



*Aseorías y Tutorías para la Investigación Científica en la Educación Puig-Salabarría S.C.  
José María Pino Suárez 460-2 esq a Lerdo de Tejada. Toluca, Estado de México. 7223898478*

RFC: ATI120618V12

**Revista Dilemas Contemporáneos: Educación, Política y Valores.**

<http://www.dilemascontemporaneoseduccionpoliticayvalores.com/>

**Año: VII    Número: 2    Artículo no.:100    Período: 1ro de enero al 30 de abril del 2020.**

**TÍTULO:** Aspecto humanista de la formación de la cultura profesional de los abogados en el contexto de la informatización de la sociedad.

**AUTORES:**

1. Ph.D. Olha Antipova.
2. Assoc. Prof. Mariia Abysova.
3. Prof. Bohdan Kalynovskyi.
4. Ph.D. Iryna Ivanochko.
5. Ph.D. Tetiana Kulyk.

**RESUMEN:** Sobre la base de las investigaciones realizadas, se establece que la etapa moderna del desarrollo de la sociedad define la cultura profesional de un abogado como un conjunto de características profesionales, cuyos componentes son un alto nivel de conocimiento teórico y habilidades prácticas en el campo de jurisprudencia; el deseo de actuar según los principios de los derechos humanos y las libertades; la capacidad de producir contenido informativo propio. Se determina que la formación de la cultura profesional de los futuros abogados se lleva a cabo gradualmente sobre la base de la transformación al aprendizaje centrado en la persona.

**PALABRAS CLAVES:** humanismo, informatización, sociedad de información, cultura profesional, educación jurídica.

**TITLE:** Humanistic aspect of the formation of the professional culture of lawyers in the context of the informatization of society.

**AUTHORS:**

1. Ph.D. Olha Antipova.
2. Assoc. Prof. Mariia Abysova.
3. Prof. Bohdan Kalynovskyi.
4. Ph.D. Iryna Ivanochko.
5. Ph.D. Tetiana Kulyk.

**ABSTRACT:** On the basis of the conducted researches it is established that the modern stage of the society development defines the professional culture of a lawyer as a set of professional characteristics, the components of which are a high level of theoretical knowledge and practical skills in the field of jurisprudence; the desire to act on the principles of human rights and freedoms; the ability to produce one's own informational content. It is determined that the formation of the professional culture of future lawyers is carried out gradually on the basis of the transformation to person-centered learning.

**KEY WORDS:** humanism, informatization, information society, professional culture, legal education.

**INTRODUCTION.**

Nowadays, the extent of the changes occurring in all spheres of society is so significant, and their socio-economic and psychological consequences are so radical that it is quite reasonable to talk about the appearance of a new global problem – human problems in the information society.

The professional knowledge and skills, and the level of the general culture are increasingly failing to keep pace with the informatization and computerization of society and they correspond to the new conditions of human life less and less in general that naturally raises concern in the scientific community (Chuprynskyi, 2013; Fomenko, Skrypnyk, & Fatkhudinova, 2015; Prudnykova, 2016).

The vocational education is slowly becoming a continual process that helps a person to adapt to technological innovations as a result of continuous improvement not only of tools but also of its content. That is why the issue of education is being paid increasingly more attention: it is actively discussed not only among scholars and educators, but also in the fields of business, geopolitics, and national security. The education, in general and legal education, in particular, is beginning to be recognized by society not only as a major factor in technological and socio-economic development but also as a condition of overcoming global problems.

The analysis of the scientific literature gives grounds to state that a new type of education, called advanced, is needed in the information society. Moreover, education becomes a permanent continuous activity. A specialist today is no longer the one who once learned to do something right, but the one who is constantly acquiring new knowledge, the volume of which is being permanently increased (Holubovska, 2013; Kremen, 2019; Antipova, & Laskova-Yarmolenko, 2018; Mantatova, 2004). In the conditions of a new economy, people should be ready for fundamental changes in their professional activities happening several times throughout their lives. Therefore, there is a need for continuous immersion in new informational flows, acquiring new knowledge, upgrading skills, the development of new activities for all members of society (Dubaseniuk, 2014; Chvyrova, 2011; Mahuilov, 2016; Zhukevych, et al., 2019).

The development of the information society implies the inevitable transformation of traditional political institutions and public administration, taking into account the growing role of information and knowledge as a source of power in society, the development of new means of electronic

communication, raising the level of education, deepening globalization processes.

The modern information and communication technologies have greatly expanded the possibility of democratic discussion of socially significant issues and have had a serious impact on political practice. The substantial institutional changes are taking place in the political sphere, contributing to the formation of public space which is determined not only by the diversity of participants but also by their level of competence, since a comprehensive discussion is possible only in the case of sufficient awareness. This refers to the formation of democratic institutions of the information society, among which the institutions of e-democracy, e-government, political expertise, etc. are distinguished (Artykutsa, 2008; Prudnykova, 2016). That is why, the problem of legal education is being paid increasingly more attention: it is fundamentally discussed not only by scholars and educators, but also in the fields of business, geopolitics, and national security. The legal education is beginning to be recognized as a major factor in the political and socio-economic development of society.

The analysis of recent research and publications showed that there are a large number of scientific works devoted to the study of the question of the professional culture formation of future specialists. The peculiarities of the future specialists' professional culture formation in the conditions of information era were studied by national and foreign philosophers, cultural scientists, lawyers, and psychologists (Skakun, & Ovcharenko, 1999; Slyvka, 2002; Husariev, & Tykhomyrov, 2005; Herasina, Danylian, & Dzoban, 2009).

The works of contemporary researchers, which highlight the humanistic aspects of the transformation of the socio-cultural environment in the process of informatization (Vashchenko, 2011; Chernosvitov, 2009; Kramarenko, 2009; Antipova, 2016); reveal the essence of forming the professional culture of future lawyers (Slyvka, 2002; Bikenchuk, & Slyvka, 1999; Lyzanchuk, 2004; Husariev, & Tykhomyrov, 2005; Chuprynskyi, 2013; Mahuilov, 2016), are also worth

considering.

The study of the mentioned scientific works allows distinguishing a wide range of problems that are still left out of the scientists' attention, as well as the questions concerning the innovative principles of the establishment of the professional culture of lawyers in the conditions of the information society that actualizes the problems of the research. The role and place of humanistic principles in the professional training of future lawyers during the implementation of digital technologies in the work of public institutes of modern Ukrainian society remained out of the scientists' attention.

## **DEVELOPMENT.**

### **Methodology.**

The aim of this study is to identify the humanistic potential of the use of information and communication technologies in the conditions of professional training of future lawyers.

In order to achieve the aim of the research, a set of modern general scientific methods and methodological approaches was used. Using theoretical methods (conceptual-comparative analysis, structural-system analysis, synthesis, generalization, classification, and systematization) systematized and summarized the information on the subject of the research, compared the existing theoretical approaches to solving the problems of the formation of the professional culture of future lawyers. The empirical methods (questionnaire, pedagogical observation) were used to determine the perspective directions of the professional culture formation of lawyers in the context of the informatization of society.

The basis of the research is a socio-cultural approach that helps to realize the process of personal establishment through the cultural component of social activity; cultural and historical approach which provides an understanding of the specific philosophical and world outlook aspects of the establishment of the professional culture of future lawyers in an information society.

The students obtaining a bachelor's degree in the Law discipline of the National Academy of Internal Affairs of the 1st-4th years of study (n=436) participated in the research. The questionnaire was conducted in the second half of the 2018-2019 academic years and it implied the determination of the state of the future lawyers' professional culture formation, the promising directions of the professional culture formation in the context of the new activity concept of the National Police of Ukraine and the informatization of society.

### **Results and discussion.**

The establishment of a democratic society and integration into the European community are the strategic directions of the modern state-building in Ukraine that envisage reforming the legal education system. The paradigm of education development in Ukraine in the 21st century is determined by the qualitative characteristics of the future society. According to the expectation of scientists (Mantatova, 2004; Chernosvitov, 2009; Vozniuk, & Dubaseniuk, 2009; Dzoban, 2014; Vashchenko, 2011), the further period will be determined by the following main features: the development of information technology, general computerization and system programming of all spheres of production, an active use of laser technology and microprocessors, the use of telecommunications, etc.

All this will change the rhythm and style of the social and individual life of people that will become more intense, individually responsible, and creative. The life will require an intellectually developed personality, capable of self-education, and constant self-improvement that implies mastering fundamental knowledge (Kramarenko, 2009; Dubaseniuk, 2014).

The identification of the philosophical and world outlook problems of the establishment of a lawyer's professional culture in an information society environment involves defining the essence of the concept that characterizes the modern society - the "information society". The modern scientists (Tarasenko, 2010; Boiko, 2014) define it as such a society, in which every subject of

information relations has equal opportunities to exercise their right to information without restrictions as fast and complete as possible, in particular applying information and communication technologies and networks, and the significant technological development contributes to the simplification of information activity in all directions (political, economic, social, spiritual, ecological, scientific and technical, international, etc.).

In the context of the research, this definition should be clarified, as in addition to its numerous technical characteristics, the information society is characterized, on the one hand, by new requirements for a specialist in any field, particularly jurisprudence, and on the other hand, by universal possibilities for one's personal establishment and formation of information culture.

The modern information culture is, to a certain extent, the result of a new type of thinking which is formed as a result of the liberation of an individual from everyday informational and intellectual work with the help of new information technologies. The information culture is a set of mechanisms and principles that ensure the favorable interaction of ethnic and national cultures, combining them with the universal experience of humanity. Concerning such a socio-cultural understanding, the information culture can be perceived as an element of the common culture of mankind, the most important means of reproducing the world cultural community, creating a world information space. The information culture defines a new level of information communication which is reflected in the new forms of communication without the personal presence of individuals (Prudnykova, 2016).

The formation of an information culture is aimed at the establishment of a comprehensively developed individual who: 1) masters such concepts as information resources, information outlook, information environment, information behavior, etc.; 2) is able to formulate one's own information needs and requests; 3) is able to efficiently search information using modern search engines; 4) is able to rationally store and quickly process significant flows and volumes of information; 5) knows the rules of information ethics and who is able to conduct information and communication dialogue

(Smovzhenko, & Skrynnyk, 2015).

Analyzing the potential of the modern educational space development, the scientists emphasize that the concept and strategy of building an information society should be shifted from abstract formulations, such as the achievement of development goals, to certain ones, such as the achievement of the development of a specific person in all the variety of one's material and spiritual needs to the point of reaching a higher mind. Moreover, high humanitarian technology, which is the introduction into the system of relations of each individual as a producer of material and spiritual goods, and the consumers of these goods, and the unification of all humanity in one temporal space, should be the foundation not only for the concept of building an information society, but also for the concepts of sustainable development and the formation of the national innovation system.

The information society, mastering space and time, significantly expands the person's possibilities to choose where and under which conditions to work (Holubovska, 2013), and thus, which methods and means to use, enables to build one's own communication model, adapted to the modern socio-cultural space. At the same time, the accelerated pace of the information circulation is characterized by a number of threats that inevitably affect the professional culture of a lawyer.

Nowadays, people witness the deployment of information wars of entire clans, political communities, and public movements both within the state and in the international field. The information technologies become an instrument of influence of the representatives of that layer of the national society who use the manipulative technologies, agitation, misinformation, propaganda. In our opinion, lawyers can potentially become a convenient means of manipulation under these conditions, and therefore, an unprepared specialist who is unable to resist the pressure of such negative processes finds it difficult to stay true to the high moral principles of activity, and consequently one becomes a pushover.



The key worldview problem of the lawyer's professional culture establishment in the information society is the desire to master the basics of information culture, to realize another way of life through the use of information, to form a new (information) picture of the world, and to find one's place in the rapidly changing world. The establishment of the professional culture of a future lawyer takes place at educational institutions that must meet the demands of the time, dictated by the needs of the so-called society of knowledge. The higher education institutions that are open to innovations, that are able to show the adaptive potential to produce, accumulate, and manage information and knowledge as a strategic resource of the modern world, are vested in the greatest opportunities in this context.

The main function of higher education, in particular, legal education, is personal development. The education should provide every student with ample opportunities to acquire the following conditions of development and to prepare for the life: the knowledge about man, nature and society which contribute to the formation of a scientific picture of the world as a basis for world outlook and orientation in choosing the sphere of future practical activity; the experience in communicative, mental, emotional, physical, and labor activities that implies the formation of basic intellectual, labor, and organizational skills, necessary in everyday life to participate in social production, continuation of education and self-education; the experience in creative activity which develops individual abilities of a person and prepares one for the life in the conditions of socio-economic, scientific and technological progress; the experience in social and personal relations that prepare young people to participate actively in the life of the country, to plan personal life based on the ideals, moral and aesthetic values of the modern society (Dubaseniuk, 2014). Concerning all mentioned above, the modern educational space is in constant search for the most optimal model, capable to adapt modern people to live in new conditions as best as possible, to develop a set of the most efficient components of professional culture.

The variability of the socio-cultural environment requires the professional activity of lawyers of high mobility, flexibility, willingness to introduce innovations, creativity, to constantly increase the level of professional culture. In the process of acquiring these characteristics, the leading role belongs to the modern legal educational space. It is well-known that one of the directions of the education modernization, in particular, legal education, is the introduction and implementation of a competent approach in education.

The term "competence" means the ability to perform an activity, a task or work efficiently. In the context of our study, it should be noted that the structure of a lawyer's professional competence includes such components as motivational, social and axiological.

In the conditions of the information age culture, the axiological component becomes particularly important because it is related to the philosophical and world outlook aspects of the specialist establishment. This approach implies a lawyer acquiring professional culture as an urgent requirement of the present since the professional culture of law professionals directly depends on the successful resolution of urgent problems of the state-building process and public progress in general. In addition, there are also certain changes in jurisprudence, peculiar for the legal activity, the specialization of legal practice with the development of modern society, the implementation of global transformations in various spheres of human activity (social, economic, political, and spiritual). Thus, the importance and prestige of legal activity and, consequently, the relevance of educational space are being increased. It is gaining more and more recognition of the public at different levels of the state-political system of the social environment.

The assurance of the protection of human rights and interests and the implementation of international law in the internal legislation of Ukraine present new challenges for lawyers to improve the forms and methods of work in modern society (Mahuilov, 2016). The guarantee of the proper functioning of the mechanism of the legal activity of a lawyer, that is, the legal knowledge of

a lawyer which ensures one's professional activity, is the basis of justice, and therefore, professional culture. The professional lawyer's culture should be higher than the legal culture of other citizens. This level, as well as the professional and legal culture, is characterized by a higher degree of knowledge and understanding of legal phenomena in the relevant sphere of professional activity (Chuprynskyi, 2013).

On the basis of the conducted research, it is established that the professional culture of a future lawyer is formed gradually. Its principles are established in the course of obtaining a legal education, and other components of professional culture are acquired in the process of mastering the specifics of legal activity. The professional legal culture is a complex of different types of cultures. We are impressed by the position of contemporary scholars who identify such basic levels of professional culture as legal, political, psychological, ethical, aesthetic, economic, ecological and informational. In the context of our study, particular attention is paid to information culture.

The information culture of a future lawyer is formed by mastering relevant values, norms, and methods at the institution of higher education. Moreover, the values indicate the need and orientation, the norms determine the expected behaviors, and the methods designate the activities, aimed at the practical formation of information culture.

The professional culture of a lawyer is formed gradually, first of all at the stage of the realization by a future specialist of one's vocation during a certain adaptation, familiarization with the working activities, functional duties and the specifics of the work of the legal institution.

Considering a legal activity, it should be noted that it involves three stages: 1) the process of realization by a lawyer of one's vocation, when a complete adaptation, familiarization with the working activities, functional duties and the specifics of the work of legal institution take place. In fact, these are the first official actions under the supervision of a mentor; 2) the process of the establishment of a lawyer as a professional. It is defined by complete independence in the working

activity, the acquisition of certain skills, development of one's own style and culture in work, etc.;

3) the achievement of the tops of skill, the formation of a lawyer as a professional. The last stage can extend over many years (for each lawyer in one's own way) or not take place at all (Bikenchuk, & Slyvka, 1999).

Highlighting the above-mentioned stages through the prism of the research issues, it is worth noting that each of them contains an information component as a key to achieve high professionalism. These stages of the professional culture formation influence the professional morale of a lawyer, whose main purpose is to regulate public relations, that has to help a person to find the right choice during the performance of work activities, to optimally implement the decision in practice.

Professional morality is regulated in a certain way. The peculiarities of this regulation define the rules – certain behavior, the performance of functional duties, and the exercise of law. Therefore, professional morality is not something unchanged and established. It is dynamic, variant, taking into account social conditions, the directions of development of a society or a certain profession. Thus, professional morality is a system of moral and legal rules that govern the actions and behavior of a person in professional activity (Bikenchuk, & Slyvka, 1999).

Establishing a lawyer's professional culture in the context of informatization is directly related to innovations in the educational space. The leading countries of the world are increasingly moving towards an innovative society. The knowledge is the main innovation resource of society, and its main supplier is the field of higher education. The innovative activities and innovative development of universities are gaining relevance: the formation of their innovation infrastructure, the organization of small science-based companies by universities, the training of staff for innovation activities, and the graduation of specialists on the innovation model.

The educational innovations, in particular in the field of jurisprudence, include: 1) pedagogical innovations: the change of the style of pedagogical activity and the organization of educational and cognitive process; the introduction of innovative learning models which transform the nature of education concerning such important characteristics as the target organization; the nature of the teacher's interaction with the students and their position during the study; the efficient organization of the educational process, in particular, using modern information and telecommunications technologies, etc; 2) scientific and methodological innovations: the refinement of the content of educational programs, according to the best national and foreign analogues; the introduction of innovative courses; the creation of modern content of educational and methodical materials (new textbooks and study guides, scientific, methodical and program supply); 3) educational and technological innovations: the use of new or advanced learning technologies (for example, distance or and web-based learning opportunities, Internet technologies, project-organized technologies, etc.); providing students and teachers with access to e-libraries; the creation of automated educational process management systems and university information system.

According to philosophers and sociologists, the innovative education is a purposeful process of education of a person; it should promote the development of one's creative abilities, self-study skills, that is, to shape one's intellectual capital. The education must teach to recognize reality and at the same time to create it, not to adapt to objective changes, but to advance them, forming new transformations. The main thing is not the accumulation of knowledge, but the ability to find and analyze information, to distinguish the key problem and transfer the previously acquired knowledge to a new situation. Therefore, the national educational legal space faces a monumental challenge to reorient education from a purely process of cognition of the theoretical foundations of professional activity to the process of adapting to the demands of the information society, the formation of a new paradigm of information exchange that will provide another a methodology, capable of

comprehending the development patterns of the human community under new cultural conditions, using and producing information resources optimally.

At the present stage, the educational field which is directly related to globalization processes is undergoing significant changes. Nowadays, one can state the breakdown of old communicative connections and the formation of new ones. It actively advances educational strategies that are becoming more radical and, therefore, which determine social development actively. It is actively influenced by total informatization as an integral attribute of the process of the information age establishment, that appears to be not only an engineering and technological process but a phenomenon that acquires deep humanistic content, joining every sphere of human activity, changing the way of life, thinking, spiritual values system, priorities of scientific activity and determining the model of the end result of the educational activity.

First of all, one should take into account the fact that the coexistence of different types of information age communications makes clear socio-cultural boundaries between them less noticeable. Hereafter, the information and communication technologies made the rapid transition from one type of communication to another, from one communication community to another not only possible but necessary to meet the communicative needs of a future lawyer's personality (Antipova, 2016).

At the same time, the mass media is a favorable ground for conducting considered state information policy in the legal sphere, in particular in the area of professional establishment and formation of the professional culture of future lawyers. The media can serve as a means of communication between the public and law enforcement agencies, as well as an accelerant for the public opinion consideration in the work of state legal structures.

An important element of the legal culture of a lawyer is the urgent, complete, reliable and objective information regarding the current legal framework and legal practice in the country in which one provides legal services. The information obtained gives a lawyer the opportunity to control the situation. The priorities of a lawyer should be the latest professional information (new legislation and legal practices, the latest trends in the scientific studies of the legal realities of public life), the information from related fields of knowledge and practice, and the news of social, political, economic and cultural life. The lawyer should be aware of the importance of information and modern information technology and master its latest achievements (Fomenko, Skrypnyk, & Fatkhudinova, 2015).

In today's world, the media have a profound effect on the spiritual processes that take place in society, concerning its social importance, mass, and accessibility. Involving citizens in information relations, the mass media forms certain value-meaning models for mastering by society, thus changing the axiological picture of society.

The ability to reach the widest audience quickly enables today's mass media to transform the traditional spiritual production system in a particular direction. It is quite reasonable to consider the position of modern researchers, who believe that a powerful tool for the formation of human spirituality is the media. The influence of the mass media on the formation of the professional culture of a modern lawyer is particularly important since it is a significant means of creating a historical and cultural information space of the state which, in fact, becomes the spiritual and ideological foundation of the society. In particular, V. Lyzanchuk (2004) states, "The national media network is one of the three pillars, along with the national intellectuals and the national political elite, on which state consciousness is based".

At the present stage of development, the society is characterized by a crisis of information culture, which is provoked by the predominance of destructive publications (programs) over the constructive and neutral ones in the media.

The ability of national media to create efficient counter-force to foreign information expansion is largely conditioned by the ability to produce their own media products that are competitive, attractive and highly-demanded. However, it should be noted that our state has rather limited capabilities in this area, which is explained primarily by the lack of economic and taxation mechanisms that would contribute to the production of the national media product. The current situation in the television and radio markets of Ukraine is not favorable for the production of a national product, the specific weight of which is limited in the content of TV channels.

Recently, Ukraine has been conducting an active policy aimed at raising the level of legal awareness of all citizens, including its performance through the media. The web-sites let to solve many important issues online, always keep in touch with family and friends, and find new friends, share opinions, photos, projects, and interesting ideas. In addition, such media provide teenagers with benefits that influence their behavior, their thinking, and personality formation. Through the Internet, they can join various projects, charity events, volunteering. It helps them to realize their potential in society, to be socially useful, to join the social and legal sphere easily. In a particular way, it shapes them as individuals who are knowledgeable citizens of their country.

Thus, the media space is characterized by the extraordinary potential of forming a professional (information) culture of a specialist in the field of jurisprudence. Despite the numerous threats to humanity which are the result of the total spread of the media, the mass media, including network space, make it possible to achieve a high level of competence formation, to acquire the ability to navigate the information space, which is not only to consume, but also to produce high-quality socio-political content.



## **CONCLUSIONS.**

On the basis of the conducted researches, it is established that the national educational legal space faces a monumental challenge to reorient education from the process of cognition of the theoretical bases of professional activity to the process of adapting to the requests of the information society that will provide another methodology, capable of comprehending the regularities of the development of the human community in new socio-cultural conditions.

It is determined that, at the present stage of the society development, the professional culture of a lawyer can be defined as a set of professional features, the key components of which are a high level of theoretical knowledge and practical skills within the basic competencies of a specialist in the field of jurisprudence; the desire to act on the basis of high moral and ethical principles that are primarily based on the principles of human rights and freedoms; adaptation potential which enables the most optimal involvement in the sphere of information exchange, that is, not only to be able to accumulate, process information, but also to critically think and produce new information content responsibly, to develop a new communicative model of interaction that will meet the demands of the information society.

The establishment of a lawyer's professional culture in the context of informatization is directly related to innovations in the educational space. This causes actualization of innovative activity and the innovative development of legal educational establishments in the direction of the formation of their innovative infrastructure, the organization of legal clinics and other centers for gaining practical experience, training of staff for innovation activity and training of specialists according to the innovative model.

It is indicated that the current stage of the development of legal education puts forward new requirements for educational activities that include the transition to a humanistic, personality-oriented training which is aimed at forming an initiative, active individual with a pronounced

creative personality, capable of realizing one's potential in the society, where information and knowledge are the main subjects of work.

It is discovered that the realization of the idea of a humanistic character of the professional education in the field of jurisprudence is aimed at overcoming the main contradiction of the information society: on the one hand, information and communication technologies contribute to the dehumanization of social communication as a result of the implementation of digital technologies in the work of political-legal and socio-economic institutions of modern society, and on the other hand, they make it possible for citizens to participate directly in public processes. This contradiction forces educational institutions to form the need of future lawyers to protect the interests of the individual in the process of interaction with public institutions, to recognize humanism as a conceptual principle for making key political decisions.

We consider the prospects for further research to be the development of diagnostic tools for determining the level of the professional culture development of future lawyers.

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES.**

1. Antipova, O. P. (2016). Transformatsiia systemy dukhovno-informatsiinykh tsinnostei v umovakh suchasnoi kulturnoi doby [Transformation of the system of spiritual and informational values in the conditions of modern cultural age] [in Ukrainian].
2. Antipova, O. P., & Laskova-Yarmolenko, A. S. (2018). Transformatsiia osvithnoho dyskursu v konteksti kreatyvnoho skladnyka rozvytku osobystosti [Transformation of educational discourse in the context of the creative component of personality development]. *Navchannia i vykhovannia obdarovanoi dytyny: teoriia ta praktyka*, 1(20), 15-23. [in Ukrainian].
3. Artykutsa, N. V. (2008). Innovatsiinyi potentsial rozvytku vyshchoi yurydychnoi osvity v Ukraini [Innovative potential of higher legal education development in Ukraine]. *Vyshcha osvita Ukrainy*, 3(10), 17-23. [in Ukrainian].

4. Bikenchuk, P. D., & Slyvka, S. S. (1999). Profesiina kultura yurysta [Professional culture of a lawyer]. *Pravova deontolohiia*, 72-81. [in Ukrainian].
5. Boiko, Ya. M. (2014). Osvita ta innovatsiini tekhnolohii [Education and innovative technologies]. *Naukovyi visnyk Uzhhorodskoho universytetu*, 1(42), 307-309. [in Ukrainian].
6. Chernosvitov, P. Iu. (2009). Zakon sokhraneniia informatsii i ego proiavlenniia v kulture [The law of conservation of information and its manifestation in culture]. Moscow: Librokom. [in Russian].
7. Chuprynskyi, B. (2013). Pravova kultura yak osnovnyi skladnyk profesiinoi kultury yurysta [Legal culture as a major component of a lawyer's professional culture]. *Naukovyi visnyk Skhidnoievropeiskoho natsionalnoho universytetu imeni Lesi Ukrainky*, 27, 110-114. [in Ukrainian].
8. Chvyrova, O. Ye. (2011). Spetsyfika innovatsiinoho rozvytku vyshchoi osvity u filosofskomu aspekti [The specificity of the innovative development of higher education in the philosophical aspect]. *Humanitarnyi chasopys*, 3, 23-29. [in Ukrainian].
9. Dubaseniuk, O. A. (2014). Rozvytok vyshchoi osvity: tendentsii ta perspektyvy. [Higher education development: trends and perspectives]. *Innovatsii v osviti: intehratsiia nauky i praktyky*, 12-28. [in Ukrainian].
10. Dzoban, O. P. (2014). Homo Informaticus: do problemy osmyslenniia sutnosti [Homo Informaticus: to the problem of understanding the essence]. *Visnyk Natsionalnoi yurydychnoi akademii Ukrainy imeni Yaroslava Mudroho*, 1, 13-21. [in Ukrainian].
11. Fomenko, N., Skrypnyk, M., & Fatkhudinova, O. (2015). Profesiina kultura yurysta [Professional culture of a lawyer]. *Pravova pedahohika*. Retrieved from [http://pidruchniki.com/78537/pedagogika/profesiyna\\_kultura\\_yurista](http://pidruchniki.com/78537/pedagogika/profesiyna_kultura_yurista). [in Ukrainian].

12. Herasina, L. M., Danylian, O. H., & Dzoban, O. P. (2009). Pravosvidomist i pravova kultura yak bazovi chynnyky derzhavotvorchoho protsesu v Ukraini [Justice and legal culture as the basic factors of the state-making process in Ukraine]. Kharkiv: Pravo. [in Ukrainian].
13. Holubovska, V. S. (2013). Informatsiine suspilstvo: mozhlyvosti, problemy ta perspektyvy rozvytku [Information Society: Opportunities, Challenges and Prospects for Development]. Informatsiia i pravo, 2(8), 98-104. [in Ukrainian].
14. Husariev, S. D., & Tykhomyrov, O. D. (2005). Poniattia profesiinoi ta pravovoi kultury [The concept of professional and legal culture]. Yurydychna deontolohiia (osnovy yurydychnoi diialnosti), Kyiv: Znannia. [in Ukrainian].
15. Kramarenko, A. (2009). Innovatsiini protsesy v osviti: istoryko-pedahohichniy aspekt [Innovative processes in education: historical and pedagogical aspect]. Naukovi zapysky, 5, 4-9. [in Ukrainian].
16. Kremen, V. H. (2019). Innovatsiynist yak vymoha chasu [Innovation as a time requirement]. Retrieved from <http://znannya.org.ua/index.php/novini-znannya/nauka-i-suspilstvo/56-filosofiya/286-innovatsijnist-yak-vimoga-chasu>. [in Ukrainian].
17. Lyzanchuk, V. (2004). Fenomen nevmyrushchosti natsii [The phenomenon of the immortality of the nation]. Naukovi zapysky AN Ukrainy, 6, 74-81. [in Ukrainian].
18. Mahuilov, Ye. M. (2016). Pravova kultura yurysta yak osnova yoho profesionalizmu [The legal culture of a lawyer as the basis of his professionalism]. Visnyk Natsionalnoho universytetu "Yurydychna akademiia Ukrainy imeni Yaroslava Mudroho", 3(30), 216-220. [in Ukrainian].
19. Mantatova, L. V. (2004). Strategiiia razvitiia: tsennosti novoy tsivilizatsii [Development Strategy: Values of a New Civilization]. Ulan-Ude: VSGTU. [in Russian].

20. Prudnykova, O. V. (2016). Informatsiina kultura informatsiinoho suspilstva: filosofskyi vymir [Information culture of the information society: a philosophical dimension]. *Visnyk Natsionalnoho universytetu "Yurydychna akademiia Ukrainy imeni Yaroslava Mudroho"*, 4(31), 44-53. [in Ukrainian].
21. Skakun, O. F., & Ovcharenko, N. I. (1999). Profesiina kultura yurysta yak osobystosti ta yii rol u rozvytku pravovoi kultury suspilstva [The professional culture of the lawyer as an individual and its role in the development of the legal culture of society]. *Yurydychna deontolohiia*, Kharkiv: Osnova. [in Ukrainian].
22. Slyvka, S. S. (2002). *Filosofsko-pravovi problemy profesiinoi kultury yurysta* [Philosophical and legal problems of the professional culture of a lawyer]. Extended abstract of Doctor's thesis. Kharkiv. [in Ukrainian].
23. Smovzhenko, T. S., & Skrynnyk, Z. E. (2015). *Ukrainska liudyna v yevropeiskomu sviti: vymiry identychnosti* [The Ukrainian person in the European world: dimensions of identity]. Kyiv: UBS NBU. [in Ukrainian].
24. Tarasenko, R. B. (2010). *Rol informatsii v zhytti osobystosti, suspilstva, derzhavy. Informatsiine suspilstvo ta stadii yoho stanovlennia* [The role of information in the life of the individual, society, state. Information society and its stages of formation]. *Informatsiine pravo*. Luhansk: RVV LDUVS im. E.O. Didorenka. [in Ukrainian].
25. Tretko, V. V. (2011). *Suchasni tendentsii innovatsiinoho rozvytku systemy vyshchoi osvity v Ukraini* [Current tendencies of innovative development of the higher education system in Ukraine]. *Naukovyi visnyk Uzhhorodskoho natsionalnoho universytetu*, 23, 186-188.
26. Vashchenko, V. P. (2011). *Innovatsionnoe obrazovanie: obuslovlennost i sushchnost* [Innovative Education: Conditionality and Essence]. (n.d.). [www.riep.ru](http://www.riep.ru). Retrieved from [http://www.riep.ru/works/almanach/0001/almanach0001\\_219-226.pdf](http://www.riep.ru/works/almanach/0001/almanach0001_219-226.pdf). [in Russian].

27. Vozniuk, O. V., & Dubaseniuk, O. A. (2009). Tsilovi oriientyry rozvytku osobystosti u systemi osvity: intehratyvnyi pidkhid [Targets for personal development in the education system: an integrative approach]. Zhytomyr: ZhDU im. I. Franka. [in Ukrainian].
28. Zhukevych, I., Okhrimenko, I., Okhrimenko, S., Kazymir, V., Lisnichenko, Yu., Ollo V., et al. (2019). Experimental verification of the effectiveness of the pedagogical conditions for the training of self-education of cadets. Revista Dilemas Contemporáneos: Educación, Política y Valores. Año: VII, Número: Edición Especial, Artículo no.:82, Período: Noviembre, 2019.  
[https://dilemascontemporaneoseducacionpoliticayvalores.com/\\_files/200006258-6ef056ef08/EE%2019.11.82%20Verificaci%C3%B3n%20experimental%20de%20la%20efectividad%20de%20las%20condiciones....%20\(4\).pdf](https://dilemascontemporaneoseducacionpoliticayvalores.com/_files/200006258-6ef056ef08/EE%2019.11.82%20Verificaci%C3%B3n%20experimental%20de%20la%20efectividad%20de%20las%20condiciones....%20(4).pdf).

#### **DATA OF THE AUTHORS.**

1. **Olha Antipova.** Ph.D. in Philosophy, Senior Researcher of the Department of the Preparation of Educational and Scientific Literature, National Academy of Internal Affairs (Kyiv, Ukraine). E-mail: [antipova.olga777@gmail.com](mailto:antipova.olga777@gmail.com).
2. **Mariia Abysova.** Ph.D. in Philosophy, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Philosophy of the National Aviation University (Kiev, Ukraine). E-mail: [maria.abysova@gmail.com](mailto:maria.abysova@gmail.com).
3. **Bohdan Kalynovskyi.** Doctor of Law, Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Constitutional Law and Human Rights, National Academy of Internal Affairs (Kyiv, Ukraine). E-mail: [kalinbogdan@ukr.net](mailto:kalinbogdan@ukr.net).
4. **Iryna Ivanochko.** Ph.D. in Law, Associate Professor of European Law Department, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (Lviv, Ukraine). E-mail: [iryna.ivanochko@lnu.edu.ua](mailto:iryna.ivanochko@lnu.edu.ua).

**5. Tetiana Kulyk.** Ph.D. in Law, Associate Professor of the Department of Constitutional Law and Human Rights, National Academy of Internal Affairs (Kyiv, Ukraine). E-mail: [tatyanakulik84@gmail.com](mailto:tatyanakulik84@gmail.com).

**RECIBIDO:** 5 de diciembre del 2019.

**APROBADO:** 18 de diciembre del 2019.