



# Assessment of Contemporary State and Ways of Development of Information-Legal Culture of Youth

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**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the analysis of results of levels of information-legal culture of modern youth. The research has been conducted among young Moscow residents during 2017 and is devoted to the issue of development of legal culture of school children and copyright compliance in respect of intellectual property items.

The survey was conducted by questioning. The questions were drawn up on the basis of expert polls of specialists in the sphere of copyright protection. The results of social research allowed to estimate the level of information-legal culture of youth in terms of copyright compliance for intellectual property.

Also the article suggests the ways of advancement of level of information-legal culture of pupils on the basis of development of upbringing and education methods, particularly within specialized training courses for secondary school.

For the courses the learning content is worked out, the ways of evaluation of level of information and legal culture of pupils are selected, the main methodical principals while executing the courses are formulated, and also the requirements for the level of grasping of learning content are set.

**Keywords:** Information-legal culture · Intellectual property  
Legal culture of pupils

## 1 Introduction

Rapid development of information and communication technologies, which has global character, has led to the changes of social stereotypes of information transfer. The society, the main way of communication of which was language and writing, came to the creation of coding and transmitting devices. They extended the opportunities of social communication. Information and communication networks became an integral part of this phenomenon. The data in the global information networks has common characteristic, which is electronic form. It makes possible to copy, reproduce and spread information easily and with minimum expense. Intellectual property, introduced in electronic form, becomes the main type of property in post-industrial and information society and serves as the most important information source of the society, the principle source of sociocultural evolution [1].

Today the problem of copyright protection in the Russian Federation is actually important more than ever. It is connected not so much with definite gaps and omissions

in Russian legislation as mainly with low level of legal culture in the society in general. It's obvious that the formation of legal culture firstly of youth is primary target, facing the system of education.

Let's define the up-to-date concept of intellectual property, briefly examine the modern state of the problem of intellectual property protection in Russia and the state of legal culture of youth.

The notion "intellectual property" comprises the property, which becomes a result of intellectual activity, rights, related to the literary writings, works of art, scientific works, performing acting, recordings, radio and television, inventions, discoveries, trademarks, company names, new industrial product samples.

The intellectual property protection is a system of government measures, providing realization of person's exclusive right to own, dispose and use the intellectual object. The main function of intellectual property protection is to provide the author with an opportunity to decide how the intellectual object can be used – for practical and economic, cultural and aesthetic, hedonistic and other purposes. In this sense the protection is closely connected with the person's protection of intellectual object.

The term "intellectual property" for the first time was introduced in 1967 by the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) [2]. In the legislation of the Russian Federation there are hundreds, if not thousands of regulatory legal acts of different levels: Federal laws, presidential decrees and orders, governmental decrees and orders, implementing guidance and other statutes of federal executive authorities, guiding interpretations of Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation, statutory acts of constituents of the Russian Federation. The legal framework of the Russian Federation contains also international legal acts, recognized validly on the territory of Russia. The social orientation of all these acts is to take into account mutual right holders, society and state's interest in the results of intellectual activity as fully as possible. That determines the character of development of all legal framework of the Russian Federation.

For the first time the problem of intellectual property protection was introduced in the concept of post-industrial society, which stated the expansion of intellectual products in the society due to the beginning of the IT era of all spheres of social life. D. Bell and A. Toffler actualized the question about the value of information in the modern world. M. Castells introduced the term "information capitalism" and developed an idea of the role of information traffics in the organization of "innovative environment" of network society, and stated that informational way of development represents the new way of wealth creation [3–7]. H. Schiller proved the thesis that information should transform into goods, in other words the access to it more often would be possible only on commercial terms [8].

The growth of the value of intellectual products in the system of relations of a new society was also noticed by economic science, which started theoretical development of this problem in the 1990s. To a certain extent the short of economic research of intellectual property is considering the objects of intellectual property identical to material products. Sometimes it leads to deprivation of particularity of the results of intellectual activity as elements of economic relations of property. Lack of attention to the questions, connected with the control of intellectual property, causes essential

economic damage to the society. Defense of rights to intellectual objects, which belong to certain states because of the fact that they don't possess extritoriality in the past decade assumed great importance as far as it's obvious that military industry, science absorbing industry, international division of labor, national culture work for benefits to government only when there is powerful system of protection of results of spiritual activity.

Today in Russia distributed shadow market of intellectual property objects was formed. At the same time the lion's share of contempts is accounted for by objects of copyright: literary, audiovisual works (music, songs, video clips and films), software and databases.

According to the research results under the order of Business Software Alliance (BSA), the level of piracy in the sphere of software in 2016 was 39% world average. In absolute indicators it meant damage about US\$ 48 billion for the software industry. In Russia there is still one of the highest level of piracy (64%, 2015), a Commercial value of unlicensed software is US\$ 1,34 billion [9]. We can note that BSA and other organizations often make efforts to stop growth of piracy, including that they realize teaching programs and launch political initiatives, which are directed to reinforcement of copyright law and their practical implementation. All that is an effective obstacle for piracy.

The analysis of science literature showed that there are the following premises of poor development of intellectual property in Russia:

- insufficient development of legal framework, which regulates relations of possession, disposition and use of intellectual objects;
- corruption, connected with dirt-cheap sale of intellectual property of the Russian Federation to abroad;
- unworthy reward for academic work of authors of intellectual property, leading to “brain drain”;
- unavailability of Russia to the competition on the market of high technology because of lack of legal norms, regulating the process of international cooperation in this sphere;
- uncontrolled usage of intellectual products, caused by the development of global communicative networks and activity of crackers and pirate (hacker).

It is necessary to emphasize that one of the main obstacle to the way of solving the problem of intellectual property protection is either law level of legal culture of the society in general or particularly of the youth as a social group which is much more connected with usage and distribution of intellectual property products. This is due to the contempt of ethical and legal norms of work with information, lack of knowledge and misunderstanding of principle theory of information law, intellectual property rights, basis of copyright, lack of skills to use the instruments, given laws and lack of idea about opportunities for intellectual property protection [10]. For overcoming these difficulties we need a system of law education and upbringing, where the system of general secondary education starts to play the main role.

In such a way the scientific interest of researching of the phenomenon of intellectual property is actively shown in the modern science. This is due to the extension of practical and utilitarian area of functioning of given kind of property. However it is

possible to mention the lack of attention to the moral aspects of becoming and functioning of intellectual property.

## **2 Sociological Estimation of Contemporary State of Legal Culture of Youth in the Sphere of Using of Intellectual Property Items**

The author did sociological research of the level of legal culture of youth, which is connected with appliance of means of information and communication technologies, particularly using of intellectual property items and respecting for copyrights.

The survey was conducted among young Moscow residents. The poll involved 504 individuals with quota sample (according to the gender, age, education, respondent's having of access to the Internet).

The survey was conducted by questioning. The questionnaire contained 33 questions, it's made in accordance with application tasks. It's necessary to notice that simple question formulations were used, they are clear not only for specialists in sphere of intellectual property but also unsophisticated in legal issues users. The answers to the questions were prepared in such a way that they reflect current opinions as far as possible. The list of questions was made by the expert poll of specialists in the sphere of intellectual property protection in order to prevent possible ambiguity in the answers and wrong question formulations.

Whether is youth informed of existing law in the sphere of intellectual property? With the help of questions about the knowledge the author determined the level of legal awareness of youth. The simplest and most popular way of measuring awareness is respondents' estimation of their knowledge. In order to define if it's possible to trust in respondents, the catch-question was framed. The fact is that the law "Protection of intellectual property and copyright in the Internet" doesn't exist. 19% of the respondents have noticed that they know such a law, 29,8% of the respondents have answered that know a little while 40,1% of respondents have said that they don't know it, 11,1% of respondents have noticed that this is the first time they've heard about it. In general it's possible to say that we can confide to the respondents.

It was offered to the young respondents to estimate their knowledge of main legal acts of the Russian Federation in the sphere of copyright protection, allied rights, legal protection of software for ECM and databases, legal protection of topology of IC chips, personal data security. The analysis of the results let us conclude that in general the youth isn't familiar with the legislation in the sphere of intellectual property.

As a part of study the respondents needed to estimate the following judgement: "Many young people don't know and don't understand the principle basis of copyright, they have no idea of possibility of intellectual property protection". 64,7% of respondents have agreed with the statement while 27% of respondents neither have agreed nor disagreed, and 7,9% of respondents have noticed that they disagree.

As one can see from Table 1, 41,7% of the respondents of the total number of respondents consider that it's impossible to break the law of intellectual property, 14,0% of respondents think that it's possible if "the law restricts private rights in the

sphere of intellectual property” and 17,8% of the respondents have noticed that it’s possible “in the name of benefit”.

**Table 1.** The distribution of the responses for the question “How do you think if it is possible to break the law in the sphere of intellectual property?”

№	Possible replies	%
1	Yes, in the name of benefit	14,8
2	Yes, the law is unclear and so it’s often broken	12,4
3	Yes, many laws contain in truth unrealizable norms	14,5
4	Yes, because of the fast replacement of laws	2,6
5	Yes, is the law restricts private rights in the sphere of intellectual property	14,0
6	No, a law is a law	41,7

One of the questions of the survey was formulated in such a manner to find out a youth’s attitude to “pirates”. The following question was offered to the respondents: “In your opinion the producer of pirate copy is ...” As the answers four alternatives were suggested. The distribution of answers is shown in Table 2.

**Table 2.** The distribution of the responses for the question “In your opinion the producer of pirate copy is ...”

№	Possible replies	%
1	Simple businessman	9,2
2	A man who makes the intellectual property products more accessible for customers	55,9
3	Simple criminal	34,2
4	It’s difficult to define the opinion	12,5

As we can see 55,9% of the respondents consider that the producer of pirate copy is a man who makes the intellectual property products more accessible for customers, 34,2% of the respondents think that he is a simple criminal, 12,5% of the respondents have difficulty to give an opinion.

An youth’s attitude to the piracy has compromise nature, which possibly can be determined not only by lack of pastoral work in this sphere on the part of the government but also patient position to pirate goods on the part of executive power and law enforcement agency.

It was important to us to find out what is the youth’s attitude to introduction special courses, dedicated to information law, to the general school. Analyzing the respondents’ answers to the question “How do you welcome the introduction of special courses to the general school?” we received the following distribution (Table 3).

As one can see the most number of respondents (58,1%) has answered “yes, facultative”, while 16,9% of respondents consider that “high school student doesn’t need it at this moment”, 18,5% of respondents welcome the introduction of special

**Table 3.** The distribution of the responses for the question “Do you welcome the introduction of the course “Information law” to the general school?”

№	Possible replies	%
1	Yes, as part of education program	18,5
2	Yes, facultative	58,1
3	No, high school student doesn't need it at this moment	16,9
4	It's difficult to define the opinion	6,5

courses to the general school. It's difficult to define the opinion only for 6,5% of poll's participants.

The question “Do you think that it's possible to copy intellectual property items represented in electronic form?” was asked to the respondents. As the answers six alternatives were suggested. This is the distribution of answers (Table 4).

**Table 4.** The distribution of the responses for the question “Do you think that it's possible to copy intellectual property items represented in electronic form?”

№	Possible replies	%
1	Only within the law and right holder	34,7
2	Only within private use (without distribution), in spite of requirement of law and right holder	29,4
3	Within reasonable limits for friends and familiar people, in spite of requirement of law	15,3
4	Only for using on noncommercial objectives (at educational institutions, institutions of science, cultural institutions, etc.), in spite of requirement of law and right holder	8,9
5	For any purposes, including free distribution, totally ignoring requirement of law and right holder	6,5
6	It's difficult to define the opinion	5,2

As one can see 34,7% of the respondents of the total number of respondents consider that it's possible to copy intellectual property items only within the law and right holder, 29,4% of the respondents think that it's possible only within private use (without distribution), in spite of requirement of law and right holder, and 15,3% of the respondents say that it take place within reasonable limits for friends and familiar people, in spite of requirement of law. In general we can see that mostly young Moscow residents' consider copying and distributing of intellectual property items to be possible in spite of and contrary to legislative requirements, first of all within private use and within reasonable limits for friends and familiar people.

In such a way the found definitive estimation of level of information and legal culture of youth can be one of the reasons to introduce special educational courses to the general school, which should be directed to upbringing of legal culture of high

school students, and also testify of pupils' position connected with the possibility to break and protect copyright law.

It's considered to be very important either creation of educational courses, dedicated to the basis of legislation in the sphere of intellectual property protection or introducing of the basis of legal culture of pupil, connected with the usage of means of information and communication technologies into the content of general educational discipline "informatics and information and communication technologies".

### 3 Content of Information and Legal Culture of a Pupil

Information and legal culture of a pupil is a part of the common information culture.

Information and legal culture means an integrative quality of personality necessary for the modern information society, which is characterized by a certain level of the formation of legal and ethical knowledge, abilities, skills and their implementation in the process of information activities. Information and legal culture is expressed in the existence of a complex of legal and ethical knowledge, abilities, skills and reflexive attitudes in the interaction with information environment. It's necessary to emphasize that the formation of such a culture of schoolchildren naturally involves into the strategy of development of the knowledge society, the information society, the rule-of-law state and the civil society in Russia. The modern school is the basis for the formation of the information society and the rule-of-law state.

The analysis of scientific literature [11–15] about information and legal culture made it possible to determine the set of knowledge and skills characterizing a person with a developed culture of such a type. In our opinion, the components of information and legal culture are:

- Existence of a definite information worldview, vision of general concepts (information society, information resources, information streams and arrays, patterns of their functioning and organization, information ethics, etc.);
- Skill to formulate their information needs and requests and present them to any data retrieval system, either traditional or automated [16];
- Ability to search independently various types of documents using both traditional and new information technologies, in particular information and intelligent systems and networks;
- Possessing the skills of analysis and synthesis of information (for example, drawing up simple and detailed plans, summary, annotating and abstracting, preparing reviews, compiling a bibliographical description, citations and references to scientific work, a list of used literature, etc.);
- Possessing technology of information self-dependence: the ability to use gain knowledge, found and gained information in the learning or other cognitive activities;
- Presence of a certain legal worldview, idea of the content of laws, statutory acts and other forms of legal regulation in the sphere of information circulation and production and application of ICT (for example, the legal basis for preparing documents, the basis of information law, information legislation);

- Presence of a certain ethical worldview, following the moral code while using information and ICT.

To organize the process of forming information and legal culture of pupils, it is necessary to determine the levels of its formation. In the most general terms, according to the acquirement of all the elements of legal culture it's possible to define the following levels: theoretical, special and empirical. In turn, according to the condition of the realization of legal research in the process of information activities, and this is an independent criterion for classifying information and legal culture, we can distinguish such levels: high, medium and low.

From the above, it can be concluded that information and legal culture (the legal culture of a pupil in the aspect of ICT use) is a complex personal education, a multifaceted and multilevel structure of qualities, properties and states that integrate a positive attitude toward working with information; presence of special knowledge about search, reception, processing, storage and transfer of information; a set of abilities and skills in working with information sources; presence of special legal and ethical knowledge in the sphere of information circulation and production and application of ICT.

In this way, today there is a need to form an information and legal culture, which is an element of the general culture of an individual. The formation of such a culture requires the introduction of various forms of educational integration, the implementation of interdisciplinary communications, and the use of various (effective) technologies for organizing the educational process using ICT.

The most effective way for the focused formation of information and legal culture of a pupil is introduction of the relevant training courses at the higher level of the general education school.

#### **4 Selection of the Content of Legal Education and Training Within Learning Courses in General School**

Under the content of legal training we will understand the set of knowledge in the field related to the legal side of the application of ICT, as well as the practical skills necessary for the implementation of technical and legal protection of intellectual property, personal information security.

The content of legal education of pupils should be directed to the formation of:

- basic knowledge in the field of law related to the application of ICT;
- knowledge of the features of legal protection of intellectual property;
- knowledge of the technical protection of intellectual property and personal information security;
- knowledge in the sphere of civil-law relations;
- responsible attitude towards compliance of ethical and legal norms of information activity;
- know-how of working with legislative acts in this field;
- skills of organization, morality, independence and courage in protection of their rights;

- legal organization of information activities connected with the usage of information technologies.

Legal education of pupils should fully satisfy the following didactic principles of training content selection [17]:

- The direction of the content of education for the main purpose of education which is the formation of a comprehensively and harmoniously developed personality;
- Scientific character in development of the content of education;
- Correspondence of the content of education with the logic and system appropriate for a particular science;
- Development of the content of education on the basis of the relationship between certain disciplines;
- Reflection of the connection between theory and practice in the content of education;
- Correspondence of the content of education with the achievement age of pupils.

In our opinion, the training content in the course of teaching pupils the basics of legal knowledge should have the following structure:

- Topic 1. The basics of intellectual property law;
- Topic 2. Legal framework for anti-piracy.
- Topic 3. Copyright protection in telecommunications networks.

The main goals of education and upbringing in the implementation of such a structure are:

- To show the spiral of intellectual property development in the evolutionary cycle of human rights development;
- To prepare pupils in the field of legal and technical protection of intellectual property, so it will provide them with the required level of knowledge in this field;
- To bring up the sense of respect for intellectual property rights.

The necessary condition for the introduction of a training course that implements these methodological principles in the system of teaching and educating pupils is to ensure the relationship with the subjects taught according to the state standard, in particular, with those disciplines in which it is possible to solve problems of general legal education. Obviously, there is a connection between courses that form information and legal culture with other school subjects, which allows to build an integral system of legal education.

## **5 Methods of Active Learning as an Effective Way of Forming Information and Legal Culture of a Pupil**

In the formation of information and legal culture, three types of activity of a pupil should be demonstrated: thinking, activity and speech. We should note that depending on the type of methods used for active learning of pupils in the class, either one of the forms of activities or a combination of them can be realized.

The effectiveness of development of information and legal culture of pupils depends on what and how many of these activities are applied in the lessons. Thus, the lecture uses thinking (firstly memory), practical lesson uses thinking and activity, discussion uses thinking, speaking and sometimes emotional and personal perception, the role-play uses all the activities, an excursion uses only emotional-personal perception.

The author considers that applying the methods of active learning, it is necessary to use mainly the gaming technology. Gaming technologies in teaching pupils have their own specific character, which is expressed in the fact that their elements can be used both in the classroom and during the non-school hours. The leader can be either a teacher or a pupil, didactic material can be prepared by both the teacher and the learner. The effectiveness of development of information and legal culture of pupils in the classroom is determined by the form of the organization of games, the specific goal of the game (at the end it is supposed to receive the result, the formation of new knowledge, the systematization of knowledge, etc.). The important thing are the nearness of the game to real life conditions, the degree of independence of the organization of the game by high school students, the ability of high school students to take part in several roles, the selection of technical means, depending on the content of the game.

It is also important to note that a certain difficulty is caused by the possibility of development of motivating of pupils before playing the game. However, this task is facilitated by the usage of information technologies (in particular, multimedia technologies), educational technical equipment and other visual aids.

Didactic games are one of the methods of active learning of pupils. Taking into account the mechanisms of the computer-based learning process (integrity, step-by-step, etc.), it is advisable to use partially-searching (heuristic), games in which it is supposed to develop its own way of solving, creating its own algorithm (investigation games, logic games).

The most typical game situations are training role plays. At the heart of the role play usually lies an interpersonal conflict situation. The participants of the game take on roles and try to resolve the conflict in the course of dialogue. Although the actions of players are not regulated and formally free from rules, the game plot may contain general instructions of the form of implementation or presentation of the solution, and the game itself always contains “hidden” rules. Such rules are the instruction of the basic role characteristics, official position in the role, goals and real role prototypes or their generally accepted interpretation, ethical and service rules of behavior. All this imposes on the participants demands, which have an influence on the final result of their participation in the game. Simultaneously, in the absence of formal rules, these characteristics partially act for a directing function, determining possible options for the player’s actions.

Role play has great teaching opportunities in forming of information and legal culture of pupils, helps to overcome difficulties in digestion of legal knowledge:

- A role play can be estimated as the most proper model of communication. In fact it implies imitation of reality in its most essential features. In the role play, as in life itself, the verbal and nonverbal behavior of high school students is interlinked in the

most closely way. From this basic characteristic of the role play a number of other ones, making it an effective means of teaching oral speech follow.

- A role play has great opportunities for motivation and impulse. Communication, as you know, is unthinkable without a motive. However, in the teaching environment, it is not easy to provoke the student’s motive to the utterance. The difficulty is the following: the teacher should describe the situation in such a way that there is such an atmosphere of communication, which in turn, causes the pupils to have an internal need for expressing their thoughts.
- A role play expects increase of the pupil’s personal involvement in everything that happens. The learner enters the situation, though not through his “I”, but through the “I” of the corresponding role.
- A role play helps the formation of educational cooperation and partnership among pupils.

Thus, the use of gaming technology (role plays, didactic games) increases the effectiveness of digestion the learning material, allows to create comprehensive knowledge about the subject, so the author emphasizes the use of active teaching methods.

In conclusion, we present the educational program and content of the teaching plan of the developed and approved training course “Information Law”, which realizes the principles of formation of information and legal culture described above (Table 5).

**Table 5.** Educational program of the course “Information law”

Lesson number	Lesson topic	Kind of class activity	Form of control
<i>Topic1. The Basics of intellectual property law (6 h)</i>			
1	Introduction The history of intellectual property origin	Lecture with the elements of discussion	Essay on topic “Why do people break the intellectual property law?”
2	The world system of organization of protection of intellectual property	Lecture with the elements of discussion	“Open mike”
3	Legislation of the Russian Federation in terms of intellectual property	Lecture with the elements of discussion	General questioning
4	Information legislation and copyright law	Lecture with the elements of discussion. Working with legal acts	Making a table of legal acts
5	Basics of drawing up legal documents	Practical work	Recitation
6	Features of saving and protection of documents in office software	Practical work	Recitation

(continued)

**Table 5.** (continued)

Lesson number	Lesson topic	Kind of class activity	Form of control
<i>Topic 2. Legal Framework for Anti-piracy (3 h)</i>			
7	Software piracy and main methods of anti-piracy	Lecture with the elements of discussion. "Brainstorm"	Practical task solution
8	Software piracy and economics	Role play "Trail of pirate..."	Graphic work on topic: "Software pirate"
9	Software piracy and economics. Analysis of data in electronic worksheets. Search of the results of social studies on the Internet	Practical work	Recitation
<i>Topic 3. Copyright Protection in Telecommunications Networks (8 h)</i>			
10	History of copyright	Lecture with the elements of discussion	Formation of an author's contract
11	The fourth chapter of Civil code of the Russian Federation	Group work, mind game, work with the fourth chapter of Civil code of the Russian Federation	Test
12	The Internet in daily life: moral statutes and legal acts	Lecture with the elements of discussion, "brainstorm"	Mini-composition "How I understand information ethics"
13	The role of World Intellectual Property Organization in solving problems of using the Internet	Lecture with the elements of discussion, searching information on the Internet	Recitation
14	Intellectual property items on the Internet	Lecture with the elements of discussion	Test. Making a table "Intellectual property items on the Internet"
15	Ways of protection of net publications	Lecture with the elements of discussion, "brainstorm"	Participation in work
16	Measures of protection of net publications. What is Internet-law?	Lecture with the elements of discussion	Legal task solution
17	Final lesson	Round table discussion "Respect of human rights and intellectual property protection in modern society"	Speech with reports

## 6 Future Work

Development and implementation of innovative forms of organization of the process of development of information and legal culture of a pupil in general school as part of integrated learning.

## 7 Conclusion

This article contains the analysis of the modern situation of the problem of legal education of youth in the sphere of using of information intellectual products, the investigation of the becoming of the notion “intellectual property”. There is a brief review of the state of the problem of intellectual property protection in Russia. The results of social research of the state of legal culture of youth are summarized. The notion of information and legal culture in relation to the notion of information culture of pupil is determined. Also you can see methodical system of law education of pupils in terms of using ICT, which is directed to development of information and legal culture of a pupil.

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