

TRIBUNE OF YOUNG SCIENTIST

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**FORMS OF REALIZATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
FUNCTION BY MODERN STATE:
PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Human rights function is the activity of the state on protection of the rights and freedoms of man and the citizen, approval of the rule of law and order in all spheres of public and political life. An important aspect of human rights activity is fight against crimes and criminality, performance of appropriate preventive measures.

Human rights function of a modern state can be realized in a variety of media and forms, which also causes some debate in the field of scientific research.

Having analyzed various opinions regarding the allocation of forms of realization of human rights functions, the author supports the view of V.I. Vyshkovska, who identifies the following forms: 1) localization (cessation of human rights violations); 2) liquidation (removal of threats in the implementa-

tion of law); 3) restorative justice (restoration of violated rights); 4) penalty (making perpetrators liable).

Thus, the process of implementation of the above forms of human rights functions of the state characterizes the essence, social purpose and role of government in society. In social, democratic and legal states, this function embodies universal, humanistic form, i.e. such forms that comply with democratic standards and national interests. The peculiarity of the modern state in the process of globalization is that it must work closely with civil society. Effective cooperation of state bodies with political parties, public associations, labour unions allows society to consolidate, strengthen forces of the nation to address social problems, monitor the activities of government.