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INFORMATION CULTURE OF THE LAWYER

Introduction. Today, information is the main object of the information society, and its role today is difficult to overestimate. With the advent of new information technologies, information becomes a constant and necessary attribute to ensure the activities of the state, legal entities, NGOs and citizens. Our society puts a great responsibility on lawyers because these are people who, due to the information, help to defend the rights and interests of those who need it. The reliability of information is of particular importance to a lawyer. There are cases in legal practice when under the guise of presenting reliable facts misinformation is planted for one reason or another. Then the lawyer must resort to reinformation, i.e. to restore the natural authenticity of the facts.

Review of recent publications. The issue of the information culture of a lawyer has been the subject of research of many scholars, such as I.G. Krichenko, B.O. Chuprynsky, R.R. Koval, L.M. Sobchik, Yu.M. Todyka, O.V. Kobets, and others.

Objectives of the paper are to study the information culture of the lawyer, provide solutions and recommendations on this issue.

Results of research. In Antiquity, it was obvious that a true lawyer must possess special qualities. Aristotle argued that lawyers can be citizens who are well-informed and not deprived of civic honour.

Lawyers, according to Plato, are the guardians of justice, and laws are their source of information by means of which they save lives. The professional activity of a lawyer belongs to the group of professions with increased social responsibility: protection of social ideals, constant penetration into the content of human social problems, personal insecurity and other moral and psychological factors [1: 384].

Analyzing the information culture of a lawyer, it is necessary to consider its functioning by the main types of information activities, namely: receive, use, distribution and storage. According to the above mentioned the following principles of obtaining information are specified: the right to information, reliability, accuracy, completeness, necessity, and usefulness.

It is also worth noting the favourable impact on the disclosure of legal practitioners of violations in the economic sphere and corruption, the creation of a

Unified computer network of commercial courts of Ukraine and unique software for automation of court records. After all, the introduction and skilful use of computer technology open the potential of ensuring fruitful cooperation between commercial courts and public authorities in the fight against economic offences, awareness of the activities and problems of the neighbouring department, information exchange via e-mail [2: 159].

One should not forget that to better use of information, increase, strengthen the trust of the country's citizens and improve the level of professionalism in Ukraine, a lawyer must act under the law and adhere to high moral standards of conduct. It must also have certain moral and volitional qualities, namely: integrity, morality, impartiality and impartiality, objectivity, justice, accuracy [3:10].

Moreover, there is a relationship between information culture and social phenomena. In society, there are certain functions of understanding the essence of information culture, especially theoretical and cognitive and practical and practical. The first are aimed at knowledge, theoretical study of the patterns of development of information culture and substantiation of conclusions. The second are to contribute to the development of information legislation, improving the activities of officials, streamlining information processes, improving the general culture of citizens, etc. [4: 117].

Theoretical-cognitive and applied functions also play an important role in the formation of a lawyer's professional culture. However, only the latter makes it possible to fully assess the level of professional culture, to characterize its external aspect. The useful functions of information culture include humanistic, managerial, communicative, orientational, regime, as well as the function of moral and legal responsibility. The humanistic function is focused on the protection of human rights. First of all, it concerns the protection of the Ukrainian state, the inviolability of its borders, the prevention of encroachments on the will of the people. Here, the reliability and completeness of information determines the actions of individuals, ensures the protection of fundamental rights of citizens of Ukraine both in their own country and in the international aspect

We should not forget that the information culture is tightly connected with the creation of conditions for the formation and operation of public authorities, the solution of global economic and scientific problems. As information about state importance is usually possessed by persons holding senior positions, it can be stated that the formation of the headman begins with the ability to use information in administrative activities. The professional culture of the leader is, first of all, his information culture [5: 105].

Thus, the effectiveness of management at various levels, including the legal sphere of society, depends on the professional culture of the head, the ability to use information effectively in the performance of official duties.

An important area of the lawyer's activity is the fight against computer crimes, that led to the creation of computer police (militia), which acts in the direction of detecting, preventing, discovering and prosecuting computer offenders [6: 22]. Its system requires the successful operation of a special unit to combat the use of the

global Internet to commit crimes in Ukraine or against its citizens. The more intensive the process of computerization, the more real the growth of cybercrime. Modern society, becoming more dependent on computerization, is experiencing the economic consequences of computer crime.

Conclusion. An important requirement today is the ability of a lawyer to have information, because it promotes professional activity, allows you to take appropriate legal decisions, anticipate various situations, predict law enforcement activities. Besides, information culture is needed to maintain the mental balance of the lawyer. Numerous information flows can tire him, lead to disability. The information culture of a lawyer is a guarantee of observance of law and order, development of the legal consciousness of society.

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TOPICAL ISSUES OF ENSURING YOUNG PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO THEIR FIRST JOB

Introduction. Young people between the ages of 14 and 28 are one of the vulnerable categories on the labour market, despite their lack of professional experience or profession or speciality, especially when it comes to school students. Young people, therefore, are often discouraged from finding a decent job in our country if they are rejected for lack of experience. As a consequence, young potential workers are migrating abroad. According to statistics from Solutions for Youth Employment: Civil Society Impact in Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova, in 2019, among those who have been looking for a job for more than a year, the unemployed under the age of 34 were around 40% [2]. Today, the issue has become even more acute, as the economic crisis due to COVID-19 is reducing job opportunities.

Review of recent publications. The problems of providing young people with their first job have been considered by such authors as D.L. Bohynia, Z.V. Surkova, A.H. Savchenko, Yu.M. Shchotova, S.S. Lvov, I.Ye. Kariakina, and others. The current realities, however, make it necessary to improve the norms of labour law in the area of youth employment, providing young people with their first job.

The objective of the paper is to develop the proposals for improving the mechanism for ensuring young people's right to their first job.