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**RESEARCH OF INFLUENCE OF COMPUTER TRAINING
OF FUTURE LAWYERS ON INDICATORS
OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT**

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The article devoted to a research of influence of progress in Informatics and relative to it disciplines to the showings of educational progress. It has been analyzed the scientific attitude to the definition of term «educational progress». It has been substantiated that computer and information competency of future lawyers is not only a partial of professional activities but also a powerful tool of information tasks with educational character solving by a student in the process of his professional training in the university, that is displayed by the readings of educational progress. During the research we have received the value of coefficient of correlation between the values of final marks in the disciplines Informatics, Legal information retrieval systems, Legal statistics and the results of end-of-semester exams from the first to the fourth course, the average score and quality coefficient of students' education progress in the control and experimental groups. During the research of influence of level of formedness of computer and information competency of future lawyers on the readings of the final progress in the educational subjects it has been established that: the level of formedness of base component of computer and information competence, that is provided by the learning of Informatics discipline on the information stage of working of system of professional computer and information training have positive influence on the showings of students' final progress in education subjects. This process is more effective in the experimental groups and to a greater extent it influences the coefficient of final progress quality than its average score; this influence especially visible is on the social and economic and humanitarian disciplines, it is confirmed by value of calculated coefficients of correlation; at the axiological stage of system function of professional computer and informational training the maximum values of the coefficients of correlation (0.84-0.88) are typical for special and legal disciplines that have a key role for the formation of professional competence of a future lawyer; freedom from negative coefficients in the regression equations for the average score and quality coefficient of the final progress at the converting stage of working of system of computer and information training shows that there is an influence of the level of formedness of computer and information competency of future lawyers on the readings of the final progress of all without distinction disciplines, the learning of which falls in the same time interval with the converting stage of system function of computer and informational training of future lawyers; the average score and quality coefficient of the final progress with education disciplines in the experiment group is higher than in the control group, besides it is seen higher dynamics of average score growth, especially of the quality coefficient in the experiment group, which can be explained by the effect of working of system of computer and information training of future lawyers.

Keywords: *computer and information training, future lawyers, correlation analysis, academic attainment.*

Problem in general and its connection with important scientific or practical tasks.

Modern globalized information society considers the necessity of significant changes in the system of our education, connected with the solving of the problem of the learning achievement of students in higher educational institutions to be one of the immediate needs.

The determining factor of professional activity of lawyers is the quality of their training, ability to understand the circumstances quickly, to adapt to the dynamic modern conditions, to take appropriate to the specific circumstances of the decision, to analyze, to predict and to stay ahead of potential offenders. In the conditions of the information society future lawyers are to shape sustainable legal skills and professional information activities.

Informational activity of the lawyer is normatively regulated set of procedural actions aimed at obtaining evidential and orienting information concerning the investigation of the criminal case by carrying out informational-legal, information retrieval, informational-communicative and information analytical activities, and avoid misinformation to the impartial and objective investigation of the criminal case and establish the truth and documentary registration of court decisions taken in a form suitable for examination of the case in court.

On the basis of the activity approach we'll define the tasks that fall under the definition of information activity for each lawyer's function – informational legal, information retrieval, information analytical, information-communicative.

Informational legal activity is realized through the implementation of legislative functions. It consists of improvement of the legislation, participation in development of projects of normative acts and systematization of the legislation of Ukraine. Its aims are to ensure compliance with the applicable legislation of the state objectively necessary, the legal relations, the formation of a legal state, a democratic society and generalization of certain provisions of the current legislation of Ukraine, which requires revision and updating. Informational legal activity is carried out by generalization of practice of application of legislation and development of proposals for its improvement, the system analysis of decisions taken during the relevant period, identifying shortcomings and contradictions in certain areas, leading to a decision on the improvement of legislation. In addition, with its implementation the other tasks should be performed on the analysis of existing guidance and other normative acts on issues of legal support of legal and physical persons, public order and public safety, audits, inspections, maintenance of adequate accounting registry.

Information retrieval activity is realized through the implementation of law enforcement and human rights defending functions. It has the purpose of ensuring the protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen. It is carried out through provision of crime prevention, suppression, disclosure and investigation, search of the perpetrators of the crime and take measures on elimination of conditions and causes conducive to the Commission of offences of direct participation in investigatory actions with the aim of obtaining evidential and orienting information, procedure of processing of the information obtained during the investigation in the form of legal documents.

Information analytical activity is realized through the implementation of law enforcement and human rights functions. Its goal is identifying and eliminating causes and conditions conducive to the violation of the rights and freedoms of citizens, corruption and the emergence of other dangerous crimes, the forecasting of dynamics of crime in society. The following are among the main tasks: to know the nomenclature of affairs, statistical reporting forms and the rules for its registration and making; to analyze and accounting of legislative and other normative acts, to hold the card file in proper condition; to perform data entry in the data Bank, processing and use by using a personal computer; to make information search and registration of documents and statistical cards; to perform crime surveys and other type of accounting used in investigative practices; to draw up documents on reception of data forensic accounting (be able to make the request in the appropriate accounting institutions); and to analyze data and their use for decision of the questions arising in disclosing and investigation of crimes.

Information-communicative activity is realized through the implementation of law enforcement and human rights functions. It has the purpose of organizing and coordinating the interaction in the professional activity of law-enforcement and other bodies for the prevention of crime and the protection of law and order and public security. The main tasks are the following: to take a direct part in the investigative actions with the purpose of obtaining evidential and orienting

information; to identify the bodies and officials to coordinate the work in order to identify, to eliminate causes and conditions committing crimes and other human rights violations; as well as to analyze the submissions related law enforcement bodies, legal departments of the Executive bodies, institutions and organizations of non-state ownership.

The above-mentioned predetermines use of theoretical and empirical approaches to the solution of non-traditional and new problems of searching, processing, analysis and synthesis of new quality of relevant data and messages, use of the latest achievements in computer science and related fields, use of information and communication technologies in their professional activities in the lawyers' professional training.

State policy in the sphere of information and communication technologies embodied in a number of important documents, among which, first of all, there are the Laws of Ukraine "On information", "About national program of Informatization", the Decree of the President of Ukraine "About priority tasks of introduction of advanced information technologies", the State program "Information and communication technologies in education and science" for 2006-2010. At the same time the specific aspects of use of computer equipment and information and communication technology in the law enforcement sphere are determined by the provisions of the law of Ukraine "On militia", "On operative-search activity", "On organizational and legal framework for combating organized crime", the Decree of the President of Ukraine "About measures on further strengthening the rule of law, protection of rights and freedoms of citizens", orders and guidelines of the Ministry of internal Affairs of Ukraine.

The expected result, i.e. ensuring the academic success of future lawyers in the higher educational institutions. can be achieved on conditions of the theoretical substantiation, development and introduction of the system of professional training of lawyers of the integral system of professional computer training. [14, p. 6].

Professional computer and information training is a component of professional training of future lawyers, integrated system of theoretical, methodological, legal, organizational principles, which are implemented in the educational process on the basis of the modern system, applied, pedagogical software, and information and communication network software and technical support.

Computer and information training of future lawyers forms the conceptual approaches to the use of the possibilities of modern information technologies in their future professional activities, integrates basic knowledge and practical skills in the use of computer technology in practical activity, strengthens the interdisciplinary communication, contributes to the harmonious development of the personality, enhances the creative and intellectual abilities of the students.

This field of training of future lawyers is a complex concept which includes on the one hand, fundamental vocational training in the chosen field of law, on the other - deep knowledge of possibilities of using modern information technologies of the information and analytical study of legal data, make informed decisions, their reflection in the relevant legal documents, modelling and forecasting of the legal field, providing expert estimates related to the law-making and enforcement, ability to use in their professional activity subject-oriented databases and knowledge bases, use of modern search engines on the Internet.

Computer and information competence of future lawyers is not only a component of their professional activity, but also a powerful means of information tasks of the academic nature of the student during his professional training at the University, which is reflected by the indicators of academic success.

Computer and information competence is a component of professional competence of the lawyer, which is characterized by the presence of theoretical knowledge, skills and abilities, generation of personal qualities, which together ensure the successful implementation of the proper legal, technological and methodological level of informational and analytical, information retrieval, and information and communication components of professional activity of the lawyer with respect to the prevention, disclosure and investigation of crimes.

Computer and information competence of future lawyers is one of the basic elements of training, which will provide the student with the necessary methods to resolve legal issues based on

pre-formed general approaches to the implementation of the professional information activities and skills regarding decisions of information retrieval, information-analytical and information-communicative tasks that must be performed by the investigator as part of their duties.

Thus, computer and information competence in its structure consists of interrelated components – content (cognitive), personality motivational and procedural operating.

The content component of the structure of computer-information competence of future lawyers is dominant, as it is system-forming, in which the theoretical potential of informatics is oriented to the tasks of law enforcement activities within the current legal framework.

The personality motivational component structure is formed by integrative characteristics: the emotional-volitional maturity, the high legal consciousness, positive attitude to innovations in law enforcement activity in combination with a healthy conservatism, stability in extreme situations, originality, heuristics, creative thinking, high personal responsibility, discipline, dedication to serving the people of Ukraine.

The procedural component of computer-information competence of future lawyers was considered as an instrument to further development of personal qualities of future lawyer on the level of his professional skills.

Thus, the study of the impact of computer-information training of future lawyers on indicators of academic attainment is relevant and timely scientific mission.

Analysis of basic researches and publications in which a solution of the problem commenced. The researches devoted to the problem of academic attainment; despite the existing differences even in the definition of this concept is the subject of attention of the wider scientific community [2; 4; 6; 8; 10; 15].

As the efficiency of the training in the higher school one should understand the degree of fullness, depth, awareness and strength of knowledge, abilities and skills that students learned in accordance with the requirements of the curriculum. Indicators of the success of students (current, semester, the final - on the subject in general or the whole course) are scores, due to the relevant criteria [2; 10; 11; 13].

As noted by M.I. Meshkov, the nature of training activities is reflected in academic achievement [10, p. 8]. B. Rubin and Y. Kolesnikov insist that the academic attainment reflects the productive side of the training, expressed in quantitative terms (points/scores), and the success of learning - its more qualitative side of [12, p. 27]. Today, researchers believe that the factors of success and failure in education are contained in the models of formation of certain components of professional training in accordance with its profile and influence in this particular case, the indicators of academic performance.

Formulation of goals and formulation of the objectives of the study. The purpose of our study is to identify the impact of the designed, developed and introduced the system of computer-information training of future lawyers on indicators of academic attainment. To achieve this goal the following **tasks** should be performed:

- forming of the information massive of academic success indexes of future lawyers (experimental and control groups) in the process of professional preparation (first to fourth year of study);
- calculation of subject-specific and generic measures of academic achievement (average score and quality factor) in the experimental and control groups;
- revealing through the use of correlation analysis of the influence of the levels of computer-information competence of future lawyers on indicators of academic achievement in the experimental groups and its comparison with the data obtained in the control groups.

In the process of research work by means of calculation on the basis of experimental data there were obtained values of the correlation coefficients [1; 3; 5; 7] between the values of the final grades for the disciplines „Computer science”, “Legal information retrieval systems”, “Legal statistics” and the results of examination sessions from the first to the fourth year of study, the average score and the coefficient of quality of students' progress in the control and experimental groups (tables 1, 2).

Table 1.

Consolidated data on the impact of progress on discipline "Computer science" for the final achievement of future lawyers in the experimental and control groups

Courses/correlation coefficients	Experimental		Control	
	grade point average	quality coefficient	grade point average	quality coefficient
History of Ukraine	0,65	0,74	0,51	0,57
Theory of State and Law	0,69	0,80	0,64	0,61
History of State and Law of Ukraine	0,70	0,74	0,66	0,59
History of State and Law of Foreign Countries	0,76	0,84	0,74	0,69
Business Ukrainian Language	0,72	0,75	0,63	0,60
Fundamentals of Economic Theory	0,65	0,79	0,52	0,59
Constitutional Law of Ukraine	0,68	0,73	0,58	0,62
Judicial and Law Enforcement Bodies of Ukraine	0,54	0,62	0,49	0,55
Labour Protection	0,69	0,73	0,65	0,68
Administrative Law	0,67	0,62	0,64	0,50
Civil and Family Law	0,73	0,79	0,68	0,59
Environmental Law	0,78	0,74	0,65	0,61
Philosophy	0,72	0,75	0,67	0,58
Foreign Language	0,67	0,72	0,66	0,63
Criminal Law	0,73	0,78	0,63	0,62
Civil and Family Law	0,74	0,80	0,64	0,61
Labour Law	0,77	0,79	0,64	0,62
Criminal Process	0,71	0,76	0,67	0,63
Forensic Medicine and Psychiatry	0,51	0,54	0,50	0,49
Administrative Activities	0,57	0,61	0,55	0,59
Political Science	0,74	0,76	0,69	0,53
Criminal Law	0,70	0,77	0,63	0,61
Criminalistics	0,82	0,88	0,67	0,62
Civil Procedure	0,78	0,82	0,62	0,59
Operative-Search Activity	0,73	0,71	0,65	0,55
Pre-trial Investigation in IAD	0,65	0,68	0,62	0,53
Business Law	0,76	0,72	0,63	0,57
Criminal Law (state)	0,74	0,79	0,67	0,63
Theory of State and Law (state)	0,78	0,83	0,68	0,65
Criminal Process	0,74	0,81	0,63	0,59
Exam in Specialty	0,71	0,74	0,64	0,61

For the purpose of research of influence of progress in Informatics discipline on final progress and qualitative characteristics of education in experimental and control groups, we will analyze separately readings of average score and quality coefficient of education progress.

Table 2.

Sorted data about influence of progress in Informatics discipline on final progress of future laws in experimental and control groups in reading of average score

Educational subjects / coefficients of correlation	Experimental	Control
1	2	3
Forensic Medicine and Psychiatry	0,51	0,50
Judiciary and Law-Enforcement Authorities of Ukraine	0,54	0,49
Administrative Job	0,57	0,55

1	2	3
History of Ukraine	0,65	0,51
Elementary Economics	0,65	0,52
Pretrial Investigation in Internal Affairs Agencies	0,65	0,62
Administrative Law	0,67	0,64
Foreign Language	0,67	0,66
Constitutional Law of Ukraine	0,68	0,58
Theory of State and Law	0,69	0,64
Professional Safety	0,69	0,65
History of State and Law of Ukraine	0,70	0,66
Law of Crime	0,70	0,63
Criminal Proceeding	0,71	0,67
Professional Examination	0,71	0,64
Business Ukrainian	0,72	0,63
Philosophy	0,72	0,67
Civil and Family Law	0,73	0,68
Law of Crime	0,73	0,63
Operational and Search Activity	0,73	0,65
Civil and Family Law	0,74	0,64
Political Science	0,74	0,69
Law of Crime (state)	0,74	0,67
Criminal Proceeding	0,74	0,63
History of State and Law of Foreign Countries	0,76	0,74
Business Law	0,76	0,63
Employment and Labour Law	0,77	0,64
Environmental Law	0,78	0,65
Civil Procedure	0,78	0,62
Theory of State and Law (state)	0,78	0,68
Criminalistics	0,82	0,67

According to the data from table 2, it is seen that coefficients of correlation meanings between research values in experimental group are in the range from 0.51 to 0.82, but in control group is in the range from 0.50 to 0.67. That is according to the Cheddock scale for coefficients of correlation this suggests that the coefficients of correlation meanings in control group show that there is visible connectivity between the knowledge level in Informatics and the average score of final students' progress.

At the same time the coefficients of correlation in experimental group are in two qualitatively different intervals. The first one is similar to control group (disciplines «Forensic medicine and psychiatry», «Judiciary and law-enforcement authorities of Ukraine», «Administrative job», «History of Ukraine», «Elementary Economics», «Pretrial investigation in Internal Affairs Agencies», «Administrative law», «Foreign language», «Constitutional law of Ukraine», «Theory of state and law», «Professional safety»), and the second one that is in the range from 0.7 to 0.82 and it is common to the overwhelming majority of disciplines, this brings to the conclusion that there is enough high density of communication in experimental groups between the knowledge level in Informatics and the average score of final progress.

Let us illustrate the experimental data of the table 2 on the graph (picture 1). The view of graphs for the control and experimental groups has accordingly form of a broken line and quasi-linear connection.

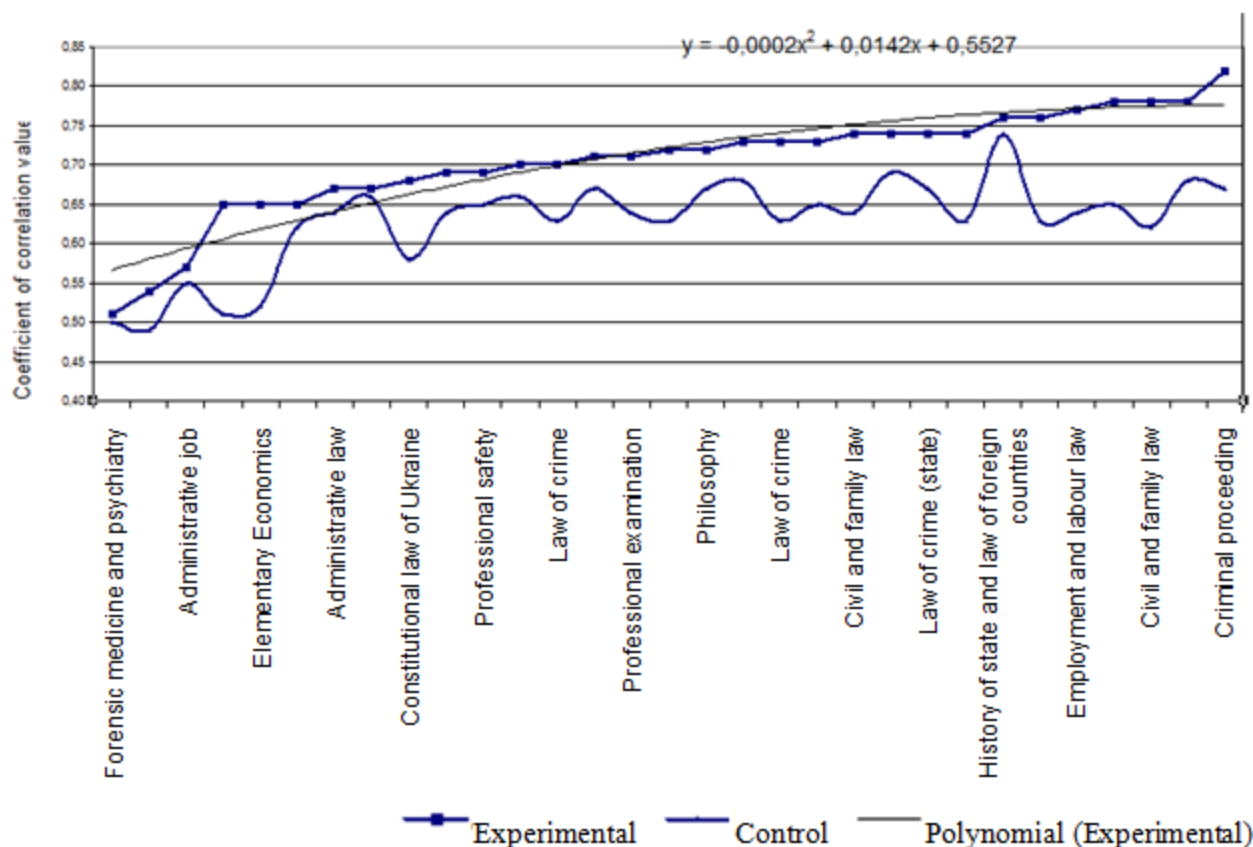


Fig. 1. Coefficients of correlation between the level of Informatics learning and the average score of final progress in experimental and control groups.

By the same way the dependency of influence of knowledge level in disciplines «Informatics», «Legal information retrieval systems», «Legal statistics» were investigated in experimental and control groups to the quality coefficient and the average score of educational subjects learning by the students (picture 2). Variation from depicted on the picture 1 is the difference in quantitative characteristics for coefficient of correlation for the average score is lower than for the qualitative coefficient, which give rise to the major absolute distinction of showings of experimental and control groups.

On the graph we can see the major distance between the broken line that describes the dynamicity of coefficients of correlation for the control group and the quasi-linear dependency for experiment group. The equations of trend lines for the average score and the coefficient of quality are also similar, in both cases the negative coefficient of the first member of equation is based on the presence of disciplines, which coefficients of correlation of the average score and the coefficient of quality are not practically changed experimentally in the experimental and control groups.

For the purpose of research of influence of disciplines «Legal information retrieval systems» and «Legal statistics» on final students' progress of experimental and control groups in the educational subjects, the calculations and graphical interpretation of experimental data were done like ones which were done for the Informatics discipline.

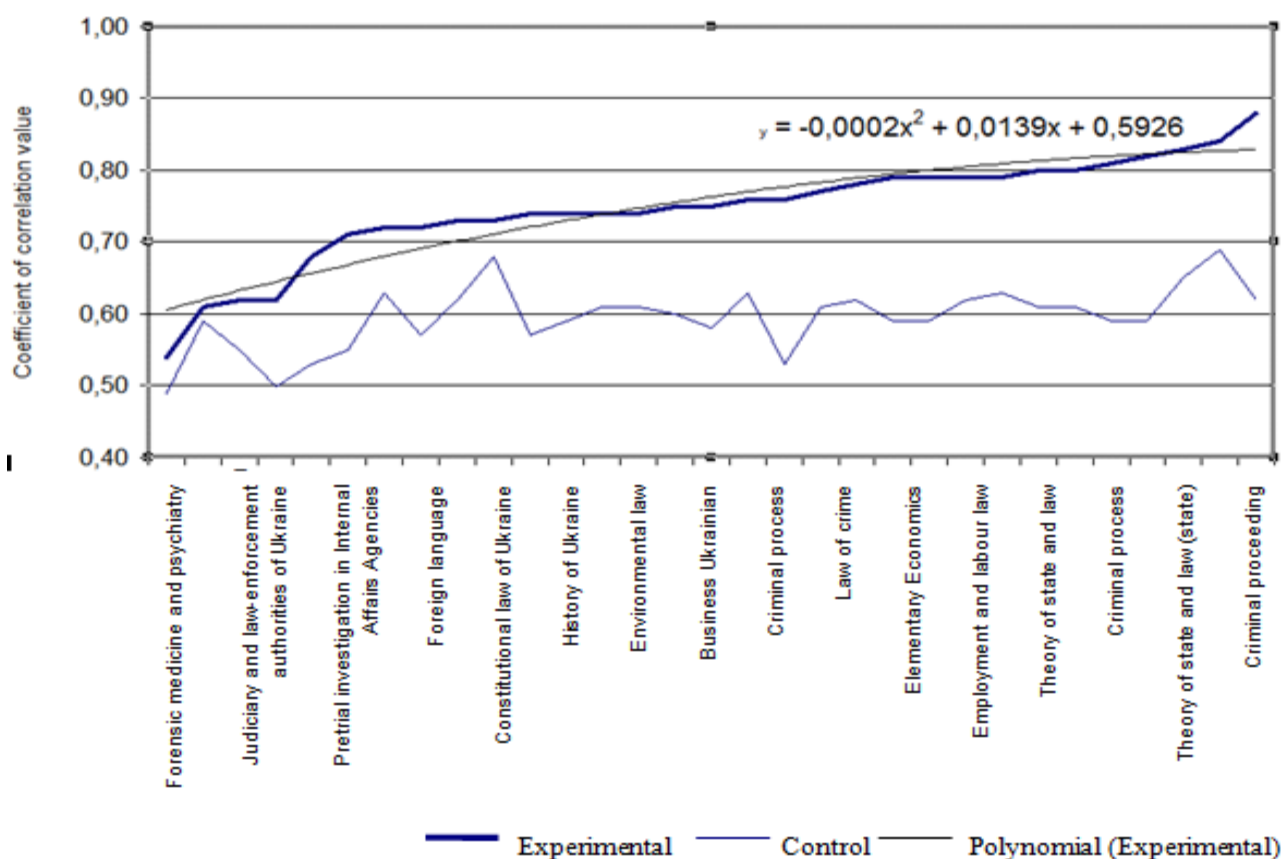


Fig. 2. Coefficients of correlation between the knowledge level of Informatics and the coefficient of quality of final progress in experimental and control groups

The conclusions from this investigation and prospects of the future trials in this direction. During the research of influence of formed levels of computer and information competence of future lawyers for the showings of final progress in educational subjects it has been established that:

1. The level of formedness of base component of computer and information competence, that is provided by the learning of Informatics discipline on the information stage of working of system of professional computer and information training have positive influence on the showings of students' final progress in education subjects. This process is more effective in the experimental groups and to a greater extent it influences the coefficient of final progress quality than its average score; this influence especially visible is on the social and economic and humanitarian disciplines, it is confirmed by value of calculated coefficients of correlation.

2. At the axiological stage the maximum values of the coefficients of correlation (0.84-0.88) are typical for special and legal disciplines that have a key role for the formation of professional competence of a future lawyer that is the presumise is confirmed that the professional partial of computer and information competency of future lawyers is formed at the axiological stage, which is a forceful factor in boosting of quantitative and qualitative indexes of the students' final progress.

3. Freedom from negative coefficients in the regression equations for the average score and quality coefficient of the final progress at the converting stage of working of system of computer and information training shows that there is an influence of the level of formedness of computer and information competency of future lawyers on the readings of the final progress of all without distinction disciplines, the learning of which falls in the same time interval with the converting stage.

4. The average score and quality coefficient of the final progress with education disciplines in the experiment group is higher than in the control group, besides it is seen higher dynamics of

average score growth, especially of the quality coefficient in the experiment group, which can be explained by the effect of working of system of computer and information training of future lawyers.

With reference of discovered peculiarities of influence of Informatics and related with it disciplines on the progress of education process and the readings of education progress, we consider it is perspective to concentrate the effort on the research of software and technical compound system of computer and information training of future lawyers including possibilities of distance learning technologies.

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ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ВПЛИВУ КОМП'ЮТЕРНОГО НАВЧАННЯ МАЙБУТНІХ ЮРИСТІВ НА ПОКАЗНИКИ АКАДЕМІЧНИХ ДОСЯГНЕНЬ

Стаття присвячена дослідженню впливу успішності з інформатики та споріднених з нею дисциплін на показники навчальної успішності. Проаналізовано наукові підходи до визначення поняття «навчальна успішність». Обґрунтовано, що комп'ютерно-інформаційна компетентність майбутніх юристів є не тільки складовою професійної діяльності, а й потужним засобом вирішення інформаційних завдань навчального характеру студентом у

процесі його професійної підготовки в університеті, що відображається показниками навчальної успішності. У процесі дослідження одержані значення коефіцієнтів кореляції між значеннями підсумкових оцінок з дисциплін „Інформатика”, “Правові інформаційно-пошукові системи”, “Правова статистика” та результатами екзаменаційних сесій з першого по четвертий курс, середнім балом та коефіцієнтом якості успішності навчання студентів у контрольних та експериментальних групах. У процесі дослідження впливу рівнів сформованості комп’ютерно-інформаційної компетентності майбутніх юристів на показники підсумкової успішності з навчальних дисциплін встановлено: рівень сформованості базової складової комп’ютерно-інформаційної компетентності, який забезпечується шляхом опанування дисципліни „Інформатика”, на інформаційній стадії функціонування системи професійної комп’ютерно-інформаційної підготовки позитивно впливає на показники підсумкової успішності студентів з навчальних дисциплін, цей процес є більш ефективним у експериментальних групах, і в більшій мірі впливає на коефіцієнт якості підсумкової успішності, ніж на її середній бал, особливо помітним цей вплив є на соціально-економічні та гуманітарні дисципліни, що підтверджується значеннями розрахованих коефіцієнтів кореляції; на аксіологічній стадії функціонування системи професійної комп’ютерно-інформаційної підготовки максимальні значення коефіцієнтів кореляції (0,84-0,88) характерні для спеціальних та правових дисциплін, що мають вирішальне значення для формування професійної компетентності майбутнього юриста; відсутність від’ємних коефіцієнтів у рівняннях регресії для середнього балу та коефіцієнта якості підсумкової успішності на перетворювальній стадії функціонування системи комп’ютерно-інформаційної підготовки свідчить про наявність впливу рівня сформованості комп’ютерно-інформаційної компетентності майбутніх юристів на показники підсумкової успішності всіх без винятку дисциплін, вивчення яких співпадає в часі з перетворювальною стадією функціонування системи комп’ютерно-інформаційної підготовки майбутніх юристів; середній бал та коефіцієнт якості підсумкової успішності з навчальних дисциплін у експериментальній групі вищий, ніж у контрольній, крім того, спостерігається більш висока динаміка приросту середнього балу, а особливо коефіцієнта якості, у експериментальній групі, що можна пояснити ефектом функціонування системи комп’ютерно-інформаційної підготовки майбутніх юристів.

Ключові слова: комп’ютерно-інформаційна підготовка, майбутні юристи, кореляційний аналіз, навчальна успішність.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ КОМПЬЮТЕРНОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ БУДУЩИХ ЮРИСТОВ НА ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ АКАДЕМИЧЕСКИХ ДОСТИЖЕНИЙ

Статья посвящена исследованию влияния успешности по информатике и родственных ей дисциплин на показатели учебной успеваемости. Проанализированы научные подходы к определению понятия «учебная успешность». Обосновано, что компьютерно-информационная компетентность будущих юристов является не только составляющей профессиональной деятельности, но и мощным средством решения информационных задач учебного характера студентом в процессе его профессиональной подготовки в университете, что отражается показателями учебной успеваемости. В процессе исследования получены значения коэффициентов корреляции между значениями итоговых оценок по дисциплинам "Информатика", "Правовые информационно-поисковые системы", "Правовая статистика" и результатам экзаменационных сессий с первого по четвертый курс, средним баллом и коэффициентом качества успеваемости студентов в контрольных и экспериментальных группах. В процессе исследования влияния уровней сформированности компьютерно-информационной компетентности будущих юристов на показатели итоговой успеваемости по учебным дисциплинам установлено: уровень сформированности базовой составляющей компьютерно-информационной компетентности, который обеспечивается путем освоения

дисциплины "Информатика", на информационной стадии функционирования системы профессиональной Компьютерно-информационной подготовки положительно влияет на показатели итоговой успеваемости студентов по учебным дисциплинам, этот процесс является более эффективным в экспериментальных группах, и в большей степени влияет на коэффициент качества итоговой успеваемости, чем на ее средний балл, особенно заметным это влияние является на социально-экономические и гуманитарные дисциплины, что подтверждается значениями рассчитанных коэффициентов корреляции; на аксиологической стадии функционирования системы профессиональной компьютерно-информационной подготовки максимальные значения коэффициентов корреляции (0,84-0,88) характерны для специальных и правовых дисциплин, имеющих решающее значение для формирования профессиональной компетентности будущего юриста; отсутствие отрицательных коэффициентов в уравнениях регрессии для среднего балла и коэффициента качества итоговой успеваемости на преобразовательной стадии функционирования системы компьютерно-информационной подготовки свидетельствует о наличии влияния уровня сформированности компьютерно-информационной компетентности будущих юристов на показатели итоговой успеваемости всех без исключения дисциплин, изучение которых совпадает по времени с преобразовательной стадией функционирования системы компьютерно-информационной подготовки будущих юристов; средний балл и коэффициент качества итоговой успеваемости по учебным дисциплинам в экспериментальной группе выше, чем в контрольной, кроме того, наблюдается более высокая динамика прироста среднего балла, а особенно коэффициента качества, в экспериментальной группе, что можно объяснить эффектом функционирования системы компьютерно-информационной подготовки будущих юристов.

Ключевые слова: компьютерно-информационная подготовка, будущие юристы, корреляционный анализ, учебная успеваемость.