

principles and approaches must be observed in content that is transmitted through the media, such as the best interests of minors, accessibility of content for people with disabilities, non-discrimination, among other aspects.

Nevertheless, the development of legislative and political processes has been revealed; it is clear that we are in the presence of insufficient development of specialized institutions for the protection of human rights, mainly the right to information and its fundamental principles, since this Right has not been properly developed in the legislative sphere, although administrative guidelines already existed to adapt it.

Thus, it is concluded that in order to eliminate inappropriate content and fully guarantee the rights of the audience, and also not to subject them to content that violates their rights, this regression process should be reversed and the true quality of the ombudsman for audience advocate should be restored.

#### *Literature*

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### **REVIEW OF THE SINGAPORE JUDICIAL SYSTEM (BEHIND THE SITES <http://mrmarker.ru/p/page.php?id=8575> <http://sud.gov.kz/rus/content/sudebnaya-sistema-singapura>)**

The Singapore judicial system is considered to be one of the most effective – both in terms of speed of resolving legal disputes, as well as in fairness of decisions taken and, accordingly, trust in the courts. In 1999, 97% of respondents called court work impartial and 92% effective [1]. Business, both local and international, reacted in much the same way; not without reason since

Singapore has consistently occupied one of the top places in the ratings of countries with the most convenient and safe business climate. Of course, the Singapore reform recipe is far from suitable for everyone, but it is useful to consider the specifics of the structure of the Singapore judicial system. The structure of the judicial system of Singapore is shown in the diagram.



<http://mrmarker.ru/p/page.php?id=8575>

According to Article 93 of the Constitution, the judicial system in Singapore consists of the Supreme Court and lower courts. The Supreme Court of Singapore deals with civil and criminal cases and is divided into the Court of Appeal and the High Court. The Court of Appeal appeals in civil and criminal cases, while the High Court carries out both the initial hearing and the consideration of appeals in criminal and civil cases.

The lower courts consist of district courts, main courts, juvenile courts, coroners and petty claims tribunals. The Superior District Judge is the head of the lower courts.

Jury trials in Singapore were canceled in 1969.

Civil cases with a claim in the amount of more than 60.000 SGD, but not more than 250.000 SGD (1 Singapore Dollar equals 0,74 USD) are heard in the district court of Singapore. This court can also hear cases of crimes where the term of the maximum term of imprisonment is 10 years or less or which are punishable only with a fine.

Civil cases with a claim in the amount of not more than 60.000 SGD are

considered by the World Court. This court may also consider criminal cases with a term of imprisonment of up to three years or offenses punishable only with a fine. He can sentence a person for up to 2 years or impose a fine of 2.000 SGD or sentenced to 6 punches with a stick.

The Juvenile Court in Singapore deals with specific crimes committed by «children» (under 14 years old) or «young people» (14-16 years old).

The Singapore Coroner's Court is investigating any death related cases that arise in cases of: a) in a sudden or unnatural manner or (b) through the use of violence; (c) if the circumstances under which the death occurred are unknown. Examples of such deaths are suspected suicide, death in a traffic accident or place of detention.

One of the results of the work on the optimization of the courts was the emergence of new specialized courts, for example, the Night Court (considers minor cases at night – during guaranteed non-working hours) or the Tribunals for minor claims and many others.

The Small Claims Tribunal of Singapore has jurisdiction to consider claims that do not exceed 10.000 SGD, but which can be increased to 20.000 SGD in some cases. All claims must be filed within one year of the dispute and both parties usually do not need to be provided with a lawyer. Minor disputes between consumers and suppliers arising from the sale of goods or the provision of services and rental of residential premises for no more than 2 years are also considered.

The Family Court of Singapore deals with adoptions, divorces, children's problems, sharing the property of spouses, personal protection of orders, resolution and joint conferences (mediation), spouses and child support, domestic violence and the execution of decisions of the Sharia court. In doing so, the Sharia Court governs and gives permission for marriage, as well as for divorce between parties who are Muslims or those who are married in accordance with the provisions of Islamic law.

It should be noted here that the functioning of Sharia courts is not a unique phenomenon in the English system of justice. For example, according to various estimates, there are between 12 and 85 Sharia courts in Great Britain [2, c. 111].

Community Court of Singapore deals with cases of juvenile offenders (16 to 18 years old), as well as offenders with mental disorders, resolves neighbor disputes, suicides, cases of domestic violence, offenses with and against animals cases involving interracial issues, as well as individual cases involving offenders aged 65 and above.

The Traffic Court investigates and attempts to uncover traffic accidents registered by the traffic police.

Arbitration procedures are widespread.

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## **INFORMATIONAL RIGHTS PROTECTION IN INDIA**

Nowadays our states' societies may be honestly called as informational. New technologies help us in our daily routine. At the same time, using them we open our private information that, of course, is needed to be protected. Unfortunately, not always and not in every country there are sufficient means to their protection. First of all, we have to pay our attention to legislative mechanisms to declare and define procedures to defend our informational rights and freedoms. But we have to emphasize that just their effective implementation may give us the real possibility to be protected in every country.

When Internet was developed, the founding fathers of Internet hardly had any inclination that Internet could transform itself into an all pervading revolution which could be misused for criminal activities and which required regulation. Today, there are many disturbing things happening in cyberspace. Due to the anonymous nature of the Internet, it is possible to engage into a variety of criminal activities with impunity and people with intelligence, have been grossly misusing this aspect of the Internet to perpetuate criminal activities in cyberspace. Hence the need for Cyber laws in India [1].

In countries across the world, we're witnessing escalating efforts to turn Internet intermediaries into chokepoints for online free expression. Internet intermediaries – Internet Service Providers (ISPs), online service providers like Twitter and Google, and even Internet cafes – are increasingly subject to legal demands by private citizens and governments worldwide for allegedly infringing or illegal content to be removed, filtered or blocked, and for mandatory collection and disclosure of Internet users' personal data. At the same time, whether Internet intermediaries have liability for content posted by their users, and in what circumstances, remains unsettled in most of the world [2].

Cyber law is important because it touches almost all aspects of transactions