

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

effective legal, economic and moral mechanisms. If we are talking about jurisprudence's role, we have to emphasize that it is rather powerful but just if all of the declared protective norms are implemented in reality. Of course, it is not easy to do but today the issue of human rights and freedoms, in particular, in the informational sphere is the most important problem of the domestic and foreign policy in many states. In Ukraine, informational rights and security protection is the direction of the future development is every separate person and the whole state. The current informational legislation is rather highly developed but it needs to be implemented and, first of all, respected by every human in our country.

The Constitution of Ukraine guarantees the right to information [1], which is increasingly important for the existence of our democratic society. The essence of informational rights is the right to information, which includes the right to freely collect, store, use and disseminate information orally, in writing or in any other way at the person's own choice. The basis of the right to information is the human right on access to information. Implementation of the right to information by subjects of informational legal relations should not violate public, political, economic, social, spiritual, environmental and other rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of other citizens, rights and interests of legal entities.

Modern society is characterized by the fact that the means of creation, processing and transmission of information are developing. At the same time, in the period of new technologies' development, there are threats to informational security.

For example, nowadays cyber attacks, creating for use, distribution or sale and distribution or sale of harmful software or technical means intended for unauthorized intervention in work of computers are quite common. There is a need to ensure human informational security. Ensuring freedom of information is an essential condition for the creation of a law-governed state. Freedom of information may be limited to the following natural person's rights observance (secrecy of communication, protection against interference to the private and family life), and to protect the interests of a society (restrictions during the period of emergency or martial law) [2, p. 452].

The Constitution of Ukraine is the normative-legal basis of the informational legislation of Ukraine. According to the part 2 of the article 34 of this document, the right to information is determined as "Everyone shall have the right to freely collect, store, use, and disseminate information by oral, written, or other means at his discretion". Furthermore, no one shall be subjected to interference in his private life and family matters, except when such interference is stipulated by the Constitution of Ukraine. The collection, storage, use, and dissemination of confidential information about a person without his/her consent shall not be permitted, except for the cases determined by law and only in the interests of national security, economic welfare, and

human rights [1].

Likewise, every citizen shall have the right to have access to the information about himself/herself possessed by public authorities and bodies of local self-government, institutions, and organisations unless such information is considered a state or other secret protected by law. Correspondingly to Constitution and the Law of Ukraine “About access to public information” everyone has a right to request information and appeal to state authorities. In addition everyone shall be guaranteed by judicial protection of the right to rectify unauthentic information about himself/herself and members of his/her family, the right to demand the expungement of any type of information, as well as the right to compensation for material and moral damages caused by the collection, storage, use, and dissemination of such unauthentic information [3].

The constituent rights to information are specified in the article 5 of the Law “On Information”, in particular, the right to information is the ability to freely obtain, use, disseminate, store and protect the information necessary for the exercise of their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests [4].

Every person has a right to know during the period of information collection, but before the beginning of its use, which information about him/her and for what purpose is collected, how and by who and for what purpose it is used, transmitted or distributed, except in cases established by the law [3].

In conclusion, we have to admit that the legislation defines the rights and obligations of users and holders of information, guarantees the rights of users of information to freely obtain and disseminate public information. However, human rights are not always effectively implemented in reality. This situation is an indicator that the socio-legal mechanism for ensuring human rights and freedoms is not sufficiently effective. That is why it is necessary to make a strong mechanism for regulating relations and ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens in the informational sphere.

At the same time, just the effective informational training at schools and higher schools with the aim to form the strong informational culture may create the effective guarantee for the implementation of informational legislation, including norms that ensure informational rights of every human.

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