

THE IMPORTANCE OF 'LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY' IN THE PROCESS OF FUTURE LAWYERS' TRAINING

The aim of this study was to investigate whether Legal Psychology is needed as a discipline for the training of future lawyers in higher educational institutions. Considered psychological principles that apply to legal issues and how people think and behave in the legal system. On the basis of this study, data from various materials were obtained.

The mental life of a person who is connected with the judiciary and legal activity has its own characteristics, which are determined by the performance of numerous social and legal functions. It was this that contributed to the formation of Legal Psychology as a science that studies the regularities of the human psyche in the sphere of social relations regulated by law.

The goal of Legal Psychology is the development of general laws of psychological science from the point of view of their specific reflection in the legal sphere. This science reproduces the integrity of the basic sciences, such as psychology and jurisprudence, the development of which created the prerequisites for its emergence.

In modern legal psychology, patterns related to psychological aspects of law-making, psychology of legal awareness and legal understanding, as well as psychological problems of law enforcement are distinguished.

Legal Psychology as a science sets itself certain tasks that ensure the development of scientific concepts and the development of recommendations for the most effective implementation of law-making, law enforcement and law enforcement activities. They include:

- 1) study of the personality psychology of a lawyer (investigator, prosecutor, judge, lawyer) and his activities, psychological features legal procedure;
- 2) consideration of the psychological effectiveness of legal norms, the law-making process;
- 3) research of the psychological structure of the crime and the person of the offender, formation of antisocial guidelines and methods of preventive activity;
- 4) studying the ways of forming the mental activity of the participants proceedings with the aim of the most optimal performance of tasks justice;
- 5) examination of the psychological foundations of individual procedural actions with the aim of the most effective implementation of cognitive activity and its organization;
- 6) study of psychological regularities of the penitentiary activities with the aim of developing a system of measures contributing to correction behavior of convicts;
- 7) creation of recommendations for training and education of employees of law enforcement agencies, aimed at the formation of professionally necessary qualities;
- 8) development of practical recommendations for lawyers regarding the implementation of law-making, law-enforcement and law-enforcement functions;
- 9) provision of law enforcement practice with psychological knowledge, development of methods of psychological diagnosis and forensic psychological examination;

10) analysis of psychological characteristics of legal education citizens for the purpose of developing methods of preventive activities regarding individuals and population groups.

Legal Psychology, investigating various forms of psychological phenomena in the field of law enforcement, must subordinate them a certain scientifically based system that combines the complex and focus of psychological knowledge. The system of any science assumes an outline of the logic of the research, its main directions, the structure of knowledge, substantiated by constituent laws. Adjacent character legal psychology, caused by its tendencies and attraction, on the one hand, to general psychology, and on the other - to jurisprudence, causes certain difficulties in the formation of its system.

Traditionally, Legal Psychology was divided into general and special parts. The general part included questions of a scientific nature, namely: the subject of science, the definition of its methods, tasks, places in the system of sciences and the actual system of science. The general part also covered questions from the history of legal psychology in terms of the prerequisites for its emergence, analysis of the most important stages of its development, trends reflected in fundamental scientific works, study of methodological foundations of science [3, p. 31].

A special part of Legal Psychology covered significant a complex of issues related to the psychological aspects of forensic activity. In particular, problematic issues belonged to them psychological characteristics of procedural activity, which are considered to be decisive in the organization of judicial and investigative work, professional qualities of persons who carry out proceedings in cases, psychological foundations of evidence, organization and planning of investigative and judicial work. This section also contained descriptive questions psychological foundations of certain procedural actions, such as the investigator examination, interrogation, presentation for identification, verification of testimony on the spot, investigative experiment, search, appointment and conduct of forensic psychological examination. In modern Legal Psychology, based on the nature of the laws studied by it, as relatively independent, four main fields are distinguished: legal, criminal, judicial and penitentiary psychology. In turn, each field, in accordance with its orientation, investigates groups of mental regularities belonging to its subject [2, p.15].

Forensic psychology as a subject of research includes problems related to the psychological characteristics of law enforcement activities, cognitive processes related to evidence, psychological foundations of individual procedural actions, as well as analysis of the psychological side of internal belief formation. Solving the complex also belongs to the subject of forensic psychology issues characterizing the psychological aspect of preventive activities in the field of justice.

Penitentiary psychology studies the psychological features of post-criminal behavior and serving a sentence in the relevant institutions. The subject of her research is the psychological structure of a person who is serving a sentence (its adaptation, attitude to the established regime, sentence); the psychological side of the formation of microgroups and their orientation; influence methods and their optimal combination, which are used to create the necessary psychological climate. The subject of penitentiary psychology also includes a system of measures that ensure the development and application of techniques educational influence, training of teaching staff (educators), forming in them the skills necessary for educational activities functions.

A significant place belongs to it in the formation of legal psychology legal basis. The very name of the science – legal psychology – implies not only a focus on the use of

psychological knowledge, but also certain regimes in which they can be applied. Availability of legal guidelines for legal psychology means that its research and recommendations must precisely correspond to the democratic principles of the judiciary, its principles and the content of individual legal norms, that is, by its very nature, not to contradict those democratic and moral guidelines of the judiciary that ensure the fulfillment of tasks, submitted by the state to law enforcement agencies.

Legal Psychology is related to various legal sciences. There is a connection between Legal Psychology and the theory of the state and law. It should be noted that the theory of the state and law examines the problems of legal consciousness, the mechanism of action of the legal system, legal and illegal behavior, actions of legal responsibility. All the mentioned problems (categories of the theory of the state and law) cannot be studied without the involvement of psychological science. To some extent, Legal Psychology also studies these problems, although there are differences in research theory of the state and law and Legal Psychology of these phenomena lie in depth of approach and aspect.

The close connection of Legal Psychology is traced with such legal sciences, such as criminal and civil law, criminal and civil processes, criminology and criminology. Thus, criminal law, investigating issues related to the subject of the crime and its subjective side, sanity, motive of the crime, guilt, committing a crime in a state of strong mental excitement, leading to suicide, etc., cannot do without using the provisions of legal psychology. In particular, the data of psychology contribute to determining the age of criminal responsibility, punishment. Legal Psychology is interconnected with procedural sciences (criminal procedural and civil procedural law). Study of problems of proof, internal conviction judges, procedural status of participants in criminal proceedings, cannot be carried out without involving the data of psychology. In this 'psychology of witness statements', 'psychology inner conviction', 'psychology of the victim or the accused [1, p. 35].

There are close connections between Legal Psychology and forensics. Forensic science serves the purposes of detection, investigation, trial and prevention of crimes, and also develops optimal techniques and methods of collection, research, evaluation and use evidence Therefore, criminology makes maximum use of the data of psychology. Legal Psychology contributes to the development of tactical techniques, based on the use at the required level of psychological influence, which makes it possible to establish psychological contact, expose not true, update forgotten.

At my university, lawyers and psychologists study this discipline together, in my opinion, Legal Psychology should be mandatory in the curriculum, as it delves deeply into the intersection of law and human behavior. First, lawyers learn how witnesses remember events, how juries make decisions, and even how opposing attorneys can strategize. This knowledge is like a superpower in the courtroom, allowing lawyers to tailor their arguments, anticipate responses, and effectively navigate the human dynamics of litigation.

Secondly, the relationship between the lawyer and the client is crucial for a successful case. Legal Psychology gives future lawyers insight into the thinking processes and emotional state of the client. With this understanding, they can build stronger relationships, gather more accurate and complete information, and provide legal representation that truly meets the client's needs.

In conclusion, Legal Psychology prepares future lawyers to navigate the human dimension of law. It's like having a secret decoder ring for understanding people involved in legal matters, ultimately leading to a more efficient and successful legal career.

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