

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS OF MODERN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

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GENDER FEATURES OF ANTICIPATION OF LEGAL SPECIALISTS

Олег Агарков, Олександр Шевяков, Ірина Бурлакова, Ігор Шрамко. ГЕНДЕРНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ АНТИЦИПАЦІЇ ФАХІВЦІВ ПРАВНИЧОЇ СФЕРИ. У статті визначено основні підходи до вивчення явища антиципації. Досліджено поняття антиципаційної здатності. Виявлено відмінності між поняттями передчуття та інтуїцією. Схарактеризовано специфіку роботи фахівців правничої сфери. Розглянуто особливості антиципаційної спроможності представників різних професійних груп фахівців правничої сфери, а також залежно від статі респондентів. Підкреслюється, що, крім професійних якостей, фахівець в правничій сфері має особисті властивості, однією з яких є антиципація, що є інтеграційною властивістю, ступінь, глибина та прояв якої залежать від її рівня. Емпіричне дослідження передбачення фахівців правничої сфери виявило найважливіші зв'язки між параметрами взаємних очікувань один та параметрами очікувань зі стратегіями передбачуваної поведінки. Встановлено гендерні відмінності фахівців правничої сфери, а саме: чоловіки більшою мірою мають схильність до «Рефлексивного подолання», «Стратегічного планування» і «Превентивного подолання», ніж жінки.

Ключові слова: *передчуття, антиципаційна здатність, інтуїція, експерти, долаюча поведінка*

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Problem statement. The relevance of psychological research on the peculiarities of anticipation in legal professionals is due to the need to improve the system of professional selection and professional development of staff with a focus on those components of anticipation, which are key, as well as to prepare, plan and conduct measures to support and develop specialists, the need to transfer them from one positions for another, designing new types of work in accordance with modern requirements.

At present, the specifics of legal professionals are marked by the growth of information and emotional burdens, the complication of interpersonal relationships. All this contributes to the formulation of increased requirements for employees. These requirements are of great importance because this type of activity is related to work in stressful situations, when a specialist needs to evaluate the situation, make a decision, keeping adequate behavior when solving problems.

In the theoretical approaches to the study of the problem of anticipation, it can be noted that in many studies, the processes of prediction act as a function of highly organized processes of conscious activity of the subject. Without anticipation, neither the formulation of the purpose of activity, nor the allocation of tasks, nor the planning, nor the current regulation is possible, since the processes of anticipation permeate all elements of human activity.

Analysis of publications that started solving this problem. A review of the psychological literature on the problem of anticipation (anticipation ability) allows us to formulate the following approaches to investigate this phenomenon:

- structural-level approach (B.F. Lomov, E.M. Surkov). Antipathy is a form of anticipation reflection of reality, covering a wide range of manifestations of the cognitive, regulatory and communicative functions of the psyche;

- psycho-physiological approach (P.K. Anokhin, T.F. Basilevich, N.A. Bernstein, V.M. Rusalov). The researchers' focus is on the natural prerequisites and neurophysiological mechanisms of anticipation ability;

- cognitive-behavioral approach (J. Bruner, D. Miller, W. Nisser). In describing anticipation within this approach, the concepts of probabilistic expectation, schemes, hypotheses are used;

- genetic approach (T.K. Akopova, L.A. Regush, E.A. Sergienko, A. Yu. Chmut and others). It presents studies of predictable behavior, different types of prognostic activity at different age stages of human development;

- clinical approach (V.D. Mendelevich, I.M. Feigenberg). Within the framework of this approach the peculiarities of the development of anticipation in norm and pathology are studied, the attention of researchers is focused on the problem of the relationship between personal-ity traits (psychological health of the individual) and anticipation;

- personality-activity, where anticipation acts as a property of the individual and is implemented in a specific activity (the works by K.A. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, B.G. Ananiev, A.V. Brushlinsky, L.S. Vigotsky, B.F. Lomov, L.A. Regush, E.N. Surkov, etc.);

- situational approach (R. Nisbett, L. Ross). Psychologists have dealt with the problems of predicting social reality with ordinary people in everyday life, they have shown the enormous role of social context and parameters of a particular situation in prediction.

The article's objective is to identify gender peculiarities of the anticipation ability of legal professionals.

Basic content. One of the most well-known modern views on anticipation is the concept of V. Mendelevich, who says that the concepts of "anticipation" and "anticipation ability" are synonymous. However, he identifies a separate term "anticipation ability (prognostic competence)", which characterizes as an indicator of the level of development of anticipation ability and defines as "the ability of a person with a high probability to predict the course of events, to predict the development of situations and their own reactions to them, to act with a temporal-spatial» [3].

The author draws attention to the following features of anticipation ability: it is a property, a stable characteristic of the individual, which demonstrates the level of development of anticipation capabilities; it is the ability to efficiently predict objective and subjective phenomena; it includes a system of knowledge and actions that contribute to effective forecasting; it is "a system of primarily internal means of constructing and regulating prognostic activity" [4]; it defines the "state" and describes the system of internal resources of the person, contributing to the efficiency of prognostic activity (properties of the nervous system, temperament, cognitive processes, intelligence, affective, volitional and behavioral characteristics of the person) [3-4].

There is also ambiguity in the differences between the notions of anticipation and intui-

tion. However, it should be noted that these concepts differ significantly. The great psychological dictionary gives us the following definition: "Intuition (intuition from Lat. Intueri – watch carefully, carefully) – the thought process consisting in finding the solution of the problem on the basis of search landmarks, not logically connected or insufficient to obtain a logical conclusion. The intuition is characterized by the speed (sometimes instantness) of the formulation of hypotheses and decision making, as well as the lack of awareness of logical grounds" [1]. The main distinguishing feature of intuition is that "a person does not realize how and from which he has some knowledge" [2].

The next stage of our study is to identify the peculiarities of anticipation ability according to V. Mendelevich in different professional groups and taking into account the gender factor [4]. Consider the features of anticipation ability in representatives of different professional groups (Table 1), as well as depending on the gender of the respondents (Tab. 2), according to the method of "Anticipation ability test (predictive competence)" (TAS (PC)).

The study used mathematical processing, which included: descriptive statistics; multiple comparison method with Schaeff correction for occupational group metrics; multiple variance analysis by sex factor [5].

The conducted research has shown, that as a whole on sample above average expressed "Personally-situational" anticipation ability (except for group of specialists with experience more than 20 years: they have a figure slightly below average and means insolvency in this aspect).

Table 1

Indicators of anticipation ability in different professional groups of legal professionals (according to TAS (PC))

	Characteristics			
	Personally situational	Spatial	Temporal	
Development of professional consciousness	M	170,41	49,62	40,65
	Δ	12,44	8,71	6,19
Specialists with experience up to 10 years	M	172,13	49,91	42,48
	Δ	16,67	9,45	7,87
Experts with 10-20 years experience	M	172,15	49,94	40,44
	Δ	10,80	9,04	5,50
Specialists with more than 20 years' experience	M	165,14	48,68	39,64
	Δ	10,66	7,48	5,98
Significant group differences: Specialists with experience up to 10 years and Specialists with experience of 10-20 years	Average difference	-	-	-
	Values	-	-	-
Significant group differences: Professionals with up to 10 years of experience and Professionals with over 20 years of experience	Average difference	-	-	-
	Values	-	-	-
Significant group differences: Specialists with 10-20 years experience and Professionals with more than 20 years experience	Average difference	7,01	-	-
	Values	0,041	-	-
Note: Significant differences are highlighted in bold , and differences in the statistical trend level are <i>italicized</i>				

Note that the indicators on the other two scales – "Spatial" and "Temporal" as a whole in the sample below average: i.e., the sample is spatial and temporary anticipation, but except for professionals who work less than 10 years (although their average is very close to the average scale value).

The multiple comparison method with the Schaeff correction revealed significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between the representatives of the professional groups "Experts with 10-20 years of experience" and "Experts with experience of more than 20 years" on the indicators of the scale "Personally-situational" anticipation ability: they higher in people with 10-20 years experience.

Table 2

Indicators of anticipation ability in legal professionals, taking into account the gender factor (by TAS (PC))

Characteristics	Men		Women		Difference Value	
	M	δ	M	Δ	F	Value
Personally-situational	171,13	9,89	169,77	14,37	-	-
Spatial	55,43	6,51	44,48	7,03	68,36	0,00000000000004
Temporal	41,79	5,79	39,65	6,40	3,66	0,058

Note: Significant differences are highlighted in **bold**, and differences in the statistical trend level are *italicized*

That is, they have a greater communicative level of anticipation than professionals with more than 20 years of experience; they are better able to predict people's reactions to various environmental actions and changes in the environment.

Table 2 shows that the representatives of both articles have such an aspect of anticipation ability as "Personally-situational" expressed above average, and means the personality-situational anticipation ability of the sample members.

Indicators on the Spatial scale in men are above average (motor dexterity, motor anticipation ability), and in women – below average. Indicators on the timing scale of the representatives of both sexes are below average (chronorhythmologic failure, temporary anticipation failure), but in men the average is very close to the average of the scale.

Analysis of variance revealed significant differences ($p < 0.01$) between men and women on the Spatial scale and differences in the level of statistical tendency ($p < 0.1$) on the Temporal scale: they are more pronounced in men. That is, men are more capable of predicting the movement of objects in space and displaying motor dexterity, as well as more accurate timing than women.

In general, we can note the following features of anticipation ability in different professional groups of legal professionals: in general, throughout the sample there are high scores on the scale "Personally-situational" anticipation ability, but it should be noted that representatives of the professional group "Experts with 10-20 years of experience" in this aspect are more savvy than professionals with over 20 years of experience. With regard to gender differences, the following can be noted: men are more likely to have a "Spatial" and "Temporary" anticipation capacity than women.

Next, we consider the indicators of coping behavior according to the method of A. S. Starchenkova [6] in different professional groups of specialists in the legal sector (Tab. 3) and taking into account the gender factor (Tab. 4).

The conducted research has shown that at experts who are at a stage of development of professional consciousness, expressiveness of various proactive coping strategies at experts of legal sphere is in accordance with the norm [6]. In this case, it is impossible to distinguish the most and least expressed indicators, because each scale has different ranges of acceptable values.

Multiple comparison method with Schaeff correction revealed significant differences between representatives of professional groups "Experts with 10-20 years of experience" and "Professionals with experience of more than 20 years" on the indicators of the Scales "Proactive Overcoming" ($p < 0.05$) and "Reflexive Overcoming" ($p < 0.01$): they are higher in people with 10-20 years experience.

That is, they are more likely than goalkeepers, more than 20 years of experience, to target, to develop resources that facilitate the achievement of goals, to cope with difficulties by assessing possible stressors, thinking about alternatives, comparing their potential effectiveness.

Also, multiple comparisons with the Schaeff Amendment revealed differences in the level of statistical trend ($p < 0.1$) between the Professionals with 10+ years of experience and the Professionals with 20+ years of experience on the Strategic Planning scale: higher in people, with less than 10 years' experience. That is, for the representatives of this professional group of respondents to a greater extent than for professionals with more than 20 years of experience, it is typical to overcome life difficulties by thinking through an action plan with hierarchical goals.

Table 3

		Characteristics					
		Proactive Overcoming	Reflexive Overcoming	Strategic planning	Preventive Overcoming	Instrumental Support Search	Emotional Support Search
Development of professional consciousness	M	42,15	29,61	10,93	28,05	18,39	12,95
	δ	5,11	5,09	2,73	4,43	4,52	3,26
Specialists with experience up to 10 years	M	41,74	29,91	11,91	29,00	20,13	14,65
	δ	3,96	6,27	2,64	3,95	4,48	2,85
Experts with 10-20 years experience	M	43,19	30,47	10,84	27,94	17,79	12,37
	δ	5,86	5,05	2,84	4,82	5,06	3,42
Specialists with more than 20 years' experience	M	40,18	27,46	10,32	27,54	18,29	12,82
	δ	3,37	3,35	2,42	3,85	2,62	2,80
Significant group differences: Specialists with experience up to 10 years and Specialists with experience of 10-20 years	Average difference	-	-	-	-	-	2,28
	Value	-	-	-	-	-	0,011
Significant group differences: Professionals with up to 10 years of experience and Professionals with over 20 years of experience	Average difference	-	-	<i>1,59</i>	-	-	-
	Value	-	-	<i>0,072</i>	-	-	-
Significant group differences: Specialists with 10-20 years experience and Professionals with more than 20 years experience	Average difference	3,01	3,01	-	-	-	-
	Value	0,025	0,009	-	-	-	-
Note: Significant differences are highlighted in bold , and differences in the statistical trend level are <i>italicized</i>							

In addition, the multiple comparison method with the Schaeff correction revealed significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between the professional groups "Professionals with up to 10 years of age" and "Professionals with 10-20 years of experience" on the scale "Search for emotional support": in humans with less than 10 years' experience, scores higher. That is, for them, more than for those who have 10-20 years of experience, it is typical to overcome stressful situations by sharing feelings with others, finding sympathy.

Table 4

Features	Men		Women		Value of differences	
	M	δ	M	δ	F	Value
Proactive Overcoming	43,23	5,23	41,20	4,85	-	-
Reflexive Overcoming	32,21	4,33	27,32	4,61	35,68	0,00000003
Strategic Planning	11,98	2,47	10,00	2,64	8,98	0,003
Preventive overcoming	30,60	2,85	25,80	4,36	28,45	0,0000005
Instrumental Support Search	18,19	3,80	18,57	5,09	-	-
Emotional Support Search	12,58	2,76	13,27	3,64	-	-
Note: Significant differences are highlighted in bold , and differences in the statistical trend level are <i>italicized</i> .						

Analysis of variance revealed significant differences ($p < 0.01$) between men and women on the scales "Reflexive Overcoming", "Strategic Planning", and "Preventive Overcoming": all of them are more pronounced in men. That is, men are more likely to build a well-thought-out plan with a hierarchy of goals, to evaluate potential stressors and potential problems, to anticipate a possible outcome, and to prepare actions to counteract these stressors and problems than women.

In general, we can note the following features of coping behavior in different professional groups of professionals in the economic sphere: the representatives of the group "Experts with experience up to 10 years" more than the experts with experience of more than 20 years expressed an indicator of the scale "Strategic Planning", as well as greater to the extent that the group "Experts with 10-20 years of experience" expressed the indicator "Search for emotional support"; in the group "Experts with 10-20 years of experience" to a greater extent than in professionals with experience of more than 20 years, the indicators of the scales "Proactive overcoming" and "Reflexive overcoming" are expressed.

Regarding gender differences, legal professionals may note the following: men tend to be more "Reflexive", "Strategic Planning" and "Preventive" than women.

Conclusions. Therefore, any profession, except physical and psychological characteristics, has at its core personal qualities that contribute to the successful activity of man. First of all, it should be attributed to professions where the object of professional activity is the other person and the interaction depends on the qualities of each.

In addition to professional qualities, a specialist in the legal sphere has personal properties, one of which is anticipation, which is an integrative property, the degree, depth and manifestation of which depend on its level. An empirical study of the antithesis of legal practitioners has identified the most important links between anticipation parameters and anticipation parameters with predictive behavior strategies.

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Summary

The article identifies the main approaches to the study of the phenomenon of anticipation. The concept of anticipation ability is investigated. The differences between the concepts of foreboding and intuition were identified. The specific work of legal professionals is characterized. The features of anticipation ability of representatives of different professional groups of legal professionals, as well as depending on the gender of the respondents, are considered. Indicators of overcoming behavior in different pro-

essional groups of legal professionals and with gender are analyzed. It is established that every profession, in addition to physical and psychological characteristics, has at its core personal qualities that contribute to a successful human activity. First of all, it should be attributed to professions where the object of professional activity is another person and their interaction depends on the qualities of each. It is emphasized that, in addition to professional qualities, a lawyer in the field of law has personal properties, one of which is anticipation, which is an integrative property, the degree, depth and manifestation of which depend on its level. An empirical study of legal practitioners' foresight has identified the most important links between mutual expectation parameters and expectation parameters with predictive behavior strategies. Gender differences of legal professionals have been identified, namely that men tend to be more "Reflexive", "Strategic Planning" and "Preventive" than women. Women are less likely to build a clear plan with a hierarchy of goals, assess possible stressors and potential problems, with predictable outcomes and prepare actions to counteract these stressors and problems.

Keywords: *foreboding, anticipation ability, intuition, experts, overcoming behavior*

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COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL SPACE IN THE CONTEXT OF BECOMING AN INFORMATION SOCIETY

Олена Марченко. КОМУНІКАТИВНІ СТРАТЕГІЇ РОЗВИТКУ ПРОСТОРУ ОСВІТИ В УМОВАХ СТАНОВЛЕННЯ ІНФОРМАЦІЙНОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА. Глобалізація комунікації, що набирає обертів із зростанням можливостей Інтернету, радикально змінює внутрішню структуру і зміст освітнього простору, спонукає до пошуку нових комунікативних стратегій. Під впливом новітніх досягнень у галузі інформаційно-комунікативних технологій глобалізується й освітній простір. Відкритість освітніх систем, збільшення потоків інформації, інтенсифікація обміну студентами, викладачами, інноваційним досвідом між різними у змістовому та структурно-організаційному плані педагогічними системами забезпечили можливість оновлення цих систем. Адже у взаємодії якісно відмінного формуються уявлення про специфіку системи, її актуальність, локалізованість у просторі. Усе це стає інструментом для конституювання нового глобального освітнього простору.

Зазначено, що в інформаційному суспільстві, де аудіовізуальна інформація і комунікація набувають все більшого поширення, змінюється характер культури, усталені норми співжиття людей, їх світоглядні орієнтири. У такому суспільстві формується новий освітній простір, розвиток якого безпосередньо залежить від того, в якій мірі країна, соціальна група або окремих індивід мають доступ до новітньої інформаційно-комунікативної системи. Серцевиною такого освітнього простору стає вже не просто людина, а "людина мережі". У будь-якій країні доступність інформації відносна і залежить від політичного устрою. Саме з проблемою доступності інформації пов'язаний характер освітнього простору, його змістова наповненість. Якщо для держави пріоритетом є підвищення освітнього рівня нації, то на відповідному рівні відбувається й інформаційне та технологічне забезпечення освіти.

Взаємодія у глобальному вимірі інформаційного суспільства об'єднує різні локальні освітні середовища та забезпечує використання здобутків інноваційних освітніх проєктів однієї країни в освітньому просторі інших територіальних структур. Це створює подібні освітні ситуації на теренах різних країн, що, в свою чергу, сприяє результативності освіти як інтегрального явища.

Ключові слова: *освіта, стратегія, глобалізація, комунікація, інформаційне суспільство.*

Problem statement. In the processes of globalization in the 21st century, the dominant tendency is the increasing role of communication as a way of regulating the interaction of individuals, groups and communities. The development of technological means of communication, on the one hand, brings together different cultures, provides new opportunities for socialization

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