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THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF LEGAL EDUCATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS

In the article the problem of legal education has been considered as the formation of legal guidelines on reconciling the individual with the interests and aspirations of society. Features of legal education have been defined: formation of the individual on the basis of a system of law, implementation of justice pupils constituents ordered social relations, taking into account the possibility of coercive state power through the laying on legal responsibility of offenders, the scope of rights not only adhere to the law, and and is prone to crime and comply with these standards; implementation of law activity through special means. The task of legal education has been defined as: to give not only knowledge of the law but also form a belief in fairness and feasibility of its requirements, willingness to subject its daily; direction of the center of gravity of legal information should be directed to the constitutional principles of society and state, the rights and duties of citizens. It is emphasized that in law to work with younger students used different methods and forms of work.

Key words: legal education, objectives, functions and contents of legal education, legal knowledge.

Intoduction. State Transition to new economic conditions and the entry of Ukraine into the European space affects new level of social relations . The problem of formation of legal culture of personality becomes national importance. Patriotic education system intensified search for ways of formation of legal culture of youth to the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine «On education», National programme of legal education of the population, the National Strategy for Development of Education in Ukraine until 2021 and so on.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The problem formation of legal culture of personality was investigated in various aspects of native and foreign scientists, K.Abulhanova -Slavska, H.Vasyanovych, I.Beh, I.Zaporozhan, N.Bibik, I.Kovchyna, J.Kichuk, I.Kozubovska, V.Kremen, V.Orzhehovska, O.Pometun, O.Suhomlynska, V.Ternopil'ska and others. Most scientists consider legal education as a complex dynamic system that combines: legal knowledge, which emerging ideas about the organization of life of citizens in political, legal, economic , social and cultural environments democratic state; legal experience in social and political life of society and the practical application of knowledge; civil virtues , attitudes, values and qualities of citizen of a democratic society. Legal education - is focused process that provides of students of legal knowledge and the formation of the basis of legal awareness and legal conduct of a law-abiding citizen. I. Kovchyna notes legal education – that is «social and legal protection of the population, which is an organic part of social and legal protection of children» [3, p. 11].

The purpose of the article: to justify theoretical foundations of legal education of younger students using modern pedagogical approaches.

Main material. The essence of legal education is to form the legal guidelines on reconciling the individual with the interests and expectations of society, the process of developing legal ideas and principles of justice pupils, formation of students legal culture.

The signs of legal education is form personality to the basis for individual system of law; introduction to justice pupils constituent elements of ordered social relations – permits, obligations, that is the primary means of legal regulation that create the conditions for lawful behavior; taking into account the possibility of coercive state power through the using legal responsibility of of-

fenders; coverage of rights that are prone to crime and infringe with these standards; implementation of law activity through special legal means.

The functions of legal education are the transfer of students (individuals, community groups) a certain amount of legal knowledge, skills and abilities ; formation of legal ideas , feelings and beliefs of students of legal awareness , develop legal directive on good students behavior .

The Logic of mechanism of legal education of the individual spiritually can be represented in the form of the following stages:

- The accumulation of legal knowledge, legal information;
- Conversion of accumulated information to legal beliefs, the habits of lawful behavior;
- Readiness to act, guided by these legal convictions, behave lawfully in accordance with the law.

The result of the mechanism of legal education is the level of education of the legal individual and its legal culture.

We believe that today it is necessary to critically review past experience and a new level to intensify the work of law activity, thus not taking the essence of legal education only to study the Constitution, aimless educational propaganda universal truths that no one person obliges. The purpose and objectives of legal education in modern conditions have to be rethought and acquire a fundamentally different nature, even the formulation process of law activity , as a form of state activity is subject to reevaluation [6, p.130].

Legal education of students should be aimed to achieving the following objectives: first, to ensure the formation of the necessary legal ideas of students, education based on knowledge of legal respect for the law, understand the need for compliance; secondly is to help deter students from unstable moral and legal views on the implementation of negative behaviors and crime. In the first case, the object of legal education are all students. In the second - legal education is aimed at those students which are characterized by behavioral problems [6, p. 107]

The analysis of the research [3; 4; 6] allows us to formulate the tasks that need to be resolved in the legal education of primary school children. These include the formation of respect for coexistence laws and regulations,

including the rules of student behavior in school and after school; conscious fulfillment of lawful standards (rules) of conduct; respect for people, protecting law and order in the country; understanding the inevitability of personal responsibility and punishment for the offense; zero tolerance for violators of laws and rules of the community and the need to actively fight against offences.

For the purposes of legal education and solving its head - tribute must implement specific content of legal education, to design legal material there are different approaches [4].

The first approach proposes to base the content of the legal education system is not legal concepts of science, but they reject the legal consciousness of the individual, which cause minor offences affecting or may affect for their admission offences This approach raises legal education only to educational work of preventive character and ignores the importance of legal knowledge for moral, labor, environmental and other areas of education, solving social problems such as formation of ideology, psychological and legal training young people to work in public enforcement and so on. This approach in law work with students confined to using only one branch of law - criminal. In this case, the students focused on law - it's mostly just criminal law, criminal law, which is only prohibits and punishes, disfiguration the picture of the state and law. The second approach is to control the content of legal education and upbringing of minors using only one law. It does not take into account the fact that the law, the law is inseparable from the state, the law is a specific instrument of the state, the mouthpiece of its will. The third position on the content of legal education provides a systematic approach to formation of legal knowledge and skills of students. Accordingly, the content of legal education should be based on building a system required students to legal concepts and facts, considering the needs of society in a comprehensive impact on the individual and advisable selected facts and concepts, providing an integrated system of knowledge about the state and law.

The content of legal education of primary school children should be determined by their abilities and limitations take legal terminology, understand the significance of certain actions, the ability to analyze and draw conclusions.

Selecting the content of legal information for legal education of younger schoolchildren should include the following points: it is important to provide not only knowledge of the law but also form a belief in fairness and feasibility of its requirements, readiness to subject its daily; you can not move the focus of legal information in prohibitions and sanctions; the center of gravity of legal information should be directed to the constitutional principles of society and state, the laws and duties of citizens; must consistently pursue thesis on the relationship of human and citizen duties of personal responsibility for offence; legal education - one of the ways of forming social activity and Civil responsibility of youth.

The basis of legal opinion is legal knowledge. To operate legally, first you need to know how to behave, anticipate consequences of behavior. We need to know the moral principles, the rule of law and morality, society demands of its members. The content depends on the legal knowledge and range of convictions. In legal knowledge accumulated special research and person's life experience, her world view.

When the primary school pupils get legal knowledge, they'll make their attitude, which is their emotional re-

lationship with objects and phenomena of the surrounding world. Attitude can be positive, neutral and negative. Positive and negative attitudes, experience feelings of satisfaction and dissatisfaction about the various facts and events cause to the formation of human confidence in the truth or counterfeit certain beliefs, principles, ideas. There are important analysis, comparing our views with those of others.

Beliefs are formed only on condition that the knowledge combine with the feelings. Feeling depends on the content and legal information on which personal and intellectual level of minor, by his/her accumulated experience.

In law dealing with younger students used different methods and forms of work. Among them there are verbal methods (explanations, stories, conversation, reading of literature and others).

The most common method is explanation. This method is essentially clarifying legal concepts, facts, events. This method is often resorted to when students should be informed about the content of new legal concepts for them, to discover their essence, attributes, relationships, practical meaning. The purpose of the explanation is - to reveal the social, spiritual, moral, ethical, aesthetic content of certain events, actions, help students form a correct evaluation of behavior and human relationships [5]. An effective method of legal education of primary school children is a story - oral, verbal notification of the teacher about someone or something new. The effective method of legal education is a conversation that may have a different purpose. Thus, conversation messages intended to give children information about the history of certain legal norms and rules, to acquaint with legal standards on various areas of law, constitutional laws and responsibilities of citizens; Conversation - order aims to give students the algorithm of actions to use legal knowledge at an elementary stage of legal concepts and skills of behavior in various situations, provides making sites and rules of behaviour.

In discussing of the legal facts and events important to be able to provide an active part in this discussion of students, use pedagogical tact correct incorrect and inaccurate statements of students, direct the conversation in the right direction to achieve the correct conclusions.

In law dealing with younger students is important to use such forms and methods of educational work, which would allow to draw on their own experiences of students and promote new experience through their inclusion in the special pedagogical situation. It is important to consider that giving examples of illegal behavior, violations of laws, rules of human coexistence, remember that a negative attitude to any immoral manifestations and is carried out in parallel with the accumulation of positive social and legal experience. Understanding the inadmissibility of violations of the law becomes a personal view, if the moral and legal consciousness were formed stable views on the substance of the rules.

Prominent among the forms of law activity with younger students is reading books which occupies the moral and legal sense. There are many ways to promote children such literature. That is conversation, quizzes, discussion, loudly reading, a review of available literature in the library, use newspaper or magazine articles on legal topics. To promote such literature among students helps to inform by special school radio, television and media.

The characteristics of primary school children should be based on the following principles of legal education

,the connections of legal education with practical life situations; consideration of available of younger student's life experience ; the combination of collective and individual approach in solving problems of students, flexible, rapid response to manifestations of deviant behavior and future needs of students; unity of the legal and moral education; business approach in revealing the need for compliance norms in society, preventing moralizing; logical sequence of legal education from obtaining knowledge of the rules, to assimilate them into practice them and continue to form installation about the need to respect each person. Priority of the game methods of legal education and training in order to stimulate interest

in mastering the rules of living in society [2].

Conclusions. Thus, to ensure the unity of content , forms and methods of legal education is the foundation of formation of legal culture of younger pupils, totality deep and many-sided legal knowledge and skills, active law enforcement, which implemented knowledge of law and respect for it, which reflects the level of spirituality of the individual, its common culture, value orientations and social maturity. Prospects for further researches in the context of the problem may be the analysis of pedagogical approaches to forming the content of legal education, formation of legal culture of personality as a condition of socialization.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПРАВОВОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

В статье рассматривается проблема правового воспитания как формирование правовой установки на согласование стремлений личности с интересами и ожиданиями общества. Определены признаки правового воспитания: формирование личности на основе системы норм права. Задача правового воспитания: формировать убежденность в справедливости и целесообразности его требований, готовность в повседневной его соблюдении; направления центра тяжести правовой информации должен быть направлен на конституционные принципы общества и государства, права и обязанности гражданина.

Ключевые слова: правовое воспитание, задачи, функции и содержание правового воспитания, правовые знания.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ПРАВОВОГО ВИХОВАННЯ МОЛОДШИХ ШКОЛЯРІВ

В статті розглядається проблема правового виховання як формування правової настанови на узгодження прагнень особистості з інтересами і сподіваннями суспільства. Визначені ознаки правового виховання: формування особистості на засадах системи норм права, впровадження в правосвідомість вихованців складових елементів упорядкованих суспільних відносин. Завдання правового виховання: формувати переконаність у справедливості та доцільності його вимог, готовність у повсякденному його дотриманні; спрямування центру ваги правової інформації має бути спрямований на конституційні принципи суспільства і держави, права та обов'язки громадянина.

Ключові слова: правове виховання, завдання, функції і зміст правового виховання, правові знання.