

також здійснює інші повноваження відповідно до закону.

Відповідно, усі вищевказані суб'єкти публічної влади здійснюють забезпечення законності і правопорядку в Україні.

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### **FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION PROCESSING TECHNOLOGIES**

The modern stage of the development in a society is characterized by the growing role of informational technologies. They actively influence political, economic, defense and other components of state security. Technology is one of the most dynamically developed areas of modern life.

Today the computer is a synonym for information processing technology. Its development in no way followed a straight path. In today's computers different lines of development, which in the past had nothing in common, are united. Our computers originated from calculating machines. These machines originally functioned in a purely mechanical manner to link information in that the rules required and their storage were realized through one and the same components. Very early on it proved to be practical to separate these functions. While the linkage of information in the true calculator remained linked to a

material realization (hardware), this was not the case for the rules (software) [1, p. 1].

Due to the informatization process, a new social link is created an informational society, which is characterized by a high level of informational technologies, developed infrastructures, radical changes in social structures, resulting in an expanding sphere of informational activity [2, p. 5]. That is based on information, the concept of which is still debatable.

The main legal act that regulates informational relations in Ukraine is the Law of Ukraine "On Information," which states that information is the documented or publicly disclosed data about actions and events occurring in a society, the state, and the environment. A key element of this definition of information is "documented or publicly disclosed data [3]". Consequently, any data to become information must be fixed at data carrier.

At the same time, we support Jahns's G. opinion that it is the only possibility is to characterize information by its features. Information 1) can be presented via speech, signals, signs, etc.; 2) can be stored, linked, transmitted, etc.; 3) requires no fixed carriers, knows no original and can be copied anyway; 4) is without value (not to be confused with the value of its content); 5) cannot age (although the content can certainly be outdated and the material carrying the information can age); 6) can be combined or manipulated any way, and it is impossible to recognize this by the information itself, meaning that manipulations or falsifications of information or portions thereof are also information; 7) serves to process information, meaning self-processing; and 8) consists, as explained by Norbert Wiener, of syntax, semantic and pragmatic portions [1, p. 4].

The basis of the technology of data processing are the processes of transforming the input information into the result. The results of the introduction of any technology depend on many subjective and objective factors and on the purpose and methods of its application by humans. This assertion is clearly illustrated by the law of relations between technology and society, proposed by M. Kranzberger: "The first law of Kranzberg emphasizes that technology is neither good nor bad or neutral" [4, p. 50].

The main task of the new informational technology was to create a typical technology of automation of personal calculations, in order to save the work of users. An element of the new informational technology was the automated workplace of a specialist in a particular profile [5, p. 85].

With the momentum of technology in the past few decades, there have been comparisons made between the way a computer operates and the way our mind does. Just as a computer receives, stores and brings up information, so do our minds as we live day by day. As the theory outlines, there are four steps in processing and handling events from our surroundings: attending, encoding, storing and retrieving [6].

The basis of the concept of a high-tech informational technology is the idea

of improving the means of communication between people with the globalization of informational space to the scale of the planet.

In conclusion, we have to admit that nowadays the informatization of a society is based primarily on the development of informational computer technologies. The value of the informational technology is enormous, it forms the leading step of scientific and technological progress, creates the informational foundation for the development of science and all other technologies. The undoubted advantage of the informational technology is that it creates the means for its evolution. The formation of a self-developing system is the most important result achieved in the field of informational technologies. Jurisprudence to be an effective mechanism of regulation and protection of human rights, freedoms, and legal interests has to follow informational technological changes. We mean that Law Sciences in Ukraine and all over the world have to create the needed law and procedures for their implementation.

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### **PROBLEM OF HUMAN INFORMATIONAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS ENSURING IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

Nowadays, protection of informational human rights is very important because the whole world represents the global transformed informational society. In such a society human rights should be protected, that needs very