

experience helplessness and anger, and experience the same psychological and mental consequences as the victim. Children who have witnessed domestic violence almost inevitably fall into the exclusion zone in society. They develop memory problems, aggravate reactions to aggression, anxiety, fears, somatic diseases and eating disorders.

Violence and its consequences pose a serious threat to human health and safety and impede the normal development of the individual and society as a whole. Work on the prevention and elimination of the consequences of violence should include work in three areas (levels):

- legislative (state) – improvement of the legal framework in the field of victim protection and taking responsibility for the authorship of violence by aggressors;
- educational (society) – education and dialogue aimed at changing public perceptions of violence. Work with stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination.
- psychotherapeutic (family) – work with victims of domestic violence.

The importance of prevention of violence within and outside the family is an important direction in the development of psychological theory and practice. Violence prevention work must necessarily include administrative and social rehabilitation programs for the aggressors, which will contribute to the prevention of stereotypes of behavior associated with the use of violence and demonstrate that power does not lie in the suppression and infringement of the weak, and that the punishment for unworthy and dangerous behavior will be.

List of literature used

1. Orlova, T. Behind closed doors. Why domestic violence happens and how to stop it / T. Orlova. – M. : Charity Fund «Need help», 2022. – 242 p.
2. Rygaard, N. P. Children with attachment disorders / N. P. Rygaard. – Estonia: NGO «A family for every child», 2016. – 312 p.
3. Danilova, O. L. Psychology of Perception of Violence: Cultural and Gender Aspects Workshop on Gender Psychology / O. L. Danilova / Ed. I. S. Kletsina. - St. Petersburg. : Peter, 2003. – P. 388–403.
4. Enikolopov, S. N. Psychological problems of family violence [Electronic resource] // Abstracts of the Second All-Russian Scientific Conference «Psychological problems of the modern Russian family» (October 25–27, 2005): at 3 hours – M., 2005. – Part 2. – Access mode: <http://childpsy.ru/lib/articles/id/10293.php>. – Access date: 16.01.2023.
5. Enikolopov, S. N. Theories of sexual violence [Electronic resource] / S. N. Enikolopov, O. A. Kravtsova // Applied Psychology. – 1999, No. 4. – Access mode: http://afyyb.narod.ru/sex_nasilie.html. – Access date : 16.01.2023.
6. Zdravomyslova, E. A., Temkina, A. A. The social construction of gender and the gender system in Russia / E. A. Zdravomyslova, A. A. Temkina // Proceedings of the First Russian Summer School on Women's and Gender Studies. – MCGI.

UDC 159.97:618.4

A. N. Krutolevich, E. V. Zhakun

STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARAMETERS EMERGENCY MEDICAL WORKERS

The article presents data on the study of the psychological components of health, namely: vitality and role functioning, due to the emotional state of medical workers of the ambulance station in the city of Gomel. The obtained data are compared with the data of Russian population control and other Russian studies on this issue. The relationship of the above components of psychological health with the components of job satisfaction was studied.

The relevance of the study of psychological health is primarily due to the decisive importance of the phenomenon of health for human life. The most important component of human health is psychological health, which serves as the basis for the effectiveness of both professional activity and general well-being.

An increasing number of domestic and foreign authors point to the need for a thorough study of the mental health of medical workers (P. D. Tishchenko, Yu. A. Rossinsky, V. Ya. Semke, N. V. Aslanbekova, O. N. Sharova, O. V. Bashmakova, R. Tillet) [1]. Since the negative consequences of professional chronic stress can be assessed in terms of the psychological health of the medical workers themselves, in addition, this will help to identify the targets for providing psychological assistance.

Such attention to the state of their health is quite justified, since medical activity is of great social importance, since medical professionals are responsible for the physical and mental health of the patient.

The most important component of human health is psychological health, which serves as the basis for the effectiveness of both professional activity and general well-being. One of the main characteristics of a psychologically healthy person is stress resistance and the ability to self-regulate.

Increased requirements for the state of psychological health of ambulance medical personnel are constantly presented in their current activities, since the object of labor is other people,

The presence of a balance between the desire for risk and the desire for safety is a sign of a person's stress resistance and a necessary quality for emergency medical workers, since psychological health implies, first of all, resistance to stressful situations.

Despite the indisputable relevance, the health status of ambulance workers has not been studied enough.

The available foreign sources present studies that affect many aspects of the problem of the health of medical workers, including an aspect that is relevant and interesting to us: the relationship between health and job satisfaction.

For example, employees of the University of Warsaw and the Open University of Catalonia in the journal *Polish Sociological Review* (*Polish Sociological Review*, 2017) mention that low job satisfaction can negatively affect mental and physical health [2].

The *International Journal of Health Services* (2014) features an article that focuses on factors associated with job satisfaction among Brazilian public sector physicians. The article mentions a proven link between job satisfaction and illness among physicians.

Thus, in the course of a theoretical review of sources on the problem of the impact of job satisfaction on the health of medical workers, it was found that low job satisfaction can adversely affect the mental and physical health of medical workers.

The data obtained tell us that it makes sense to study the problem of job satisfaction among medical workers in a more comprehensive and detailed way, since this issue has a direct relationship with their state of health.

The relevance of the problem of job satisfaction is related to the fact that most of a meaningful life a person is engaged in labor activity. Satisfaction with work is determined not only by the nature of the work, but also to a large extent by its intensity and socio-psychological aspects. The pandemic situation has led to even greater work intensity and psycho-emotional overload of medical workers. An empirical study of the factors of satisfaction with work and the health of medical workers will make it possible to identify those aspects that are most significant, to more clearly and in detail determine the areas of possible influence.

In this regard, a hypothesis was put forward that job satisfaction is interconnected with the state of health of medical workers and an empirical study was carried out for a more detailed and comprehensive examination of the problem of the relationship between psychological health and job satisfaction.

To test the hypothesis, an empirical study of the parameters of psychological health and the components of job satisfaction among medical workers was conducted on the basis of the ambulance station in the city of Gomel. The study involved 30 people.

It is important to note that many studies describe that the health of medical workers, due to the influence of a combination of production factors, is characterized by a number of unfavorable trends, including a high level of infectious morbidity, a high degree of neuro-emotional stress. All of the above affects the quality of life of medical workers. However, studies characterizing the features of the quality of life in general and medical workers in particular are so far isolated.

Further, in order to study the characteristics of the psychological health of medical workers, an empirical study was conducted in which the questionnaire SF-36 “Assessment of the quality of life” was used. The Russian version of the SF-36 questionnaire has reliable psychometric properties and is acceptable for population studies of quality of life [3].

Based on the results of the study, the main indicators of descriptive statistics were determined (mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum), presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Descriptive statistics on indicators of psychological health of medical workers

Scale	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Standard deviation
Vital activity	5	90	57,33	20,75
Role functioning due to emotional state	0	100	74,42	33,55

According to the data processing instructions, the psychological health component “role functioning due to emotional state” corresponded to the statements “Your emotional state caused difficulties in your work or other normal daily activities, as a result of which you had to reduce the amount of time spent on work or other activities. You did less than you wanted to, did your job or other things not as neatly as usual. In turn, the vital activity component was answered by questions about well-being and mood over the past four weeks: “Did you feel cheerful (oops)?; Did you feel full of strength and energy?; Did you feel exhausted?; Did you feel tired?”

According to the obtained data, the average value of the subscale role functioning due to the emotional state was 74.42 points, which is higher in comparison with the average values of the data of the Russian population control, where RE is 57.23 points.

It can be assumed that the emotional state of the respondents does not interfere with the performance of work or other daily activities.

According to the data obtained, the vital activity of medical workers in the EMS was 57.33 points, which is slightly higher in comparison with the average data of the Russian population control, where VT is 55.15 points. But it should be noted that 36.6 percent of respondents have indicators below the average data of the Russian population control, which indicates that almost every third respondent is characterized by fatigue and a decrease in vital activity.

To study the components of job satisfaction, we used the method of studying integral job satisfaction (N.P. Fetiskin, V.V. Kozlov, G.M. Manuilov).

According to the data obtained, the average level of job satisfaction was 15.83 points, which corresponds to a high level of job satisfaction, including 53.3% of respondents had a high level of job satisfaction, 20% an average level, 26.6% a low level.

Interest in the work was 3.5 points, which corresponds to a high level, including 6.66% had a low level, 50% average, 43.33% high.

That is, we can conclude that, on average, respondents are interested in their field of activity, at work they learn new information and enjoy the work process.

The average value of satisfaction with achievements in work was 2.8 points, which corresponds to a high level. Including 10% had a low level, 26.66% an average level, 63.33% a high level.

The obtained data allow us to draw a conclusion about the growth of professional knowledge and success in the profession among the respondents in recent years.

The average value of the subscale satisfaction with employee relations was 4.23 points, which corresponds to a high level. Including 16.66% had a low level, 16.66% average, 66.66% high.

Thus, most of the respondents have good relations with members of their team, feel respect from colleagues and have a small number of disagreements.

The average value of satisfaction with management relationships was 2.6 points, which corresponds to a low level.

Including 43.33% had a low level, 23.33% average, 33.33% high.

The average value of the level of claims in professional activity was 1.73 points, which corresponds to the average level. Of these, 33.33% had a low level, 46.66% had an average level, and 20% had a high level.

The average value of the subscale preference for work performed over high earnings was 1.37 points, which corresponds to a low level, including 50% have a low level, 36.66% have an average level, and 13.33% have a high level.

This suggests that respondents prefer high earnings in a different area instead of the work they do.

The average value of satisfaction with working conditions was 1.97 points, which corresponds to the average level, including 16.66% had a low level, 66.66% average, 16.66% high.

The average value of the professional responsibility subscale was 0.93 points, which corresponds to the average level. Including 33.3% had a low level, 40% average, 26.6% high.

Thus, the results obtained give us the opportunity to identify components with a high level (interest in work, satisfaction with work achievements, satisfaction with relationships with employees, overall job satisfaction); medium (claims in professional activities, satisfaction with working conditions, professional responsibility) and low level of job satisfaction (satisfaction with relationships with management, preference for work performed over high earnings).

Analyzing the obtained results, we can draw the following conclusions:

1) on average, respondents are interested in their field of activity, at work they learn new information and enjoy the work process.

2) there has been an increase in professional knowledge and success in the profession in recent years.

3) most of the respondents have good relations with members of their team, feel respect from colleagues and have a small number of disagreements

4) respondents believe that management underestimates their abilities and opportunities in the workplace, rarely encourages them to work and often does not understand what influenced the result of satisfaction with the relationship with management;

5) respondents prefer high earnings in another area instead of the work they do.

For a statistical study of the relationship between indicators of the psychological health of medical workers and the components of job satisfaction, the Spearman rank correlation coefficient was calculated.

The results of the correlation analysis of psychological health parameters and job satisfaction characteristics are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 – Correlation analysis of job satisfaction characteristics and physical health parameters

Content characteristics of job satisfaction	Significance values	Vitality (<i>r</i>)	Role-Emotional (<i>r</i>)
1	2	3	4
Overall satisfaction	P	0,371*	0,359
	P	0,044	0,052
Interest in work	R	0,178	0,208
	P	0,348	0,270

End of table 2

1	2	3	4
Satisfaction with work achievements	R	0,312	0,307
	P	0,093	0,098
Satisfaction relationships with employees	R	0,290	0,169
	P	0,121	0,372
Satisfaction with relationship with management	R	0,395*	0,448*
	P	0,031	0,013
Level of claims in professional activity	R	-0,142	-0,154
	P	0,455	0,415
Job preference over high pay	R	0,474	0,460
	P	0,008	0,011
Satisfaction with working conditions	R	-0,049	-0,041
	P	0,795	0,831
Professional responsibility	R	0,360	0,383*
	p	0,051	0,037
Note: *p <0,05; **p <0,01; n = 30			

Having examined the relationship between the components of job satisfaction and the emotional functioning subscale, a positive relationship was established between the relationship with management and emotional functioning ($p = 0.013$); preference for work performed over high earnings and emotional functioning ($p = 0.011$), professional responsibility and emotional functioning ($p = 0.037$); overall job satisfaction and emotional functioning ($p = 0.052$).

Thus, understanding on the part of management, the presence of incentives for work, the preference for job satisfaction over high earnings, and understanding of the limitations of one's capabilities are associated with the level of emotional state.

The revealed correlations are confirmed in theoretical works.

For example, M. Argyle even identifies relationships with management as one of the factors of job satisfaction, because social support coming from the manager, including praise and encouragement, creating a pleasant creative atmosphere can reduce anxiety, depression, which will increase the energy level of employees [4].

It is interesting to note the revealed trend towards the relationship between working conditions and emotional functioning ($p = 0.831$). This trend requires additional research into the relationship between favorable working conditions and emotional state.

Having considered the relationship between the components of job satisfaction and the components of the psychological health of medical workers, a positive relationship was established between the relationship with management and life activity ($p = 0.031$); preference for work performed over high earnings and vitality ($p = 0.008$); professional responsibility and vitality ($p = 0.051$); overall job satisfaction and vitality ($p = 0.044$).

Based on the data obtained, it can be assumed that the understanding on the part of the management, the presence of encouragement for work, the expression of satisfaction with the work performed by the employee, the preference for satisfaction received from work over high earnings, the understanding of the limitations of one's capabilities, are associated with the employee's ability to feel full of strength and energy.

Thus, the study showed that a policy aimed at providing social support, attention to psychological health in the workplace, can positively affect job satisfaction in this profession.

Therefore, the novelty of this study lies in the addition, enrichment and expansion of theoretical provisions on the problem of the relationship between the parameters of the psychological health of medical workers and job satisfaction.

The materials of this study can be used in the practice of psychologists in a healthcare institution to work with staff, as well as to develop practical recommendations on the problem of job satisfaction and the health of medical workers.

List of literature used

1. Говорин, Н. В. Психическое здоровье и качество жизни врачей / Н. В. Говорин, Е. А. Бодагова. – Томск, Чита : Изд-во «Иван Фёдоров», 2013. – 126 с.
2. Wilczynska, A. Job Satisfaction of Knowledge Workers. The Role of Interpersonal Justice and Flexible Employment / A. Wilczynska, D. Batorski, J. Torrent-Sellens // Polish Sociological Review. – 2017. – №199 – P. 329–349.
3. Novik, A. A Rukovodstvo po issledovaniiyu kachestva zhizni v medicine / A. A. Novik, T. I. Ionova – М.: OLMAPRESS, 2002. – 314 p.
4. Argajl, M. Psihologiya schast'ya / M. Argajl. – 2-e izd. – SPb.: Piter, 2003. – 271 p.

UDC 004.378

S. A. Lukashevich

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE USE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The main problem of modern education is to update the content and educational and methodological parameters of the education system. Recently, the introduction of computer information technologies into the learning process has become a real innovative achievement. Now multimedia technologies of education increase the possibilities of obtaining, storing and transmitting educational, scientific and reference information, diversify cognitive activity, and eliminate the complexity of computational work.

The current stage of development of education is an intensive search for something new in the theory and practice of education and upbringing. At this stage, it is not enough to own the baggage, consisting of the sum of knowledge, skills and abilities. Many educators from all over the world are looking for ways to improve the effectiveness of teaching.

In the Republic of Belarus, the problem of learning effectiveness is being actively developed on the basis of the latest achievements in psychology, pedagogy, methods of teaching private disciplines, informatization and the theory of cognitive activity management. Over the past decades, domestic science has made significant progress in scientific and methodological support and the introduction of new psychological and pedagogical technologies. As the analysis of pedagogical practice in modern education shows, the transition to humanistic methods of teaching and educating students associated with personality-oriented education technologies has been clearly marked.

Based on the tasks facing higher education, it should be noted that the main goal of education is aimed at developing a high level of professionalism and competence among graduates, able to adapt to the changing conditions of professional activity. It is necessary to prepare graduates who are intellectually and creatively developed, with adequate self-esteem, capable of making decisions independently, taking initiative, responsibility and able to effectively interact with others.

Considering innovation from a pedagogical point of view, we note that it is a complex of interrelated processes and is the result of the constructiveness of a new idea, which is aimed at solving a problematic task and further – to the practical application of a new phenomenon. As pedagogical innovations in the educational process, there can be a whole range of activities: the content of educational material, methodological support for training, technical means, information technology,