activity; the content of the legal education. Among the existing scientific views on the problem of professional training of lawyers those that satisfy both in the traditional and in the innovation sphere should be distinguished. First of all, these are axiological, competence and technological approaches.

The axiological approach to the study of professional phenomena and processes characterizes the essence of the professional education. Analyzing the basics of the axiological concept of personal development of the future lawyer, we have identified the education as a process of learning values.

Firstly, the value system of the lawyer (internalized values: conscience, duty, freedom, good, beauty, land, family, peace, work, patriotism, humanism, community).

Secondly, professional conditions: the purpose of the education, the formation
of the personality of a lawyer-professional, for whom the highest value is a person; principles: conceptual (humanization, openness, variability), general legal (activity, systematicity, consciousness), private law (realism, continuity, differentiation), self-education (activity, creativity, cooperation); directions, the formation of spiritual ideals, increase of spiritual values, the spiritual self-development, the participation in creative process, the creation of educational environment; technologies which can be divided in dialogue (conversation, debate, dilemma), imitation (game, psychodrama, training) and creative (problem, improvisational forms, design).

Thirdly, the legal ideal which is a spirituality of the lawyer (mastering the richness of culture, the development of emotional and sensory sphere, the experience of high moral behaviour) is defined. The Fourth, the result is presented as a lawyer’s personality who has a high level of the general, professional and personal culture, the core of which is the value of the individual. The axiological approach allows to emphasize the educational process on the development of universal, professional and personal values of students, which is the foundation for constructing their inner world, the stable life position and the successful professional activity.

The axiological approach is distinguished as a methodological basis in the organization of the educational process within the study of the environment of the human existence and the activity (V. Andreev, I. Bekh, E. Bondarevskaya, I. Isayev, V. Kryzhko, S. Kulnevych, V. Ognevych, Yu. Pelekh, V. Slastyonin, N. Tkachova).

To understand better the essence of the axiological approach, it is also useful to cite the views of the famous Ukrainian researcher M. Oxy, according to which the implementation of this approach involves compliance with this requirement in the formation of value orientations of young people, it is necessary to make full use of the team as the main leader of social values and group norms for its members [8, p. 26–27].

The urgency of the axiological approach to solve the problem of forming professional value orientations of future lawyers is due to current trends in the world educational space, the need to build a hierarchy of values of the personal education in the higher education in Ukraine.

The need to use an axiological approach is related to the definition of
conceptual bases and the search for value bases for the formation of professional value orientations of future lawyers.

In this regard, the recognition of professional competence and giving it a priority status in the training of future lawyers helps to improve the effectiveness of its formation.

In our study, the competency approach is based on the recognition of professional value orientations of future lawyers as a result of professional training in the higher education. The essence of this approach is in creating such an educational process, which is not only to master professional knowledge, skills and abilities and professional qualities, but also to update them and the mobility of future lawyers in solving professional problems, performing professional tasks and more.

The competency approach, which focuses primarily on a new vision of goals and the evaluation of the results of the professional education, also has its requirements for other components of the educational process: the content, pedagogical technologies, tools for monitoring and the evaluation.

In the second half of the twentieth century “technological approach” to the organization of learning arises and the programmed learning becomes its theoretical basis.

The technological approach in the education is actively used as a logically ordered and reproducible system of actions of subjects aimed at achieving the educational goal. The realization of this goal with the help of the leading method, the implementation of which guarantees the achievement of the goal, is [9, p. 20] a special type of knowledge about the guaranteed and reproduced way to achieve the educational goal in the process of the subject; scientifically substantiated project of actions of subjects to achieve the goal with the necessary tools.

The technological approach characterizes the focus of pedagogical research on the optimization, the improvement of learning activities, increasing its effectiveness, the instrumentality and the intensity. The concept of “formation” needs a separate analysis. The Ukrainian pedagogical dictionary recognizes the concept of “formation” as a process of purposeful and organized mastery of the subjects of the
educational process of holistic, stable professional traits and qualities necessary for them to succeed; the process of changing the personality in the course of the interaction with the real pedagogical reality; the emergence of professional and socio-psychological innovations in the structure of personality [10].

V. Slastyonin understands “formation” as a process of mastering a set of stable properties and qualities of personality [11].

Under the formation of professional values we will understand the process of progressive changes in their structural components (axiological, psychological, motivational, cognitive and prognostic), giving personal values as a holistic, integrative formation of certain completeness.

The complexity of the process of forming professional value orientations of future lawyers necessitates the adherence to certain pedagogical conditions. Yu. Babansky states that “the effectiveness of the pedagogical process naturally depends on the conditions in which it takes place” [12].

At the same time, the axiological approach allows to emphasize the opportunities and resources of the educational process for training future lawyers for the development of universal, professional and personal values, it is the foundation for graduates to build their inner world, the axiosphere, stable life position and effective professional activity.

The competency approach is based on the recognition of professional values of future lawyers as a result of professional training in the higher education. The essence of this approach is to design such a learning process, which is not only to master professional knowledge, skills, abilities and professional values, but also provides their relevance and mobility of future lawyers in solving professional problems, performing professional tasks at a high level.

The technological approach characterizes the focus on the optimization, the improvement of learning activities, increasing its effectiveness, the instrumentality and the intensity. The technological approach is used as a set of philosophical, theoretical and methodological views on creative design, which guarantees the achievement of the goal and allows you to check the signs of change that have been identified.
Analysis of scientific sources and practice of formation of professional value orientations of future lawyers in the process of professional training allowed to make the following conclusions: the theoretical foundations that exist today no longer meet modern requirements of legal education in terms of pedagogical support for the effective development of future lawyers’ values; professional training of future lawyers requires improving the content of legal education in order to focus on the formation of professional values; value orientations of future lawyers affect the degree of activity and quality of professional achievements of the individual, they largely determine the effectiveness of professional activities; the target orientation of the educational process in law universities to the development of the values of the chosen profession is the basis and it will allow the future lawyer not only to acquire an idea of the profession, but also actively and continuously develop it.

It is necessary to use the following scientific and pedagogical approaches that satisfy traditional and innovative planes, axiological, competence and technological aspects for the professional training of lawyers.

Список источников:

