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### **SOME ASPECTS OF MODERN NIGERIAN LAW**

Laws have traditionally been a tool in the hands of a government to ensure compliance from the members of the society. Laws have coercive powers as they are backed by the courts and police [1, p. 3].

Prevention of human rights violations is a key part of the protective policy of every country in the world [2, p. 585].

Law and justice are two words that often go hand-in-hand. These words are often confusing for many people who believe that these words are the same or refer to the same thing. However, this is not true. Law is basically a set of rules that define what is right and what is wrong, while justice also takes into consideration the circumstances that surround the right of wrong at that time. While law is a system, justice is a concept that is the basis of this particular system. Law is what is in the statute books, or has been enacted or decreed by an accepted authority. Law will generally be enforced by some part of a society. Justice is a moral or ethical concept. Different people do not generally agree on what is just in a particular situation. People may consider that a particular law, or even an entire body of law, is unjust [1, p. 4].

Given the emerging lessons of the pandemic in Nigeria, entrenching a strong framework of human rights within proposed legislation is an imperative that cannot be ignored [3].

Laws must be obeyed by all. Laws set out standards, procedures and principles that must be followed. Justice is a concept that is based on equality, righteousness, ethics, morality, etc. This concept states that all individuals must be treated equal and the same. The term justice is a huge part of law and almost all aspects of law are based on this concept [1, p. 5].

In times of pandemic, the global community has got one more reason for its internal differently directed changes to give a rather quick reaction for its further existence and development in conditions of the fight against

COVID-2019 [4, p. 439].

And many people consider the proper implementation of laws as a justice. However, all laws are not just laws and entitle rights to all human beings. Since every law has its own political, sociological, philosophical and historical background in a given society, it will definitely benefit and harm different groups in a society and cannot uniformly serve justice to all the society. It cannot also uniformly treat all human beings [1, p. 5].

There is something to be learned from the interplay of politics, law, and adjudication in the African experience of transition that remains largely ignored in the literature. In the illustrative Nigerian experience, the judiciary has undertaken review in controversial areas ... with direct significance for the sociopolitical problems and challenges of political transition from authoritarian rule. While this reflects an impetus to transformation, it is nonetheless apparent that the judiciary is limited by its constitutional status, the country's legal and political traditions regarding judicial review, and the judiciary's status as a holdover institution [5, p. 680].

The law is a system of rules enforced by the government or some other group. Every law is designed to promote or discourage some kind of behavior. For example, laws against murder serve to discourage violence and encourage people to resolve their disputes in a more peaceful manner. Justice, on the other hand, is a moral/ethical concept that is synonymous with equality, fairness, righteousness, and integrity [1, p. 4].

The rule of law is the first and highest principle of every legal system worth its name and is the foundation of every civilized society. For what are laws when they are not supreme and obeyed but artifacts filled away in archives adding to abandoned historical volumes. Its formal sense can occasion great tyranny especially if the laws are unjust or out of use. But it makes some legal sense, if its dynamic concept is embraced, for then it can respond to differential situations in very unique ways in the interest of justice [6, p. 226].

The principles of justice require that where something is not expressly provided for in an enactment, the court, in interpreting such enactment, will take into consideration the spirit and meaning of the enactment as a whole and construe it accordingly [1, p. 8].

The new experiments in democracy present a propitious lens for the assessment of effort by democratically elected governments to confront the greatest impediment against the development of the country [7, p. 15].

In conclusion, we would like to admit that nowadays Nigeria follows its progressive gradual development even in pandemic times.

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## СТВОРЕННЯ ПОЗИТИВНОГО ІМІДЖУ У ПРОФЕСІЙНІЙ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ

Імідж є цілеспрямовано створеним образом об'єкта, що заснований на особливостях, ціннісних характеристиках і покликаний здійснювати емоційно-психологічний вплив на свідомість [3].

До поняття іміджу відноситься саме штучно створений образ, що враховує всі критерії і чинники оцінки об'єкта оточуючими. Створення позитивного професійного іміджу стає базовою основою діяльності, допомагаючи позиціонувати об'єкт, особистість або масову акцію у розумінні аудиторії. Основною метою іміджу є створення конкретного ставлення з боку суспільства. Під час виконання робіт, спрямованих на