

PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC LEGAL CLINIC

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The problem of quality of legal education is connected with the fact that contemporary legal education is based on the curriculum with mostly theoretical disciplines and courses. It is obvious that law students generally have limited practice-oriented courses and insufficient practical skills training, which leads to the fact that when studying each of the disciplines the emphasis is made on the subject and method, contents and specifics of the discipline. During practical training or externship (often in law enforcement, judicial authorities or governmental bodies) students are engaged mainly in technical activities such as filing case-related documentation or delivering summons instead of getting real legal work experience.

As early as 1855 D. I. Meyer in the scientific work “On Importance of Practical Training in System of Modern Legal Education” proved the need for clinical training for lawyers. Today almost all higher educational institutions have established or are establishing legal clinics as units of the Faculty of Law for providing free legal assistance by the students themselves.

An important role in training of law students is given to practical training. Students need well-rounded education and profound preparation to be able to give correct advice for a particular case or legal assistance to citizens. It is possible to achieve good results by modeling practical training on rendering legal services.

It should be noted that in modern conditions it is necessary to introduce and use such model of practical training as computer training. Watching different presentations, perhaps, and online conversations, or holding and participating in online conferences greatly contribute to law students training, developing outlook, allowing to acquire necessary information visually. The Internet provides opportunities for using quick legal-reference systems where any normative legal act in its current version can be found and studied. It simplifies the work of a law clinician considerably.

It should be noted that A. V. Druzhinina suggests creation of an electronic legal clinic. She writes that “modern legal clinic is a combination of traditional forms (consultation at personal receptions of citizens on legal issues, assistance in drawing up statements, complaints, claims, inquiries, etc., documentation) and the innovative forms including, first of all, rendering legal assistance to population on the basis of electronic technologies: online electronic consultation, electronic office-work...” [2, p. 80].

“It is advisable to organize the activity of an electronic legal clinic (legal clinic online) in the following way: to create section “Electronic Legal Clinic” on the official site of the higher educational institution for the registered users in the form of both an open forum, and a forum functioning on condition of anonymity” [2, p. 81]. It is possible that in the future interactive training will play a dominating role in the course of training in rendering legal services.

The list of the used sources:

1 Bryzhinskaya G. V., Hydoykina T. V. Training a socially oriented lawyer /G. V. Bryzhinskaya //Collections of conferences of Research Center Sotsiosfera. - 2013. - No. 56-1. - Page 127-128.

2 Druzhinina A. V. Formation of competences in the course of training of bachelor students of legal clinic / A. V. Druzhinina //Research publications. - 2014. - No. 8 (12). - Page 78-82.

3 Hydoykina T. V. Legal clinic as innovative form of education of law students//education Integration. - 2014. - Т. 18. - No. 1 (74). - Page 19-24.

4 Hydoykina T. V., Evteeva S. G. The free qualified legal aid in Russia: theoretical and practical problems / T. V. Hydoykina //Magazine of the Siberian federal university. Series: Humanities. - 2013. - Т. 6. - No. 1. - Page 11-17.

**МЕДИАЦИЯ КАК НОВОЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ В СТУДЕНЧЕСКОЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЙ
КОНСУЛЬТАЦИИ**

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Во многих наиболее развитых странах, таких как Германия, Великобритания, США, Австралия в последнее десятилетие активно развиваются различные методы альтернативного рассмотрения споров, которые представляют собой отказ от обращения в суд или к судебному разбирательству по рассмотрению спора. Самым распространенным из ее методов после арбитража является медиация (посредничество).

В Республике Беларусь этот альтернативный метод разрешения конфликтов появился совсем недавно. В 2013 году был принят Закон №58-З (в ред. 2016 года) «О медиации» (далее по тексту – Закон), которым впервые определены правовые основы применения медиации. В соответствии со ст. 1 Закона, медиация - это переговоры сторон с участием