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ПРАВО. КОМУНІКАЦІЯ. СУСПІЛЬСТВО

LAW. COMMUNICATION. SOCIETY

DAS RECHT. DIE KOMMUNIKATION. DIE GESELLSCHAFT
LE DROIT. LA COMMUNICATION. LA SOCIÉTÉ

Матеріали Всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції
здобувачів вищої освіти
(українською та іноземними мовами)

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Право. Комунікація. Суспільство. Law. Communication. Society. Das Recht. Die Kommunikation. Die Gesellschaft. Le Droit. La Communication. La Société: матеріали Всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції здобувачів вищої освіти (українською та іноземними мовами) / за заг. ред. канд. психол. наук, доц. Л.І. Кузьо. Львів: ЛьвДУВС, 2025. 556с.

У збірнику представлені тези доповідей учасників всеукраїнської конференції – здобувачів закладів вищої освіти України. Висвітлено важливі аспекти взаємодії правових процесів, комунікаційних стратегій та суспільства. Порушено проблеми функціонування громадянського суспільства в умовах війни. Розглянуто питання, що стосуються прав людини, діяльності правоохоронних органів, комунікації в сучасному правовому просторі. Збірник містить тези як українською, так і іноземними (англійською, німецькою, французькою) мовами, що сприяє міжнародному обміну досвідом та поглиблює науковий діалог у галузі права, комунікації та суспільства.

The collection features abstracts of presentations by participants of the all-Ukrainian conference – students of higher education institutions in Ukraine. Important aspects of the interaction of legal processes, communication strategies, and society are highlighted. Problems of civil society functioning in conditions of war are addressed. Issues related to human rights, law enforcement activities, and communication in the modern legal space are discussed. The collection contains abstracts both in Ukrainian and foreign languages (English, German, French), which promotes international exchange of experience and deepens the scientific dialogue in the fields of law, communication, and society.

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Шановні колеги – освітяни і науковці!

Шановні здобувачі та молоді вчені!

Всеукраїнська конференція «Право. Комунікація. Суспільство», що проводиться українською та іноземними мовами, уже стала традиційною науково-полемічною платформою для обговорення головних питань функціонування правових механізмів та суспільних комунікацій у сучасному контексті. Нова реальність – військова агресія, якій наша країна активно протистоїть, – неабияк вплинула на різні аспекти життя українського суспільства. Відбулися зміни в політичній, економічній, соціокультурній та правовій сферах, які стимулювали появу нових наукових досліджень, спрямованих на вивчення цих викликів та пошуку можливих шляхів їх вирішення.

Львівський державний університет внутрішніх справ відіграє важливу роль у дослідженні актуальних проблем сучасного суспільства та знову стає майданчиком для зустрічей і дискусій здобувачів вищої освіти з питань функціонування права та суспільної комунікації в різних сферах життя людини. Напрямки роботи конференції відображають найактуальніші питання, які хвилюють українців сьогодні. Проблеми функціонування громадянського суспільства в умовах війни, права людини в сучасному правовому просторі, а також діяльність правоохоронних органів, комунікація та її роль у розвитку суспільства, соціальні виклики сучасності та мовна політика – ці теми знаходять своє відображення в наукових розвідках здобувачів освіти.

Особливу увагу зосереджено на дослідженні умов воєнного конфлікту та його впливу на українське суспільство. Виклики війни спонукають українців до єднання та спільної боротьби. Наше завдання – стати набагато сильнішими після цього випробування. Уже сьогодні ми повинні обдумувати й активно планувати шляхи відновлення та будівництва сильної європейської України після війни.

Навіть у часи війни освіта та наука продовжують активно розвиватися, що є свідченням непереборної духовної сили нації. Конференція, до участі в якій зголосилося понад 210 учасників із 19 закладів вищої освіти України, є не лише важливим інтелектуальним заходом, а й демонстрацією великого інтересу до дослідження феномену України та її ролі в сучасному світі. Кожен учасник конференції мав змогу стати частиною творчого процесу, який сприяє самореалізації особистості та зміцненню національної ідентичності.

Збірник містить тези як українською, так і іноземними (англійською, німецькою, французькою) мовами, що сприяє міжнародному обміну досвідом та поглиблює науковий діалог у галузі права, комунікації та суспільства.

Віримо, що наукові розвідки, реалізовані здобувачами вищої освіти, є тим внеском у вивчення проблем впливу мас-медіа на правову свідомість, ролі комунікаційних технологій у формуванні правової культури, соціокультурних аспектів правового регулювання, який дасть поштовх для подальших глибоких досліджень.

Слава Україні!

Героям слава!!

Dear colleagues – educators and scientists!
Dear applicants and young scientists!

The all-Ukrainian conference "Law. Communication. Society," conducted in Ukrainian and foreign languages, has become a traditional scientific and polemical platform for discussing the main issues of the functioning of legal mechanisms and social communications in the modern context. The new reality – military aggression, which our country actively opposes – has significantly influenced various aspects of life in Ukrainian society. Changes have occurred in the political, economic, socio-cultural, and legal spheres, which have stimulated the emergence of new scientific research aimed at studying these challenges and searching for possible solutions.

Lviv State University of Internal Affairs plays an important role in researching current issues of modern society and once again becomes a platform for meetings and discussions among higher education students on the functioning of law and social communication in various spheres of human life. The conference's work directions reflect the most relevant issues that concern Ukrainians today. Problems of civil society functioning in conditions of war, human rights in the modern legal space, as well as the activities of law enforcement agencies, communication, and its role in society's development, contemporary social challenges, and language policy – these topics are reflected in the academic inquiries of higher education students.

Particular attention is paid to the study of the conditions of the military conflict and its impact on Ukrainian society. The challenges of the war encourage Ukrainians to unite and fight together. Our task is to become much stronger after this testing. Even today, we must think about and actively plan ways to restore and build strong European Ukraine after the war.

Even in times of war, education and science continue to develop actively, which is evidence of the nation's irresistible spiritual strength. The conference, which brought together more than 210 participants from 19 Ukrainian higher education institutions, is not only an important intellectual event, but also a demonstration of great interest in the study of the phenomenon of Ukraine and its role in the modern world. Each participant of the conference had the opportunity to become part of the creative process, which contributes to self-realization and strengthens national identity.

The collection contains abstracts in both Ukrainian and foreign languages (English, German, French), which promotes international exchange of experience and deepens the scientific dialogue in the fields of law, communication, and society.

We believe that the scientific inquiries carried out by higher education students contribute to the study of issues related to the influence of mass media on legal consciousness, the role of communication technologies in shaping legal culture, socio-cultural aspects of legal regulation, which will provide impetus for further profound research.

Glory to Ukraine!
Glory to the Heroes!

Das Vorwort

Sehr geehrte Kolleginnen und Kollegen, Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler! Sehr geehrte Studenten!

Die gesamtukrainische Konferenz "Recht. Kommunikation. Gesellschaft", die in ukrainischer Sprache und in Fremdsprachen abgehalten wird, ist bereits zu einer traditionellen wissenschaftlichen Plattform für die Erörterung der wichtigsten Fragen der Funktionsweise von Rechtsmechanismen und öffentlicher Kommunikation im modernen Kontext geworden. Die neue Realität - die militärische Aggression, gegen die sich unser Land aktiv wehrt - hat erhebliche Auswirkungen auf verschiedene Aspekte der ukrainischen Gesellschaft gehabt.

Lwiwere Staatsuniversität für Innere Angelegenheiten spielt eine wichtige Rolle bei der Untersuchung aktueller Fragen der modernen Gesellschaft und wird erneut zu einer Plattform für Treffen und Diskussionen von Hochschulstudenten. Die Themen der Konferenz spiegeln die dringendsten Fragen wider, die die Ukrainer heute beschäftigen. Die Probleme des Funktionierens der Zivilgesellschaft im Kontext des Krieges, die Menschenrechte im modernen Rechtsraum sowie die Aktivitäten der Strafverfolgungsbehörden, die Kommunikation und ihre Rolle bei der Entwicklung der Gesellschaft, die sozialen Herausforderungen unserer Zeit und die Sprachenpolitik - diese Themen spiegeln sich in den wissenschaftlichen Untersuchungen der Studenten wider.

Besondere Aufmerksamkeit wird auf die Untersuchung der Bedingungen des militärischen Konflikts gelegt. Die Herausforderungen des Krieges ermutigen die Ukrainer, sich zusammenzuschließen und gemeinsam zu kämpfen. Schon heute müssen wir über Wege zur Wiederherstellung und zum Aufbau einer starken europäischen Ukraine nach dem Krieg nachdenken und aktiv planen.

Auch in den Zeiten des Krieges entwickelt sich die Wissenschaft aktiv weiter, was ein Beweis für die unwiderstehliche geistige Kraft der Nation ist. Die Konferenz, an der mehr als 210 Teilnehmer aus 19 ukrainischen Hochschulen teilnehmen, ist nicht nur ein wichtiges intellektuelles Ereignis, sondern auch ein Beweis für das große Interesse an der Erforschung des Phänomens der Ukraine und ihrer Rolle in der modernen Welt.

Die Sammlung enthält Zusammenfassungen sowohl in ukrainischer als auch in ausländischen Sprachen (Englisch, Deutsch, Französisch), was den internationalen Erfahrungsaustausch erleichtert und den wissenschaftlichen Dialog im Bereich Recht, Kommunikation und Gesellschaft vertieft.

Wir sind davon überzeugt, dass die von den Studenten durchgeführten wissenschaftlichen Untersuchungen einen Beitrag zur Erforschung der Probleme des Einflusses der Medien auf das Rechtsbewusstsein, der Rolle der Kommunikationstechnologien bei der Gestaltung der Rechtskultur und der soziokulturellen Aspekte der rechtlichen Regulierung darstellen, der Anstoß für weitere vertiefte Forschungen geben wird.

Ruhm der Ukraine!

Ruhm den Helden!

Chers collègues - éducateurs et scientifiques!

Chers candidats et jeunes scientifiques!

Conférence ukrainienne "Droit. Communication. Société", menée en ukrainien et en langues étrangères, est déjà devenue une plate-forme scientifique et polémique traditionnelle pour discuter des principales questions du fonctionnement des mécanismes juridiques et de la communication publique dans le contexte moderne. La nouvelle réalité c'est l'agression militaire à laquelle notre pays résiste activement – a eu un impact considérable sur divers aspects de la vie de la société ukrainienne.

L'Université d'État des affaires intérieures de Lviv joue un rôle important dans l'étude des problèmes actuels de la société moderne et redevient un lieu de rencontres et de discussions entre les étudiants de l'enseignement supérieur sur les questions de fonctionnement du droit et de la communication publique dans diverses sphères de la vie humaine. Les orientations des travaux de la conférence reflètent les questions les plus urgentes qui préoccupent les Ukrainiens aujourd'hui. Problèmes de fonctionnement de la société civile dans des conditions de guerre, droits de l'homme dans l'espace juridique moderne, ainsi que les activités de la police, la communication et son rôle dans le développement de la société, les défis sociaux des temps modernes et la politique linguistique - ces sujets se reflètent dans les recherches scientifiques des étudiants de l'enseignement supérieur.

Une attention particulière est portée à l'étude des conditions du conflit militaire et de son impact sur la société ukrainienne. Les défis de la guerre encouragent les Ukrainiens à s'unir et à combattre ensemble. Notre tâche est de devenir beaucoup plus fort après cette épreuve. Aujourd'hui déjà, nous devons réfléchir et planifier activement les moyens de restaurer et de construire une Ukraine européenne forte après la guerre.

Même en temps de guerre, l'éducation et la science continuent de se développer activement, ce qui témoigne de la force spirituelle irrésistible de la nation. La conférence, à laquelle ont participé plus de 210 participants de 19 établissements d'enseignement supérieur d'Ukraine, est non seulement un événement intellectuel important, mais aussi une démonstration d'un grand intérêt pour l'étude du phénomène ukrainien et de son rôle dans le monde moderne. Chaque participant à la conférence a eu l'opportunité de faire partie du processus créatif qui contribue à l'épanouissement de l'individu et au renforcement de l'identité nationale.

La collection contient des thèses en ukrainien et en langues étrangères (anglais, allemand, français), ce qui favorise l'échange international d'expériences et approfondit le dialogue scientifique dans le domaine du droit, de la communication et de la société.

Nous pensons que les recherches scientifiques menées par les étudiants de l'enseignement supérieur constituent une contribution à l'étude de l'impact des médias sur la conscience juridique, du rôle des technologies de communication dans la formation de la culture juridique, des aspects socioculturels de la réglementation juridique, qui donne une impulsion à des recherches plus approfondies.

Gloire à l'Ukraine!

Gloire aux héros!

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SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPTS OF «ПРАВА ЛЮДИНИ» AND «ЛЮДСЬКІ ПРАВА»: PHILOSOPHICAL AND LEGAL ASPECT

The terminology used to describe human rights and freedoms significantly shapes law enforcement practice and legal regulation. In the context of the chosen topic, it is appropriate to emphasise that the semantic analysis of the concepts of «права людини» and «людські права» allows us to determine how these terms affect legal doctrine, international standards and national legislation.

In 2016, the scientific community received a thorough study by the judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, Serhii Holovatyi, «On Human Rights», where the author, using the methods of historical and linguistic analysis, expresses the thesis that there is an urgent need for a conceptual reorientation and replacement of the generally accepted term «права людини» with «людські права» [1]. This proposal, which has significant heuristic potential, provoked a broad scientific discussion and ambiguous reception in the academic environment, showing a divergence of views on the feasibility and validity of the proposed terminological change.

Ukrainian legal terminology, which is derived from the Romano-Germanic legal family, has historically used the term «права людини» to refer to the de facto same concept that is referred to in the Anglo-Saxon legal tradition as «human rights», in German as «Menschenrechte», in Spanish as «derechos humanos», and in Italian as «diritti umani» [2]. This term has a normative basis at the constitutional level. It is implemented in the current legislation, including official translations of international legal documents, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10.12.1948 [3], the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16.12.1966 [4], the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 04.11.1950 [5] etc., is widely used in scientific literature, legal practice, human rights organisations and the media.

However, suppose we carry out a genesis and historical and legal analysis of the evolution of the concepts of «human rights» and «droits de l'homme». In that case, we can conclude that there is a specific semantic difference between the concepts of «права людини» and «людські права» due to different historical contexts of formation of these concepts, philosophical principles on which they are based, and peculiarities of their reflection in various legal systems.

It should be emphasised that it is the semantic analysis of the concepts of «права людини» and «людські права» that allows us to identify significant differences and commonalities between these terms and contributes to a more accurate understanding of their content and legal regulation. In turn, the definition and delineation of these concepts are necessary to improve law enforcement practice, increase the

effectiveness of legal protection and strengthen international cooperation in human rights.

It is important to note that the term «права людини» is a literal translation of «droits de l'homme» from French. This French tradition dates back to the French Revolution of 1789 when the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen was proclaimed [6]. This historical document was based on an implicit distinction between the rights belonging to a person as such (at that historical moment - a free man) and the rights belonging to a man as a member of a political community, i.e. a citizen. It is worth noting that even in revolutionary times, these de jure rights did not apply to enslaved people, women, or even freed slaves. This demonstrates the limited and historically determined nature of understanding human rights at that time.

This term has become widespread thanks to the works of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, in particular, his fundamental treatise «On the Social Contract», where the author uses the concepts of «rights of citizens» «which citizens should enjoy as human beings» and «права людини», lays the foundation for further revolutionary understanding of «droits de l'homme» as a fundamental element of the political project. The quintessence of Rousseau's understanding of rights is that «the social condition is a sacred right that is the basis of all other rights. This right, however, is not natural; therefore, it is based on agreements», which, are prolegomena to the later revolutionary understanding of «droits de l'homme» as the foundation of a political project aimed at transforming the social order [7, p. 12, 35-36].

The works of Abbe Reynal reflect the concept of «droits de l'homme», which was later included in the Declaration of 1789. This declaration combined political and civil liberties to create a new political nation [8, p. 52]. The debates in the National Assembly in June 1789 confirmed this, with human rights defined as the «first principles» of the constitution and «the first elements of all legislation» [2].

The Declaration of 1789, mentioned earlier, concerned citizenship as belonging to a new political community. As Samuel Moyne notes, «The rights of the revolutionary era were revolutionary because they laid the foundations for the creation or restoration of the space of citizenship, not just protecting humanity» [9, p. 26]. Thus, the analysis of the development of human rights is historically justified due to the failure of the French revolutionary model and the interruption of the revolutionary tradition of «droits de l'homme» after World War II.

The revolutionary tradition displaced other concepts in English- and French-language political discourse, such as «human rights» (людські права), «rights of mankind» (права людського товариства) and «rights of humanity» (права людства). These concepts were perceived to be too general in the context of the new paradigm of popular sovereignty. They were seen as relative categories distinguishing the human from the divine and the animal [2].

Thus, the term «droits de l'homme» has been political, gendered and socially coloured from the very beginning. Due to its genealogy and semantic emphasis on the addressee of rights, it does not cover all the characteristics that modern constitutionalism attributes to «human rights», namely, inalienability (inherent in human beings by human nature), equality (identity for all without exception), and universality (universal application). The revolutionary project was based on a

different postulate: creating a political nation. However, such connotations determined the stability of the revolutionary project during the formation and development of the nation-state before the Second World War [2].

In this revolutionary project, the abstraction of «man» always included a particular political identity. The classical liberalism of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century proclaimed its primary goal to protect an individual's political subject's freedoms. However, these freedoms were limited to the rights necessary for an individual to act in a particular political environment. The loss of membership in a political community, for example, due to the disappearance of such a community or expulsion, meant exclusion from humanity and the loss of the «right to rights». Human rights in this context were a privilege of membership in a political community and a privilege of citizenship.

As noted earlier, the Ukrainian legal system, in particular the Constitution of Ukraine of 28.06.1996 №254к/96-ВР [10] and current legislation, uses the term «права людини». According to Oleksandr Vodiannikov, Head of the Rule of Law Department and OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine, whether this established terminology needs to be changed is complex and controversial. It hardly makes sense to initiate a large-scale revision of legal acts to replace the term «права людини» with «людські права» [2]. In addition, changing the terminology in official documents may lead to legal uncertainty and conflicts in law enforcement practice, which is undesirable.

However, when it comes to the relevant concept in theoretical studies, scientific doctrine, legal literature or translations of scientific texts, preference should still be given to the term «людські права» as the most adequate to define this concept. The term «людські права» is broader and more universal in its meaning, as it encompasses all rights belonging to a person as a biological being and member of society, regardless of their citizenship, race, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Whereas the term «права людини» can be interpreted more narrowly as the rights belonging to a person as a member of a political community, i.e. a citizen of a particular state.

Thus, in practical terms, it is not advisable to change the terminology in official documents to ensure stability and legal certainty. However, in the theoretical discourse, the term «людські права» should be preferred for a more accurate and comprehensive reflection of the essence of human rights.

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MANAGEMENT OF CRISIS STATES IN THE PROCESS OF CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE MANAGERS

Abstract. The necessity of the study of the management of the crisis states in the process of the career development of the future managers is considered, and the crisis states of the personality are analyzed.

Key words: crisis state, crisis management, career development, personality, manager.

The crisis states of an individual arise in response to the certain difficult life circumstances for which he or she was not ready, which require the additional efforts from the individual to overcome such a situation.

In the current realities of Ukraine, a person experiences the challenges of adjusting to life in wartime, which involves constant exposure to the stressful events and a certain response to them. The difficulties may arise in work, study, and in general in adapting to such conditions.

The future managerial specialist, like specialists in other specialities, goes through certain crises in the process of formation, which are related to the normative age processes, but also to the various social influences or personal events. In the process of this formation, it is important to acquire the skills to overcome and manage the crises, which will allow for the effective implementation of professional knowledge and skills in future professional life.

The modern research focuses on the study of the human reactions to the events of war, as well as the methods of the psychological correction of the crisis states that may occur. In particular, the problem of the crisis states and crisis events was considered by such domestic and foreign scholars as T. Titarenko, V. Zaika, O. Basen

K. Vasyuk, O. Ryazantseva, M. Lytvtchuk, J. Kellogg, K. Lankton, S. Lankton, R. May, V. Satir, J. Wieland-Bergson, E. Fromm, O. Shtepa, C. Jung, A. Antonovsky, etc.

However, there is a lack of the research of the problem of managing the students' crisis states, in particular, the future managers in the process of the professional development, and it is worth to solve this problem.

It is necessary to theoretically substantiate and empirically investigate the structure, mechanisms, factors of the crisis states, methods of managing the crisis states of the future managers.

In the process of dealing with the topic the following tasks should be solved:

 carrying out a theoretical and methodological analysis of the approaches to the study of the problem of the crisis management in the career development of the future managers;

 highlighting the features, structure, types, mechanisms and factors of the crisis states of the future managers;

 determining the features of the crisis management in the career development of the future managers on the basis of the theoretical and empirical research;

 revealing the conceptual foundations of a comprehensive psychological training programme aimed at managing the crisis states of the future managers;

 determining the main components of the effective implementation of a comprehensive psychological training programme aimed at managing the crisis states of future managers.

The methodological basis of the study is the humanistic theories of a personality, in particular, of A. Maslow, A. Antonovsky, C. Rogers; E. Erikson's developmental theory; the concept of a personality of the Concept of Integrative Method; the existential theories of a personality; the EMDR theory of traumatic experiences.

The theoretical significance of the study lies in the theoretical study and substantiation of the theoretical model of factors of crisis management in the process of career development of future managers.

Scientific novelty of the expected results of the study. The data obtained in the course of the study will allow to clarify the theoretical understanding of the structure, types, mechanisms of crisis states of the personality of future managers, as well as to identify effective methods of managing these states.

The practical significance of the study lies in the possibility of using methodological tools to study the factors of crisis management in the process of career development of future managers; experimental testing and adaptation of a comprehensive socio-psychological programme of psychological training programme aimed at managing crisis states of future managers. The results of the study can be used in the training of managers in higher education institutions.

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TRUST IN VOLUNTEERS AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

After the full-scale invasion in February 2022, Ukrainians' trust in volunteer and public organizations has increased. Now both volunteers and Civil Society Organosations (CSOs) are among the social actors that Ukrainians trust the most. However, volunteers used to enjoy and enjoy a higher level of trust than CSOs. During 2023, there was a slight drop in trust in both entities. Most likely, this slight drop reflects the trend of a general decrease in trust in social institutions in Ukraine. At the same time, the decrease in trust in CSOs and volunteers is much less than the decrease in trust in government bodies or, for example, the media. Of course, as of the end of 2023, CSOs and volunteers are among the leaders of public trust in Ukraine. At the same time, surveys demonstrate a mixed attitude of Ukrainians towards public organizations. The majority believes that they are important for building a democratic and prosperous Ukraine and can effectively influence government policy. Approximately half of Ukrainians believe that CSOs are more effective in solving social problems than the government and business. However, some Ukrainians are concerned about the priorities of CSOs, in particular, the focus on funding from donors instead of solving social problems. Kantar research in April 2023 showed that the most trusted among Ukrainians are the “Return Alive” Foundation (43%) and the Serhiy Prytula Charitable Foundation (42%). In third place is UAnimals (25%), followed by UNICEF (23%) and the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (21%). This is followed by “Tabletochki” (19%), United24 (17%) and Dobro.ua (17%) [1] .

Legal aspects of CSO activities under martial law There have been both positive and negative developments in the legal regulation of CSO activities since the beginning of the full-scale invasion. Positive developments include the simplification of the registration process for civil society organizations and the regulation of taxation of donations for volunteer activities.

Draft Law No. 9111, according to the Cabinet of Ministers, has legislated some simplifications of the procedure for importing, accounting for, and distributing humanitarian aid. Some experts mentioned the improvement of the process of conducting project competitions among CSOs by central and local authorities through an electronic system and the development of a concept of veteran policy. As for negative changes, the biggest challenge for CSOs and volunteers at the end of 2023 was the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 953, which, on the contrary, complicated the procedures for importing and distributing humanitarian aid (especially for small public and charitable organizations and individual volunteers), and the draft law on honest lobbying No. 10337, which will greatly harm the activities of organizations engaged in advocacy. According to the survey results, 41%

of CSO representatives and volunteers rated the extent to which the existing legislation allows civil society organizations to influence the formation and implementation of state policy. Only about a quarter of respondents consider the explanations of state and local administrations of legislation and regulatory acts regarding CSO activities to be consistent, thorough and predictable; approximately the same proportion of respondents agree that legislation and regulatory acts regarding CSO activities are clearly prescribed, not contradictory and do not change too often. The most problematic aspect of the activities of Ukrainian public organizations in 2023 from the point of view of legal support was most often considered by CSO representatives and volunteers to be the legal regulation of the import of humanitarian aid, and the main challenges in the legal regulation of the work of CSOs are reporting, excessive control and bureaucracy, lack of support from the authorities, weak interaction, incompetence of officials, as well as legislative lack of regulation and frequent changes in laws. CSO representatives who participated in the survey and in-depth interviews demonstrated some difficulties in discussing the legislative aspects of the work of civil society organizations, which indicates the need of the civil society sector for legal assistance and accessible clarification of legal issues.

The main difficulties in the work of volunteers in 2023 were also associated with insufficient financial support to cover existing needs (32%) and burnout and overwork of the team (14%). A significant obstacle to volunteer activity is also insufficient interaction with state authorities and local governments (11%) [1]. Participants in the qualitative study indicate that a very painful problem for volunteers is the regulatory and legal regulation of their activities and, accordingly, interaction with law enforcement officers. Volunteer respondents feel a constant risk of violating the law when raising funds and purchasing necessary goods. The results of several other studies of the volunteer movement1 complement the list of difficulties faced by volunteers, including: logistics (increased time for providing assistance and difficulty in moving, especially at night, due to curfew, difficulties with traveling abroad), unclear and frequently changing procedures for obtaining the necessary permits to import goods into Ukraine, fear of pressure from the state (inspections, sanctions), insufficient awareness of the possibilities of receiving assistance from the state, social tension between volunteers and citizens living a “normal life”, and the activities of fraudulent pseudo-volunteers, which negatively affects the reputation of the volunteer movement as a whole.

1. Громадянське суспільство України в умовах війни: звіт з комплексного соціологічного дослідження https://ednannia.ua/images/Procurements/.pdf

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COMMUNICATION BETWEEN POLICE AND THE PUBLIC: CURRENT CHALLENGES

In recent years, the relationship between the police and the public has become an important point of debate and scrutiny. Effective communication is crucial for maintaining public safety, building trust, and promoting cooperation. However, the dynamic between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve has been marred by significant challenges. From the rise of social media and its impact on information dissemination to longstanding issues of mistrust, the communication between police and the public is undergoing a transformation, both in terms of the methods used and the quality of interactions.

Communication plays an essential role in the functioning of modern policing. It allows for the exchange of critical information about public safety, criminal activities, and community concerns. In an ideal situation, the relationship between police and the public would be built on mutual respect, understanding, and cooperation. Officers rely on the public to report crimes, witness events, and engage in community programs, while the public depends on police officers to provide protection and maintain order. However, when communication breaks down, it can lead to mistrust, hostility, and ineffective policing, which can further enhance public safety issues.

Current Challenges in Communication are the following.

1. Mistrust and Distrust of Law Enforcement. A central challenge in communication is the ongoing mistrust that many communities, especially marginalized groups, feel toward law enforcement. Historical instances of police misconduct, racial profiling, and use of excessive force have significantly damaged the reputation of the police in certain communities. For example, events such as the deaths of unarmed Black individuals at the hands of police officers in the USA have sparked widespread protests and movements like Black Lives Matter, calling for accountability and reform within police departments.

This mistrust makes open and honest communication difficult. People may be less inclined to engage with police officers, report crimes, or cooperate with investigations due to a fear of being mistreated or targeted unfairly. Furthermore, police officers may be hesitant to communicate with communities that are suspicious of their intentions, leading to a vicious cycle of poor relations.

2. Media Influence and Social Media. The role of the media, particularly social media platforms, has become increasingly significant in shaping public perceptions of the police [1, p. 5]. While these platforms allow for rapid dissemination of information, they can also contribute to miscommunication and the spread of misinformation. In the age of "viral" content, a single incident can become widely known, regardless of its context or accuracy, causing public outrage or panic.

Social media can also lead to polarization. While some communities use platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram to engage with police, others use them to express grievances, share complaints, or call out perceived injustices. The speed and emotional nature of social media exchanges often make it challenging for police to engage in constructive, fact-based dialogue, making it harder to build meaningful communication channels.

3. Language and Cultural Barriers. Another challenge lies in overcoming language and cultural barriers. As societies become increasingly diverse, law enforcement agencies face the difficulty of effectively communicating with individuals who speak different languages or come from different cultural backgrounds. Misunderstandings due to language differences can result in missed opportunities for cooperation and the potential for dangerous miscommunication.

In some cases, officers may not be sufficiently trained in cultural competence, leading to insensitivity toward the concerns of certain groups. For instance, people from immigrant communities may not fully trust law enforcement due to fear of deportation or mistreatment. Cultural norms and values may also shape how individuals perceive police presence and authority, creating a divide between communities and law enforcement officers.

4. Lack of Community Policing Strategies. Community policing is a strategy aimed at building positive relationships between the police and the communities they serve through proactive, preventative measures. However, many police departments still struggle to implement community policing effectively. While the concept has gained traction in some areas, challenges such as limited resources, staffing issues, and a traditional focus on crime control rather than community engagement have hindered the widespread adoption of community-oriented approaches.

A lack of community policing can result in a disconnect between the police and the public, with law enforcement being seen as an external authority rather than an integrated part of the community. This lack of connection makes it harder for the police to gain the trust of the public and for the public to voice concerns in a productive manner.

5. Over-policing and Under-policing. Over-policing and under-policing present two different but related challenges to communication between law enforcement and communities. In some neighborhoods, especially those with higher crime rates, police officers are perceived as heavy-handed, engaging in frequent stops, searches, and surveillance, which can alienate residents. In contrast, in some areas, especially those facing lower levels of crime, communities may feel neglected or under-protected, which can breed frustration and dissatisfaction with police services.

Both over-policing and under-policing can distort communication by creating an environment where the police are seen either as an oppressive force or as ineffective and distant. These perceptions can prevent open dialogue and hinder cooperation between the public and law enforcement.

One of the most effective ways to improve communication is fostering greater transparency and accountability within police departments. This can be achieved through the use of body cameras, the release of incident reports, and holding officers accountable for their actions. Public trust can be bolstered when police officers

demonstrate a willingness to be open about their actions and when complaints of misconduct are addressed swiftly and fairly.

Investing in police training on cultural competence, de-escalation tactics, and communication skills is vital [2]. Officers should be equipped to engage with diverse communities in a respectful and professional manner. Additionally, encouraging community engagement initiatives, such as town hall meetings, neighborhood watch programs, and youth outreach, can create opportunities for open dialogue and mutual understanding.

Law enforcement agencies should embrace technology to facilitate communication with the public. This could include using social media platforms to provide updates on investigations, engaging with community members in real-time, and creating online platforms for reporting non-emergency issues. Police departments can also use technology to communicate crime trends and safety tips, improving public awareness and engagement.

Policing strategies should prioritize community involvement and the establishment of strong, long-term relationships. Officers should be encouraged to engage with community members in non-enforcement capacities, such as attending community events or collaborating with local organizations. This helps to humanize the police force and create a sense of shared responsibility for public safety.

Effective communication between police and the public is crucial for maintaining law and order, ensuring community safety, and fostering a sense of security and trust. However, the challenges are significant and multifaceted, ranging from mistrust and media influence to cultural barriers and the overuse of policing tactics. By addressing these challenges through transparency, training, technology, and community engagement, law enforcement agencies can work toward building stronger, more effective lines of communication with the public. Ultimately, improving communication between police and the public requires ongoing effort, a commitment to reform, and a focus on mutual respect and understanding.

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DIFFUSED ADVERBS OF PLACE IN ENGLISH

Modern descriptive linguistics has always been conscious of the fact that grammatical systems are subject to fuzziness, but there are now signs in present-day linguistics that increasing numbers of linguists are reluctant to be bullied by the categories, especially in formal linguistic theory.

Vague language is widely used in both spoken and written English and it is also a very important language variable. The process of language use is active, during which speakers and hearers constantly have to make choice out of variables.

We can readily distinguish five semantic relations expressed by adverbials in relation to physical SPACE, including the ordinary senses of 'place' [2, 479]. First, there is Position, secondly, we have Direction, which may refer to directional path without locational specification, or it can refer to direction along with a locational specification. Thirdly, there is spatial measure, expressed as Distance [1, 48].

Diffused Adverbs of Place – Position and Direction

Position and source adjuncts readily assume a sentential role, especially when there is a direction or goal adjunct in the same clause:

People move to a new house quite frequently in America.[4]

Whichever district you live, try to do some walking every day.[4]

"Don't be silly, Aileen", he would reply. "Don't be coarse. You know I wouldn't take up with a stenographer. An office isn't the place for that sort of thing." "Oh, isn't it? I know you. Any old place is good enough for you."[5]

Any old place will do for me as long as there's plenty of sun and wine [6]

Put it down any old place for the time being [6]

I can't seem to find it anyplace.[8]

He couldn't be found anywhere [3]

I have left my bag someplace.[4]

Maybe if we could go someplace together, just you and I... [4]

They lived over around Coyote Canyon someplace.[5]

Why have you throw all your toys all over the place?[5]

Pickering: "You mustn't mind that. Higgins takes off his boots all over the place."[9]

My hair was all over the place [4]

I wonder where he lives.[6]

Whereabouts you found it?[5]

I have looked everywhere for it.[3]

Direction adjuncts involving a general reference item (especially *way)* are often realized as noun phrases introduced by *which, this, that:*

He went that way.[3]

Come this way please.[4]
Which direction did she run?[4]
My hair was blowing every which way [9]
He doesn't want to go anywhere. [3]
You can get it anywhere. [4]
He thought of a plan whereby he could escape.[9]

But in addition to the spatial pro-forms, *here* and *there*, there are numerous common adverbs realizing spatial relations. Some of the following are atrophied prepositional phrases *(eg: overseas)*, some can themselves be used prepositionally as well as adverbially. Most can be used for both position and dtrection:

aboard, about, above, abroad, across, ahead, aloft, alongside, anywhere, around, ashore, astern, away, back, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, down, downhill, downstairs, downstream, downwind, east, eastward(s) and other directions with the suffix -*ward* <esp AmE), -*wards* (esp BrE), *elsewhere, etierywhere, far, here, hereabouts, home, in, indoors, inland, inshore,inside, locally, near, nearby, north, nowhere, off, offshore, on, opposite, out,outdoors, outside, overboard, overhead, overland, overseas, somewhere, south, there, thereabouts, through, throughout, under, underfoot,underground,underneath, uphill, upstairs, upstream, west, within*

For example:

He was dismissed and demoted to a diplomatic post abroad.[3]
He sent two companies of horse secretly about the hill. [5]
Below were the silvery lakes, above were the snowy peaks. [6]
To keep the land aboard [4]
Richard stood up and walked across to the window.[9]
For a moment a shadow seemed to pass across Roy's face.[8]
It's a bit chilly and empty hereabouts... [6]
The mountains hereabouts reach heights of over 2000 metres.[7]
I can speak with you here as well as elsewhere.[5]
As our favourite restaurant was closed, we had to go elsewhere [3]
You travelled overland to India? [4]
The hotel has recently been redecorated throughout.[5]

Some items denote direction but not position:

after, along, aside, before, by, downward(s), forward(s), inward(s), outward(s), over, past, round, sideways, skyward(s), upward(s)

For example:

The discomfort in the hands may be relieved by upward rubbing [7]
A change in social class position is called vertical mobility, with the sub-classes of upward mobility and downward mobility.[5]
She pressed back against the door until it swung inwards...[8]
Keeping your heels on the ground, turn your feet inwards.[7]
She tilted her body sideways [3]

Diffused Adverbs of Place – Distance

The Distance relation is given two kinds of expression, Specific and General. The former is expressed solely by predication adjuncts, and these have only noun-phrase realization:

They ran some miles in ten minutes.[4]

We climbed a further some feet before dusk.[4]

You can go anyway you like [9]

They tried to find out wherever to go [5]

General distance can also be realized by noun phrases, in which case the adjuncts are again predicational:

We hurried a few miles and then rested.[7]

They had travelled a long way and were exhausted.[6]

They travelled a long way around [4]

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LAW, LANGUAGE, AND SOCIETY: INTERCONNECTIONS AND INFLUENCE

Law, language, and society are three fundamental pillars that shape social reality. Language serves as a means of communication and transmission of legal norms, law regulates social relations, and society creates conditions for the development of legal systems and language policies. In the modern world, especially in the era of globalization and digitalization, the interconnection between these

elements takes on new forms. This is particularly relevant in the field of information technology (IT), where programming languages, legal regulations in cyberspace, and social interactions create new challenges and opportunities.

1. Language as a Tool of Legal Regulation

Language is the primary instrument of law. Laws, regulations, and court decisions are formulated using linguistic means, requiring clarity, unambiguity, and adherence to legal standards.

For example, language law in Ukraine is regulated by the Law "On Ensuring the Functioning of Ukrainian as the State Language" [1]. This law establishes Ukrainian as mandatory in public administration, education, media, and business. It also plays a key role in law enforcement, as the misinterpretation or misunderstanding of legal terms can lead to legal conflicts.

In international practice, language influences legal systems as well. For instance, Canada has a bilingual legal system (English and French), which affects court proceedings and legislative activities [2].

2. The Influence of Law on Society and Language

Law regulates social relations by defining acceptable behavior and addressing violations of norms. For example, anti-discrimination laws contribute to the development of a more tolerant society, which is reflected in language changes.

This is evident in the adoption of gender-neutral language. Many countries are implementing legal initiatives to promote inclusive terminology and avoid discrimination based on gender or other characteristics. In Germany, for example, official documents are being adapted to gender-inclusive formats [3].

Additionally, law influences the promotion of state languages in education, advertising, and governance. In Ukraine, language laws support the use of Ukrainian in the public sphere, strengthening national identity.

3. Information Technology, Law, and Language

The rise of IT has introduced new forms of legal regulation and linguistic communication. Programming languages have become essential tools for legal regulation in the digital sphere.

3.1. Cybersecurity Law

Cybercrime and personal data protection are pressing issues in modern society. In 2016, the European Union adopted the **General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)**, which regulates the processing of personal data [4]. This created new legal requirements for IT companies regarding the protection of users' personal information.

In Ukraine, the Law "On Personal Data Protection" establishes rules for handling and storing personal data online [5].

3.2. Programming Language and Legal Regulation

Programming languages are a form of structured communication governed by specific rules and standards. In the legal field, algorithms are increasingly being used for the automatic analysis of legal documents and court rulings.

Issues related to copyright and intellectual property in programming are also emerging. Court cases like **Oracle v. Google**, which debated the use of Java API in Android, demonstrate that legal systems are still adapting to digital challenges [6].

3.3. Social Media and Legal Regulation

Social media has become a crucial part of public communication. The right to freedom of speech often clashes with content moderation policies. In the United States, debates continue over **Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act**, which protects online platforms from liability for user-generated content [7].

In Ukraine, efforts to regulate social media are increasing, particularly in combating disinformation and cyber threats. Legislative initiatives in this area aim to protect national security and the information space.

Law, language, and society are interconnected elements that shape social reality. Language serves as a tool of law, law influences societal processes, and society determines the direction of legal and linguistic policies

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THE PROBLEM OF INFORMATION OVERLOAD

Every Internet user has faced the problem of information overload. However, the fact that it negatively affects such important components of life that directly affect our well-being: medicine, education, politics, business, marketing, etc. is a cause for concern.

Overload has been claimed to be both the major issue of our time, and a complete non-issue. It has been cited as an important factor in, inter alia, science, medicine, education, politics, governance, business and marketing, planning for smart cities, access to news, personal data tracking, home life, use of social media, and online shopping, and has even influenced literature [1].

The more diverse and complex a collection of information is, and the more alternatives it offers, or appears to offer, the more likely it is to cause overload [1].

Social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, are now often considered to be the main «overwhelming» media, and responsible for much, if not most, overload, because of the ease with which they allow the creation, duplication and sharing of information [1].

The algorithms are oriented to get more involvement with no regard for quality, pushy information that is easily shared. The huge scope and speed of information flow on social media are central to the problem, as are the lack of filtering, and the dominance of opinions over facts, and algorithms.

Specific overload issues with mobile devices include a perceived constant need to check for new information, especially from social media, problems with easy assimilation of information on small screens [1].

Easy accessibility to intrusive information can create a feeling of immediacy and addiction. In such a format, information is not deeply understood, this can lead to the development of «false knowledge», «false expertness» and unfounded stereotypes.

People with the fear of missing important information (FOMO), loss of control, etc., are likely to become «information addicted», this can lead to reduced productivity, increased stress levels, ignoring physiological needs, etc.

Arguably the main difference between the influence of overload in the 21st century and in previous times is the way in which overload is now perceived to cause problems for social cohesion and political action, including loss of social social cohesion, political polarization, and a loss of vitality of the public sphere [1].

Information overload can influence problems such as political division, lack of trust in institutions and the destruction of common values. It hampers citizens from engaging in knowledgeable debate and making decisions.

There is little reflection on personal well-being when using digital tools but the respondents find it essential to address this issue and are interested in digital tools to promote mindfulness. Lacking time resources hinders 17 respondents from becoming familiar with new digital tools: «You need know-how, but you also need a lot of time. Where does this time come from?» [2].

Information overload makes it difficult to learn new technologies, as there is simply a lack of time to search and understand.

After the initial euphoria, digital tools are reduced because colleagues lack the willingness and patience to get involved. Most teams miss role models (n = 15). Digital culture is tailored to the needs of those least open to and competent in using digital tools to accommodate the various levels of knowledge (Int. 13) [2].

For sustainable and effective implementation, there is a lack of people who dedicate enough time to learn new technologies, who are enthusiastic and inspired to comprehend and implement them, and who are inspirational to others.

Although all respondents use digital tools daily, 14 out of 20 interviewees limit them to the most basic, pragmatic use possible to avoid potential complications. Digital tools often replace other applications one to one, and their potential is not exploited [2].

Inability, reluctance, lack of time and fear of difficulties and potential difficulties. That can lead to the situation when new technologies are used in a very simplified, limited way, avoiding everything that can be complicated and requires research and learning. As a result, old tools only recreate old methods instead of improving them. The real potential of the tools for improvement is not realised.

Respondents emphasize the importance of having user-friendly, intuitive, and modern digital tools (n = 12). Especially in teaching, technological hurdles can be too high (usability of platforms, lack of interfaces between different digital tools), as there is little room for maneuver during a course (n = 8) [2].

The easier and more understandable the use of tools, the higher the probability of their successful integration and effective usage.

Next, identify ways to solve the problem of information overload.

First, the approach played a pivotal role in the team's precise identification of the evaluand, laying the groundwork for the relevance and effectiveness assessments in the evaluation's portfolio analysis [3].

By leveraging text mining and machine learning techniques, the team was able to double the size of the evidence base (of relevant projects and their documentation), which would have likely been impossible with traditional portfolio identification approaches [3].

The use of algorithms to automatically analyse massive amounts of data, will significantly reduce the time spent and allow you to cover a colossal amount of data, compared to manual methods of searching and gaining information.

I focus on realist evaluations because unpacking black boxes is one of its central themes. This not only applies to conventional programs and interventions but probably even more to the world of algorithms [3].

For effective use, it is important to understand what happens in the process of creating a response. With this understanding of the entire process, we can identify potential mistakes and prevent them from happening, or at least reduce their amount.

For example, AI is already in wide use and may have ethical and moral issues.

Conditions for ethical usage:

- It is important to understand the process.
- It is necessary to know who will be responsible for the mistakes made by AI.
- Privacy protection. Data should be collected and processed with the consent of users and they should be able to control how their data is used.

As a result, there are the necessary parts of the solution: 1) accurately define the object of analysis; 2) use text analysis and machine learning techniques; 3) additionally ensure that the methods are used correctly and ethically.

Recommender system plays an indispensable role in alleviating information overload on the web [4].

Without intervention, this bias will gradually amplify in the feedback loop of recommender system, forming a vicious cycle where the recommended results increasingly deviate from the true user preferences [4].

The problem of a vicious circle. The algorithm recommends information, popular items are recommended more often, and they are clicked on more often,

which makes them even more popular, which reinforces the algorithm's bias that these items are the most relevant.

Part of the solution is to constantly improve and control these systems.

In general, the conclusion is that information overload is present and has positive and negative impacts, which can be reduced by training people to learn new tools and improving tools from the inside.

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IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON ECONOMIC CRIME

The rapid advancement of technology has transformed numerous facets of society, including the economy and the financial sector. Digitalization and technological innovations have increased the efficiency and ease of use of various services. However, unfortunately, these advancements have also given rise to economic crime. Cybercrime, financial fraud, money laundering, and other illegal activities have evolved alongside technological progress.

The expansion of the internet and digital financial services has increased cybercrime. Online banking, digital payments, and cryptocurrency transactions have provided criminals with opportunities to exploit financial systems. Common cyber-enabled economic crimes include phishing and identity theft, ransomware attacks. Cybercrime has caused significant financial losses, weakening trust in digital financial systems.

Money laundering has evolved with technology. Criminals use digital platforms to hide the origin of illicit funds. Methods include cryptocurrency laundering, , dark web transactions, and shell companies with offshore accounts.

Artificial intelligence (AI) plays a dual role in economic crime. Criminals use AI for sophisticated attacks, while financial institutions use AI to detect fraud. Criminal applications of AI include the analysis of financial transactions to identify vulnerabilities, deepfake impersonation for financial fraud, and the execution of high-frequency fraud through automated bots. AI in crime prevention uses machine learning models in order to detect unusual transaction patterns, cybersecurity systems to monitor financial networks, and predictive analytics to anticipate financial crime trends.

Challenges persist in the fight against economic crime. Issues include regulatory gaps due to varying enforcement levels, data privacy concerns raised by surveillance tools, and the adaptation of criminals who continuously develop methods to bypass security.

Technology has mixed influence on economic crime as both an the cause of the problem and a solution. Digital innovations have facilitated fraud, money laundering, and cybercrime, while advanced tools have improved detection and prevention. Financial institutions, regulatory bodies, and law enforcement agencies must continuously adapt. As digital financial services evolve, proactive approaches integrating AI, blockchain, and cybersecurity measures are necessary to maintain the integrity of financial systems.

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LANGUAGE, COMMUNICATION, SOCIETY

Language is a communication tool used by everyone daily to convey information and arguments to others. In this case, language cannot be separated from culture because language represents its nation and closely relates to the attitude or

behaviour of groups of speakers of the languages. The role of language as a tool to express cultural reality can be seen from:

1) Language is part of culture;

2) Even though the language and the culture are different, they have a very close relationship;

3) Language is strongly influenced by culture;

4) Language significantly influences culture and how people think about living within. In communication, the language used by people influences their culture or vice versa. If parables are used, culture and language, like Siamese twins, are the two things that cannot be separated. On the other hand, one is the language, and the other is culture [1, p. 1].

Language, culture and development are interrelated. No culture exists without language. Language plays a vital role in the advancement of a people's culture. Both language and culture are agents of development – individual and social, which, on the other hand, enhance national development. The activities of the members of a society constitute its culture. Society accomplishes its activities through language. Language is not only an element of culture itself: it is the basis for all cultural activities and, therefore, the most accessible and rewarding clue to group-to-group identification. A careful description of a community's language enables anyone who wants to probe deeper into its ways and historical origin to do so. As the world is dynamic, language changes – it is not stagnant; it develops. Again, changes in culture produce language changes. Those changes reflect changes in the dynamic world. Undoubtedly, individual or societal/national development is enhanced by the language used to communicate thoughts, messages, knowledge or information to the public. Not all these can be achieved with problematic language communication. Therefore, this paper opined that language communication should be employed to learn and transfer culture in such areas as political integration, unity and cohesion, education, religion, technology, etc., of a developing nation in a dynamic world [4, p. 115].

This means a language mutually understood and accepted to be used by a group, a nation or even the world to communicate with one another. This implies that language communication is intelligible to the interlocutors in any form: written (graphic representations) or spoken (sound production). The use of language for communication is unique to man since he alone is capable of stringing together the units of sounds to form words and words to form clauses and sentences in such a systematic way that no animal can. However, Ogbodo uses language communication to mean "communication in language." This does not imply "all languages of the world." We can deduce from his usage of a 'through' language, which facilitates communication among users for development. This language communication is interrelated with humanity [4, p. 117].

Language is acquired unconsciously from early childhood through social interaction and the environment; it is a communication and information tool. It is unavoidable in society. Language contributes to defining the individual and collective meanings of the thoughts and values we associate with words [2, p. 159].

Chomsky and his followers in Traditional Linguistics argue that within the human brain is a "language organ" that is a genetic predisposition to being human.

Throughout his work, Chomsky also adds that this language organ processes information in the brain taken from well-formed sentences in the environment spoken by individuals. However, after Chomsky published his main premises suggesting this, there has been much new research in neuroscience through modern computer-based technology. Lieberman (2003) states that the neural bases of language are intertwined with other aspects of cognition, motor control and emotion and that human speech, complex syntax, and abstract thought may have gradually evolved in concert. In this regard, the proto-language versus language distinction proposed by scholars positing a universal grammar does not appear to be a reasonable model for the evolution of human language. Neurobiological data rule out the claim that details of grammar are innately specified [3, pp. 7–8].

This evidence supports the idea that human communication directly results from brain activity from multi-sensory input. Furthermore, Lieberman continues by saying that, evolutionarily speaking, today's structures used in producing human speech originally served very different purposes. Lieberman (2003) states that we need not invoke unique mechanisms to evolve the neural substrate that regulates human speech. It is derived from neural systems adapted for motor control. The human brain appears to have a functional language system. Therefore, what Lieberman calls the "functional language system" evolved as a cultural adaptation to the real-world environment, and neuroscience discredits the claim that a single "language organ" is set aside as a dedicated part of the brain. Lieberman refers to "language" as a set of behaviours and/or the neurological properties that make those behaviours possible, not the traditional nine ideas of language as grammar. Culture is similar to language because they both are mental abstractions that explain how humans interact with one another in the real world. If language were a physical adaptation, a language gene, LAD or other physical language organ would exist in our bodies [3, pp. 8–9].

Language is a system of symbols humans use to communicate or express ideas and thoughts to others. The language used influences or affects culture and vice versa. Therefore, language and culture have a very close relationship. Through the person's language, his interlocutor can usually tell the speaker's background. That is why the parable says that language indicates the nation [1, p. 10].

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PROPERTY RIGHTS IN MARTIAL LAW CONDITIONS

With the beginning of the full-scale war, which the terrorist country of the Russian Federation began against Ukraine, the functioning of the entire state and social mechanism of our state has undergone forced changes. Civil legislation and judicial proceedings, in particular the institution of property rights, have not escaped these changes. The right to property of citizens of Ukraine is guaranteed by Article 41 of the Constitution, which provides that the right to private property is inviolable. No one may be unlawfully deprived of the right to property [1]. Forced alienation of objects of private property rights may be applied only as an exception for reasons of public necessity, on the basis and in the manner established by law, and subject to prior and full compensation for their value. Forced alienation of property consists in depriving the owner of the right to ownership of individually defined property that is in private or communal ownership and which passes into the ownership of the state for use under the legal regime of martial law or a state of emergency, subject to prior or subsequent full compensation for its value. Seizure of property, in contrast to forced alienation, is the deprivation of state enterprises, state economic associations of the right to economic management or operational management of individually identified state property with the aim of transferring it for the needs of the state under the legal regime of martial law or a state of emergency. The seizure is carried out without compensation for the cost. In Ukraine or in its individual localities where martial law has been introduced, the military command together with military administrations (in the event of their formation) may independently or with the involvement of executive authorities, local self-government bodies introduce and implement, within the framework of temporary restrictions on the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, provided for by the Decree of the President of Ukraine on the introduction of martial law, measures of the legal regime of martial law, including forcibly alienating property that is in private or communal ownership, seizing property of state enterprises, state economic associations for the needs of the state under the legal regime of martial law in the manner established by law and issuing relevant documents of the established form about this (clause 4 of part one of article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law") [2].

I would also like to note that during martial law, it is prohibited to register ownership rights in connection with the conclusion of contracts for the alienation of real estate on the establishment of trust ownership of real estate, if such contracts are concluded on behalf of an individual - the alienator on the basis of a power of attorney. If less than a month has passed since the date of the previous state registration of real estate, it is prohibited to register ownership rights to such

property. The exception is the acquisition of ownership rights by inheritance and registration in connection with the determination of shares in the right of joint common ownership. Under martial law, it is impossible to register ownership rights as a result of the contribution of property as a contribution to the authorized capital of a legal entity, including in connection with the transfer of property to the ownership of individuals and legal entities who have left the founders. Therefore, under martial law, only the procedure for the alienation of private property and municipal property with subsequent compensation for the value can be applied, and the seizure takes place exclusively at the expense of state property and without compensation for the value of such property. The decision on the alienation of property may be made exclusively by the military administration in agreement with the local government. The right to compensation for the value of property in the event of its forced alienation under the legal regime of martial law is vested in legal entities of municipal and private ownership and individuals from whom buildings, structures, vehicles and other property have been alienated for the needs of the state under the legal regime of martial law. Compensation for the forcibly alienated property is carried out by the military administration at the expense of the state budget. In this case, compensation can be made both before and after the alienation of the property. Compensation for the property forcibly alienated under the legal regime of martial law with subsequent full reimbursement of its value is carried out within five subsequent budget periods. If after the abolition of martial law the alienated property has been preserved and the former owner insists on its return, such return is carried out in court [3].

The return of property is carried out on the basis of a court decision that has entered into legal force, according to which the former owner must return the funds that he previously received in connection with the alienation of property (minus a reasonable fee for the use of this property). In addition, the former owner of the property that was forcibly alienated may demand the provision of other property, if possible. Thus, the full-scale war has introduced significant changes in the legal regulation of property rights and all related issues, which have their own characteristics.

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FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY: ETHICAL AND LEGAL DIMENSIONS

Freedom of speech is a cornerstone of a democratic society, a fundamental right and a defining feature of the rule of law. It is enshrined in international legal acts, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and the national legislation of democratic states. However, the absoluteness of this right is conditional, as its realisation requires compliance with both legal restrictions and ethical principles that ensure a balance between freedom of expression and other social values, such as dignity, honour, security and public order.

Modern legal discourse shows that freedom of speech often conflicts with other rights and interests, which requires balanced legal regulation. Democratic societies are forced to constantly balance ensuring the right to free expression and protecting against hate speech, disinformation, defamation, or infringement of privacy. That is why studying freedom of speech's ethical and legal aspects is relevant in doctrinal legal analysis and the context of modern challenges, including digitalisation, information manipulation, and political threats.

Freedom of speech is one of the most essential human rights that forms the foundation of a democratic society and the rule of law. This right is a legal guarantee and an important social tool that facilitates the realisation of other fundamental rights and freedoms. The subjective right to freedom of thought and speech, as emphasised by T. Slynko, enables an individual to express his or her attitude to the outside world, events and phenomena, as well as the right to freely seek, receive and disseminate any information by any means of his or her choice. Thanks to these rights, a person can freely express his or her thoughts and transmit them to others [1, pp. 294–297].

Freedom of speech serves as the basis for the functioning of democratic institutions, ensuring open public discourse, pluralism of ideas, and the exchange of information between different population segments.

According to academician Y. Shemshuchenko, the right to freedom of speech and to free expression of one's views and beliefs provides for the possibility for each person to independently determine for himself or herself a system of moral, spiritual and other values and to freely, without any ideological control, make public his or her thoughts by using any means of expression, including through the dissemination of information in the form of views and beliefs on various issues of political, economic, cultural, spiritual life of society and the state [2, pp. 393–397].

From the point of view of legal doctrine, freedom of speech is considered a multifaceted phenomenon, including both the state's positive obligation to provide

conditions for the free exchange of information and the negative obligation to refrain from unlawful interference in this process.

Without freedom of speech, it is impossible to form a conscious civil society since public expression of one's position is the only way to influence social and political processes, participate in discussions, and defend one's rights and interests.

Freedom of speech ensures government transparency, enables public control over the actions of state bodies and officials, and contributes to the fight against corruption and abuse of power. It also plays a crucial role in the work of the media, which is the main channel of communication between the government and society, shaping public opinion and influencing the political culture of the population.

The historical development of freedom of speech as a legal category goes back to ancient times when the importance of the possibility of free expression was first realised. In Ancient Greece, there was the concept of "parresia" – the right of every citizen to express his or her position on public policy issues. The Roman Empire also recognised a certain level of freedom of speech. Still, it was limited by the authoritarian rule of emperors who imposed strict censorship and repression on dissenters. In the Middle Ages, freedom of speech was severely restricted by the dominance of monarchical power, which controlled all forms of expression, especially those that contradicted official doctrines.

The concept of freedom of speech emerged during the Enlightenment, when thinkers such as John Locke, Voltaire, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau substantiated the need for this right to combat tyranny and guarantee a democratic society.

I. Kant and G. Hegel defined law through freedom, initially assuming that human freedom cannot be unlimited in principle and needs different legal forms of its realisation; the law of a civilised state does not encroach on the primitive right, it only outlines the outer limits of the space of social freedom [3, p. 21].

The right to freedom of speech was first enshrined in law on February 13, 1688, with the adoption of the Bill of Rights by the English Parliament. This historic act proclaimed that statements, discussions and events in parliament could not be the basis for prosecution or consideration outside of parliament itself. Thus, the foundation was laid for developing parliamentary immunity and freedom of expression in legislative activities.

The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen was adopted in 1789, and its provisions regarding freedom of expression as one of the most valuable human rights later became a model for the legislation of many states [4, p. 183].

Since then, freedom of speech has become a political category and a legal principle enshrined in national and international legal acts. The development of democratic institutions in the 19th and 20th centuries led to further enshrining this right in the constitutions of many states and in international acts that define its universal character.

At the present stage, freedom of speech is a universally recognised legal norm enshrined in several international documents, including: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10.12.1948; the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, adopted by the Council of Europe on 04.11.1950, ratified by Ukraine on

17.07.1997 (with declarations and reservations); International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, approved by UN General Assembly Resolution 2200 (XXI) of 16.12.1966 The Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution 36/55 of 25.11.1981; Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE of 29.06.1990; Final Declaration of the Warsaw Summit, adopted on May 16-17, 2005, etc. [5, pp. 91–93].

At the same time, they also provide for certain restrictions on this right, which are conditioned by the need to protect the rights of others, public order, national security and morality. Freedom of speech can only be a criterion of social progress when its growth occurs within reasonable limits. When these limits, at any stage of society's development, are the individual's responsibility to society, and he or she goes beyond these limits, anarchy inevitably begins in society, which is incompatible with the concept of "freedom" [6, p. 13].

Modern legal regulation faces constant challenges to freedom of speech due to globalisation and the rapid development of information technology. Digitalisation plays a vital role in this process, as it facilitates the instantaneous dissemination of information, the development of citizen journalism and the growth of political activity in society. At the same time, the legal definition of information law is evolving. According to N. I. Tkachuk, information rights and freedoms of a person and citizen are the state-guaranteed opportunities for a person to satisfy their needs in obtaining, using, disseminating, protecting and defending the amount of information necessary for life, communication rights, the right to a secure information environment, etc. [7, p. 28].

Given this, the legal regulation of information relations, which establishes the limits of freedom of speech, mechanisms for countering disinformation, and protection of the rights of information actors, is of particular relevance. In this context, international legal standards enshrined in the acts of the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the European Union play an essential role in determining the balance between the right to freedom of expression and the need to prevent the misuse of information.

Thus, freedom of speech is undoubtedly an important right, but its realisation requires flexible legal regulation that considers the latest social, technological and political challenges. Establishing clear boundaries and balancing this right with other vital public interests is the key to developing the rule of law and ensuring human rights in the modern world.

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MASTERING ENGLISH AS A KEY COMPONENT OF FUTURE INVESTIGATOR'S TRAINING

English language skills have always been promising and quite powerful. With the passage of time and Ukraine's development in the European direction, there is urgency in learning and mastering English. The National Police of Ukraine and its investigative units are no exception. The importance of English for investigative units also lies in their international interaction, namely since Ukraine joined Interpol in 1992 at the 61st session of the Interpol General Assembly [1]. The importance of the English language has increased significantly, and there is even legislative confirmation of this. However, only in 2024, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the «Law of Ukraine on the Use of English in Ukraine» [2]. The document significantly expands the scope of its use in both professional and everyday life. This Law stipulates that English language proficiency is required for representatives of certain professions.

This regulatory act focuses on mid-level and senior police officers of the National Police of Ukraine, positions of senior officers of other law enforcement agencies, and positions of senior officers of the civil protection service, the list of which is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine [3].

Therefore, considering this topic, I would like to focus on the professional training of future investigators through the study of English and its components.

The optimal solution is to include three such components:

- Inclusion of legal English courses in the curriculum of higher education institutions.

- Organization of international internships and academic mobility programs for law students.
- Use of interactive teaching methods, such as modeling investigative actions in English, debate participation and role-playing games [4].

The central aspect is that mastering the English language should begin from the very beginning of education; that is, for future students, it is worth trying to master the English language during the years of study at an institution of higher education; this will facilitate work and increase both ability and future in the practical department.

Firstly, many English courses are freely available; for example, the «Grammarly for Education» program helps with understanding and studying grammar and correcting many errors of various kinds in the text. Donetsk State University of Internal Affairs participates in the six-month pilot project initiated by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. We have received free access to the educational platform since September 1, 2024, and now the representatives of this program will extend this project for free for another year.

The next point is international internships and academic mobility. Students get the opportunity to get acquainted with the legal systems of other countries, study international law and compare different legal approaches. This is especially important in globalization, when lawyers need to be able to work in a global environment [5].

russian aggression has introduced many negative adjustments and difficulties, so programs such as student exchange have been reduced, taking into account the security component. However, this did not prevent me from gaining international experience, for example in many interesting and practically significant meetings with representatives of the European Union Advisory Mission in online and offline formats on the most pressing issues at a professional and global level. Communication and discussions with practical investigators and other law enforcement officers from different countries on problematic and narrowly specialized problems, such as: «Management at the Crime Scene», «International Police Cooperation», «Ways of Interaction with Victims», «Thesaurus of Investigator», «Protection of Children's Rights», «Role and Functions of Investigative Laboratory», «EU DAY» OR «16 days of Activism», «The use of OSINT technologies in criminal investigations – legal and ethical framework, opportunities and practical work», «Decisions of ECHRs», etc. take place at Donetsk State University of Internal Affairs regularly.

Regarding point 3, it is the most progressive in discussions or deliberations since knowledge is best acquired in dialogue, communication, or reproduction of heard information; modeling investigative actions allows you to practice the skills of conducting interrogations, collecting evidence, analyzing data, and using English. Debates and role-playing games develop the skills of argumentation, negotiation, and public speaking, which are essential for lawyers and law enforcement officers [6].

English is an essential component of future investigators' training, as it provides access to international sources of information, cooperation with foreign colleagues and professional growth. Proficiency in English helps to increase the efficiency of investigators' work and expands opportunities for career development and

international cooperation. It is necessary to improve English teaching methods in law schools, focusing on the practical application of language skills in investigative activities.

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THE CONCEPT AND FEATURES OF MULTIPLE CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Abstract: The article deals with the multiplicity of criminal offenses. The general concept of the multiplicity of criminal offenses is characterized in general, along with the essence and features of each separate type of multiplicity of criminal offenses.

Key words: criminal offense, multiplicity, repetition, aggregation, recidivism.

In general terms, the multiplicity of criminal offenses can be defined as the commission of two or more criminal offenses by an individual, each of which to some extent influences the "aggregate" criminal liability of that person. The term "multiplicity of criminal offenses" is not explicitly mentioned in the Criminal Code, but its varieties are defined: repeat offenses, aggregation, and recidivism of criminal offenses [10, p. 1].

In legal literature, the multiplicity of criminal offenses is defined, in particular, as:

1) Cases of an individual committing two or more criminal offenses, regardless of whether they were convicted or not, provided that the legal consequences of at least two of them have not been extinguished or there are no procedural barriers to criminal prosecution;

2) The commission of two or more unlawful acts by an individual or co-perpetrators, each of which constitutes the elements of an independent criminal offense;

3) The commission of two or more unlawful acts by an individual, either independently (or in complicity), each of which is provided for in the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine as a separate criminal offense, provided that none of these acts have lost their criminal legal significance, and there are no legal obstacles to criminal proceedings [2, p. 539];

4) A criminal legal situation representing socially dangerous behavior by an individual who commits two or more single criminal offenses, as provided for by the relevant provisions of the criminal law, each of which contains all the elements of an independent criminal offense, retaining their legal properties, with no statute of limitations expiring for criminal prosecution or execution of the conviction [10, p. 174].

The multiplicity of criminal offenses is characterized by an increased degree of social danger, which is caused by the following factors:

- When two or more criminal offenses are committed, greater harm is inflicted on the object of the offense. Since the object of a criminal offense primarily determines the degree of social danger posed by the crime, an attack on two or more objects significantly increases the social danger of the offense;
- The commission of two or more criminal offenses by one individual or several co-perpetrators creates a persistent antisocial orientation of illegal actions, indicating a greater predisposition of the offenders to commit criminal acts. This emphasizes the increased danger posed by the personality of the offender;
- The commission of two or more criminal offenses has a negative impact on other members of society, creating an illusion of impunity. This is especially true for juvenile offenders;
- The multiplicity of criminal offenses is a fairly common phenomenon in the structure and dynamics of crime [10, p. 130].

Thus, the multiplicity of criminal offenses is one of the main institutions of the General Part of the Criminal Law of Ukraine, the essence of which is the commission by an individual or co-perpetrators of two or more criminally unlawful acts, each of which contains the elements of an independent criminal offense.

To provide a legal characterization of the multiplicity of criminal offenses, it is necessary to consider its specific features. The concept of multiplicity of criminal offenses as a general category includes the following key characteristics:

1. Multiplicity of criminal offenses refers to a type of socially dangerous behavior committed by the same individual. This can involve a single act, a series of consecutive and interconnected acts, or several separate acts committed at different times, which are unrelated except for the fact they are committed by the same person.

2. Socially dangerous behavior of an individual, combined with other factual circumstances, corresponds to several (two or more) independent legal elements of criminal offenses. These can be offenses of different, similar, or identical types, but they must be criminal offenses, not other types of offenses [10, p. 173]. Therefore, multiplicity of criminal offenses is absent in cases where an individual first commits

an administrative offense, such as petty hooliganism, and then a criminal offense, such as resisting a law enforcement officer during arrest. Additionally, there is no multiplicity when a combination of offenses occurs, with the first offense being a prerequisite for the subsequent criminal offense [7, p. 72].

3. Socially dangerous behavior that corresponds to several legal elements of criminal offenses cannot be considered as a single (unitary) criminal offense. Differentiating multiplicity from a single offense is necessary, for example, when a complex criminal offense (e.g., robbery) is committed, or when a compound offense (e.g., banditry) or an offense with alternative actions (e.g., carrying, manufacturing, or selling cold weapons without permission) is involved. Similarly, offenses with both primary and secondary consequences (e.g., bodily harm leading to death), continuous offenses (committed over several days), or ongoing offenses (e.g., illegal storage of items) need to be distinguished.

4. For each of the committed criminal offenses, the individual has borne, is bearing, or must bear separate criminal liability [10, p. 173]. If the individual has already been held criminally liable for a particular offense, this means that their criminal liability for that specific offense has been terminated. Criminal liability can be terminated in various ways, depending on how it is realized. Such termination may occur through the expiration or removal of a criminal record, the decriminalization of the act, the legal finalization of a court's guilty verdict where no punishment is imposed (where the criminal liability is "instantaneous" – its beginning and end coincide), or the death of the convicted individual. Consequently, if a person has already borne criminal liability for the first offense, the commission of a second offense will not create legal multiplicity, as the first offense no longer holds relevance as an element of multiplicity.

5. The criminal-legal consequences provided by law for each of the committed criminal offenses influence the content and/or scope of the individual's cumulative criminal liability. This influence may manifest during the qualification of one or more offenses and/or during the sentencing for one or more offenses. If the act committed by the individual does not result in such consequences under the law, it cannot be considered an element of the multiplicity of criminal offenses [7, p. 73].

It is also possible to identify the general characteristics of multiplicity that define its social nature, including the following:

- When two or more criminal offenses are committed, this implies that greater harm is inflicted on the objects of the offense, and a broader range of social relations and values is threatened. For example, if an individual or group commits theft and murder, harm is caused not only to property relations but also to one of the most protected social values—the life of the victim.
- The commission of two or more criminal offenses by an individual or accomplices indicates a persistent antisocial orientation of illegal actions. It demonstrates a greater tendency of the offenders to commit crimes, and in many cases, a professional engagement in criminal activity. This highlights the increased danger posed by such offenders.

- The commission of two or more criminal offenses often has a negative impact on other unstable members of society, creating an illusion of impunity, especially in the minds of juvenile offenders.

- Unfortunately, multiplicity is a fairly common phenomenon in the structure and dynamics of crime [10, p. 3].

Thus, multiplicity possesses certain features that characterize this legal institution and define its place among other institutions of the criminal law of Ukraine. The absence of these features excludes the existence of multiplicity and the application of criminal liability for its commission.

One type of multiplicity of criminal offenses is their repetition. According to Article 32 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the repetition of crimes refers to the commission of two or more crimes covered by the same article or part of an article in the Special Part of this Code [2].

The features that are characteristic only of repetition include the following:

1) As a general rule, all criminal offenses that constitute recidivism are provided for by the same article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.
2) It does not matter whether or not the individual has been convicted of the previous criminal offense.
3) The offenses are committed at different times (non-simultaneity).
4) The criminal legal significance of at least two of the criminal offenses forming the recidivism must remain valid.

Thus, repetition represents a form of multiplicity in criminal offenses where a person commits two or more separate criminal offenses, which are identical or similar, at different times, regardless of whether they have been previously convicted for such offenses or not.

According to Article 34 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, recidivism of criminal offenses refers to the commission of a new intentional criminal offense by an individual who has a prior conviction for an intentional criminal offense [2].

Criminological recidivism of criminal offenses is defined as the repeated commission of a new criminal offense by a person who has previously committed a criminal offense, regardless of whether they have a criminal record.

The key features of recidivism include:

- ✓ The commission of two or more criminal offenses with intentional fault.
- ✓ The presence of a criminal conviction for the previous offense.

Thus, recidivism is one of the types of multiplicity of criminal offenses, the essence of which lies in the commission of an intentional criminal offense by an individual who has an unexpunged or unpardoned criminal conviction. This form of multiplicity is the most dangerous, as it not only reflects the offender's social danger but also indicates that the individual has not responded to corrective measures and has consciously chosen not to reform.

The concept of "aggregation of criminal offenses" has a legal basis, which plays an important role in its understanding and practical application. According to part 1 of Article 33 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, aggregation of criminal offenses refers to the commission of two or more criminal offenses by an individual, covered by different articles or different parts of the same article of the Special Part of this Code,

for none of which they have been convicted. Criminal offenses for which a person has been exempted from criminal liability on legal grounds are not considered [2].

The following key features of the aggregation of criminal offenses can be distinguished:

1. Commission of two or more criminal offenses, each of which is separate and distinct [15, p. 63].
2. The criminal offenses are classified under different articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine or under different parts of the same article of the Criminal Code of Ukraine [15, p. 63].
3. The individual has not been convicted for any of the criminal offenses that are part of the aggregation [8, p. 63].

Thus, aggregation of criminal offenses is a form of multiplicity, involving the commission by an individual of acts that constitute various criminal offenses, committed by the individual before their conviction. The aggregation of criminal offenses has specific features that allow it to be distinguished from other related concepts.

The practical significance of multiplicity of criminal offenses is evident in the fact that each type of multiplicity is taken into account when offenses are classified and punishments are determined, as well as when considering the issue of exemption from criminal liability. Courts consider the multiplicity of criminal offenses when determining punishment, classifying criminal acts, and deciding on exemptions from criminal liability. This applies particularly when a citizen of Ukraine or a stateless person permanently residing in Ukraine commits a criminal offense in Ukraine after being convicted for another criminal offense in a foreign country [10, p. 131].

Thus, the commission of multiple criminal offenses constitutes multiplicity, which should be understood as one of the fundamental institutions of the General Part of the Criminal Law of Ukraine. Its essence lies in the commission by an individual or accomplices of two or more criminally unlawful acts, each of which contains the elements of an independent criminal offense. The forms of multiplicity include recidivism, aggregation, and repetition.

The establishment of multiplicity is of great importance because it affects the correct classification of such acts and, consequently, the effectiveness of criminal law in holding offenders accountable and determining punishment. For practical application, it is essential to differentiate between the types of multiplicity based on their criminal-legal consequences. This differentiation determines the qualification of the criminal offense and the imposition of punishment.

When repetition or recidivism is recognized as a qualifying factor, the measure of punishment is clearly defined in the relevant part of the article of the Special Part and involves more severe punishment. If the factor is considered aggravating, it is taken into account when determining the sentence, but in this case, the judge may choose a harsher punishment only within the limits of the relevant article or part of the Criminal Code.

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FUNCTIONING OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN CONDITIONS OF WAR

Today, Ukraine is going through difficult times of its existence as an independent state in the post-Soviet space. It was extremely difficult for Ukrainians, and especially for residents of the East, who fell into the trap of the "saviors of the Russian-speaking populations", to believe that war, terrorist, famine and devastations would come to their territory. In such conditions of instability and unpredictability, the essence of existence and human value orientations are transformed [1].

The demographic context does not provide unambiguous estimate of what we will be dealing with. Will demographic changes lead to a catastrophe with corresponding institutional, humanitarian, and consequences. Or, perhaps, will they become new opportunities? We entered a state of war, being in a protracted demographic crisis. More precisely, it was before the war that's the trend stopped. What will we have after the war? The worst-case scenario is if we lose up to 5 million Ukrainians due to external migration. But perhaps Ukraine will be able to attract people back with development prospects.

What else is happening before our eyes? Depopulation of some territories and overpopulation of others. Changes in the settlement structure will change the labor market, change the demands for professional skills, the employment structure of production… Of course, we expect increased economic differentiation and stratification. This will be influenced by factors such as housing preservation, relocation, and the ability to adapt professionally.

If we talk about the sphere of culture, here too it is worth talking about the discourse of separation. Research data show an increase in self-identification as citizens of Ukraine. For example, if a year ago 75% identified themselves as citizens of Ukraine, now 98%. There is also noticeable total rejection of Soviet identity. Absolute separation from Russians, 91% do not support the thesis that Ukrainians and Russians are one people. 64% are convinced that the recovery is impossible. 76% are convinced that it is necessary to rename those objects that are associated with the Russian Federation. And this is the consensus that did not exist before the war [2].

In today's realities, Russia's brutal war against Ukraine, it is worth paying attention to the restrictions on human rights during martial law. Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in its individual localities in the event of armed aggression or a threat of attack, a danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity and provides for the provision of the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies with the powers necessary to avert the threat, repel armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as temporary, due to the threat, restrictions on

the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities with an indication of the term of validity of these restrictions [3].

During martial law, citizens are forced to accept the temporary restriction of some of their rights and freedoms in order to ensure the protection of more fundamental rights, such as the right to life, security and state independence. These restrictions, although they may seem harsh, are aimed at creating conditions for the survival of the nation and protection from external aggression. For example, introducing a curfew, restrictions on freedom of movement or censorship of information are intended to prevent sabotage, espionage or other threats. In this way, the state restricts less important rights in order to protect its population from larger violations, such as the destruction of infrastructure, attacks on civilians or interference with state sovereignty. However, it is very important that these restrictions are proportionate, temporary and not used for illegitimate purposes [4].

On February 24, 2022, after the first shelling and the introduction of martial law on the territory of Ukraine, we all noticed how united and indomitable Ukrainians were. We united into a big family, where everyone thought not only about themselves, but also about everyone around them. Everyone tried to help those who could, people gave their last to help those who needed it. Men, women with and without military experience took up arms from the first day, risking their lives, they went to the most dangerous directions. All this is a manifestation of the patriotism and indomitability of the Ukrainian people [5].

Today, society is facing a general problem on a state scale - the patriotism of its citizens. And the topic is not new, but its sound is new - effective patriotism in wartime conditions. War trials have befallen our state, the fate of the Ukrainian people. It would be appropriate to emphasize Ukrainian nationalism here. And we are not talking about the fact that people live in one territory. We are a self-sufficient harmonious nation in the center of Europe, which over the years of independence has felt the taste of freedom in many things: the choice of work, language, place of residence, religion, democratic and constitutional principles in elections to higher authorities, mobility in education, etc. There are many components of patriotism, but in Ukraine, in wartime conditions, a person-patriot has opened up to spiritual heights. And the strong side stood out brightly - the effective patriotism of ordinary people who, having national pride, stood up to defend the democratic foundations of the state, its sacred values, at the center of which stands Man as the highest value.[6]

So, today there is a surge of patriotic consciousness and mass heroism of the Ukrainian people, who defend their freedom and sovereignty, national-patriotic and military-patriotic education of youth is gaining special importance in Ukraine.

During the war, Ukrainian cities and villages demonstrated that the Russian occupiers will not rule on our land, Ukrainians will always do everything to ensure that Ukraine is independent, they will sacrifice their lives to live on their native land

Unfortunately, we observe that not all people who spoke a lot and actively about ethical behavior, patriotism and moral qualities passed the test of war. The desire to do business in spite of everything wins over values for some.

However, time will tell whether such a business will continue to exist.

We, in turn, are proud that the vast majority of Ukrainian people share our values, respect and are ready to do everything together with us for the victory of Ukraine [7].

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ADAPTING INTERNATIONAL POLICE REFORMS FOR UKRAINE

Reforming the law enforcement system is a critical component of successful state development. In the face of the current challenges confronting Ukraine, the issue of police reform has become particularly relevant. Given the complexity and multifaceted nature of the problems faced by the Ukrainian police, studying international experience is essential for developing effective reform strategies. **The aim** of this research is to analyze international experiences in police reform and identify key lessons that can be valuable for Ukraine. The research **objectives** include analyzing reform models in countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Georgia, assessing their effectiveness, and exploring the potential for adapting these approaches to the Ukrainian context.

In the United States, police reforms have undergone several phases, including raising standards for police training, implementing internal control procedures, and involving the public in monitoring police activities. Despite successes in certain regions, significant challenges remain, particularly issues related to racial inequality and excessive use of force.

The United Kingdom implemented a "community policing" strategy, emphasizing the building of partnerships between the police and the community. This approach has helped to reduce crime rates and improve police interaction with the public, although challenges related to maintaining security in large cities persist.

Decentralization and Technology Reforms in Germany focused on decentralizing and integrating law enforcement agencies at the regional level, enabling a more effective response to local challenges. Significant attention was given to the implementation of new technologies, which helped to reduce crime rates and maintain stability and order in society.

The police reform in Georgia, following the Rose Revolution, involved a complete overhaul of the law enforcement system. This radical approach significantly reduced corruption and restored public trust in the police. However, the centralization of power within the reform process faced some criticism [3].

The reform of the Ukrainian police faces significant challenges, primarily rooted in deep-seated issues such as corruption, lack of public trust, and insufficient resources. To address these, Ukraine must undertake a comprehensive approach that not only restructures the law enforcement system but also transforms the underlying culture within the police force. The influence of political factors cannot be underestimated, as the independence of law enforcement agencies is crucial for the success of any reform.

Drawing on international experiences, Ukraine can adapt various strategies to its unique context. The community policing model, successfully implemented in the United Kingdom, could strengthen the relationship between the police and local communities, fostering greater public cooperation and trust. Meanwhile, the integration of advanced technologies, as seen in Germany, could enhance the efficiency and transparency of police operations, helping to address crime more effectively and ensuring accountability.

Incorporating elements of Georgia’s radical reform might offer Ukraine a pathway to rapidly reduce corruption and rebuild public confidence. However, such an approach must be balanced with safeguards to prevent the over-centralization of power, which could undermine the long-term sustainability of the reforms [1].

In conclusion, the analysis of international police reforms highlights the importance of tailoring strategies to the specific needs and conditions of Ukraine. The success of these reforms will depend on the ability to combine structural changes with technological innovation and community engagement. Political commitment and ongoing evaluation are essential to ensure that the reforms lead to meaningful improvements in the functioning of the Ukrainian police and the security of its citizens.

As Ukraine continues its efforts to reform the police, it is essential to acknowledge the complexities of implementing change in a system with deep-rooted challenges. The integration of international practices requires careful consideration of Ukraine's specific political, social, and economic environment. While adopting successful elements from other countries can provide a solid foundation, the reform process must be adapted to address the unique needs and circumstances of Ukrainian society.

An important aspect of the reform is the ongoing education and training of police officers. Introducing continuous professional development programs that emphasize human rights, ethical conduct, and community engagement will be crucial. Additionally, establishing mechanisms for public oversight can help to ensure transparency and accountability, building trust between law enforcement and the community.

Furthermore, the role of international partners in supporting Ukraine's reform efforts cannot be overlooked. Collaboration with foreign experts, international organizations, and donor countries can provide valuable resources, expertise, and financial assistance. However, it is vital that Ukraine maintains ownership of the reform process, ensuring that the strategies implemented are truly aligned with national interests and long-term goals.

In reflecting on the international experiences analyzed, it becomes clear that successful police reform is a long-term endeavor requiring sustained commitment from both the government and society. While the challenges are significant, the potential benefits of a reformed, efficient, and trustworthy police force are immense. By combining international best practices with a deep understanding of local dynamics, Ukraine has the opportunity to create a law enforcement system that not only upholds the rule of law but also strengthens the democratic foundation of the state. The path to reform is arduous, but with the right approach, it can lead to a more secure and just society for all Ukrainians [2].

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CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION DURING MARTIAL LAW

Of paramount importance in overcoming the existing crisis in the functioning of the crime prevention system is the scientific understanding of the criminological essence of the relevant deep changes and processes, their multifaceted study, and analysis of the impact on social reality [1, p. 89]. It should be noted that criminology is the leading science that most meaningfully and thoroughly studies crime; it is

integrated with a wide range of both social and exact sciences, which determines its complexity. The ability of criminology to respond to the nature of social problems, needs, and requests, to respond in a timely manner to the challenges of the present day emphasizes the process of mutual influence and interdependence of science and practice [2, p. 255].

With the introduction of martial law, a number of important additions were made to the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the powers of law enforcement officers, who are now working in an enhanced regime, were expanded. Along with the usual detection of thefts or registration of road accidents, law enforcement officers also got used to new tasks - identifying saboteurs, collaborators and embezzlers of humanitarian aid. Yes, with the beginning of martial law, offenses did not disappear, but law enforcement officers began fruitful work to prevent and detect crimes committed by citizens of Ukraine, paying significant attention directly to patrolling and maintaining public order, to prevent and counteract cases of offenses. In 2022, during the first year of the full-scale war with the Russian Federation, law enforcement agencies registered 362,6 thousand cases.

132.4 thousand were reported as suspects, 114.9 thousand cases went to court. At the same time, 244.2 thousand proceedings were closed. 7.4 thousand criminals were arrested. In the incomplete year of 2023 (from January to July), 302.6 thousand criminal cases have already been registered in Ukraine, 110.6 thousand were reported as suspects. 90.5 thousand proceedings were sent to court, and 117.1 thousand were closed. This year, 4.3 thousand criminals have already been sent to prison. These approximate statistics give us an understanding that the NPU bodies are working fruitfully despite the difficult situation in the country, and continue to fulfill their duty to the state and citizens, ensuring security and order [3]. As noted above, during the Russian military invasion of Ukraine, some citizens decided to profit from this and engage in looting or collaborationism, having a selfish motive in this. Some of them went over to the enemy's side and helped organize a number of war crimes, such as shelling the country's infrastructure, educational and medical institutions, exposing the positions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine units, as well as the homes of civilians, who seemingly did not pose any threat to the enemy.

Such persons are subject to the highest penalty, namely, according to Part 2 of Article 111 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine “High Treason”, according to this article, persons who commit the relevant actions are punished by imprisonment for a term of fifteen years or life imprisonment, with confiscation of property [4]. At the moment, police officers and other units are doing their job, working day and night to identify and bring to justice all persons who have committed offenses, especially those who act in favor of the enemy. In our opinion and personal research, we can say that the situation is currently complex and requires fruitful work, not only from law enforcement agencies, but also directly from citizens, because everything starts with a person, and everyone decides which path to take, but it should be remembered that wars end sooner or later, and one must always be a person. The main thing to remember is that reducing crime and having a healthy conscience among people is the main component of a free, independent, and strong state, which we must develop

and build together, develop our culture and the appropriate level among European states.

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EVIDENCE AND LEGAL DEBATE ON GENOCIDE

The concept of genocide has been widely studied in international law and history, yet its application remains a contentious issue. The ongoing war between russia and Ukraine has raised serious concerns about whether the actions of the russian federation amount to genocide.

The term genocide was officially defined by the 1948 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. According to the convention, genocide includes acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group. To assess whether russia's actions in Ukraine meet this definition, it is essential to analyze the intent behind these acts. Historically, Ukraine has been a target of genocidal policies, most notably the Holodomor of 1932-1933, where millions of Ukrainians perished due to a man-made famine orchestrated by the Soviet Union. The current invasion and occupation by russia share similar elements, as it seeks to erase Ukrainian identity through military aggression, cultural destruction, and population displacement. The crime of genocide is the only category of international crimes that indicates the aggressor state's special intent to destroy a group in whole or in part. In Ukraine's testimony, this is a key point, as the qualification of russia's crimes against the Ukrainian people as a crime of genocide will illustrate that the aggressor state's violations of international law are due to its main goal, which is to destroy Ukrainians.

Russia's conflict with Ukraine started in 2014 when russia illegally took control of Crimea and supported fighting in the Donbas and Luhansk regions in eastern Ukraine. On 24 February 2022, russia launched a full-scale invasion, making the war, which had already lasted eight years, even more intense. Since then, the number and

seriousness of crimes reportedly committed by the russian military and groups under its control have increased greatly. The discovery of mass killings in Bucha, Irpin, Borodyanka, and other freed areas of Ukraine led politicians and parliaments in several countries to declare that the Ukrainian people were facing genocide.

In October 2022, at the "International Law against Genocide" conference in Berlin, well-known historian of Eastern Europe, Timothy Snyder, shared his view on russia's actions in Ukraine. According to Snyder, historical standards clearly show evidence of genocide in Russia's war against Ukraine.

Signs of genocide

Snyder pointed out several signs that indicate a deliberate attempt by Vladimir Putin's regime to commit genocide against Ukraine:

- Denying the existence of the Ukrainian state
- Denying the existence of the Ukrainian people
- Claiming that Ukrainians are not human
- Ignoring past acts of genocide
- Promoting ideas about replacing races and claiming that russia is under threat
- Using propaganda to distract from the crime of genocide

Evidence of genocide in russian federation's actions

1. Military aggression and mass civilian killings

The indiscriminate bombing of Ukrainian cities, targeted attacks on civilians, and summary executions are widely documented. Mass graves in places like Bucha and Mariupol demonstrate the extent of these crimes.

2. Destruction of ukrainian culture, language, and identity

The russian government has implemented systematic policies to suppress Ukrainian culture. Russian forces have destroyed Ukrainian historical monuments, banned the Ukrainian language in occupied territories, and replaced Ukrainian school curricula with pro-russian propaganda.

3. Forced deportations and abduction of ukrainian children

One of the most egregious aspects of the conflict is the forced deportation of Ukrainian citizens, particularly children. Thousands have been taken to russia, where they are subjected to re-education programs designed to erase their Ukrainian identity.

4. Sexual violence and torture as tools of oppression

Reports from human rights organizations highlight widespread sexual violence against Ukrainian women and the use of torture against prisoners of war. These actions are clear violations of international law and serve as mechanisms of terror and ethnic cleansing.

Legal implications and international response

The issue of genocide is not just legal but also a moral one. The international community, especially political leaders, must act to prevent irreversible consequences. Recognizing genocide is key when discussing support for Ukraine in its fight against russian aggression and showing solidarity with the Ukrainian people. The international community has taken steps to hold russia accountable. The International Criminal Court (ICC) and International Court of Justice (ICJ) are currently investigating war crimes and crimes against humanity in Ukraine. The

question of genocide, however, remains a critical point of debate. Legal experts argue that the documented acts meet the threshold for genocidal intent under international law.

Several countries and organizations, including the European Union and the United States, have imposed severe sanctions on russia. Additionally, Ukraine has called for the establishment of a special tribunal to prosecute russian leadership for the crime of aggression. Despite the overwhelming evidence of genocidal intent, some may still demand even more proof before making a decision. The mass killings in Bucha and the forced deportation of Ukrainian children to russia are clear examples, yet more evidence may be needed to officially recognize genocide.

Proving genocide requires cooperation between Ukrainian and international experts. Ukrainian organizations such as the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union, Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group, Truth Hounds, and the Center for Civil Liberties are actively documenting war crimes. However, they need strong support from international institutions, governments, and the EU to ensure justice is served.

Russia's war against Ukraine is not merely a territorial dispute but an existential threat to Ukrainian sovereignty. The kremlin has employed state-controlled media to justify the war, propagating narratives that deny Ukraine's right to exist as an independent nation. The war has also exposed fractures in global diplomacy, with some nations refusing to take a decisive stance due to economic and political dependencies on russia.

The international response, though significant, has faced challenges, particularly in the realm of enforcement. While sanctions and legal proceedings are underway, the effectiveness of these measures remains to be seen, given russia's strategic alliances and geopolitical influence.

The evidence presented strongly suggests that russia's actions in Ukraine constitute genocide under international law. The global community must take decisive action to ensure justice and prevent further atrocities. Key recommendations include:

- Strengthening international legal mechanisms to prosecute those responsible for genocide.
- Providing greater military and humanitarian aid to Ukraine to support its resistance and reconstruction efforts.
- Enhancing diplomatic pressure on nations that continue to support or enable russian aggression.
- Educating the public about the realities of the conflict to counter disinformation and historical revisionism.

The war in Ukraine is not only a tragedy for Ukrainians but a test for the international legal order. The response to this genocide will set a precedent for future conflicts, determining whether justice and accountability will prevail over impunity and aggression.

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DIGITALIZATION OF LEGAL RELATIONS AS A COMPONENT OF STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION SECURITY

Abstract. The article deals with the importance of researching the problem of digitalization of the legal relations as a component of state policy in the field of information security. The tasks of such research are considered.

Key words: digitalization, legal relations, national security, information security, legal protection.

Today, the legal relations are increasingly transitioning into a digital format, including communication between the state and citizens, electronic payments, distance learning, and other areas. This creates the new challenges for the legal regulation and requires the corresponding changes in the legal system. The development of the digital technologies has led to an increase in cybercrimes and attacks on the information systems, threatening national security. Digitalization of the legal relations must address the need for data protection and ensure information security.

Many countries are adopting the digital governance methods, implementing the e-government and automated systems. This requires the development of the new legal norms to provide adequate legal protection in the sphere of the digital legal relations. Additionally, international agreements on cybersecurity and digitalization necessitate the adaptation of national legislation to the new standards and requirements. Information security is becoming a key focus of the state policy as the protection of the national interests in the information space becomes an essential component of national security.

In general, in the modern world, digitalization has become a primary trend encompassing all the aspects of life, including law and public administration. Against the backdrop of the existing cyber threats and information attacks, ensuring information security has become a priority for all the states. The research of digitalization of the legal relations in this context allows us to understand how the

modern technologies can enhance the effectiveness of the legal norms and state institutions.

Digitalization opens the new horizons for the theoretical research in law and information technology. Studying the concepts like e-justice, electronic documents, and online citizen services can reveal the innovative approaches to regulating the legal relations in a digital environment. Moreover, digitalization of the legal relations is closely tied to state policy in the field of information security. Researching these connections will help identify how digitalization affects the security of the legal relations and determine the legislative and regulatory acts necessary for effectively implementing state policy in this field.

The study of the other countries' experiences in digitalizing the legal relations and ensuring information security can assist Ukraine in adopting the best practices while avoiding the potential mistakes. This will facilitate the creation of an effective model tailored to the national needs and challenges.

Thus, the research of digitalization of the legal relations as a component of state policy in the field of information security is both significant and timely. It enables the identification of the new approaches to ensuring legal security in a digital society. It is necessary to examine the concepts, categories, and principles of digitalization of the legal relations in the context of modern legal systems; to identify how digitalization transforms the traditional legal relations and the new forms of interaction emerging as a result of digital technology implementation; to analyze the current state policies in Ukraine and other countries in the field of information security, focusing on the role of digitalization in legal relations; to study the international practices and models of digitalization of the legal relations, highlighting the successful cases and potential risks applicable to Ukraine; to identify the legal, ethical, and social challenges arising from the digitalization of the legal relations and propose recommendations to address them; to develop the recommendations for improving national legislation considering the the realities of digitalization and information security needs; to investigate how the digital technologies can enhance the citizens' access to justice and legal services; to examine the potential risks and threats associated with digitalization of the legal relations and mechanisms to prevent them; to propose the practical recommendations for the state authorities on implementing digitalization policies in the context of ensuring information security; to develop a concept or model that reflects the integration of digitalization into the legal relations as a component of state policy in the field of information security.

Such comprehensive research concerns the practical and theoretical aspects of digitalization of the legal relations as a component of state policy in the field of information security and has certain practical application as can be used for the further theoretical developments in the field of legal relations digitalization and in the educational and methodological activities.

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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In the context of modernization of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine, taking into account the experience of foreign colleagues, there is a need to optimize the preparation of policemen, and implement systemic changes in the legitimate regulation of professional activity. At the current stage it is important to build a model that will best meet the requirements of international standards and national interests.

Gashenko S., Ivashchenko S. believe that there is a need to establish communication with law enforcement agencies of foreign countries. The application of European countries' experience is possible through the creation of specialized law enforcement agencies, the expansion of the range of powers of representatives of the Bureau of Economic Security, the use of common resources and the establishment of cooperation in the training and retraining of law enforcement agencies. The purpose of law enforcement agencies as a special state security tool is aimed at preventing the conditions and causes of possible dangerous phenomena, stopping their development and eliminating consequences. Therefore, all its directions, forms and actions have a direct or indirect impact on the protection of the entire human rights system. The purpose of most reforms in foreign countries is to increase the efficiency of national systems; transformation of the country into a responsible employer capable of attracting sufficient employees with the necessary qualification; increasing the trust of private sector and citizens in government agencies [1].

The set of international and European standards of professional activity of police is based on the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The legal provisions concerning the details of this principle are enshrined in international binding acts, and are a central part of the system of European standards of policing [2].

The experience of developed European countries especially France, Great Britain, Italy, Austria, Germany deserve attention. The historical traditions of legislation and law enforcement activity had a great influence on their formation and development, on the peculiarities of socio-economic and cultural development of each country, and on the general culture and legal consciousness of the population, on the level of interaction with state bodies and institutions of civil society, on material support and other important factors.

One of the best-known features of law enforcement in the United States is its federated structure. The federal system of the US provides for the independence of local governments from state governments which are likewise independent of the federal government. In the United States of America, each state has its own laws and its own police, which ensures security in its territory. Police forces of states perform

joint law enforcement functions and are responsible for ensuring public safety and maintaining law and order. The main tasks of these formations are general protection of public order and security; detection and detention of criminals; protection of life and property of citizens; detection of stolen and lost property; regulation and control of street traffic; participation in the organization of civil defense; preventing crimes and their termination [3].

The police of the federal states of Germany are divided by experts into services for convenience: the police for the protection of (public) order; the criminal police; the state institutions for the protection of the Constitution. Of particular note is the fact that the Federal Land Police is the largest police service. Depending on the size of the population, each federal state has from one to several police units on standby. These units are used during large mass events, as well as in the case of disasters, major accidents and other emergencies. There are units of municipal (municipal) police control in the field of sanitation, trade, services, etc. as part of the German security police [ibid.].

The work of the British Police on Public Order and Security is not administrative, since it is carried out by all units and police services. A specific feature of the UK police activities to ensure public safety is that the interaction between its various forces (services, departments) does not have a clear regulation and occurs on a contractual basis between senior officers. The UK police system is based on the combination of powers of the state and local self-government bodies in the field of law and order [3].

International and European standards of professional police activities contribute to: ensuring human rights and freedoms in the process of police activity; intensifying the international cooperation of police bodies in the fight against crime; contributing to the improvement of national legal systems of regulation of police activity; promoting the degree of efficiency of police activity and strengthen the authority of law enforcement agencies; affecting the content of police activity in democratic European countries [2].

Studying the peculiarities of the function of law enforcement agencies of the state within national legal systems, it is necessary to take into account the processes of globalization, summarizing the universalization and standardization of the content, goals and values of state functions. It should be noted here that international law has a strong influence, including national systems of law enforcement agencies, especially in terms of generally recognized principles and norms of international law, human and civil rights and freedoms.

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PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: UKRAINIAN EXPERIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL APPROACHES

The problem of juvenile delinquency remains a pressing issue in many countries, including Ukraine. In the current socio-economic environment, the number of minors involved in illegal activities is growing. The main reasons for this phenomenon are social disadvantage of families, low living standards, limited access to quality education and adult educational support, and the influence of a criminalized environment. Juvenile delinquency is a result of the ongoing economic crisis, the spread of alcoholism among adults and children, and the decline of traditional human moral values. Complete lack of control on the part of parents, their indifference, and pedagogical incompetence lead to negative consequences, including the commission of various offenses by minors.

Of particular importance is the issue of preventing juvenile delinquency, which involves a systematic approach that combines legal, social, psychological and educational measures. To ensure the effectiveness of these measures, it is important to take into account both the national context and the experience of international programs that have already proven effective in preventing deviant behavior among adolescents [4]. An analysis of foreign experience allows us to identify best practices that can be adapted for use in Ukraine.

International practice shows, however, that early intervention, social support and rehabilitation programs aimed at returning adolescents to socially acceptable behavior are effective.

In the United States of America, there is the Scared Straight program and other similar programs that provide for organized prison visits by juvenile offenders or children at risk of criminal behavior. The programs are designed to deter participants from future offenses through direct observation of prison life and interaction with adult inmates. These programs continue to be used despite research questioning their effectiveness [6].

A country such as the United Kingdom uses the Youth Inclusion Programs (YIP), which provides an integrated approach to working with most-at-risk children, involving them in educational and sports projects. Young people are paired 1:1 with a full-time mentor and work to find the right incentive and/or motivation to engage young people to achieve their goals [7]. In addition, the experience of Canada is important, where Multisystemic Therapy (MST) is a program that combines work with minors, their families, social services, and schools to address the root causes of deviant behavior [5].

Deviant behavior is a type of social behavior that contradicts legal, moral, social norms and stereotypes accepted in a given society [2].

The Scandinavian countries (Norway, Sweden) have successfully implemented re-socialization programs focused on family therapy and rehabilitation centers with a minimum level of isolation. At the same time, since 2015, the rate of juvenile delinquency has been growing rapidly. This is associated with a decrease in preventive measures and funding [2; 9]. To overcome these negative consequences, the state has funded and implemented a new method - multisystemic therapy (MST) [3].

At the same time, Ukraine still faces a number of challenges related to the insufficient integration of prevention programs into educational and social institutions. Currently, it is of particular importance to develop an effective model for preventing juvenile delinquency based on international best practices and taking into account national realities.

The experience of these foreign countries should be used to improve preventive measures to prevent children from committing offenses and criminalizing them, as follows:

1. Implementation of family therapy: creation of family therapy centers for most-at-risk children and their families to improve family relationships; multisystem programs.
2. Implementation of educational programs: comprehensive early intervention programs in schools; legal education programs using interactive and practical teaching methods [1].
3. Development of social services: expansion of social support programs for minors who have already had experience of delinquency; creation of leisure and development clubs that would work during school and vacations.

Thus, the prevention of juvenile delinquency is an important area of state policy and social activity, as it helps to prevent juvenile delinquency and promote their socialization. In our country, this problem remains relevant due to socio-economic difficulties, family disadvantage, lack of legal awareness among young people, and the negative impact of the criminal environment.

International experience shows that effective prevention requires a comprehensive approach that combines legal, social, psychological and educational measures. After all, successful models from different countries, such as rehabilitation programs, mentoring, and youth involvement in education and social activities, can be adapted in Ukraine.

Thus, to reduce the level of juvenile delinquency, it is necessary to strengthen preventive measures, create favorable conditions for the development of the younger generation, improve the legislative framework and ensure cooperation between the state, general secondary education institutions, families and civil society. A systematic approach will help achieve long-term positive results in the field.

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PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE AND PROVISION OF PROOF OF GUILT IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Abstact. The article deals with the problem of application of presumption of innocence and provision of the proof of guilt in criminal proceedings. The theoretical and normative-legal features of the basis of presumption of innocence and provision of proof of guilt in the context of the criminal-law aspects of the operation of the specified legal phenomenon in international jurisprudence and the national legal

system of Ukraine are considered. The opinions of the national and foreign scientists and practitioners concerning the issue of presumption of innocence are analyzed.

Key words: criminal procedural legislation, implementation, presumption of innocence, proof of guilt, criminal proceedings, innocent, to commit a crime, evidence.

Currently, one of the main challenges in the process of building Ukraine as a state governed by the rule of law is the improvement and reform of the sphere of criminal justice, bringing the norms of criminal procedural legislation into line with the high standards of the international democratic society.

Without any doubt, an important criterion for achieving such a high goal, aimed at the complete protection and protection of the guaranteed constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, is a clear legislative regulation and a developed mechanism for the practical implementation of the principle of the presumption of innocence and ensuring the proof of guilt in criminal proceedings.

Implementing the fundamental international legal ideas of the assignment of law in general, with the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine on June 28, 1991, in Art. 62 of the Basic Law, the lawmaker determined that a person is considered innocent of committing a crime and cannot be subject to criminal punishment until his guilt is proven in a legal manner and established by a guilty verdict of the court, that no one is obliged to prove his innocence in committing a crime and also that the prosecution cannot be based on the evidence obtained illegally, as well as on the assumptions. All doubts regarding the proven guilt of a person are interpreted in his favor [3].

The study of the issues related to the implementation of the presumption of innocence and provision of the proof of guilt in criminal proceedings was carried out by such Ukrainian scientists as M. Bazhanov, A. Boiko, V. Galagan, I. Hrutsyk, A. Kusluy, V. Kryzhanivskyi, V. Malyarenko, T. Miroshnichenko, M. Muheyenko, V. Moldovan, V. Shubiko, M. Shymulo, V. Yurchyshyn, S. Yatsenko and others.

The **purpose** of this study is the formation of the theoretical and legal ideas about presumption of innocence and ensuring the proof of guilt as the basis of criminal proceedings.

Presumption of innocence in one form or another was defined in the main international legal acts of the 20th century, which are considered to be a model in European law enforcement to this day.

Article 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948, states that everyone accused of a crime has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty in a lawful manner by a public trial [2].

At the same time, the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in Part 2 of Art. 6 enshrines presumption of innocence as a rule according to which anyone accused of a criminal offense is presumed innocent until proven guilty by law [1].

Also, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights stipulates that anyone accused of a criminal offense has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law [6].

The position of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the definition of the content of presumption of innocence when deciding the case of Barberà, Messegué et Jabardo v. Spain, where it is stated that Clause 2 of Article 6 requires judges, when exercising their powers, to depart from the preconceived notion that the defendant has committed a criminal act, as the burden of proof lies with the prosecution and any doubt is interpreted in favor of the defendant. It also follows from this principle that it is the duty of the prosecution to inform the person of the charges brought against him, so that he can prepare and properly present arguments in his defense [8].

Summarizing the above legal and scientific positions, it is worth noting that presumption of innocence is the main criterion for the realization of a person's right to a fair trial, defined by the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

Presumption of innocence and the provision of the proof of guilt found their legal embodiment in two constitutional provisions: Art. 62 of the Constitution of Ukraine, according to which a person is considered innocent of committing a crime and cannot be subjected to the criminal punishment until his guilt is proven in a legal manner and established by a court verdict, as well as Art. 129, according to which, one of the main principles of judicial proceedings in Ukraine is the principle of ensuring the proof of guilt [3].

However, the specified provisions are contained in an expanded content in the current Code of Criminal Procedure of Ukraine, adopted in 2012.

The concept of "presumption" in modern jurisprudence owes its origin to the lawyers of Ancient Rome, who defined this maxim used in conjunction with the various social, legal, ethical, or moral phenomena. "Presumption" is translated from Latin as "assumption".

The well-known representatives of national theoretical jurisprudence also have their own beliefs about the definition of presumption.

In particular, O. Skakun considers that "presumption in law is legally established assumption about the presence or absence of the certain facts that have legal significance" [9, p. 373].

P. Rabinovych points out that "legal presumption is assumption enshrined in legislation about the presence or absence of certain legal facts, which can lead to the emergence, change or termination of legal relations" [7, p. 69].

Thus, it is quite natural to consider presumption of innocence and provision of the proof of guilt as a legal phenomenon enshrined in the legal system of Ukraine by the highlighted provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, according to which the criminal procedural activity is recognized as legal and constitutional in the form of a kind of safeguard against arbitrariness and abuse by the state when carried out by the authorized sub-objects of the criminal process of their powers when carrying out criminal proceedings against a specific person.

The embodiment of presumption of innocence testifies to its functioning not only in the field of criminal procedural law, but also criminal, administrative and civil law.

Part 2 of Art. 2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine defines the provision that a person is considered innocent of committing a criminal offense and cannot be subject to criminal punishment until his guilt is proven in a legal manner and established by a court verdict as one of the grounds of criminal liability in Ukraine [4].

A full-fledged study of the essence and legal content of presumption of innocence in the modern legal system of Ukraine is impossible only when emphasizing the implementation of this category in the sphere of the social relations arising in connection with the commission of a criminal offense, because its legal content and significance in national law enforcement is much broader.

In accordance with the provisions of Art. 614 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, a person who has violated an obligation is liable for his fault (intention or negligence), unless otherwise established by contract or law. A person is innocent if he proves that he took all the measures dependent on him for the proper fulfillment of the obligation. The person who has violated the obligation proves his absence of guilt [10].

According to the content of Part 2 of Art. 1166 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, the person who has caused the damage is released from compensation if he proves that the damage was not caused by his fault [10].

The content of the above provisions of the Civil Code of Ukraine indicates that, in contrast to the usual interpretation of presumption of innocence in the field of criminal proceedings, in civil law, on the contrary, a person is considered guilty of causing damage, failure to fulfill an obligation or other offense, unless proven otherwise.

The principle of presumption of innocence and provision of the proof of guilt is defined in Art. 17 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, contains a number of law-enforcement elements and considers a person to be innocent of committing a criminal offense and cannot be subject to the criminal punishment until his guilt is proven in accordance with the procedure provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and established by a guilty verdict of the court that entered legal force. No one is required to prove innocence of a criminal offense and must be acquitted unless the prosecution proves the person guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The suspicion, charges cannot be based on the evidence obtained illegally. All doubts regarding the proven guilt of a person are interpreted in favor of such a person. The treatment of a person whose guilt in the commission of a criminal offense has not been established by an indictment of a court that has entered into force must correspond to the treatment of an innocent person [5].

In the modern doctrine of the criminal procedure, a number of the opinions have been formed regarding the definition and characteristics of presumption of innocence and provision of the proof.

V. Vapnyarchuk defines presumption of innocence and provision of the proof of guilt not only as a principle of criminal procedural law, but also as a universal value, an idea that operates in legal normativism with the aim of guaranteeing legality in the resolution of the public-private social relations, in particular related to the implementation of criminal proceedings, where necessary guaranteeing human and

citizen rights when bringing them to criminal liability, conducting the procedural actions or generally applying any measures of procedural coercion.

A broader approach to determining the place of presumption of innocence in modern criminal procedural law was proposed by Y. Tsyganyuk, who noted that "any basis of criminal proceedings, including presumption of innocence and provision of the proof of guilt, is a priori a guarantee that does not deprive it of its multifunctionality: to be both a basis and a guarantee of the rights and freedoms of individuals, and an element of the implementation mechanism of the rights and freedoms of persons during the implementation of criminal proceedings, and one of the means of achieving the task of criminal proceedings, etc" [11, p. 99].

Presumption of innocence, as a legal phenomenon, generates both national and internationally defined human and citizen rights, creates the prerequisites and tools for their protection in the Ukrainian criminal justice system.

It should be summarized that presumption of innocence and ensuring the proof of the species as the basis of criminal proceedings is a principle of criminal procedural law and, at the same time, its important guarantee, which ensures a comprehensive investigation of the circumstances to be proven and implements the main tasks of criminal procedural relations, which justify the appointment of this kind of the state activities in general.

Without a doubt, presumption of innocence and ensuring the proof of guilt is a certain guarantor of increasing the level of protection against premature wrongful conviction of each person, its legal content serves as a certain reference point for the law enforcement system for objectivity, impartiality, reasonableness in criminal proceedings, and judicial authorities for the appointment of a criminal judiciary as a whole, its valuable social purpose, embedded in the high legal ideas of humanism and respect for human rights.

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THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ON THE LEGAL REGULATION OF LANGUAGE POLICY IN MODERN SOCIETY

The modern world is in the midst of a digital transformation that affects all spheres of public life, including law and language policy. Information technologies are changing the ways of communication, access to information, and the legal regulation of language issues. This article explores the main aspects of the impact of digital technologies on the legal support of language policy and the challenges arising from these processes.

The Internet and digital technologies have radically changed the approaches to legal regulation of language policy. Governments are developing regulations governing the use of languages in the digital space, including social networks, websites, and artificial intelligence [1].

However, new threats are emerging, such as manipulation of language content, the spread of misinformation, and risks to linguistic diversity. For example, the dominance of global platforms using predominantly the English language may affect the status of national languages [2].

The development of machine translation systems, such as Google Translate and DeepL, simplifies interlingual communication but raises questions about the legal status of automated translations in official documents [3]. In some countries, regulations have been introduced regarding the use of machine translation in legal processes, as inaccuracies can affect the legal validity of documents [4].

Additionally, artificial intelligence is facilitating the automation of legal processes, which reduces costs and speeds up court proceedings, but also requires further legislative regulation [5].

Governments of different countries are adapting legislation to protect the language rights of citizens in the digital environment. For example, the European Union has adopted the Digital Services Act (DSA), which regulates the mandatory provision of content in various languages [6].

National legislations also play an important role by setting requirements for language use in cyberspace. In some countries, quotas are established for content in the state language on streaming platforms [7]. For instance, French legislation mandates that online services provide a significant share of content in French. Meanwhile, Canada has the Official Languages Act, which regulates the use of English and French in the digital communication of government bodies [8].

Furthermore, some countries impose fines for non-compliance with language legislation in the digital space. In Latvia, sanctions are provided for companies conducting online activities without translating content into Latvian. Similar regulations have been introduced in Ukraine, where legislative acts obligate internet resources to adapt content in Ukrainian [9].

Special programs to support national languages in the digital environment are also being implemented. The European Commission finances projects for automatic recognition and translation of less widely spoken languages to expand linguistic diversity on the internet [10].

Digital technologies are fundamentally changing language policy and its legal regulation. They promote intercultural communication but simultaneously create new challenges related to the protection of linguistic diversity, the legal reliability of automated translations, and the need for state regulation of the digital space. The adaptation of national legislations to the rapid changes in the digital environment is especially important, as it will allow for the effective support of linguistic identity and ensure equal access to information for all language groups. At the same time, the further development of artificial intelligence and translation technologies requires clear regulatory restrictions to prevent manipulation and distortion of official documents.

The protection of language rights in the digital space should become part of the global strategy of international organizations, as digitalization creates both opportunities and threats to linguistic diversity. States must cooperate to create unified standards for regulating language content, which will harmonize the use of languages in the digital environment. Further research in this area will help find optimal approaches to combining technological development with the preservation of the linguistic heritage of humanity.

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THEORETICAL AND LEGAL BASIS OF THE FULFILLMENT OF THE DUTY TO PROTECT THE MOTHERLAND

Abstract. The article deals with the issues of the right to protect the Motherland, the analysis of the theoretical and legal basis of the fulfillment of the duty to protect the Motherland and the peculiarities of the fulfillment of the duty to protect the Motherland, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine. The law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine and other legislative acts of Ukraine on determining the circumstances excluding the criminal illegality of an act and ensuring combat immunity under the conditions of martial law " is analysed.

Key words: Law of Ukraine, the right to protect the Motherland, the duty to protect the Motherland, defense, national security.

Some of native and foreign specialists in the field of criminal law, criminal procedural law, general theory of law, such as P. P. Andrushko, M. I. Bazhanov, Yu. V. Baulin, K. O. Horyslavskyi, V P. Didenko, O. O. Dudorov, M. Y. Korzhanskyi, P.P. Mykhaylenko, I. I. Osadchyi and others scientists researched the different aspects of the legal basis for the fulfillment of the duty to protect the Motherland.

On March 15, 2022, the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine and other legislative acts of Ukraine on determining the circumstances excluding the criminal illegality of an act and ensuring combat immunity under the conditions of martial law " was adopted. According to this law, the Criminal Code of Ukraine was supplemented with Article 43-1. By the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine and other laws of Ukraine on determining the circumstances excluding the criminal illegality of an act and ensuring combat immunity under the conditions of martial law" dated 03.15.2022 No. 2124-

IX, in Chapter VIII of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, Article 43-1 "Fulfillment of the duty to protect the Motherland, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine" was provided with four parts.

Part one of Article 43-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides that "acts (acts or inactions) committed in the conditions of martial law or during an armed conflict, aimed at repelling or deterring an armed attack of the Russian Federation or an attack of another state, are not a criminal offense, if it did not harm the life or health of the person who carries out such an attack; torture or the use of means of warfare prohibited by international law, harming the interests of law enforcement agencies, in the absence of other signs of violation of the laws and customs of war and other laws and customs of war provided by international conventions ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine".

The second part of Article 43-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides that everyone has the right to defend the Motherland, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine, regardless of the possibility of avoiding conflict, causing harm or to seek help from other people, state authorities or the Ukrainian Army. I agree with other scientists that in accordance with Article 65 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the protection of the Motherland, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine, of the symbols of the state is the duty of Ukrainian citizens, which they must respect.

Part four of Article 43-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides that ecological disasters or other large-scale threats of emergency situations aimed at repelling or deterring armed aggression of the Russian Federation or aggression of another country, that are not subject to an immediate threat of aggression or repulsion or containment of aggression and are not actions (actions or inaction) necessary to achieve important socially useful goals in a specific situation that threatened the lives of other people, are not considered to be the fulfillment of the duty to protect the Motherland, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

The signs related to protection depending on the legal status of the person causing the damage include:

1) Protection of the Motherland is the right of everyone, and it is both a right and a duty simultaneously.

2) Protection can be carried out by citizens of Ukraine for whom it is an obligation.

Thus, Article 43-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides very broad opportunities for the protection of Ukraine, while at the same time providing a number of conditions for the legality of actions, which significantly complicates such activities. It is worth noting that these conditions of legality are borrowed to some extent from other situational conditions that do not allow committing an act that is contrary to the criminal law: "Conditions of legality of necessary defense" (defense must be necessary to achieve an important socially useful goal in the given situation and must not create danger for the lives of other people or cause an environmental disaster or another significant emergency event – action is socially dangerous). This is due to the fact that the circumstances that eliminate the criminal illegality of the act have their own characteristics and cannot be mechanically combined. For instance, on February 26, 2022, in Kruska street, members of the volunteer army of the Sumy

regional community stopped and destroyed a column of the enemy fuel trucks. At the same time it is obvious that the use of the weapons endangered the lives of other people who were in the building and in the city centre. According to subparagraph 4 part 1 of Article 43 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, such actions are legal, but cannot be considered as fulfilling the duty to protect the Motherland. Thus, the general conditions of legality of such situations are detached from the reality of the conflict in Ukraine.

A systematic combination of the principles of the Law of Ukraine "On ensuring the participation of civilians in the defense of Ukraine" and Article 43-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, subject to compliance with the requirements defined by the relevant normative legal acts, the use of the weapons, which excludes criminal illegality as a "species" characteristic of the offense , and therefore, aimed at repelling and deterring an armed attack by the Russian Federation or an attack by other states, is legal under martial law.

The damage to the national security of Ukraine is a direct violation of the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen. Therefore, everyone has the right to independent protection of all elements of national security, including the constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability, and defense capacity. These elements are necessary to guarantee the rights and freedoms of citizens of Ukraine.

The destruction of national security inevitably leads to the destruction of the regime that protects all rights and freedoms. Therefore, it is logical to distinguish between the right to protect the Motherland, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine and the right to self-defense. Moreover, the principles of the Constitution of Ukraine, which are included in the main text of this article, confirm this conclusion. Protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, ensuring its economic and informational security are the most important functions of the state, the business of all the Ukrainians.

The right to protect the Motherland, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine is not only a right, but also a duty for certain categories of citizens (an obvious contradiction between the title of Article 43-1 and its content). The title of the article indicates that it refers to a new situation – "fulfillment of the duty to protect the Motherland, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine". However, in the first part of part 1 of Article 43, the term "duty" is completely absent, and the second part refers to the "right" to defend the Motherland, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine. To resolve the issue of the essence of the first part of Article 43 of the Fundamental Law of Ukraine, that is, whether it is a right or an obligation, one should agree with the proposal of the native scientists that the title of this article should be worded as follows: "Protection of the Motherland, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine".

Developing an understanding of the necessary right to self-defense in the context of its natural origin, determining its specific manifestation (typology) as "defense of the Motherland" are the voluntary and conscious human actions, caused by the necessity of repulsing and deterring armed aggression of any state, other

socially positive motives and goals, as well as the natural (instinctive) human reactions.

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THE SYSTEM OF PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION UNDER WARTIME CONDITIONS

Abstract. The article deals with the problem of implementing the principles of criminal proceedings under martial law. Some definitions of the principles of the criminal proceedings by scolars are given. The legal nature and the functional purpose of the principles of the criminal proceedings are analyzed. The leatures of the implementation of the principles of the criminal proceedings are determined.

Key words: principle of the criminal proceedings, marital law, provision, the system of the «Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine», implementation of the principle of the criminal proceedings.

In recent years, the criminal procedural legislation of Ukraine increasingly focuses on ensuring the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen. For this purpose, there is a need to establish and ensure the principles of conducting the criminal proceedings, which have their own characteristics and make up a certain system. They play an important role and are the basis of all the stages of the criminal proceedings, which confirms the importance of this institute and determines the topicality of its research.

Some aspects of this problem were studied by such scientists as G. Bagnyuk, I. Bespalko, R. Blaguta, V. Voloshina, V. Hyrovych, Y. Hutsuliak, V. Jugostranskyi, O. Dufeniuk, H. Mamka, V. Maslyuk, L. Medinska, V. Nazarov, D. Peshiy, A. Polyanskyi, M. Tymoshenko, T. Fomina and others. Regarding the state of the scientific research, it can be determined that the main provisions regarding the essence and system of the principles of the criminal proceedings have been researched quite fully, but the analysis of the issues related to the implementation of the principles of the criminal proceedings, especially under martial law.

The principles of the criminal proceedings are one of the basic and fundamental concepts of criminal procedural law.

As noted by V. Jugostranskyi, the principles of the criminal proceedings are the most general fundamental legal provisions enshrined in law, which reflect the ideas prevailing in the state about what is proper in the criminal proceedings, which, acting systematically, differ in social conditioning, normativity, fundamentality, universality and inviolability, determine the direction, form and content of the stages and institutions of the criminal proceedings, ensure the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of its subjects, and their violation necessarily entails the

cancellation or revision of the decisions in the case or the application of other means of the procedural responsibility [5, p. 158-159].

I. Bespalko under the principles of the criminal proceedings understands the defining, fundamental provisions of the sub-laws and most essential properties of the criminal proceedings enshrined in the law, which determine their importance as a means of protecting the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, as well as for regulating the activities of the bodies and officials, who lead the process [4, p. 242].

The legal nature of the principles of the criminal proceedings is that they:

- most generally fix the objective regularities of social life, are of the fundamental importance for the criminal process;
- are really related to the state policy in the field of the criminal proceedings, taking into account the provisions of the international human rights acts;
- constitute the leading link of the entire criminal system procedural guarantees and are aimed at the real provision of the rights and freedoms of a person;
- are equal in size, unified, constitute a certain hierarchy, operate within the boundaries of a complete system, where the violation of one principle entails the violation of others;
- have a mandatory nature for the activities of the entities conducting the process;
- determine the construction of the procedural forms, stages and institutions of the criminal process, i.e. characterize its type;
- direct the activities to achieve the tasks set by the state before the criminal process;
- have the meaning of the norms of the highest legal force and direct effect enshrined in the norms of law;
- necessarily appear in every criminal proceedings, operate at all the stages of the criminal process, but to varying degrees;
- act as the legal norms that express and implement the foundations of morality [4, p. 246].

The functional purpose of the principles of the criminal proceedings in the mechanism of ensuring the rights of its participants is as follows:

- the principles are a guarantee of the effective implementation of the criminal procedural activities, as well as a guarantee of the realization of the rights of the subjects of the criminal process;
- the principles synchronize the entire system of the procedural norms and ensure the unity of the procedural form, the coherence of the criminal procedural institutions, the same formulation of the legal norms, as well as their uniform influence on the social relations;
- the principles are the starting provisions for the interpretation of other criminal procedural norms and the resolution of the disputed issues;
- the knowledge of the principles of the criminal procedural activity provides an opportunity to understand the essence and state of the relevant science and field of law, which, in turn, affects the practical implementation of the specific legal norms, and is also the basis for the improvement of the individual criminal procedural institutions;

- the principles reflect the construction of the entire procedural system and its individual stages, the implementation of their totality is able to ensure the criminal process fulfills all its tasks [5, p. 159].

Therefore, under the principles of the criminal proceedings, the main legal ideas fixed in law should be considered, which determine the essence of the criminal proceedings, specify the specificities of the criminal proceedings as a special type of the legal practical activity, ensure the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of a person.

The principles of the criminal proceedings are organized into a certain system, which should be understood as an integrated, structurally ordered set of the interconnected and mutually conditioned principles, each of which is characterized by substantive certainty, relative independence and autonomy of functioning, as well as the possibility of the interaction with each other within the system and with other legal phenomena outside the system in order to ensure the most optimal achievement of the tasks of criminal justice [5, p. 159].

Only those that meet the following conditions should be included in the system of the principles of the criminal proceedings: connection by a common goal and objectives; lack of the internal contradictions; the content of each cannot be completely reduced to the content of the other, but at the same time must express that side of the system, without which it is impossible to correctly and fully implement the tasks set before the system [6, p. 483-484].

The system of the principles of the criminal proceedings can be presented in different ways, depending on the criterion that is the basis of such classification. The system of the principles of the criminal proceedings can also be divided into the constitutional principles and all others; the principles of the judicial system (organizational), which ensure the organization of the system of the courts and other bodies conducting the criminal proceedings, and the principles of the judicial system (functional), which determine the activities of the participants in the criminal proceedings; the general legal principles, inter-industry and industry; the general principles and special principles inherent in the certain stages, institutions of the process and even certain types of the activity [7, p. 42].

The most common is the classification on general or constitutional, inter-industry and industry principles of criminal proceedings.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the introduction of martial law in Ukraine", in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, , martial law has been introduced in Ukraine since February 24, 2022 [3].

In connection with this, there was a need to introduce the necessary changes to the legislative acts, including the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. Such changes concern, in particular, the principles of the criminal proceedings.

In accordance with part 3 of Article 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the content and form of the criminal proceedings under martial law must comply with the general principles of the criminal proceedings specified in Part 1 of this article, taking into account the specifities of the criminal proceedings determined by Section IX of this Code.

Based on the analysis of the specified norms, it is possible to determine the following features of the implementation of the principles of the criminal proceedings:

1) regarding the implementation of the principle of reasonableness of the terms. As defined by Article 28 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, the reasonable terms cannot exceed the terms provided by this Code for the execution of the certain procedural actions or the adoption of the certain procedural decisions. Everyone has the right to have the accusation against him or her and become the subject of a court hearing as soon as possible, or to have the relevant criminal proceedings against him or her closed. At the same time, Article 615 of this Code stipulates that in the event of the introduction of martial law and if:

- there is no objective possibility of the further conduct, completion of the pre-trial investigation and an appeal to the court with an indictment, a request for the application of the coercive measures of a medical or educational nature, a request for the release of a person from the criminal responsibility, the term of the pre-trial investigation in the criminal proceedings is suspended on the basis of a motivated resolution of the prosecutor with an explanation relevant circumstances and is subject to renewal if the grounds for suspension no longer exist. Before stopping the pre-trial investigation, the prosecutor is obliged to decide on the issue of extending the term of detention;
- there is no objective possibility to perform the procedural actions within the terms specified by Articles 220, 221, 304, 306, 308, 376, 395, 426 of this Code. Such procedural actions should be carried out as soon as possible, but no later than 15 days after the suspension or cancellation of martial law.

Also, under conditions of martial law, the deadlines for taking other procedural actions may be changed, in particular, regarding the delivery of a notice of suspicion; the term of the criminal proceedings against minors, preventive measures, etc.;

2) regarding the implementation of the principle of ensuring the right to freedom and personal integrity. Thus, in accordance with Part 1 of Article 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, during the criminal proceedings, no one may be detained or restricted in the exercise of the right to free movement in any other way due to suspicion or accusation of having committed a criminal offense other than on the grounds and in the order provided by this Code. At the same time, Article 615 of this Code provides that in the event of the introduction of martial law and if there are cases for detaining a person without a decision of an investigating judge or a court, if there are reasonable circumstances that give grounds to believe that an escape is possible in order to evade the criminal responsibility of a person suspected of commission of a crime, an authorized official has the right to detain such a person without a decision of the investigating judge or court;

3) regarding ensuring the right to protection. Article 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine stipulates that a suspect, an accused, acquitted, convicted person has the right to defense, which consists in giving him the opportunity to provide the oral or written explanations regarding the suspicion or accusation, the right to collect and submit evidence, to personally participate in the criminal proceedings , to use the legal assistance of a defender, as well as to exercise other

procedural rights provided for by this Code. During martial law, the participation of the defender may have some features. In particular, the inquirer, investigator, prosecutor, in the case of the impossibility of the appearance of the defender, ensures his participation in the conduct of a separate procedural action using technical means (video, audio communication) to ensure the remote participation of the defender;

4) regarding the implementation of the principle of the language of the criminal proceedings. Article 29 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine establishes that the investigating judge, court, prosecutor, and investigator provide the participants in the criminal proceedings who do not know the state language or do not know it well, the right to testify, make motions and file complaints, speak in court in their native or other language, which they know, if necessary, using the services of an interpreter as is prescribed by this Code. The translation of the court decisions and other procedural documents of the criminal proceedings is certified by the translator's signature. At the same time, during martial law, it is provided that in the presence of the circumstances that make it impossible for a translator to participate in the criminal proceedings, the inquirer, investigator, prosecutor have the right to personally translate the explanations, statements or documents, if they speak one of the languages known by the suspect or the victim [2].

Therefore, under the martial law, certain principles of the criminal proceedings acquire certain features, which is caused by the objective impossibility of carrying out certain procedural actions in clear accordance with the provisions of the criminal procedural legislation. But at the same time, going beyond the general provisions of these principles is also limited in order to prevent cases of arbitrariness on the part of law enforcement agencies.

So, this article considered such an urgent issue as the implementation of criminal proceedings during martial law and the peculiarities of the implementation of the principles of criminal proceedings during it. In this regard, it was established that certain principles of criminal proceedings acquire certain features, because there is an objective impossibility of performing certain procedural actions in clear accordance with the provisions of criminal procedural legislation. For the most part, peculiarities are manifested in the implementation of the principle of reasonableness of terms (time limits for taking procedural actions) and the personal participation of individual participants in criminal proceedings (the principle of ensuring the right to defense and the language of criminal proceedings). Of course, such features are justified in the conditions of martial law, but it is very important that this does not lead to violations of the law and cases of arbitrariness on the part of law enforcement agencies. After all, in any case, other principles of criminal proceedings must be observed and the rights and interests of the participants in criminal proceedings must be ensured.

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SOCIAL CHALLENGES OF MODERNITY

Modern society faces numerous social challenges that influence economic, political, and cultural development. This thesis explores key contemporary social issues, including economic inequality, political instability, climate change, digital transformation, and mental health crises.

Social modernization brings both progress and difficulties. While technological advancements and globalization have improved human living conditions, they have also intensified certain social problems.

Economic disparity has grown significantly due to globalization and neoliberal policies. Studies indicate that the wealth gap negatively impacts social mobility and political stability. Empirical research highlights the correlation between economic inequality and increased crime rates, reduced access to education, and healthcare disparities.

The expansion of financial markets and deregulation policies in the late 20th century exacerbated economic inequalities, allowing capital to accumulate in the hands of a few while stagnating wages for the middle and lower classes. Studies by the World Bank suggest that income inequality limits economic growth, weakens democratic institutions, and increases social unrest [1]. The gig economy and automation have further widened the wealth gap, as precarious employment conditions limit job security and benefits for a large portion of the workforce [2]. Addressing economic disparity requires policies that support wealth redistribution, progressive taxation, and investment in social programs such as education, healthcare, and housing.

The rise of populism and authoritarian tendencies has become a defining feature of contemporary politics. Researchers argue that economic insecurity and social fragmentation fuel political radicalization. Studies also suggest that misinformation and digital propaganda contribute to democratic backsliding.

The increasing polarization of political ideologies has led to a weakening of democratic norms, where institutions designed to ensure stability and accountability are being eroded. Scholars highlight that social media amplifies ideological divides by creating echo chambers that reinforce bias and misinformation.

Moreover, populist leaders often exploit economic anxieties and cultural grievances, promising simplistic solutions to complex problems while undermining democratic principles. The rise of nationalism and protectionist policies further complicates global cooperation, exacerbating geopolitical tensions. Addressing political instability requires strengthening democratic institutions, promoting media literacy, and ensuring economic policies that support broad-based prosperity rather than exacerbating divisions [3].

Climate change poses a significant threat to human civilization. Scientific research confirms that anthropogenic activities contribute to global warming, leading to extreme weather patterns and ecological degradation. Environmental sociology examines the intersection between social structures and climate policies, emphasizing the need for sustainable development.

The consequences of climate change include rising sea levels, desertification, and biodiversity loss, which threaten food security and displace millions of people. Studies indicate that developing nations bear the brunt of climate disasters, despite contributing the least to greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, corporate interests and political lobbying often hinder effective climate policies, as industries reliant on fossil fuels resist transitioning to renewable energy sources. Mitigating climate change requires comprehensive international agreements, government incentives for

green technology, and systemic changes in consumption habits [4]. Public awareness campaigns and educational initiatives can further drive the cultural shift needed to achieve long-term sustainability.

The digital revolution has transformed communication, work, and education. However, concerns about data privacy, cybersecurity, and the digital divide persist. Psychological studies link excessive social media use to increased anxiety, depression, and social isolation, particularly among younger generations.

The widespread adoption of digital technologies has created unprecedented connectivity but also raised concerns about privacy invasion and algorithmic bias. Governments and corporations collect vast amounts of personal data, often without adequate oversight, raising ethical and security concerns [5]. The digital divide also exacerbates social inequalities, as access to high-speed internet and digital literacy skills remain unevenly distributed across socioeconomic and geographic lines. Furthermore, remote work and online education, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, have transformed professional and academic landscapes but also contributed to isolation and decreased social interactions. Addressing these challenges requires policy regulations on data protection, equitable access to technology, and initiatives promoting digital well-being.

Mental health issues have become a global concern, exacerbated by socio-economic pressures and technological overuse. Scientific literature highlights the stigmatization of mental health disorders and the inadequacy of existing healthcare systems in addressing the crisis.

Modern work culture, economic instability, and the pressures of social comparison – exacerbated by digital media – contribute to rising rates of depression and anxiety. Studies show that limited access to mental health services, particularly in low-income communities, exacerbates the crisis. The over-medicalization of psychological distress has also raised ethical concerns, as pharmaceutical companies often prioritize profit over holistic care solutions. Effective mental health interventions should integrate psychological therapy, community support systems, and workplace initiatives promoting work-life balance. Furthermore, increasing mental health awareness through education and public discourse is crucial to dismantling stigma and ensuring individuals seek necessary help.

Addressing the social challenges of modernity requires interdisciplinary collaboration and evidence-based policymaking. Economic reforms, democratic resilience, environmental sustainability, digital ethics, and mental health support are critical areas for future research and intervention. The interplay between these challenges highlights the complexity of modern social issues, necessitating systemic solutions that integrate economic, technological, and cultural dimensions. By fostering international cooperation, promoting inclusive policies, and prioritizing social well-being, societies can navigate contemporary challenges and work towards a more sustainable and equitable future.

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THE CONCEPT AND STRUCTURE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF ADVERSARIALITY OF THE PARTIES AND THEIR FREEDOM TO PRESENT EVIDENCE TO THE COURT AND PROVE ITS PERSUASIVENESS

Abstract. Adversariality, which is implemented within the procedural form defined by law, is aimed at establishing the objective truth in a more complete manner and ensuring a fuller and more realistic protection of the rights of individuals and citizens. The principle of adversariality in criminal procedure has long attracted the attention of many legal scholars both in Ukraine and abroad, but it has only recently received constitutional recognition in Ukraine.

Key words: adversariality, criminal process, criminal proceedings, prosecution, defense.

A person, their health, honor, dignity, inviolability, and security are recognized by the Constitution of Ukraine as the highest social value (Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

The relationship between "the state and the individual" in criminal proceedings is a key element of criminal procedural law, which is one of the most politicized branches of law and an indicator of the legal status of an individual in the state as a whole.

The study of the specific issues of the chosen topic has been the focus of such scholars as Smokovskyi M.M., Sukhomlyn I.V., Tryhub I.M., Tupytskyi I.V., Kharchenko V.V., Khmara O.Yu., and others.

The article deals with the legal framework for ensuring the adversarial nature of the parties and their freedom to present evidence to the court and prove its persuasiveness before the court.

The principles of criminal procedure are the fundamental ideas enshrined in the law, the most general provisions that define the essence, content, and direction of the

activities of the subjects of the process, the method and procedural form of their activities, and the administration of justice. They create a system of guarantees for the establishment of the truth, the protection of human rights and freedoms, and the assurance of fair justice. These principles are inviolable, and their violation leads to the annulment of the verdict and other decisions made under such conditions [2, p. 54].

The importance of the principles of criminal procedure lies in the fact that they:

- Serve as the primary source and foundation of various institutions of criminal procedural law;
- Act as essential guarantees of justice, ensuring the rights and freedoms of individuals, and the legitimate interests of physical and legal entities;
- Synchronize the entire system of the procedural norms and ensure the coherence of criminal procedural institutions and the unity of the procedural form [3, p. 57];
- Provide a legal basis for interpreting specific criminal procedural norms and resolving contentious issues, "contributing to the proper understanding and application of legal norms";
- Serve as the foundation and starting point for improving the individual criminal procedural institutions and legal norms, developing the procedural form and guarantees of justice.

Traditionally, in legal literature, all principles of criminal procedure are divided into constitutional (enshrined in the Constitution) and other (purely criminal procedural) principles.

The following should be distinguished:

a) Purely organizational, such as the appointment of investigators;

b) Organizational-functional, such as collegiality;

c) Functional, i.e., purely criminal procedural, such as the presumption of innocence, and adversariality [4, p. 74].

In the criminal procedural theory, the type of the criminal process refers to the organization of proceedings depending on the development of adversarial principles, the level of guarantees of participants' rights, the evidence system, and the degree of its evaluation. The type of the criminal process is determined by the relationship between personal freedom and the state, and the private and public principles. The criminal procedural theory typically distinguishes between three types of the processes: adversarial, inquisitorial, and mixed.

In its pure form, the adversarial process as a whole system does not exist in reality, but certain elements of it are present within specific forms of judicial proceedings, are entirely real, and follow the patterns inherent in the adversarial model of criminal procedure [5, p. 18].

Adversariality is manifested in the division of procedural functions between the court and the competing parties, each of which proves to the court the correctness of their claims and arguments and challenges the claims and arguments of the other side. However, the contest between the parties takes place within legal frameworks and forms, and its primary purpose is to assist the court in uncovering the truth and

correctly resolving the case [6, p. 227-228]. However, structuring the process on an adversarial basis does not reduce the court to the role of a passive observer; the court takes an active position in the administration of justice.

In the criminal procedural theory, many authors identify the following elements in the structure of adversariality:

1. The presence of two opposing sides – prosecution and defense. For full-fledged competition, the presence of both sides in court is required;
2. Functional equality of the parties. Competition is fair when the opposing sides have relatively equal "starting" opportunities to defend their interests;
3. The presence of an independent court, separate from the parties, which oversees the process during the criminal trial and adjudicates the case [5, p. 9].

According to Article 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) [1], the criminal process of Ukraine aims to protect the individual, society, and the state from criminal offenses, to safeguard the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of participants in criminal proceedings, and to ensure a prompt, complete, and impartial investigation and judicial review so that everyone who commits a criminal offense is held accountable to the extent of their guilt, no innocent person is accused or convicted, and no one is subjected to unjustified procedural coercion, ensuring that appropriate legal procedures are applied to each participant.It is precisely the adversarial nature of the parties that encourages the court to properly examine the case materials and render a lawful and substantiated judicial decision. This is the essence of the practical significance of adversariality [7, p. 51].

Adversariality can be defined as such a structure of the process in which the prosecution and defense act as equal parties with formally equal rights and obligations, while the court takes an active position aimed at exercising its powers to control the pre-trial investigation and ascertain the truth in the trial.

The adversarial criminal process represents the ideal type of justice, with its varieties: accusatorial, private-claim, and public-claim types of judicial proceedings. However, the most perfect of them is considered to be the public-adversarial criminal process, which is being formed in Ukraine and whose foundations are enshrined in the CPC of Ukraine.

Part 3 of Article 22 of the CPC states that during criminal proceedings, the functions of public prosecution, defense, and judicial review cannot be entrusted to the same body or official. Here, the special role of the court must be noted, as it must remain objective and impartial in examining evidence, create the necessary conditions for the parties to exercise their procedural rights and fulfill their procedural obligations, and not take sides with either the prosecution or defense. Therefore, the court is not allowed to send the materials of the criminal proceedings for additional investigation, give instructions to the pre-trial investigation bodies regarding the supplementation of the prosecution's evidence base, or take measures to prove the defendant's guilt on its own initiative [8, p. 38]. By collecting evidence through the performance of the judicial actions on its own initiative, the court assumes the powers of either the defense or prosecution, which is a direct violation of the principle of adversariality and indicates the court's interest in the outcome of the case.

The testimonies are considered the most common source of evidence. It should be noted that they can only be obtained through the interrogation of witnesses, which during the pre-trial investigation can only be conducted by the prosecution. To ensure this right, accountability is established: in particular, a witness who gives the knowingly false testimony to the investigator or prosecutor, or refuses to testify to the investigator or prosecutor, is subject to criminal liability (Article 67 of the CPC), and for malicious evasion of appearing before the investigator or prosecutor, a monetary penalty is imposed (Article 139 of the CPC).

As for the defense, it has the right to obtain only explanations from the participants in the criminal proceedings and other individuals with their consent.

The principle of adversariality is based on the belief that the opposition of interests between the parties is the best guarantee for ensuring the thorough presentation of factual material. In Ukrainian legal science, there is no unified approach to the concept of the principle of adversariality in the criminal procedure of Ukraine. According to its definition, adversariality means that the court hears the case with the participation of the parties – the prosecution and the defense – while all the rights of the party are fully utilized by the accused or the defendant.

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LANGUAGE AS A MEANS OF CULTURAL DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE

Language is not just a means of communication. It is a living organism that carries the history, culture, and mentality of the people. It is able to build bridges between states, promote mutual understanding, and establish trust. Thanks to language, we do not only transmit information, but also form a worldview and feel a national identity. That is why it is a powerful tool of cultural diplomacy that states use to strengthen their international influence. Cultural diplomacy, as a component of general diplomatic activity, contributes to the spread of national values, ideas, and traditions in the world community [1, p. 22]. Thanks to language as an element of soft power, countries can not only form a positive image, but also influence socio-political processes in other states.

As we can see, at the current stage of globalization, the role of language diplomacy is increasing. States use it through a system of language training, cultural programs, international language institutes and media platforms. In particular, the British Council promotes the spread of the English language, the Goethe Institute promotes the German language, and the Confucius Institute promotes the Chinese language. Ukraine also actively uses language diplomacy by expanding the network of Ukrainian educational and cultural centers abroad [2]. An important role in this process is played by the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language", which defines the main principles of the state language policy [3].

Language as a means of cultural diplomacy has a direct and significant impact on economic and political relations between states. Studies show that countries developing language ties have more opportunities to establish mutually beneficial trade and economic contacts [4]. For example, France actively supports the development of the French-speaking space, which promotes economic cooperation within the Francophone countries. China uses a similar approach, investing in the study of the Chinese language in the world as an element of political and economic influence [5]. In addition, the popularization of the national language contributes to the integration of the country into the international environment, the expansion of intercultural dialogue and cooperation at the level of educational and scientific institutions.

Also, thanks to cultural diplomacy, language also becomes a means of influencing public consciousness. This is observed in the use of the language factor in information wars, where countries use linguistic resources to shape public sentiment and worldviews [6]. Ukraine faces similar challenges in connection with russian aggression, which is manifested in linguistic expansion and propaganda campaigns.

In response to this, the state implements a policy of protecting and popularizing the Ukrainian language, in particular through international language cooperation and educational programs, which is confirmed by the "Strategy for Popularizing the Ukrainian Language by 2030 "Strong Language - Successful State"" dated July 17, 2019 [7]. It is also important to promote international scientific research on the functioning of the Ukrainian language, which allows strengthening its position in the global academic space.

The successful use of language in diplomacy involves the creation of effective mechanisms to support language policy. This includes the opening of Ukrainian cultural centers abroad, funding programs for studying the Ukrainian language by foreigners, and the development of language content in the digital environment. The experience of EU countries shows that states supporting language expansion strengthen their influence in international politics and economics [8].

One of the promising areas of language diplomacy is the development of online platforms for language learning. Countries that invest resources in digital language projects increase not only the popularization of their culture, but also strategic advantages in the field of international communications. For example, the creation of free online Ukrainian language courses for foreigners can be a significant step towards helping Ukraine strengthen its presence in the international arena.

Thus, we can conclude that language is an integral element of cultural diplomacy, which affects international relations, public consciousness and economic cooperation. Ukraine needs to develop its own mechanisms of this diplomacy, taking into account global trends and best practices, in order to become an increasingly strong cultural and political player on the world stage. Further development of language diplomacy should include international cooperation in the field of language policy, popularization of the Ukrainian language in the global information space and further language educational programs, considering all this as a step towards the formation of a proper external image of the state and strengthening its positions in the world.

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PRODUCING VERSUS REPRESSING PRODUCTIVITY: LESSONS FROM THE US CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Introduction

Countries that are looking to develop, expand, or recover from disasters must set national priorities for efficiency, given marked reductions in their population. Since the onset of the Ukraine War, 6.9 million people have become international refugees and 3.7 million people remain displaced within the country (UNHCR, n.d.) Of those internationally displaced, over six million seek refuge in Europe, with another 570,000 people seeking refuge outside of Europe. From the war, Ukraine has lost to displacement approximately one third of its population. The impacts of this will devastate Ukraine for generations to come. When the war ends or a ceasefire begins, Ukraine will need to rebuild. In doing so, it will need to maximize the productivity of its people, and in the process, produce an effective criminal justice system. The goals of this criminal justice system must align with the goals of a society in need of productivity. As a whole, the criminal justice system must orient itself away from pulling people into confinement or incarceration, and push people to become productive members of society. I am a scholar from the United States who studies the impact of criminal records on people. Through my work helping people clear criminal records, I have learned that systems that emphasize lasting consequences for criminal violations diminish the productivity and value their people can produce. In the United States, a country far from kinetic warfare, but one that frequently declares

wars on its own people in the form of drug wars or poverty wars, approximately one third of our population is placed in some way under the criminal justice system, where they are tracked and systematically depressed from socioeconomic advancement by a system of criminal record keeping. Seeing the devastating impact this has on our economy, I will share lessons from a system that has historically been overly harsh on crime, and in the process has produced punitive systems for databasing people convicted of crimes. Developing and redeveloping nations must prioritize pulling people out of criminal justice systems rather than keeping them embedded in these systems through criminal record keeping.

Producing "Criminals"

The United States has, since at least the 1960s and 1970s, constructed political and institutional policies centered around producing a large class of people grouped under the category of "criminal." Indeed, over 78 million people, or 1-in-3 adults living in the United States have a criminal record, ranging from arrests to felony level convictions. This encapsulates people who have been arrested and not convicted, as well as those who are convicted of misdemeanor or felony records (Gottschalk, 2011). Over 46.8 million people in the US have misdemeanor records, and another 19 million people have felony records (Craige et al. 2020; Prison Policy Initiative, n.d.). The construction of misdemeanor records is particularly important, as these kinds of records shape a significant part of the US criminal justice system. Natapoff (2015) explains the conveyor-belt style justice involved in sentencing people to misdemeanor records: treated as "petty offenses" with a maximum sentence of one year in jail (and often no jail time), misdemeanor records are used to treat a variety of convictions including assaults, petty theft, simple possession of drugs, public intoxication, and a variety of nuisance or non-serious or violent law violations. Importantly, these violations produce nearly 50 million people in the United States who will have a negative connotation next to their name, the misdemeanor record, which is used as a basis for denying job applications and various other forms of social mobility including educational opportunities. In the United States, managing much of the homeless, substance use, and social problems involves arrests and misdemeanor convictions. More seriously, felony records produce a near lockdown for people seeking employment or social mobility within the United States. Felony records are considered the most serious type of criminal charge in the United States, and, when accompanied with prison sentences, can lead to lifetime income losses for people of nearly $500,000, or nearly $100,000 if the felony conviction did not result in imprisonment.

In the United States, people who receive criminal records carry this label with them as they seek employment, housing, education services; even the participation to vote in the United States can be impacted in some states. A study from the American Bar Association reviewed the collateral consequences of people with criminal records and found that across US society, people with records experience 44,000 different unique legal barriers to accessing a variety of public services and utilities (Davis, 2019). As Friedman (2015) points out, as many people in the United States (or more) have criminal records as they do college degrees. Both records and college degrees form credentials, one of which is a positive credential, and the other which is a

negative credential. College degrees promote social mobility (Haveman and Smeeding, 2006) and increase access to employment and better paying jobs (Kelly, 2014). In this sense, college could be considered a positive credential. Criminal records, on the other hand, diminish the prospects of employment significantly including significant lifetime income losses; the production of criminal records, then, produces a form of negative credential that isolates people from better paying jobs. In the United States, 9-in-10 employers screen applicants for jobs using background checks, with arrest through felony records serving as the basis for rejecting jobs (Maurer, 2014).

Diminishing Society's Productivity

In the United States, 1-in-3 people possessing criminal records has led to annual income losses is broken down by misdemeanor and felony convictions: the income lost due to average income deficits for people with misdemeanor records equates to losses of $240 billion annually; for felony records, $77.1 billion. The United States has an adult population of over 262 million, of which a third of these adults are pushed into labels that define them as criminals, denying them employment and social mobility. The effects of the negative credentials imposed by criminal records cannot be understated: 113 million adults in the United States have an immediate family member who is incarcerated (Prison Policy Initiative, n.d.); millions of children will have a parent incarcerated during their childhood (Glaze, 2008). The compounding effects of this depreciate the income earned by people, their families, their communities; it diminishes the quality of life in communities. Despite not being a large country, the United States relegates a staggering number of people in its society to second-class status on the basis of these records. We have, as scholars have described, declared *wars* on drugs and on crime, which have, in a similar but less overtly destructive way, disenfranchised a large portion of our population from full citizenship. This is not the way to produce productive members of society, indeed, it hinders and traps those who are looking to break out of cycles of poverty or addiction.

Discussion and Conclusion

To maximize the potential of a citizen population, particularly in the aftermath of war or disaster, criminal justice systems must minimize their impact on people, particularly in long-term settings. The record keeping of people who have committed criminal violations in the United States diminish their lifetime earnings and prevent them and their families from social mobility. As Ukraine redevelops throughout its post-war recovery, it should learn from the mistakes US society has made by having criminal records follow people beyond a period of confinement or similar punishment for a crime; instead, to develop a more productive society, the focus should be getting people out of the criminal justice system, without records, as quickly as possible. Focusing on education and other *positive* credentials will ensure a more productive society and more efficient redevelopment. The United States produces unproductivity through its treatment of social decay, poverty, substance use, and other social issues through its criminal justice system; this system lingers due to the production of criminal records. In nations where the goal is to maximize productivity, the lesson to be learned from the United States is that it is not punitive systems that build societies,

but punitive systems that diminish their productive value. Where there is crime, particularly in the form of social decay, there needs to be the construction of ways to build positive credentials—schooling, job training, for examples—instead of negative systems that will be used to keep people suppressed.

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COMMUNICATION AS A TOOL FOR ENSURING LAW AND ORDER AND TRUST IN THE POLICE

Modern law enforcement activities are impossible without effective communication. The police perform not only the function of maintaining law and order, but also work as a service structure that interacts with citizens. That is why the level of trust in the police directly depends on how clearly, openly and professionally law enforcement officers communicate with society. [1, ст. 5-6]

The communicative competence of a police officer includes personal qualities that allow him to successfully solve communicative tasks (establish and maintain psychological contact with different categories of citizens, the ability to listen attentively, explain intelligibly and clearly, structure and objectively evaluate the information received, the ability to arouse people's affection for him). It is also necessary to know social norms that allow a police officer to navigate in a situation of communicative interaction, determine the behavioral ability to implement the communicative plan. It is quite clear that according to paragraph 23 of the Recommendations adopted by the Committee of Ministers of Internal Affairs at the 765th meeting on September 19, 2001 to the member states of the Council of Europe "On the European Code of Police Ethics", "Police personnel should be able to demonstrate clarity of judgment, openness, maturity, fairness, communication skills and, where necessary, leadership and management skills. They should also have a good understanding of social, cultural and societal issues."

1. Communication as a key to effective law enforcement:

Police officers interact with citizens every day: from preventive conversations to responding to emergencies. A clear, accessible explanation of their actions, tactful communication, and adherence to professional ethics help reduce the level of conflict and ensure compliance with the law.

In addition, effective communication within units ensures consistency of actions during special operations, crisis situations, or everyday patrol work.

2. Interaction with the public as a basis for trust:

Modern police must be open to society. Regular meetings with the community, participation in social initiatives, and the use of social networks to explain police actions all contribute to the formation of a positive image of law enforcement officers.

Citizens' trust increases when they feel that their opinions are taken into account and that the police are acting in their interests. Working with vulnerable categories of the population, such as children, pensioners, and people who have become victims of crime, is especially important.

3. Communication in crisis situations:

During emergencies – mass unrest, terrorist threats or martial law – communication plays a crucial role. The police must promptly convey reliable information to citizens, avoid panic and explain their actions.

In particular, the use of modern digital platforms allows for the rapid dissemination of important messages and the refutation of disinformation.

4. Use of modern technologies in communication:

Today, digital technologies open up new opportunities for police interaction with citizens. Official pages of law enforcement agencies on social networks allow you to quickly inform the public about important events, warn about threats and explain legal aspects.

Chatbots and mobile applications for operational communication with the police are also being actively implemented. This significantly increases the level of communication, as citizens can quickly get answers to their questions or report violations.

5. Psychological aspects of communication:

Police officers often work in difficult conditions, when it is important not only to comply with the law, but also to approach communication correctly. Active listening, empathy and self-control skills play an important role.

Professional mastery of non-verbal communication is also an important factor. A calm tone of voice, confidence in statements and correct body language help reduce tension in conflict situations and avoid conflict escalation.

6. Cooperation with the media and civil society organizations:

The openness of the police to cooperation with journalists contributes to increasing the level of public trust. Timely provision of official information, holding briefings and refuting false data help prevent the spread of rumors and disinformation.

In addition, partnership with civil society organizations allows the development of projects on preventive work, legal education and social support of the population. This strengthens mutual understanding between the police and society.

Effective communication is one of the key factors in ensuring law and order and forming a positive image of the police. The combination of professional skills, modern technologies and open dialogue with citizens helps to strengthen trust and improve the work of law enforcement agencies. The role of communication in police work cannot be overestimated. It affects the level of trust of citizens, helps prevent conflicts and contributes to the effective performance of official duties. Without the proper level of communication, even the best legal initiatives may not find support among the population.

7. Training and development of communication skills in the police:

Successful communication is not only an innate talent, but also a skill that needs to be developed. That is why it is important to regularly conduct trainings on communication skills, conflict management, negotiation techniques and the psychology of communication.

Police officers must be prepared for various situations: from communicating with victims to conducting a dialogue with aggressive individuals. The development

of emotional intelligence and the ability to react correctly in stressful situations are necessary components of professional training.

8. Communication culture within the law enforcement system:

Effective external communication is impossible without well-established processes within the police itself. Mutual understanding between units, clear transfer of information, the absence of bureaucratic obstacles - all this affects the efficiency and quality of work.

Leadership also plays an important role in shaping a communication culture. Managers must demonstrate openness to dialogue, motivate subordinates for professional development, and support the principles of honesty and respect in the team.

9. International experience of police communication:

The experience of many European countries shows that effective communication helps to strengthen trust in law enforcement officers. For example, in Scandinavian countries, the police actively cooperate with local communities, hold open meetings and even involve citizens in joint security initiatives.

In the UK, the “community policing” strategy is in operation, which involves constant interaction of police officers with the population at the district level, which helps prevent crime at an early stage. Ukraine is also actively implementing similar approaches, and our police are already demonstrating positive results in communication with citizens. In essence, trust is a belief in the reliability of a person or system, the confidence of an individual, group, society, nation that the environment does not intend to harm them.

[2, ст. 2-3] Fundamental, basic trust in the world, which is formed primarily in childhood, is a necessary prerequisite for social order. It is based on the predictability of routine practice, based on the awareness of social rules and roles, and associated with their observance, and is an important condition for the stability of life. On its basis, people's sensual self-determination takes place according to the principle of "we - them", "ours - strangers", which is the most common form of structuring a social community; the willingness to trust a stranger is determined, which is especially important, according to E. Giddens, for post-traditional relations that require the development of active trust "in contexts from close interpersonal ties to global interaction systems". A number of scientists call one of the most important tasks of reforming the National Police of Ukraine today the development of partnership relations between the police and the population on the basis of trust, transparency, mutual understanding and mutual assistance in the fight against crime.

Communication is not just an exchange of information, but a strategic tool that affects security, law and order and public trust. Improving communication skills, using modern technologies, and international experience will help the Ukrainian police become even more effective and closer to the people.

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL CRIME: THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

In today's world, the problem of transnational crime is becoming particularly relevant due to globalization processes, technological developments and the increasing mobility of people and capital. Transnational crime covers a wide range of dangerous phenomena, including illegal trafficking in drugs, weapons, human beings, money laundering, cybercrime, terrorism and other forms of criminal activity that cross borders. Its scale and complexity make it difficult for individual states to effectively counter it, which requires consolidation of efforts at the international level.

Law enforcement agencies of different countries play a key role in combating this phenomenon, as they carry out operational activities, investigate crimes and perform law enforcement functions. Their activities in the field of international cooperation require not only the exchange of information, but also coordination of efforts, joint operations and harmonization of legal approaches.

At the same time, international cooperation faces a number of challenges, including differences in national legislation, limited resources, differences in the levels of training of law enforcement agencies, as well as political and cultural barriers. Therefore, studying the role of law enforcement agencies in the international fight against transnational crime is important for developing effective mechanisms to counter this global phenomenon.

The purpose of the study is to define the role of law enforcement agencies in the system of international cooperation to combat transnational crime and to analyze the main mechanisms that ensure the effectiveness of this cooperation.

To achieve this goal, the following **objectives** have been set:

- To analyze the main forms and types of transnational crime, their specificity and impact on global security.

- To consider the key mechanisms and instruments of international cooperation in the fight against transnational crime.

- To study the role and functions of international organizations (Interpol, Europol, UN, etc.) in promoting cooperation between law enforcement agencies of different countries.

- To study the main challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in the process of international cooperation.

- Develop recommendations for improving international cooperation and increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in combating transnational crime.

Transnational crime is criminal activity that goes beyond the borders of one country and has an impact on several states. It includes organized or individual illegal activities that are carried out across national borders, affect the interests of several countries and pose global threats. [1] The peculiarities of transnational crime are its scale, the complexity of coordinating the fight against it and the use of modern technologies. [2]

Types of transnational crime: *Drug trafficking. Human trafficking. Illegal arms trade. Cybercrime. Money laundering. Terrorism. Smuggling. Environmental crimes. Intellectual piracy and counterfeiting.*

Each type of transnational crime is difficult to combat due to its global nature, the high level of organization of criminal groups and the unevenness of legislation between countries. Globalization has contributed to closer interconnection between countries, increased trade, technological progress and the opening of borders. However, these changes have also created favorable conditions for the growth of transnational crime, providing criminal groups with access to new tools and resources. [9]

The main trends in transnational crime are:

- the growth of organized criminal networks. Modern criminal groups are becoming more structured, coordinating their activities across national borders. They integrate legitimate businesses to cover up illegal activities and minimize risks; increasing role of cybercrime. The Internet and digital technologies are contributing to the emergence of new forms of criminal activity, such as phishing, identity theft, hacking of financial systems, and cyber blackmail. This type of crime has the highest growth rate.

- use of modern technologies. Criminal groups are actively using encryption technologies, drones, cryptocurrencies and artificial intelligence to coordinate their activities and avoid detection.

- emergence of new forms of illegal activity. Environmental crime, including illegal deforestation, poaching, and trafficking in rare species, is becoming one of the key areas of activity for transnational criminal networks.

Threats to international security:

Economic instability. The spread of terrorism. Social instability. Undermining of state institutions. Threat to environmental safety. Increased geopolitical tensions.

International organizations, such as **Interpol** (International Criminal Police Organization), Europol (European Police Office), and the **United Nations** (UN), play a key role in the fight against transnational crime by ensuring coordination between states, information exchange, training, and joint operations. These organizations are

becoming important platforms for addressing the complexities of global threats that often transcend national jurisdictions. [6]

Extradition is one of the most effective mechanisms in the fight against transnational crime. Joint operations are an important tool for international cooperation, especially when it comes to fighting organized crime networks. Information exchange is a key element in the fight against transnational crime. International conventions play a central role in ensuring a unified approach to combating global threats (UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), UN Convention against Corruption, UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs). The Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which develops recommendations to combat terrorist financing and money laundering is also important.

Law enforcement agencies play a key role in combating transnational crime, as they provide rapid response, conduct investigations, apprehend suspects and implement international agreements. [9] In the context of globalization, their tasks have expanded significantly due to the need to adapt to new forms of crime, such as cybercrime, financial fraud and terrorism.

Among the main **tasks** of law enforcement agencies:

Detecting and preventing crime: using analytical approaches and modern technologies to identify threats.

Investigating criminal cases: collecting evidence, establishing links between criminal groups and cells operating in different countries.

Maintaining the security of national borders: detecting and preventing illegal migration, smuggling of weapons, drugs and people.

The functions of law enforcement agencies can be divided into preventive, detective, investigative, and analytical.

Joint law enforcement operations are an important tool in the fight against transnational crime, as criminal networks often operate in several countries simultaneously. Examples include **Operation Pangea, Operation Gladiator, Operation Storm, and Operation Dark Hunter.**

International cooperation of law enforcement agencies is an important component in the fight against transnational crime, but its effectiveness is often hampered by a number of problems, namely: [9]

- differences in legislative norms and legal systems of different countries.
- differences in extradition and legal assistance procedures make it difficult to transfer suspects and collect evidence.
- different approaches to data confidentiality and privacy protection.
- uneven level of technical support and resource capabilities of law enforcement agencies in different countries.
- insufficient integration of information systems and databases also slows down cooperation.
- resource constraints may relate to human resources.
- different priorities, ideologies and levels of trust in each other.
- cultural differences can also affect cooperation.

- corruption in law enforcement agencies in some countries, which undermines the trust of partners and makes it difficult to work together.

Thus, transnational crime is one of the greatest threats to international security in the modern world. The study showed that international law enforcement cooperation is critical to effectively counter these threats. Law enforcement agencies are the central link in the system of combating transnational crime.

There are several **recommendations** for further improvement of international cooperation: *Unification of legislation. Strengthening technical support. Expanding information exchange. Investing in training. Strengthening the role of international organizations. Use of the latest technologies.*

Successful resolution of these tasks will ensure greater effectiveness in the fight against transnational crime and contribute to a safer global environment.

1. UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention, 2000)
2. UN Convention against Corruption
3. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)
4. Budapest Convention on Cybercrime
5. EU Anti-Money Laundering Directive
6. Interpol: global communication system I-24/7
7. Europol: pan-European databases
8. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
9. FATF (Financial Action Task Force).

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THE OVERALL HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN UKRAINE

Introduction. The conflict in Ukraine, initiated in 2014 with russia's annexation of Crimea and escalating in 2022 with a full-scale invasion, has generated a major humanitarian crisis. This report outlines documented human rights violations in Ukraine based on data from organisations such as the United Nations, Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, and Ukrainian and international human rights groups.

1. Civilian Targeting and War Crimes

• Civilian Casualties: There are extensive records of civilian casualties due to missile strikes, artillery shelling, and bombings in populated areas, violating the laws of armed conflict. Civilian structures, including homes, hospitals, and schools, have been damaged or destroyed.

• Use of Prohibited Weapons: Some reports indicate the use of cluster munitions and other weapons that are restricted under international law due to their indiscriminate impact.

• Medical Facilities: The destruction and targeting of hospitals and ambulances have restricted access to medical services, posing serious risks to civilian populations.

2. Forced Deportations and Displacement

• Forced Transfers: Reports from international agencies highlight the forced displacement of civilians, including children, to Russian-controlled territories or Russia itself. This practice contravenes the Geneva Conventions and is viewed as a form of illegal deportation.

• Displacement Crisis: The conflict has displaced millions internally within Ukraine and externally across Europe, straining resources and exposing displaced individuals to further human rights risks, including exploitation and lack of essential services.

3. Arbitrary Detentions and Torture

• Torture and Inhumane Treatment: Human rights organisations have documented cases of torture and inhumane treatment of prisoners of war, as well as detained civilians in occupied territories.

• Extrajudicial Killings and Enforced Disappearances: There are reports of summary executions and disappearances, particularly among individuals perceived as supporters of the Ukrainian government or critical of Russian actions. These violations are widely condemned as breaches of international human rights and humanitarian law.

4. Suppression of Freedom of Speech and Assembly

• Media Censorship: In occupied territories, freedom of the press is severely restricted, with independent journalists facing arrest, harassment, and sometimes forced exile.

• Civil Society and Activists: Human rights activists, volunteers, and local officials in these areas face significant threats, including kidnapping and intimidation, aiming to suppress opposition and enforce control.

5. Violations against Vulnerable Populations

• Gender-Based Violence: Reports indicate a rise in cases of gender-based violence, including sexual assault, with many instances involving military personnel. This violence disproportionately affects women and children in conflict zones.

• Children’s Rights: Violations against children include forced deportations, family separations, and disruptions to education. Many children face heightened psychological trauma and lack access to basic health and educational resources.

International Response and Ongoing Challenges

Global human rights bodies have condemned these violations, and investigations by the International Criminal Court (ICC) and other entities are ongoing. However, challenges accessing conflict zones, political complexities, and limited accountability mechanisms hinder effective action.

Conclusion. Human rights violations in Ukraine constitute a severe and ongoing crisis. Continued documentation, international pressure, and the pursuit of legal

accountability are crucial in protecting the rights of civilians and ensuring justice for victims.

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CODE OF UKRAINIAN NATION: FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES

Ukrainians are undoubtedly an ancient nation that has been formed in the Dnieper region for several millennia. It has its own characteristics: history, language, culture, which distinguish it from other peoples and ethnic groups of the world [1]. Considering the essence and meaning of the concept of “nation code”, it can be explained that it is “living matter”, “sewn” into the state and the people; this, in turn, is a mentality, associations, images, etc. Over the past three decades in Ukraine, we have repeatedly reinterpreted patriotism, and, accordingly, new images of a patriot have appeared in society. At the dawn of independence, this was in most cases a representative of the intelligentsia – a teacher, an artist... He knew the “forbidden” history. He possessed the weapon of the struggle for independence – Ukrainian language. Of course, a large role in the formation of any nation is played by language, which is the main identifier of the people. All Ukrainian defenders have been fighting for the Ukrainian language since time immemorial, and it continues to this day. Strange as it may sound, in our time, people think of a “patriot” as someone who speaks their native language first and foremost, and is ready to defend their country and help restore it. Since ancient times, embroidery has been more than just clothing for Ukrainians. It contains sacred symbols that preserve the history of the people and their identity. Today, embroidery is like an ancient chronicle through which you can touch the history and culture of every corner of Ukraine [2].

Taking into account the cultural heritage of the people, it should be noted that it plays an extremely important role in the formation and development of the mental memory and national consciousness of the people, the socio-political views of citizens, and their choice of landmarks in the events and processes of the present. The preservation and study of the historical and cultural heritage in the case of the Ukrainian people is called upon to fulfill another ambitious task - being artifacts of past events, it testifies to the continuity of the nation-genesis of Ukrainians, its non-identity with neighboring peoples, including with the "brother Slavs", the long

struggle against enslavement and for independent statehood [3]. The great and tragic year of 2014 gave rise to another image - a patriot-warrior, volunteer, soldier, sergeant, officer, volunteer. Someone voluntarily went to the front, someone carried ammunition and food to the "front line", someone sewed protective nets at home. Back then, no one was sorting out who was a bigger patriot and who was a smaller one. Who loved Ukraine and who didn't [4].

Abroad, when meeting a Ukrainian, many words come to mind that come to mind when a foreigner associates our people with: independence, invincibility, embroidery, unity, confrontation. Of course, there is an explanation for this. From time immemorial, the northern neighbor has encroached on our territory, and almost since the beginning of the existence of the Ukrainian state, its invincible people have been waging a struggle that continues to this day. In the year that has passed since the full-scale invasion, the Ukrainian people have demonstrated to the world examples of courage, resilience, courage, resourcefulness, and unity in the face of the enemy. The full-scale attack accelerated the consolidation of the Ukrainian nation. National unity became the basis of successful resistance. Ukrainians have stood their ground and proven their ability to defeat Russian military aggression. The Armed Forces of Ukraine defend their native land, defend the independence of Ukraine, and prevent the destruction of everything Ukrainian. The brave Ukrainian people, at the cost of their lives, defend not only themselves, but also the entire world [5].

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NAVIGATING MULTILINGUAL LANDSCAPES: THE IMPACT OF LANGUAGE POLICY ON LINGUISTIC IDENTITY

In a world marked by globalization and migration, multilingualism has become a defining feature of modern societies. Language, however, is not merely a tool for communication; it is a cornerstone of cultural identity, history, and community life. For Indigenous peoples, their languages serve as vital expressions of their worldviews, traditions, and deep connections to their ancestral lands. Yet, indigenous languages often face marginalization and even extinction due to historical and contemporary language policies imposed by colonial and nation-state powers.

This article explores the complex relationship between language policy and indigenous linguistic identity, focusing on how different language policies—whether supportive or repressive—can have profound effects on the survival and revitalization of indigenous languages. It examines the tensions within multilingual landscapes where state-led policies intersect with the linguistic practices of indigenous communities, and it emphasizes the importance of creating policies that empower indigenous languages and preserve their cultural integrity. Language policy refers to the deliberate decisions made by governments or institutions regarding the use, status, and teaching of languages within a given society. These policies can either promote the status of certain languages, often the dominant national or global languages, or support a broader multilingualism that values local and Indigenous languages.

The effect of language policy on Indigenous linguistic identity is significant, as these policies often determine which languages are considered "legitimate" and supported in public life whether in education, media, government, or the legal system. Historically, many colonial governments imposed policies that suppressed Indigenous languages in favor of the colonizer’s language. This suppression has led to language loss, with many Indigenous communities today facing the challenge of revitalizing languages that have been endangered by over a century of neglect or forced assimilation.

In recent decades, however, there has been a growing global movement to revitalize indigenous languages, spurred by a deeper recognition of their cultural and social significance. Language revitalization refers to efforts to reintroduce and promote the use of a language that is endangered or no longer spoken fluently by younger generations. Successful language revitalization often requires both grassroots community involvement and supportive policies at the local, national, and even international levels.

For example, New Zealand's Maori language revitalization efforts have received government support through policies like the introduction of Maori language

immersion schools and the recognition of Maori as an official language. In contrast, Indigenous language revitalization efforts in places such as Canada, Australia, and the United States often encounter more complex challenges, including political resistance and a lack of resources for language learning and instruction.

The interplay between language policy and indigenous identity is often stark. Language is not merely a means of communication but is tightly woven into the social fabric of indigenous communities. When an Indigenous language is silenced, so too are the narratives, histories, and cultural knowledge encoded within it. Consequently, language loss often leads to a loss of cultural continuity and a disconnection from ancestral ways of life.

Indigenous communities that are engaged in language revitalization frequently describe the restoration of their language as a way to restore their collective sense of self. Language policies that include indigenous languages, provide opportunities for inter-generational transmission, and encourage cultural pride enable individuals to reaffirm their cultural identity. Conversely, policies that prioritize only dominant languages may alienate younger generations from their heritage, leading to increased rates of cultural assimilation and loss of traditional knowledge.

One major challenge in navigating multilingual landscapes is finding a balance between promoting indigenous languages while still acknowledging the role of national or international languages in the economic, political, and social spheres. In countries with multiple languages, there can be tension between the practical necessity of using a dominant language for access to education and employment and the desire to preserve Indigenous languages, which may not have the same functional reach. Moreover, the absence of political will, funding, and proper training for language educators can make revitalization efforts difficult. In some countries, indigenous communities have had to contend with policies that not only neglect their languages but also actively undermine their value in the eyes of the broader society.

On the other hand, modern technologies present new opportunities to promote language learning and preservation. Social media, mobile applications, and online platforms have created new spaces for language interaction and community building. Digital resources can also serve as archives for language documentation, offering a way to preserve words, phrases, and oral traditions for future generations.

Moving forward, it is essential that language policies become more inclusive and recognize the role of Indigenous languages in the cultural fabric of society. This requires more than just token recognition; it necessitates significant investment in Indigenous language education, media, and research. For language revitalization to succeed, Indigenous communities must be at the forefront of decision-making, ensuring that the language policies reflect their needs, aspirations, and cultural values.

The impact of language policy on Indigenous linguistic identity is profound and multifaceted. In multilingual societies, language policies have the potential to either nurture or erode the rich linguistic diversity that Indigenous peoples have maintained for centuries. Governments and institutions must recognize the importance of Indigenous languages and adopt policies that foster their revitalization. By doing so, they not only safeguard the linguistic heritage of Indigenous communities but also

affirm their cultural identity and ensure that these languages continue to enrich the global multilingual landscape.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF MENTAL HEALTH IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

In today's rapidly changing world, mental health is becoming an increasingly important topic. While physical health has long been a priority, psychological well-being is just as crucial for a person's overall quality of life. Stress, anxiety, burnout, and depression are becoming more widespread, affecting students, professionals, and entire communities. Given these challenges, it is essential to recognize the significance of mental health and implement strategies to support it.

The Growing Prevalence of Mental Health Issues

Studies indicate a concerning rise in mental health disorders worldwide. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), depression is now one of the leading causes of disability, affecting over 280 million people globally. Anxiety disorders are also on the rise, exacerbated by factors such as economic instability, digital overload, and geopolitical conflicts [1].

University students are particularly vulnerable, facing high academic expectations, financial pressures, and social challenges. A recent study by the American Psychological Association (APA) found that 60% of college students

reported experiencing overwhelming anxiety, while 40% struggled with depression [2].

Economic and Social Impacts of Neglecting Mental Health

Beyond individual well-being, mental health has significant economic and societal implications. According to a report by the World Economic Forum, untreated mental health conditions cost the global economy over $1 trillion annually due to lost productivity [3].

Moreover, prolonged stress and psychological distress can weaken social relationships, decrease motivation, and contribute to burnout. This is particularly relevant in professional and academic settings, where mental health directly influences performance, engagement, and creativity.

The Role of Technology and Social Media

While technology has brought many benefits, it has also introduced new stressors. Social media platforms, though designed for connection, often contribute to feelings of inadequacy, loneliness, and anxiety. The constant exposure to curated images of success and perfection can distort self-perception, particularly among young people.

Additionally, the digitalization of education and work has blurred the boundaries between personal and professional life, leading to increased stress and reduced downtime. A study published in Nature Human Behaviour highlights the impact of excessive screen time on sleep quality, emotional regulation, and cognitive function [4].

Strategies for Promoting Mental Well-being

Given the increasing mental health challenges, it is crucial to adopt strategies that foster psychological resilience:

1. **Encourage Open Dialogue:** Universities and workplaces should promote environments where discussing mental health is normalized and stigma is reduced.
2. **Implement Support Systems:** Accessible counseling services, peer support groups, and stress management programs can provide vital assistance.
3. **Promote Work-Life Balance:** Encouraging breaks, mindful technology use, and setting clear boundaries between work and personal time can prevent burnout.
4. **Prioritize Physical Health:** Regular exercise, balanced nutrition, and adequate sleep have a direct impact on mental well-being.
5. **Increase Mental Health Education:** Raising awareness about coping mechanisms, emotional intelligence, and psychological self-care should be an integral part of educational curricula.

Conclusion

The importance of mental health cannot be overstated. As we navigate the complexities of modern life, fostering psychological well-being is not just an individual responsibility but a societal necessity. Universities, organizations, and policymakers must take proactive steps to support mental health, ensuring a healthier, more resilient future for all.

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BALANCE BETWEEN STATE SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION IN THE CONDITIONS OF MODERN CHALLENGES

In the modern world, the issue of the balance between state security and the protection of human rights is one of the most debatable and controversial. On the one hand, each state is obliged to guarantee the security of its citizens, protect territorial integrity, counteract crime, terrorism, cyberattacks and other threats. On the other hand, ensuring security itself should not lead to systematic violations of fundamental human rights, such as freedom of speech, the right to privacy, freedom of movement and a fair trial.

Modern challenges, such as international terrorism, information wars, cyberattacks, pandemics and armed conflicts, pose a difficult choice for states: how to maintain security without violating democratic freedoms? In many countries, emergency situations lead to increased control, increased state surveillance and restrictions on civil rights. This causes serious debate among politicians, human rights activists, lawyers and the public.

State security is a set of measures aimed at protecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political stability and economic well-being of a country. It includes the fight against terrorism, organized crime, espionage, corruption, cyberattacks, epidemics and other threats.

Human rights are a set of fundamental freedoms and guarantees that ensure the dignity, autonomy and equality of every person. They include civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

The conflict between state security and human rights arises when measures aimed at maintaining law and order begin to restrict democratic freedoms. Is it permissible to restrict freedom of speech in order to combat extremism? Does the

state have the right to monitor citizens to prevent crimes? The answers to these questions depend on the specific circumstances and legal norms of each country.

In the 21st century, states face unprecedented challenges that require the adaptation of legal mechanisms. Main threats:

After the September 11, 2001 attacks, governments in many countries introduced strict measures to combat terrorism, including expanded surveillance of citizens, control of financial transactions, restrictions on movement, and deportation of suspects. For example, the United States passed the Patriot Act, which allowed intelligence agencies to wiretap phones, check e-mail, and access bank accounts without a court order.

With the spread of the Internet, states began to control the online space, which often contradicts the right to privacy.

For example, China created the "Great Firewall of China" system, which limits citizens' access to independent information resources. Russia introduced a law on "sovereign internet", which allows the state to disconnect the country from the global network.

In conditions of political instability, many governments use the fight against "fake news" as a pretext to restrict freedom of speech. In wartime, human rights may be restricted, including the right to assembly, freedom of speech, and confidentiality of correspondence.

Restrictions of rights and freedoms are only possible within the framework of international standards. Basic principles:

1. Legality – measures must be enshrined in legal acts.
2. Proportionality – restrictions must correspond to the level of threat.
3. Temporality – security measures must be lifted after the threat has been eliminated.
4. Judicial control – the decision to restrict rights must be made by an independent court.

Key international documents: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), European Convention on Human Rights (1950), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966).

To ensure a balance between security and human rights, it is necessary to:

1. Develop clear legal mechanisms for controlling the special services.
2. Introduce independent oversight of decisions to restrict rights.
3. Strengthen the role of civil society in security issues.
4. Guarantee freedom of speech, even in times of crisis.
5. Use modern technologies for security without violating privacy.

In democratic countries (USA, Great Britain, France, Germany) the basis of law and order is the rule of law rights, independence of the judiciary and a strong civil society. Restrictions on rights are possible only within the framework of constitutional norms and are subject to judicial control.

In countries with authoritarian regimes (China, Russia, North Korea), state security is often used as a pretext for total control over society. The authorities restrict freedom of speech, introduce censorship and persecute political opponents.

In countries with transitional democracies (Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova), the balance between security and human rights is unstable due to political upheavals and external threats.

Global organizations play an important role in ensuring the protection of human rights even in emergency situations. The United Nations (UN) – adopts resolutions on the observance of human rights during conflicts. The Council of Europe – through the European Court of Human Rights, considers citizens' complaints about violations of rights. Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch – document cases of excessive restrictions on human rights under the pretext of fighting terrorism or war.

In the future, states must find new ways to ensure security that do not violate democratic freedoms.

Artificial intelligence in human rights protection activities: big data analysis can help detect human rights violations. Blockchain technologies: can ensure the transparency of elections and the protection of digital privacy.

Strengthening coordination between countries to combat global threats (terrorism, cyberattacks). Developing common standards for security and human rights.

Independent media and human rights organizations should become important players in shaping security policy.

Digital literacy programs for citizens will help combat disinformation.

Conclusions. The balance between state security and human rights remains one of the most difficult challenges of the modern world. Excessive strengthening of state control can lead to authoritarianism, and insufficient security measures can endanger the lives of citizens.

Only a harmonious combination of security and freedom will allow states to remain democratic and at the same time effectively confront modern threats.

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THE RESILIENT FAMILY UNIT: EXPLORING HOW VALUE ALIGNMENT BUFFERS AGAINST EXTERNAL STRESSORS AND PROMOTES COLLECTIVE WELL-BEING

In the face of an increasingly complex and fast-paced world, families, as fundamental social units, encounter various external stressors that challenge their stability and well-being. These stressors range from economic instability to societal pressures, and even environmental disruptions. While external factors undoubtedly play a significant role in shaping family dynamics, the internal resilience of the family unit itself is a critical factor in determining how well it copes with such challenges. One such internal mechanism that contributes to family resilience is value alignment – when family members share and adhere to common principles, beliefs, and goals. This alignment not only fosters harmonious interactions but also provides a buffer against external stressors, thereby promoting collective well-being. This paper explores the role of value alignment in strengthening the family unit's resilience, especially in the face of external adversities.

Family resilience is defined as the ability of a family to withstand and rebound from crises and hardships (Walsh, 2003). This ability does not merely reflect the absence of conflict or difficulty but rather the presence of adaptive strategies, cohesion, and a shared sense of purpose that allow families to recover and thrive. Families with high resilience tend to demonstrate strong emotional bonds, open communication, and flexibility in the face of change (Black & Lobo, 2008). One of the key components that contribute to family resilience is the alignment of values among its members.

Value alignment refers to the degree to which family members share common beliefs, attitudes, and goals. When family members hold similar values – whether related to morality, work ethics, religious beliefs, or life aspirations – they are more likely to experience mutual understanding and support, which are essential for coping with stress.

One of the most direct benefits of value alignment is the creation of emotional cohesion within the family. When members share core values, they are more likely to engage in positive and supportive interactions, reducing the likelihood of misunderstandings and conflicts. A unified value system encourages empathy, compassion, and respect among family members, which fosters a strong support system. This emotional support is crucial in times of crisis, as it enables families to confront challenges with collective strength.

In times of stress, families with aligned values can lean on one another for emotional support, which in turn contributes to resilience. Asadi et al. (2024) emphasize the role of family in managing financial stress, suggesting that supportive

family structures can mitigate the adverse effects of economic pressure (Asadi et al., 2024).

Family members who share similar values are more likely to pursue common goals. This shared sense of purpose can give families a clear direction in times of uncertainty. When a family is aligned in its values, whether it is prioritizing education, health, or financial security, there is a greater sense of coordination and unity in striving towards these goals. In contrast, families with divergent values may struggle with conflict, leading to fragmented efforts and reduced effectiveness in responding to external stressors.

Research by Asadi et al. (2024) demonstrates that families who have a clear, collective purpose, such as prioritizing the well-being of their children or maintaining a healthy lifestyle, are better equipped to face challenges. Such families are more likely to make collective decisions that benefit the unit as a whole, rather than acting in individualistic or contradictory ways that could undermine resilience.

Value alignment enhances communication within the family. When family members share common values, they are more likely to engage in open, honest, and constructive conversations. This reduces the likelihood of miscommunication, which is often exacerbated by external pressures. Effective communication is essential in resolving conflicts, which are inevitable in any family system. When values align, conflicts are approached with a mindset of resolution, as opposed to emotional escalation.

A study by Huang, Xc., Zhang, Yn., Wu, Xy. *et al* (2023) found that families with strong value alignment tend to exhibit healthier conflict resolution strategies, even under stressful conditions. These families demonstrate a high level of mutual respect and are more likely to find solutions that benefit the collective well-being of all members.

In addition to emotional cohesion, shared values provide families with a framework for adaptability and flexibility, essential components of resilience. Families with aligned values are better able to adapt to changing circumstances because they share a common understanding of what is important, even in the face of adversity. This common ground allows families to make decisions that align with their values, ensuring that they remain focused on what matters most despite external disruptions.

For instance, if a family values education, they are more likely to make sacrifices to ensure their children can attend school, even during times of economic hardship. Families that lack such alignment may not prioritize these collective values, resulting in disarray during tough times.

External stressors such as economic downturns, natural disasters, societal changes, and health crises can have profound effects on family dynamics. However, the impact of these stressors on family resilience is not solely determined by the nature or severity of the external pressures. Internal factors, particularly value alignment, play a significant role in how families respond to and recover from such challenges. When families share common values, they are better equipped to withstand external stressors and maintain their collective well-being.

A notable example of this can be seen in families facing financial hardship. Researches highlights that families who share strong values related to financial stability and responsibility are more likely to make joint efforts to weather economic difficulties (Asadi et al., 2024). These efforts include budgeting, reducing unnecessary expenses, and finding ways to support each other emotionally, all of which are facilitated by value alignment. In contrast, families without shared financial values may experience greater strain, with individuals acting in their own interests rather than working collectively, potentially exacerbating the stress they face.

Value alignment plays a pivotal role in enhancing family resilience, serving as a buffer against external stressors and fostering collective well-being. Families that share common values experience greater emotional cohesion, more effective communication, a sense of shared purpose, and increased adaptability in the face of adversity. These qualities enable them to navigate challenges with strength and unity. In a world where external stressors are inevitable, fostering value alignment within families offers a powerful tool for promoting resilience and well-being.

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THE FUNCTION OF JUSTICE IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Abstract. The article deal with the functions of the court in modern criminal proceedings. The norms of the new Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine regulating the criminal procedural activity of the court in modern criminal proceedings and the criminal procedural functions of the court are defined and formulated on this basis. The main purpose of this study is to analyze the justice of Ukraine, to consider the

position of the court in the field of justice, to research the concept, types and characteristics of the functions of the court.

Key words: Criminal proceedings, criminal procedural functions, court, criminal procedure activity of the court, the limits of the activity of the court in adversarial criminal proceedings.

The state imposes the function of administering justice solely on the courts. They are the bodies of the judiciary, which, according to Article 6 of the Constitution, independently of the legislative and executive powers. Other public authorities and officials are not entitled to assume the function and powers that are the competence of the judiciary, and it is also impossible to create extraordinary and special courts. Only the courts fulfill the compulsory powers of the state power, legally recognize a person guilty of a crime and subject him to criminal punishment. The purpose of the courts is to protect the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution (Article 55).

The role of the court in this regard is significantly increased by the new provision that the competence of the court is extended to all the legal relations arising in the state. The tasks of the courts as the judicial authorities are also the protection of the constitutional system of Ukraine, ensuring the observance of law and justice in the implementation and application of laws and other normative legal acts.

Giving judges independence in the administration of justice, the Constitution establishes the main guarantees of this. Among them, the new procedure for electing the judges of all levels by the Verkhovna Rada and holding their office indefinitely (except for the judges appointed for the first time, as well as the judges of the Constitutional Court) are important. These are the real guarantees of the independence of the judges as the subjects of constitutional law, which should free them from the influence of the local executive bodies and contribute to increasing the authority of the judges - the carriers of the judiciary.

Different aspects of the function of the court under modern conditions are analyzed by Borisov V.I., Glushchenko S.V., Gordenko V.V., Igonin R.V., Karpechkina P.F., Malyarenko V.G., Moldavan V.V., Navrotskaya V.V., Shevchuk M.V., Shtevchuk M.V. ogun S. G., Yuzikova N. S. and others.

In Ukraine, the development of the judicial functions took place chronologically. The functions of courts are the main directions of their activities, the ways of performing their tasks. This concept is used to characterize a certain activity of any body or person. It is also used to denote the external manifestation of the properties of an object in a certain system of the relations. That is, the functions of the courts depend on the place and role of each of them both in the system of judicial authorities and in society [1, p. 37].

Currently, there is a large number of the functions, and over time, the lawyers open more and more new functions, so it is almost impossible to give an exhaustive list of the functions. However, the content and system of functions, as well as its features, are expressed in the legal characteristics of the individual elements that make up the structure of the functions [4, p. 396].

The classification of the functions of the court has always attracted the attention of the researchers in the various branches of procedural law. Thus, Professor V.V. Moldovan draws attention to the following functions of the judiciary: the

administration of justice; constitutional control; control over compliance with the legality and validity of the decisions and actions of the state bodies and officials; formation of bodies of judicial self-government; clarification to the courts of general jurisdiction of the acts of application of legislation; formation of the state judicial administration [6; p. 13].

P.F. Karpechkin formulated a system for classifying the functions of the courts of general jurisdiction according to various criteria.

1) by the objects of justice:

2) by the subjects of justice:

3) by the methods of justice:

4) by the term of the performance of the functions:

5) in the form of legal proceedings: [3, p. 4-10].

In addition to such a classification of the functions in the legal sciences, it is also customary to distinguish such functions as the function of judicial control, about which there are currently many contradictions and discussions, the educational, protective, punitive, conflict resolution functions, the personnel, organizational, permitting, explanatory, information and statistical functions and others.

Some scholars argue that the functions of the courts are a reflection of the implementation of the judiciary through the following powers:

1. Administration of justice.

2. Constitutional control.

3. Control over compliance with the legality and validity of the decisions and actions of the state bodies and officials.

4. Formation of the bodies of judicial self-government.

5. Clarification of the acts of the application of legislation to the courts of general jurisdiction.

6. Establishment of the state judicial administration [7, p. 69-70].

Noteworthy is the classification of the functions by the court by R.V. Igonin, according to which the functions are divided into two groups. The first group consists of the functions of administration of justice, judicial control and judicial support. The second group includes such functions as the representative, constituent, administrative and organizational, personnel, analysis and generalization of judicial practice and the providing explanations on the application of legislation, information, convening plenums of the Supreme Specialized Court or the Plenum of the Supreme Specialized Court, as well as providing the lower-level courts with methodological assistance in the application of legislation by the higher specialized courts [2, p. 167-169].

Characterizing the judicial functions, you can conditionally divide them into two groups. The first group includes the functions that are inherent in all courts, and the second group includes the functions that are directly carried out by the court in criminal proceedings.

The role of the judiciary in society depends on the effectiveness of the administration of justice, that is, on the ability of the court to protect the rights and legitimate interests of Ukrainian citizens. The function of justice is leading in the system of the functions of the court and, one might say, is the basis.

Another common function in the legal consciousness is the educational function. The educational function is designed to form the participants of the trial and citizens, to persuade not to commit offenses, because for this everyone who commits an offense, encroaches on the rights and freedoms of another person, are necessarily punished for this. Also, this function stimulates citizens to commit those actions that are not prohibited by law and these actions do not carry public danger.

The functions carried out by the courts should also include the enforcement function, which is characterized as an organizational, purposeful activity of the courts regarding the implementation of the legal norms for the specific life situations by issuing the specific individual legal orders. The function of interpreting the law is closely related to the enforcement function, since before applying the certain legal norms, prescriptions, making decisions, the court should explain to the participants in the proceedings the incomprehensible for them norms.

In modern legal proceedings, one can observe the emergence of the function of judicial control. Judicial control is a process whose purpose is to establish compliance of the actions and decisions of the subjects of law with the certain principles, standards, rules of conduct. In a broad sense, judicial control is the establishment of the compliance of actions and decisions of the subjects of law with the requirements of law [5, p. 152].

It is worth highlighting the punitive function of the court. The punitive function is realized by bringing the person guilty to justice. By bringing the violators to justice, the court ensures the operation of the principle of the inevitability of punishment, and this principle is an important element in the system of the measures to prevent the occurrence of the offenses [5, p. 153].

The criminal procedural functions can be considered as the main directions of procedural activity of the participants in criminal proceedings, aimed at achieving the tasks that are set before such activity and correspond to its purpose. The following definition of the criminal procedure function has become widespread: the criminal procedure functions are the main directions of the procedural activity defined in the law, carried out by the entities authorized to conduct the process or empowered to actively participate in the case in order to protect their legitimate interests in order to implement the tasks of criminal proceedings [8, p. 371].

One of the functions of the court in criminal proceedings is to assess the legality and validity of the court decisions (in particular, this function is assigned to the higher courts). This function consists in the fact that the higher courts have the task to examine whether the decision of the lower court is lawful, whether such a decision is justified and whether all the necessary conditions are met in order to make such a decision.

The next characteristic function of the court is the implementation of evidence-justification. This function is characterized by the fact that the court makes the procedural decisions, which in the course should justify, clarify the conclusions, as well as motivate the adoption of its decisions.

As a judicial function, one can also single out the management of the process of examining evidence directly at the stage of trial. This function consists in giving the parties equal rights, in particular, in providing evidence.

The function of justice in criminal proceedings acquires the certain features. By considering and resolving the case on the merits, the court, in fact, administers justice. This function includes a kind of subfunction.

In criminal proceedings, the court ensures at the same time equality and competitiveness of the parties. Thus, the court performs an enforcement function.

One of the functions of the court in criminal proceedings is to give the parties the opportunity to act, these the parties do not have the right to perform the procedural actions in a court session without the knowledge and permission of the court.

Along with the function of assistance is the function of directing the procedural activities of the parties, which consists in the implementation by the court of the principles of criminal proceedings by the parties and other participants in the proceedings.

The criminal procedural activity of the court is characterized by the fact that it is multifunctional. The following criminal procedural functions are inherent: consideration the court as a subject of criminal procedural activity and resolution of a criminal case on the merits, law enforcement, legal, legal and preventive. The range of the judicial powers established by the criminal procedure law is determined by the goals and tasks that are put before the court, and is wide and diverse enough for the effective administration of justice and the performance of the procedural functions assigned to it [8, p. 376].

Thus:

1. The court in various spheres of its activity is endowed with the various functions, however, such functions as justice, control over observance of the legality and validity of the decisions and actions of the state bodies and officials, observance of the rights and obligations of citizens, constitutional control, are common functions for the court in all spheres of justice.

2. The court will be able to implement the functions assigned to it, observing the principles of the implementation of justice.

3. The Court should act independently, lawfully, impartially, continuously, guided by the norms of domestic legislation and without rejecting its own opinion, which would be based only on investigated and verified facts. The Court shall act within the limits provided to it by law. If the court complies with all the principles of legal proceedings, it will be able to fully realize its functions.

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SOCIAL CHALLENGES OF THE MODERN ERA

The modern world is experiencing a number of serious social challenges that affect all countries, regardless of their level of development. Ukraine also faces numerous problems, including economic inequality, unemployment, an aging population, migration, environmental threats, and the impact of digital technologies on society. In this paper, we will take a closer look at two of them: economic inequality and unemployment, as well as demographic changes that significantly influence the country's future.

Economic Inequality and Unemployment in Ukraine

Economic inequality remains one of the most pressing issues in Ukraine. The main reasons for this phenomenon include the uneven distribution of resources, a high level of corruption, a weak economy, and an insufficient number of jobs with decent wages.

There is a significant income gap between residents of large cities such as Kyiv, Lviv, and Dnipro, and those living in small towns and rural areas. For example, the average salary in the capital can be twice as high as in smaller cities or villages. This leads to massive migration of Ukrainians in search of better living conditions - both internally (from regions to big cities) and externally (abroad).

Another important aspect of the problem is the rising unemployment rate, especially among young people and older workers. Many university graduates struggle to find jobs due to a mismatch between their education and the actual demands of the labor market. At the same time, people nearing retirement age often lose their jobs due to downsizing or automation and struggle to find new employment due to a lack of digital skills or age discrimination.

The issue of low wages also deserves special attention. Even those who have jobs often earn insufficient salaries to ensure a decent standard of living. Many

people are forced to work multiple jobs or seek employment abroad, leaving their families behind. This leads to a decline in the quality of life, psychological exhaustion, and increased social stratification.

Addressing this problem requires comprehensive changes - from education reform that aligns with real labor market needs to creating favorable conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses, which can drive economic growth.

Demographic Changes and Population Aging in Ukraine

The demographic situation in Ukraine is a serious concern. Over the past few decades, there has been a significant decline in population due to low birth rates, high mortality rates, and a considerable level of emigration.

One of the key issues is the aging population. The proportion of people aged 60 and older is steadily increasing, creating a heavy burden on the healthcare system and the pension fund. According to the State Statistics Service, the number of pensioners per working citizen is continuously growing, which threatens the financial stability of the pension system.

The reasons for Ukraine's low birth rate are complex. They include economic instability, high child-rearing costs, uncertainty about the future, housing problems, and a lack of sufficient state support for young families. Many Ukrainians postpone having children or decide against parenthood altogether, fearing they will not be able to provide them with a decent life.

Migration also has a significant impact on the demographic situation. Many young and able-bodied citizens leave the country in search of better working and living conditions, which further exacerbates the problem. The loss of an active workforce means fewer taxpayers in the country, which affects support for pensioners, funding for social programs, and overall economic growth.

To improve the situation, comprehensive measures are necessary. Firstly, the government should implement effective family support programs, including affordable housing, increased social benefits for newborns, and the development of quality preschool education infrastructure. Secondly, it is crucial to create conditions for the return of migrants and ensure they have decent employment opportunities in Ukraine.

Social Conflicts and Migration

Social conflicts and migration are among the biggest challenges Ukraine faces today. In recent years, the country has experienced revolutions, war, economic crises, and mass migration of citizens in search of a better life. All of this leads to social tension and deeply transforms Ukrainian society.

War and Internal Social Conflicts

Russia's full-scale invasion in 2022 became the main factor of social instability. The war has divided society not only physically (through the displacement of millions of people) but also ideologically. Some Ukrainians support rapid integration with the EU and NATO, while others believe that the country should develop independently. There are also linguistic, religious, and cultural issues that sometimes spark discussions and even conflicts among citizens.

Additionally, the war has exacerbated the problem of social inequality. Some people have lost everything - their homes, businesses, jobs, and loved ones. Meanwhile, others manage to profit from the crisis. This creates a sense of injustice and disappointment in both the government and society. Veterans returning from the frontlines often face difficulties in adapting and a lack of adequate state support, which also serves as a potential source of social tension.

Migration as a Challenge and an Opportunity

The war has led to mass migration of Ukrainians. According to UN estimates, millions of people have fled abroad, and many of them do not plan to return. The largest number of Ukrainian refugees have settled in Poland, Germany, the Czech Republic, and other European countries. For Ukraine, this means a loss of the working-age population, a decrease in economic potential, and a demographic crisis.

However, migration was an issue even before the war. Since the 1990s, Ukrainians have been moving abroad for work, primarily to Europe. Most of these migrants came from western regions and worked in Poland, Italy, Portugal, and the Czech Republic. Today, labor migration has become even more widespread: not only manual workers but also highly qualified professionals (doctors, engineers, IT specialists) are finding better opportunities abroad.

As a result, the country is losing entire generations of people who could contribute to economic development. Young people are leaving because they see no prospects at home. This is a major challenge since economic growth is impossible without an active population.

Challenges of Integrating Displaced Persons

Internal migration has also changed Ukraine. People from frontline areas have moved to central and western regions. This has created certain difficulties - housing shortages, job market issues, and overcrowding in schools and hospitals.

Moreover, displaced persons do not always find it easy to adapt to their new environment. In some communities, tensions have arisen between locals and newcomers due to differences in social habits, competition for resources, and state support. Some believe that internally displaced persons receive more aid than locals, which causes misunderstandings and even conflicts.

Economic inequality, unemployment, demographic shifts, and migration are serious challenges that impact Ukraine’s future. Due to low wages and a lack of opportunities, many people leave the country, worsening the situation. At the same time, an aging population puts additional strain on the economy, while internal and external migration reshape the country’s social structure.

Additionally, the war has intensified social conflicts, making society even more vulnerable. To overcome these issues, real reforms, business support, and the creation of decent working and living conditions are necessary. It is important not just to "patch holes" but to think strategically - investing in people, their opportunities, and well-being. Without this, the country risks losing its most valuable asset - its citizens.

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THE ROLE OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION DURING THE WAR: WHY IT IS IMPORTANT TO PRESERVE THE CULTURAL ASPECT OF SOCIETY AND BRING IT TO THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Annotation. The article examines the role of cultural exchanges in global communication during the war. Their relevance for building mutual understanding and fostering global support is analyzed. Special attention was paid to the Japanese-Ukrainian seminar as an example of a productive cross-cultural interaction.

Key words. Intercultural exchange, war, literature, Japanese-Ukrainian dialogue, intercultural understanding.

Introduction. Intercultural communication is an important factor in the development of modern society, as it contributes to understanding between peoples, enriching cultural experience and strengthening international relations. It becomes especially relevant in times of war, when it is necessary to overcome stereotypes, preserve cultural identity and provide international support. Cross-cultural initiatives facilitate dialogue and encourage societal growth through the dissemination of knowledge, experience and values.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of cultural exchanges in strengthening intercultural communication and their impact on the development of society during the war; to determine the importance of global cultural connections for overcoming stereotypes and expanding intercultural dialogue; to analyze the impact of cultural initiatives on the development of society and international solidarity; to

study the experience of the Japanese-Ukrainian seminar as an example of successful intercultural communication.

Research methods include comparative analysis, case studies (using the example of a Japanese-Ukrainian seminar), and analysis of literary sources.

The role of cultural exchanges in intercultural communication

"Most of my important lessons about life have come from recognizing how others from a different culture view things", said famous American psychologist Edgar H. Schein [1].

Cultural dialogues contribute to the development of intercultural communication promoting intercultural awareness and enhancing international cooperation. They enrich the worldview, contribute to the formation of tolerance and mutual understanding between peoples. Through the exchange of experience, knowledge and values, cultures not only come closer, but also enrich each other.

In addition, intercultural collaborations are a powerful factor, which contributes to the formation of a positive image of the country in the international arena [2]. They create a space for dialogue between cultures, which affects the preservation of cultural identity and the development of society [3].

The relevance of intercultural exchanges in times of war

Cross-cultural interactions become particularly relevant during times of war, as they are essential for overcoming stereotypes and information barriers [4]. They support national unity and help to form international solidarity.

What is more, cultural exchanges are an important tool of public diplomacy, allowing for a truthful presentation of events on the international stage [5]. They contribute to maintaining the emotional stability of society and preserving cultural heritage even in the most difficult conditions.

Japanese-Ukrainian seminar as an example of intercultural exchange

The Japanese-Ukrainian Seminar is a vivid example of effective cultural exchange that promotes the development of intercultural communication and enriches the cultural experience of participants. This series of winter international scientific seminars, which has been held since 2020, brings together students from three universities – Saitama University (Japan), Poltava V.G. Korolenko National Pedagogical University and Ivan Franko National University of Lviv.

The seminars are united by research on the topic "Perspectives of world literature and comparative cultural studies" and are held online in English.

The organizers of the seminars are Professor, Vice-President Susumu Nonaka (Saitama University, Japan), Professor, Head of the Department of World Literature Lidia Matsevko-Bekerska (Ivan Franko LNU, Ukraine), Professor, Head of the Department of World Literature Olha Nikolenko (Volodymyr Korolenko PNPU, Ukraine) [6].

During the first three years of the seminar, the participants discussed issues related to the representation of catastrophes, artificial intelligence, Cossacks, samurai and other topics in literature; talked about the traditions and culture of both countries.

The topic of this year's seminar: "How does world literature change us and the world?". About 40 students took part in it. On the first session, students from each university spoke about their educational institutions. Poltava and Lviv students

recalled the changes that occurred in the work and life of universities with the beginning of a full-scale war, in particular, Maria Tatsynets, a master's student at Lviv National University, in her story about our university, mentioned volunteer and community initiatives that were relevant during the war, and paid special tribute to the heroes who died on the fronts of Ukraine's large-scale struggle for the right to its own identity. Later in the seminar sessions, we talked about the work of such writers as Lucy Maud Montgomery, Ivan Franko, Stanislav Lem, Bohdan-Ihor Antonych, Andriy Sodomora, Lesya Ukrainka, Mykola Gogol, Hryhoriy Skovoroda, Ryunosuke Akutagawa, Henrik Ibsen, Ulf Stark, Sophocles, Erik Segal, William Shakespeare, Oscar Wilde, Astrid Lindgren, George Orwell.

The professors gave lectures on a positive perception of the world, the fate of women in society, the travel and work of scientists from Ukraine in Japan, and the uniqueness of Lviv as an important cultural, artistic, transport, and humanitarian center of Ukraine and an integral segment of the European space.

Our group talked about the work of Taras Shevchenko, and his role in shaping the national dignity and self-awareness of Ukrainians. We paid special attention to the Russians' attempts to destroy the legacy of the great poet by deliberately destroying his monuments and by attacking his small homeland – Cherkasy region. At the final session of the seminar, we had an additional opportunity to share our thoughts on the most important issues raised during the seminar. The topics of the meetings were very diverse and contributed to the representation of our history and culture to our foreign partners [7].

Sociologist Clifford Geertz says: "Cultural analysis is intrinsically incomplete. And, worse than that, the more deeply it gets, the less complete it is" [8]. However, the goal of these collaborative initiatives is to promote cultural dialogue between Ukraine and Japan through discussions of world literature, exchange of reading experiences and analysis of cultural features. Students have the opportunity not only to listen to lectures by leading professors, but also to participate in discussions and present their own scientific reports. This contributes to a deeper understanding of literature in the context of national cultures, which has a positive impact on the formation of tolerance and mutual understanding.

The Impact of the Japanese-Ukrainian Seminar on Global Communication

The Japanese-Ukrainian Seminar became a unique platform for the exchange of cultural experiences. Discussion of world literature in the context of national characteristics helped participants to understand each other’s cultural codes and values more deeply. This allowed them to broaden their worldview, form respect for cultural diversity, and find common humanitarian values that unite peoples.

The format of online seminars created an opportunity for active international dialogue, even despite geographical distance and mobility restrictions. This proves the effectiveness of digital technologies in the development of intercultural communication. Participants not only analyzed literary works, but also shared their own experiences, discussed current socio-cultural issues related to national identity, cultural heritage, and worldview.

The Japanese-Ukrainian program emphasized the importance of literature as a means of intercultural dialogue. Literary discussions helped to identify shared moral

dilemmas, aesthetic values, and life orientations, which contributed to a deeper understanding of each nation's culture. This proves that cultural exchanges can be a powerful means of uniting peoples, even in difficult times of war.

Conclusion. Cultural exchanges play a crucial role in global communication, especially during times of war. They promote dialogue, enhance cultural awareness, and foster mutual understanding, helping to overcome stereotypes and build international solidarity. By preserving cultural identity and facilitating meaningful interactions, cultural exchanges contribute to societal development and global cooperation.

The Japanese-Ukrainian Seminar demonstrates the power of cultural dialogue in bridging differences and enriching perspectives. Through discussions of world literature, participants gained valuable insights into cultural values and historical contexts, fostering emotional resilience and international unity.

In geopolitical conflicts, cultural dialogues enable societies to challenge biases, promote peace, and maintain cultural heritage. To sustain this impact, future initiatives should expand cross-cultural collaborations, leverage digital platforms, and engage youth in international dialogues. This approach will continue to build bridges of understanding and cooperation.

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ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS FOR THE INTERACTION OF ENTITIES IMPLEMENTING MEASURES IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTING AND COUNTERACTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNDER CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW AND THE POSTWAR PERIOD

Abstract. The importance of the research of the administrative and legal foundations of the interaction between the state bodies and institutions with the public in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence under martial law and the post-war period is considered and the social relations arising in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence are analyzed.

Key words: domestic violence, preventing and counteracting domestic violence, matical law, postwar period, administrative and legal frameworks, entity.

One of the primary goals of the state is to protect the rights, freedoms, and interests of its citizens. Domestic violence severely violates fundamental the human rights and freedoms. Today, this is a global issue requiring the significant international efforts to resolve. The development of the common principles and frameworks is critical to overcoming this negative social phenomenon, as reflected in the international legal instruments and the decisions of the international institutions.

Domestic violence is also a pressing problem in the Ukrainian society, exacerbated by the challenging socio-economic conditions, imperfect legislation, widespread public unawareness of their rights and methods of protection, and the lack of the resources among the entities addressing domestic violence prevention and counteraction. The full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the russian federation, which has led to significant internal displacement, infrastructure destruction, and economic decline, has further intensified this negative social phenomenon.

The necessity of studying the administrative and legal frameworks for the interaction of the entities implementing the measures in the field of domestic violence prevention and counteraction during martial law and the postwar period is motivated by several critical factors. Firstly, domestic violence remains one of the most prevalent offenses, causing substantial harm to the victims and society. The military actions and martial law exacerbate this problem due to increased tension, population trauma, and deteriorating socio-economic conditions, which contribute to higher levels of family violence.

The administrative and legal mechanisms for preventing and counteracting domestic violence require the significant changes and adaptation to the conditions of martial law. The effective interaction among the entities responsible for preventing and responding to such offenses (executive authorities, the National Police, child protection services, courts, social services, and public organizations) is particularly

vital during crises. Moreover, the postwar period necessitates implementing the rehabilitation measures for both the victims and perpetrators of domestic violence. As the society transitions to the stable living conditions, the new challenges in law enforcement emerge, requiring coordinated policies aligned with the modern international standards.

The statistics show a sharp annual increase in the reports of domestic violence: 144,000 in 2021, 244,000 during the first year of the full-scale war, and 291,000 in 2023. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the domestic violence cases rose by 14% in 2024. Alarmingly, approximately 60% of the perpetrators are military personnel, as noted by the Ministerof Internal Affairs Ihor Klymenko. Developing the effective mechanisms for the interaction of the entities in this field is thus a critical issue for the national policy.

In this context, the administrative and legal frameworks for the interaction of the entities addressing domestic violence must be revisited, considering the wartime realities and postwar reconstruction. Studying this topic will help identify the effective models of legal regulation and contribute to forming a comprehensive state policy capable of addressing the new challenges.

The issues of administrative and legal regulation of preventing and combating domestic violence occupy a special place in the scientific research of O. Kovalova, K. Levchenko, T. Minka, R. Kalyuzhnyi. In the field of individual public administration subjects, the topic was studied by K. Dovhun (administrative and legal principles of the activities of the entities implementing the measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence); P. Bilenko and Yu. Kuzmenko analyzed the place and role of the authorized units of the National Police in preventing and combating domestic violence; O. Stasiuk and K. Arushunian highlighted the activities of the prosecution bodies in preventing and combating domestic violence; K. Levchenko, N. Shamruk, L. Dimitrova, and I. Hamburg studied the role of the public associations in preventing and combating domestic violence.

However, since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of the russian federation into Ukraine, the topic of the interaction between the subjects in preventing and combating domestic violence under martial law and the post-war period has not been reflected in any work by the aforementioned scholars.

Therefore, today, the lack of the comprehensive research on the administrative and legal foundations of the interaction between the entities implementing the measures to prevent and combat domestic violence under martial law and the post-war period, as well as the presence of the problematic issues in the studied field, justify the relevance of this research.

Thus, it is necessary to develop the scientifically grounded proposals for improving the administrative and legal interaction between the entities implementing the measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence under martial law and post-war period conditions by revealing the theoretical and legal foundations of this interaction, analyzing current legislation, determining the principles and practical mechanisms of such interaction, and forming the recommendations for improving legislation in the studied field, considering martial law conditions and post-war period.

The following tasks should be considered:

- defining the concept, forms, and causes of domestic violence;
- studying administrative legislation regulating the activities of the entities in preventing and combating domestic violence under martial law and post-war period conditions;
- classifying the subjects in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence;
- characterizing the main tasks, principles, and tools of the interaction between the entities in preventing and combating domestic violence under martial law and post-war period conditions;
- researching the specifics of interaction between the state bodies and institutions tasked with the implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence with other entities;
- determining the place and role of the public in the system of the interaction between the subjects preventing and combating domestic violence under martial law and post-war period conditions;
- analyzing foreign experience, formulating the proposals for improving the administrative and legal framework for the interaction between the entities implementing the measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;
- proposing the ways to increase the effectiveness of the interaction between the entities in preventing and combating domestic violence under martial law and post-war period conditions.

The research should include the analysis of the war and post-war recovery impact on the changes in legal regulation of the interaction between the entities combating domestic violence; the development of the new theoretical provisions regarding the interaction between the state authorities, local self-government, and non-governmental organizations in the context of martial law and post-war recovery; the development of the new mechanisms for the interaction between the entities in combating domestic violence, adapted to the modern challenges; the proposals regarding the necessary legislative changes in preventing and combating domestic violence, considering the specifics of the war and post-war period; the formation of the practical recommendations for the state and non-state entities to improve their interaction to increase the effectiveness of preventing and combating domestic violence under martial law and post-war period conditions.

The results of the research the formulated conclusions, theoretical provisions, and specific proposals can be useful in the practical activities, educational process, research and legislative spheres, etc.

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BALANCING FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND ONLINE SAFETY

In times of digital communication defining the modern world, the ability to achieve the right balance between freedom of expression and security on the internet can prove to be rather telling, particularly within the confines of Ukraine. The exceptionally fast-paced development of the web and social media has increased opportunities for sharing ideas, but simultaneously much vulnerability has been also created: disinformation, cyberbullying, and hate speech. Maintaining democracy would hardly be realizable without freedom of expression, but still in the process of ensuring a harm-averse online environment, the principle of combating harmful content has to be vigorously kept without violating the right. Everything should be pursued in balance between governments, technology companies, and civil society.

How important is the freedom of expression?

The freedom of expression is stipulated by the Constitution of Ukraine, in particular, of which the right to the freedom of expression and the right of information is provided for by Article 34. The democratized online platforms have given users tools to express their views on a global scale. The Euromaidan protests of 2013-2014 brought social media to the forefront in the mobilization of citizens and documentation of government abuses. Unregulated, however, the expression itself can cause very extreme damage to society. The breeding ground for this kind of information, though, is any other expression-enabled platform because they can easily be manipulated by purveyors of disinformation and hate speech, who, in the end, pose threats to public safety and well-being. Thus, it is relatively important to approach this with a delicate balance — protecting individual rights but within a safe online space [1].

The Challenges of Online Safety in Ukraine

The threat of harmful online behavior is rather enormous to individuals and the society of Ukraine. For instance, some disinformation campaigns against this nation and its trust in democratic institutions are mostly spearheaded by foreign actors. For example, during the current conflict with Russia, there have been numerous false claims on social media regarding the course of the conflict as well as the leadership of Ukraine [2]. This kind of mis- and disinformation erodes public trust and complicates efforts in crisis response. Several other sensitive problems undermine the mental health of young people. The most recent UNICEF survey in 2021 revealed that nearly 30% of the surveyed adolescents reported facing some type of cyberbullying; hence, hate speech and extremist content can trigger violence and perpetuate discrimination.

The Ukrainian Government's Stance

The government of Ukraine is bent on achieving a balance between the freedom of expression and online safety. In response to these, one of the legal frameworks, the Anti-Disinformation Bill, was designed to hinder, more so during a conflict, misinformation, though it has since received a backlash claiming it goes excessive in limiting the freedom of the press [5]. Ukraine cooperates with international organizations in the sphere of promoting digital literacy and media education: The EU-funded program Learn to Distinguish enabled several thousand Ukrainians to critically evaluate online content and become aware of disinformation [6].

The role of technology companies in Ukraine

Technology companies in Ukraine actively moderate content and therefore influence the online discourse. The most popular among these companies in Ukraine are Facebook and YouTube, which cooperate with local organizations that provide fact-checking services. They have joined the fight against disinformation regarding the war and health crises, such as COVID-19. All these factors do not settle the issue for there are sometimes failures of the automated moderation systems in monitoring harmful content due to nuances in the Ukrainian language. For example, during the early dates of the Russian invasion in 2022, social media was rampant with misleading videos and false images that greatly perplexed the general population. Technology companies have partially deleted the content, earning them withering criticism due to the tardiness and inconsistency in executing the measures [7].

Balancing: A Coordinated Approach for Ukraine.

The balance between freedom of expression and ensuring safety on the internet in Ukraine should be endeavored with collaboration between the government, technology companies, and civil society. The government requires adherence to transparent, proportional, and democratic principles. In turn, tech companies in Ukraine need to duly invest in creating moderation strategies appropriate for Ukrainian conditions to ensure the safety of their users without obstructing legitimate expression. Education is also important. Imbuing digital literacy in the citizenry would enable them to identify and counter harmful content; programs such as "Learn to Distinguish" are contributing to increased media literacy among Ukrainians due to the work of local non-governmental organizations [6]. It is only in civil society that there can be advocacy concerning the enforcement of ethical standards on both governments and tech companies. Joint efforts, for example by respecting freedom of expression, could be the best way to fight online extremism. In Ukraine, one of such projects is StopFake, allowing true narratives to be distinguished from false narratives and stimulating accurate journalism. Only a responsible use of freedom may prevent any kind of harm. Governments, companies from the technology sector, and civic society would create such conditions on the internet to protect individual rights and where public safety is upheld. Ukraine will strive to maintain such balance through transparency, accountability, and education, thus ensuring the internet space for constructive dialogue and innovation.

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THE JURY TRIAL AS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The initial stages of implementing the jury trial system took place in Great Britain. At that time, the first jury acted as witnesses, providing facts about the committed crime, but later they assumed the functions of a judge in both criminal and civil cases.

A jury trial is one of the forms of judicial power exercised directly by citizens. In global legal practice, there are two models of jury trials: the Anglo-American and the European models.

The essence of the first model lies in the division of competencies between the jury panel and the professional judge. In this case, the jurors, in the deliberation room without the participation of the professional judge, decide on the guilt of the accused. If the jurors find the person guilty, the professional judge then determines the specific type and severity of the punishment for the defendant. It is worth noting that the verdict is unmotivated but can be appealed in case of significant procedural violations of the law.

This model is most characteristic of the U.S. judicial system, as the country leads the world in the number of criminal cases involving jury trials. The U.S. Constitution stipulates that all trials must be conducted with the participation of jurors [1]. Specifically, U.S. federal law establishes the procedure for selecting jury members for specific categories of cases from various social strata of the population residing in the area where the trial is taking place. At the same time, U.S. law sets restrictions on jury candidates. Such candidates must be U.S. citizens who are at least 18 years old, have resided in the relevant district for at least one year, possess reading, writing, and English comprehension skills, have no mental or physical disabilities, have not been accused in cases or sentenced to more than one year in

prison, and do not belong to categories of persons who may disclose confidential judicial information and can perform the duties of a jury member. Military personnel, firefighters, and officials of legislative, executive, and judicial bodies are not included in jury lists [2, p. 45].

In Great Britain, the jury trial holds a special place in the legal system, but its position is vulnerable due to the unwritten constitution. The activities of jurors are regulated by the Juries Act of 1974 with certain amendments in 2017 [3]. In the UK, if the accused chooses a jury trial, a pool of potential jurors is determined, and summonses are sent to them. A jury of 12 people is then formed. During the trial, jurors are presented with evidence (documents, photographs, videos, other material objects), witness or expert testimonies, and arguments from lawyers. Jurors are then taken to the deliberation room, where they collectively discuss the evidence, its relation to the charges or claims considered by the court, and applicable law before beginning deliberations. After the verdict is read in the court record, the judge may postpone the case for a separate hearing to deliver the sentence or proceed immediately. The jurors are dismissed after reading the verdict [4].

In addition to the Anglo-American model, the European model also operates in certain states. This model involves a single panel that includes both jurors and professional judges, who jointly decide on the guilt of the accused as well as the type of punishment. In this model, jurors actively participate in the trial and have the right to ask questions through the presiding judge. This indicates that jurors have more rights than in the Anglo-American model.

The European model is widespread in France. According to the French Code of Criminal Procedure, the status of jurors is equated with that of professional judges. This means that jurors, together with judges, make judicial decisions in the deliberation room. Jurors determine not only the guilt of the accused but also the sentencing. They are active participants in the trial and have the right to ask questions indirectly—through the presiding judge. The main duties of jurors are to administer justice based on their inner conviction and to maintain the secrecy of the deliberation room [5].

In Germany, criminal cases are typically considered by a panel consisting of one professional judge and two lay assessors (non-professional judges). In some very serious cases, such as those involving the death of a victim, the court consists of three professional judges and two lay assessors. All important procedural issues during the trial are decided by the entire court—judges and assessors—rather than by the presiding judge alone. Throughout the decision-making process, assessors have the same rights as professional judges. To resolve procedural issues, a simple majority of votes is sufficient, but assessors cannot outvote their judge colleagues. This is even more relevant for sentencing decisions, where a two-thirds majority is required. Thus, lay judges can prevent any decision that would be detrimental (or beneficial) to the defendant [6].

From the above, it follows that different approaches exist to involving citizens in the judicial process, including jury trials and similar mechanisms. At the same time, some scholars argue that the European model does not belong to the jury trial system but rather reflects the institution of lay assessors.

As stated by I. Tatulych, a jury trial (in the narrow sense) is a striking indicator of the principle of democracy, where human rights and freedoms are the highest value of the state. The jury trial helps to implement the adversarial form of proceedings, which is the foundation of civil litigation [7, p. 69]. So, summarizing all of the above, we can conclude that the institution of the jury trial is an essential element of a democratic judicial system that allows citizens to participate directly in the administration of justice. In global legal practice, there are two main models: the Anglo-American model, where jurors decide only on the guilt of the accused, and the European model, in which they, together with professional judges, make decisions regarding sentencing. Although the European model is often not considered a classic jury trial, it ensures broader citizen participation in the judicial process. Regardless of the model, the jury trial promotes the principles of democracy, adversarial proceedings, and fair justice.

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SOCIAL MEDIA AS A TOOL FOR CRIME INVESTIGATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

In today's world, social media has become an integral part of the daily lives of millions of people. They play a significant role not only in communication, entertainment and marketing, but also in such important aspects of public life as crime investigation and establishing links between law enforcement agencies and the public. Due to their wide reach, promptness of information transmission and the ability to interact with the audience in real time, social platforms have become an important tool in solving criminal cases, collecting evidence and searching for missing persons.

In addition, social media helps to build trust between law enforcement agencies and the public by providing open dialogue, providing timely information and organizing community initiatives. The use of platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube allows law enforcement to share important information, warn the public of dangers, and involve them in investigations through testimonies and joint search for evidence.

At the same time, the effective use of social media in criminal investigations is associated with a number of challenges. These include issues of confidentiality, ethical standards, manipulation, and the possibility of spreading misinformation. Therefore, it is important to explore how social media can be used as efficiently and responsibly as possible, while maintaining a balance between law enforcement and the protection of citizens' personal data.

The role of social media in crime investigation and its function as a means of communication between law enforcement agencies and the public are considered in the article.

According to the Law of Ukraine “On the Basic Principles of Cybersecurity of Ukraine”, the Ministry of Internal Affairs was included in the national system of cybersecurity entities [1, p. 11]. In this regard, the Ministry of Internal Affairs was vested with the authority to create and ensure the functioning of units to combat cybercrime; develop and implement a set of organizational and practical measures aimed at combating cybercrime; create and ensure the functioning of a round-the-clock contact network to provide emergency assistance in the investigation of cybercrime, etc [2]. In the provisions of the Law “On the Basic Principles of Cybersecurity of Ukraine” the Ministry of Internal Affairs is referred to as a general subject of the institution [3; 4]. At the same time, scholars do not pay enough attention to defining the content of the concept of police cybersecurity, which has not yet been formulated. However, the issue of cybersecurity of the Patrol Police is very relevant.

The Patrol Police of Ukraine, like many other organizations, is finding ways to use social media to disseminate information to the public. Police officers in large cities are finding that their citizens expect them to have an online presence on platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube. The Internet is now used by more than 4.5 billion people, while the number of social media users has crossed the 3.8 billion mark. Almost 60% of the world's population already uses the Internet and more than 50% use social media. The number of social media users in 2020 increased by 9% or 321 million new users compared to last year [5].

Law enforcement agencies are increasingly using social media analysis to understand the organization of criminal activities, to identify their interconnectedness, and to analyze data that can be used to focus crime prevention efforts. Social media analysis has many current and potential applications in law enforcement, as the police service, especially after the reforms, has become more technologically dependent. Accordingly, communication processes between the police, the public, and stakeholders have become one of the most important aspects of modern policing. Law enforcement agencies already use social media analysis in criminal investigations, intelligence gathering, monitoring of social media behavior, and predictive analytics. Most modern uses of the Internet are an extension of historical policing and investigative methods that have been centered around connections between people, places, and events [6].

Social media provides unique opportunities for gathering information, analyzing suspicious activity, and identifying criminals. Some of the main ways of social media use in criminal investigations include:

- Monitoring suspect activity: law enforcement can track the posts, comments, photos, and videos of suspects to gather evidence.
- Identification of criminals and witnesses: social media posts can help identify an attacker or locate witnesses to events.
- Reconstruction of events: thanks to the digital traces left on social media, you can reconstruct the chronology of events and interactions between the participants in the crime.
- Search for missing persons: social media campaigns help to spread information about missing persons and quickly engage the public in the search.

However, the use of social media in criminal investigations has certain risks. One of the main concerns is privacy and human rights. Illegal access to personal data, false accusations, and the dissemination of inaccurate information can negatively affect people's reputations and the course of investigations.

The Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” in its Article 9 defines the principles of openness and transparency, according to which the police shall ensure constant informing of state authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as the public about its activities in the field of protection and defense of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, ensuring public safety and order [2]. According to this regulation, the official website of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Police of Ukraine shall contain up-to-date information materials on the activities of the units, the legal framework, reports, useful information and news.

Social media is a double-edged sword. Terrorists recruit members and plan attacks using social media, and pedophiles use social media platforms to share photos and videos. From a 140-character tweet to a 56-megabyte video clip, social media is a force that cannot be denied or ignored. But social media also has a positive impact. The platforms can be used by law enforcement agencies to expand intelligence gathering and gain their support. Social media monitoring technology makes it possible to continuously track and archive information about the activities of millions of people, and it can be used by law enforcement to check messages for information about protests, potential threats, breaking news, and more.

The role of social media in law enforcement continues to grow, opening up new opportunities for crime investigation and public engagement. Despite the challenges, such platforms significantly improve the efficiency of investigations and the level of trust in law enforcement agencies. In the future, advances in artificial intelligence, data analytics, and digital security will allow social media to be used even more effectively to maintain law and order and protect citizens.

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ANIMAL THERAPY AS A METHOD OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT

Animals are true friends of humans who can offer support in the most difficult moments of life. This applies not only to cats and dogs but also to other animals that interact with people. Animal therapy is a deep and harmonious process based on the unique bond between humans and animals. Such therapy provides emotional support,

reduces anxiety levels, and brings joy, peace, and confidence. It has a powerful impact on the psycho-emotional state and can significantly improve the well-being of people facing physical, emotional, or social challenges [1].

This type of therapy is aimed at alleviating symptoms or helping to overcome difficult life circumstances related to quality of life. It can include various forms of interaction with animals, depending on the specific needs of the person, the type of animal, and the goal of the therapy [2]. For example, individuals with disabilities, chronic illnesses, or those experiencing social isolation often find support in such activities, which give them the opportunity to feel emotional stability and strengthen their spirit. Animals involved in this process undergo special training, enabling them to effectively support people in challenging life situations.

How does it work? In fact, it's quite simple but at the same time very effective. The presence of an animal nearby or even simple physical contact with it helps reduce stress levels and improve mood [1]. Add to this the physical activity that arises during care or play with the animal – it provides significant benefits for those with disabilities or recovering from injuries. This not only improves physical fitness but can also reduce pain. As for the social aspects, animals incredibly help in developing communication skills, especially for children with autism or social anxieties. They act as a kind of "bridge" between people: through interaction with the animal, it becomes easier to start a conversation, break down barriers, and even make new acquaintances. This makes therapy more comfortable and natural for patients.

Thus, animal therapy is an important component of psychological support, as a unique bond is created between the animal and the person, during which an atmosphere of trust, calm, and mutual understanding is formed. This bond helps reduce stress levels, improve emotional well-being, and fosters the development of social and communication skills.

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DEMOGRAPHIC CRISIS IN UKRAINE: CHALLENGES AND WAYS TO OVERCOME THEM

The demographic crisis in Ukraine is one of the most serious problems of the country's modern development. Declining population, an aging society, low birth

rates and large-scale migration pose threats to the economy, labor market and social system. This problem has become particularly acute as a result of the full-scale war, which has led to a significant decline in the population due to deaths, Ukrainians leaving the country and deteriorating living conditions.

According to the EU Council's forecasts, the population of Ukraine could decline by 24-33% due to the war and depending on its duration.This fact confirms the existing threat: since the beginning of the Russian aggression, the population of Ukraine has decreased by 6.7 million people. In addition, there are changes in the gender and age structure of society - the share of young people under 20 and people of working age has decreased. This will further limit the demographic potential for population reproduction in Ukraine[5].

One of the key problems is the persistently low birth rate, which is leading to a decrease in the number of young people capable of replenishing the labor force in the future. Over the past decade, the birth rate in Ukraine has dropped by 40%. In 2020 alone, the population decreased by 314 thousand people, in 2019 - by 250 thousand people, and in 2018 - by 233 thousand people[1].These processes have a serious impact on the economic and social development of the country, which requires a comprehensive approach to solving this problem. The natural population movement in Ukraine in 2020 continued to be characterized by negative demographic trends. There were only 48 live births per 100 deaths, indicating a significant excess of deaths over births. In numbers, it looked like this: 293.4 thousand people were born alive, while the number of deaths reached 616.8 thousand.

This natural decline in population is the result of long-term socio-economic processes, including low birth rates, population aging, and migration flows, including young people leaving the country in search of better living and working conditions. At the same time, the high mortality rate, in particular due to chronic diseases, contributes to the deepening of the demographic crisis.The main reason for the aggravation of the demographic crisis in Ukraine is a significant decline in the birth rate, which has reached a critical point. The current demographic situation indicates that only half of the required population for its full reproduction is being met. Ukraine has already overcome the limit of the birth rate decline, after which an irreversible process of destruction of the country's demographic potential begins, leading to the loss of opportunities for population recovery. In 2020, 293.4 thousand children were born in Ukraine, which is 5% less than in 2019, when the figure was 308.8 thousand. The latest data for 2021 also did not show a positive birth rate: 67.5 thousand children were born in January-March 2021. In 2020, the total fertility rate in Ukraine amounted to 1.2 children per woman, while in 2012 it was approaching the European average of 1.5-1.6. In Europe, this indicator varies between 1.8 and 1.9, with the highest values in Northern Europe. To avoid a natural population decline, every 10 women in Ukraine should give birth to 22 children on average, which means that the total fertility rate should be at least 2.2[3].

The COVID-19 pandemic and economic instability have significantly affected decisions to have children. The largest decline in fertility was observed in the fall of 2020, and the downward trend continues today. Fertility traditionally responds to periods of uncertainty and social upheaval, such as economic crises, epidemics, or

military conflicts. People intuitively feel that it is not the best decision to have a child in such times[2].

An important aspect of the demographic situation in Ukraine is the migration of the young population, which has a significant impact on the reduction of the number of potential parents and labor resources. In recent years, there has been a trend of young people moving abroad in search of better economic opportunities, a higher quality of life, and stability. This phenomenon has become one of the main factors deepening the demographic crisis in the country. The young working-age population is leaving the country in droves, and if this trend continues, by 2050 the population could decline by another 28%, with the share of people over 60 exceeding 35%[4].

Ukraine's demographic crisis requires comprehensive measures to overcome it, based on proven strategies from other countries. One of the key areas is to increase the birth rate. This can be achieved through financial support for families, the provision of state benefits and tax incentives for large families, and the creation of conditions for reconciling work and family life, such as paid parental leave and affordable childcare services. In addition, it is necessary to reduce the level of migration by developing economic opportunities locally, stimulating the development of small and medium-sized businesses, and providing career opportunities for young people.

It is equally important to improve public health and reduce mortality. This requires improving the healthcare system, ensuring access to medical services, and promoting a healthy lifestyle. An important step is to create social support programs for the most vulnerable segments of the population, which will help increase social stability and reduce economic inequality.

It is also necessary to provide support to internally displaced persons and migrants through integration programs that will help preserve their potential for the country's development. All of these measures, if implemented comprehensively, can become the basis for overcoming the demographic crisis in Ukraine.

The demographic crisis in Ukraine, caused by low birth rates, an aging population, high migration and the negative effects of the war, poses a serious threat to the country's economic and social development. The decline in population, changes in the age structure, and shrinking labor force require urgent comprehensive measures. To overcome these problems, it is necessary to implement strategies to increase the birth rate through financial support for families and improved conditions for raising children, create economic opportunities to keep young people in the country, develop the healthcare system, and maintain social stability. Studying the experience of other countries can help Ukraine adapt effective models to achieve demographic stability.

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HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE MODERN LEGAL SPACE

The modern world is characterized by dynamic changes, globalization, technological progress and the growth of conflicts, which create new challenges for the protection of human rights. The ongoing war in Ukraine clearly demonstrates blatant violations of human rights, which makes this topic particularly relevant. It is necessary to adapt the legal space to new threats and challenges, such as cybercrime, artificial intelligence, climate change, etc. The International community pays more attention to human rights issues, which is reflected in the adoption of new international standards and protection mechanisms.

The evolution of human rights law has continued to expand and transform in response to contemporary challenges and changing global dynamics. In the modern legal space, human rights are not merely abstract ideals but are woven into the fabric of legal frameworks, both at the national and international levels.

International human rights law is grounded in treaties, conventions, and customary international law that establish norms and frameworks for protecting individual and collective rights. Notable documents such as the UDHR, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) guide state behavior. However, their effectiveness depends on the commitment of individual governments and the political will to uphold these rights [1].

Regional human rights frameworks, like the European Convention on Human Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, further extend the influence of human rights law by focusing on specific regional contexts. The modern legal space, particularly in international institutions like the International Criminal

Court (ICC) or the United Nations Human Rights Council, demonstrates the significant role human rights have in the diplomatic, political, and judicial arenas.

While international human rights law sets the stage for global standards, national legal systems are spheres where these rights are realized, implemented, and often challenged. Over the decades, many national constitutions and legal frameworks have incorporated fundamental human rights provisions directly, and courts have played an essential role in interpreting these rights in the context of local laws.

In democratic nations, the judiciary often acts as the ultimate protector of human rights, striking down laws that violate these rights or ruling in favor of individuals who seek to enforce their rights. However, national governments sometimes limit or violate human rights under the guise of national security or public order, and courts may be reluctant to challenge such restrictions. It creates a critical tension in modern legal systems as courts and legislatures navigate the balance between protecting civil liberties and addressing real-world challenges such as terrorism, political instability, and inequality.

As the world becomes increasingly digital, technology has both enhanced the protection of human rights and introduced new challenges. The advent of digital surveillance, data privacy concerns, cybercrimes, and the proliferation of misinformation are pressing issues that have significant implications for human rights.

For instance, technology enables rapid communication and activism, with social media platforms serving as a tool for mobilization in defense of human rights. On the other hand, the rise of state surveillance programs and private corporations' data collection practices has posed risks to individual privacy and freedom of expression. The development of artificial intelligence and its impact on human rights, particularly in areas such as algorithmic bias, automation, and the workforce, is also an area requiring legal attention.

Legal frameworks around data protection, including the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), highlight how human rights can be embedded in tech policies. However, governments and organizations must continually adapt to new technologies to ensure they do not infringe on fundamental human rights.

In modern times, there has been a stronger push for the realization of social and economic rights, including access to healthcare, education, and housing. While civil and political rights such as freedom of speech and right to a fair trial have traditionally dominated the human rights agenda, economic and social rights are increasingly seen as crucial to human dignity and equality.

Such countries as Sweden, Finland, and the Netherlands have advanced frameworks that ensure social welfare programs and a high standard of living for their citizens. Conversely, nations facing economic challenges or under authoritarian regimes often struggle to implement these rights, leaving millions of people vulnerable to poverty, inequality, and lack of access to basic services.

In the international legal space, institutions like the United Nations and the World Bank work to promote the right to development, which emphasizes that economic growth and social progress must benefit all people, not just a privileged

few. The increasing awareness of climate change and its disproportionate effect on marginalized communities has also brought environmental rights into the human rights conversation, with global movements calling for a human-rights-based approach to environmental justice.

The future of human rights in the legal space depends on the ability of international and national legal frameworks to adapt to emerging challenges while continuing to uphold fundamental freedoms [2]. The continued integration of human rights into national constitutions, courts, and laws will be vital in advancing justice.

Global cooperation, both through multilateral treaties and domestic legislation, will be essential in addressing transnational issues such as migration, environmental protection, and the effects of globalization. Furthermore, ensuring that human rights are accessible to everyone - regardless of their background, location, or socio-economic status - remains the ultimate challenge.

Ultimately, the evolution of human rights in the modern legal space will reflect humanity's ongoing struggle for dignity, equality, and justice. As societies face new legal challenges and reimagine what justice looks like in the 21st century, human rights will continue to serve as the cornerstone of global law, ensuring that the promise of equality and fairness is not only a legal ideal but a lived reality for all.

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PREVENTIVE POLICING IN THE CONTEXT OF COMMUNITY COOPERATION: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Public safety is an essential component of stable societal development, and its effectiveness largely depends on the level of interaction between law enforcement agencies and citizens.

When discussing security, it is important to recognize that this concept encompasses all aspects of human life. Public safety is often associated only with

crime rates, but there are many other potential threats, including environmental, informational, political, technological, health-related threats, extremism, and terrorism. Therefore, security should be considered as a comprehensive phenomenon, taking into account all negative factors that may harm individuals or the environment [1].

In the face of modern challenges, the model of police interaction with the public based on partnership principles has become particularly relevant. This model involves cooperation between law enforcement officers and local communities, joint efforts to address public order issues, and the implementation of preventive measures [2].

The partnership model of police-community interaction is based on the concept of «community policing», which emerged in the 20th century and gained widespread adoption in democratic countries. The core principles of this concept include citizen-oriented policing, public participation in decision-making processes, transparency in law enforcement activities, and crime prevention through proactive measures [3].

In Northern Europe and North America, programs such as community patrols, advisory boards, and joint projects have been implemented to increase public trust in the police [4]. These initiatives help build a responsible civil society and enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies.

In the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada, various models of police-public interaction are actively implemented, emphasizing public participation in law enforcement efforts. For instance, in the United Kingdom, the «Neighbourhood Policing» program ensures that law enforcement officers regularly meet with residents to discuss pressing security issues [5].

In Scandinavian countries, special attention is given to preventive measures and police engagement with youth. For example, Sweden implements mentorship programs for at-risk youth, which contribute to reducing juvenile crime rates [6].

In Ukraine, adopting a partnership-based approach to policing is a crucial aspect of law enforcement reform. Establishing community councils at police departments, involving citizens in monitoring law enforcement activities, and conducting joint crime prevention initiatives can significantly enhance public trust in the police [7].

However, several challenges persist, including low public awareness of legal issues, limited trust in law enforcement agencies, and resource constraints for implementing partnership programs. Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive approach, including legal education, improved police training, and fostering dialogue between the public and law enforcement officers [8].

We agree that the partnership-based interaction between the police and the public is an effective mechanism for ensuring public safety, as confirmed by international experience. Implementing this model in Ukraine necessitates the creation of favorable conditions for cooperation, enhancing public trust in law enforcement, and encouraging active citizen participation in law and order initiatives. Only through joint efforts can a sustainable level of security be achieved and crime rates reduced.

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LAW OF COMMUNICATION IN SOCIETY

Legal communication is a subject-to-subject form of interaction in the process of exchanges aimed at solving complex problems in the field of law, during which information is shared to achieve a result. Its subjects include legal and natural persons, state authorities, and bodies of local legal self-government. [1]

Legal communication arises and develops in the process of development of society. The right to communication is one of the fundamental human rights, ensuring freedom of expression, access to information and participation in public life. In the modern world, where information technologies are rapidly developing, the importance of communication rights is constantly growing. At the same time, issues such as censorship, information security, privacy and responsibility for the dissemination of information. In the modern world, communication plays an important role in shaping public opinion and citizens' participation in public life.

The right to communication of society includes access to information, means of its dissemination and feedback. This means that citizens have not only the right to express their opinions, but also the opportunity to communicate through the media, social networks, forums, demonstrations or personal contacts.

The right to communication includes:

• **Freedom of speech** is the right of a person to freely express their views, ideas and beliefs orally, in writing or through any media.

This right is the basis of a democratic society and is enshrined in both international and national legal acts. With the development of digital technologies, freedom of speech has gained new opportunities for implementation. The Internet, social networks and mobile applications have made communication faster and more accessible. People can instantly share information, express opinions and influence social processes.

• **The right to access information** is the opportunity to receive and disseminate information without unreasonable restrictions. The right to communication and the right to access information are integral components of a democratic society. They interact with each other, creating conditions for the active participation of citizens in public life. To ensure these rights, it is necessary to support freedom of speech, protect independent media and promote the development of open communication platforms. Only in this case can we talk about a true democracy, where everyone has the opportunity to express their opinion and gain access to important information.

• **The right to privacy of communication** - protection of personal data and confidentiality. The right to communication, which ensures the possibility of exchanging information and opinions between individuals, is closely related to the right to privacy. This right protects personal information and ensures that communications between people remain confidential. The interaction between these two rights forms a complex dynamic that has a significant impact on society.

The right to communication creates conditions for the open exchange of information, but in conditions of uncontrolled access to personal data, privacy may be threatened. Modern technologies, such as social networks, instant messengers and other platforms, facilitate communication, but at the same time open up opportunities for the collection and analysis of personal information. The right to privacy of communication guarantees that personal correspondence, telephone conversations and electronic messages cannot be listened to, read or used without the consent of the person.

Freedom of communication implies responsibility for its use. Administrative or criminal penalties may be provided for the dissemination of false information, defamation or calls for violence.

For example, in Ukraine there is responsibility for the publication of fake news that may harm society or individuals.

Communication contributes to:

• The formation of a democratic society where everyone has the right to be heard.

• Ensuring the transparency of the government and other state institutions.

• Increasing social cohesion and the development of cultural exchange.

The right to communication is the foundation of a democratic society, ensuring freedom of expression, access to information and the opportunity to openly discuss issues of public importance. At the same time, there are challenges associated with digital technologies, fake news and the protection of personal data.

The state must create conditions for the free and responsible use of communication rights, ensuring a balance between freedom of speech, public safety and citizens' rights.

People must know the rules and be able to use digital technologies to protect themselves and others. Digital technologies have become an integral part of the modern world, and are affecting human rights. They have opened up new opportunities for the implementation of rights such as freedom of speech, access to information, education and justice. Thanks to digital platforms, people are able to actively participate in public life, protect their rights and be involved in governance processes.

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COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF POLICE OFFICERS AS ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Effective communication is critical in law enforcement, as it is integral to achieving the core goals of policing - ensuring public safety, building community trust, and facilitating positive interactions. Police officers must be adept communicators in both high-stress situations and routine encounters. This thesis examines various dimensions of communication skills for police officers, focusing on the verbal, non-verbal, and technological aspects, as well as the challenges officers face when engaging with diverse population. It highlights the role of communication training, the impact of communication on public perceptions of police, and offers recommendations for enhancing police-community relationships through improved communication.

Police officers play a vital role in society, where communication is fundamental for law enforcement, public interaction, and conflict resolution. The ability to effectively communicate during tense, often unpredictable situations can influence outcomes, save lives, and ensure accountability.

Miscommunication or poor communication can escalate conflicts, diminish public trust, and lead to negative consequences for both the police officers and the communities they serve. Therefore, understanding and improving communication skills in law enforcement are essential for more effective policing.

Effective verbal communication is vital in everyday policing. Officers must be able to de-escalate conflicts, provide clear instructions, and offer empathy, especially in high-tension scenarios such as arrests or crowd control. Training officers in active listening, tone modulation, and appropriate language usage can make a significant difference.

Body language, facial expressions, posture, and eye contact are often just as important as spoken words. Police officers need to understand and manage their non-

verbal cues, especially in delicate situations. Misinterpretation of non-verbal signals can lead to misunderstanding and unnecessary escalation.

The rise of social media and digital technologies has introduced new challenges and opportunities in police communication. This section explores how police use social media for public outreach, community engagement, and addressing crises, as well as the importance of effective communication through digital means.

Police officers often interact with people from diverse cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds. Misunderstandings can arise from differences in language, social norms, or perceptions of authority. Training police officers to be culturally sensitive and aware of these differences is essential for fostering trust.

Emotional intelligence is key for officers to manage their emotions and respond effectively to the emotional needs of others. A lack of emotional regulation can undermine communication efforts, especially in high-stress or emotionally charged situations.

Stressful situations, such as active crime scenes or dangerous confrontations, can impair an officer's ability to communicate clearly. It is very important to explore strategies for improving communication under pressure, such as mindfulness and stress management training.

It is necessary to review of current police training programs and how they address communication skills, including verbal de-escalation tactics, non-verbal communication awareness, and emotional intelligence development [1, p. 4].

New approaches to communication skills training, such as role-playing scenarios, simulation-based training, and cross-cultural communication workshops must be used.

Trust between the police and the community is a cornerstone of effective policing [2, p. 8]. Positive communication efforts can help officers build relationships with the public, leading to better cooperation and public safety outcomes.

During crises or protests, officers' communication can significantly affect the outcome. Strategies for managing large-scale events through effective communication will be explored.

Proposals for enhancing police communication skills, including expanded training programs, regular workshops, and integration of communication techniques into daily policing practices must be taken into account.

Effective communication is indispensable in law enforcement and has far-reaching consequences for the safety and well-being of both the police officers and the communities they serve.

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COMMUNICATION AND ITS ROLE IN SOCIETY

The modern world is constantly moving, changing and developing, it is inextricably linked to communication processes that shape society, determine its development and influence all spheres of life - from social relations to global political processes. Communication plays an important role in our lives, without which nothing in our lives can function normally.

Communication is not only a means of transmitting information, but also a fundamental mechanism for creating social interaction, forming common values, norms and identity. With the development of technology, communication processes are undergoing significant changes: digitalization, social networks and artificial intelligence expand the possibilities of information exchange, while at the same time creating new challenges related to fake news and information manipulation. In the context of globalization, communication is a key factor in social cohesion, cultural exchange and political stability. Currently, communication is penetrating all spheres of society, the emergence and development of a new type of communicative structures and processes. Communication leads to the emergence of new information connections, structures and mechanisms of influence on the development of modern society, and therefore this leads to a change in the functions of forming and implementing state policy. Communication affects all spheres of public life without exception, as a result of which a significant number of problematic issues arise. Among such issues, the most relevant are those that concern the study of the specifics of the influence of communicative processes on the development of modern society. The role of communication in the development of society is very large, namely:

- it influences the formation of a social worldview, style of thinking, concepts of freedom and democracy. The development of communication contributes to the emergence of a new system of individual democratic values (sincerity, trust, sincerity), which have influenced the level of development of society;
- it contributes to the intensification of cultural ties, the massification of industrial society, the unification and standardization of the processes of forming relevant state ideologies;
- Communication in modern society is characterized by constant multiplication, acceleration and globalization, due to which more and more people are included in communicative processes. Accordingly, communication provides understanding of new problems and finds new ways to solve them, since it activates the intensive

process of checking all values, ideas and knowledge for their content, depth and viability, which leads to continuous social evolution;

- Communication is a kind of imperative for people's activities. As a result of its influence, their living conditions and relations between them are being restructured. This indicates the emergence of new communicative processes that change the vector of development of modern society.

The main role of communication in the development of modern society is its integrative potential. On the one hand, communication is designed to systematically organize society, on the other hand, to strengthen its integrative potential. It allows you to program society for change and improvement. If you correctly form its message, you can achieve colossal results in the development of society in the socio-economic, technological and other spheres.

Communication is a key factor in the development of modern society, since it is thanks to it that information is transmitted, public consciousness is formed, social ties are strengthened, and state policy is implemented. All spheres of public life - from culture and economics to politics and education - depend in one way or another on the effectiveness of communication processes. With the rapid development of information technologies, communication is taking on new forms that affect the speed of knowledge dissemination, the intensification of social contacts, and the global integration of society. At the same time, new challenges are emerging, in particular, information manipulation, the spread of fake news, and threats to information security, which require the development of mechanisms for regulation and critical understanding of the data received. The role of communication in the development of society is multifaceted: it contributes to the formation of democratic values, the unification of cultures, and the expansion of opportunities for interpersonal and international dialogue. In addition, it determines the directions of social change and modernization of society, allowing us to predict future transformations and adapt to them. Its integrative potential allows to consolidate society, activate social evolution and promote effective transformations in various spheres of life. Thanks to the correct use of communicative mechanisms, society can achieve significant progress in socio-economic, political and cultural aspects.

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND CHANGES IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW IN UKRAINE

A treacherous full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, as well as the introduction of martial law in the state as a special legal regime led to changes in all spheres of public life and required a quick response from the state. Success in overcoming relevant challenges and threats posed by military aggression depends today on the actions of the country and the search for new opportunities for the development of its economy, constant improvement and changes in legislation, public and business support, and improvement in legal system.

Under the conditions of martial law in Ukraine, the legal system has undergone significant changes which relates to the need to ensure national security, protect state sovereignty and the rights of citizens. The main changes affected several key aspects such as limitation of rights and freedoms, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, military conscription, Criminal Law, economy and property, functioning of the judicial system, features of mobilization legislation, etc.

Martial law allows the temporary restriction of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. The right to freedom of movement is limited, curfews are introduced, and there is control at checkpoints.

There is simplification of military and administrative decisions.

Conscription can be carried out in an emergency manner. Mobilization measures are introduced for quick response to threats.

Public authorities are given more powers to make decisions without the lengthy procedures that are the norm under normal circumstances.

Simplified trial procedures were introduced by military tribunals for military personnel or persons who had committed crimes during hostilities.

The possibility of forced confiscation of property was introduced. In the conditions of martial law, the state has the right to seize property from citizens or enterprises, which is necessary for the defense of the country [1, p.181].

Changes in the regulation of the economy took place. The state can introduce price controls, product rationing, and oblige enterprises to work for defense needs.

There are changes in the functioning of the judicial system. Suspension of normal court activities is observed. In war zones or in conditions of extreme danger, courts may operate under a simplified procedure or temporarily shut down. Civil cases that are not urgent can be postponed indefinitely until the situation stabilizes [2].

There were considerable changes in mobilization legislation. Adopted amendments to the legislation allow faster deployment and equipping of the Armed

Forces of Ukraine, as well as regulating the activities of military-civilian administrations.

Control over public speech is strengthened, including bans on propaganda or disinformation that could harm national security.

There are possible restrictions on holding mass events, strikes, etc. [3, p.56].

Changes in Criminal Law were introduced. Penalties increased: crimes against the state such as collaboration, treason, and espionage They are subject to harsher penalties [4].

In general, these changes are aimed at ensuring the maximum mobilization of the country's resources to repel aggression and maintain the functioning of state institutions during the war.

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EMOTIONAL BURNING OF PERSONALITY: PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM

Emotional burnout, often termed simply as "burnout," has emerged as a significant concern in contemporary society, affecting individuals across various professions and demographics. This article delves into the definition, causes, symptoms, and preventive strategies associated with emotional burnout, drawing insights from recent empirical studies and scholarly articles.

In today's fast-paced world, individuals are frequently subjected to prolonged periods of stress, leading to a state of physical, emotional, and mental exhaustion

known as emotional burnout. Originally identified among healthcare professionals, burnout has since been recognized across diverse sectors, including education, corporate environments, and even within parental roles. Understanding the multifaceted nature of burnout is crucial for developing effective prevention and intervention strategies.

Burnout syndrome is a state of exhaustion resulting from chronic stress due to a discrepancy between expectations and actual results of professional activity [1].

Scientific and psychological analysis of numerous studies gives grounds to assert that this syndrome is a complex process of increasing loss of mental, cognitive and physical energy, which manifests itself in symptoms of emotional and mental awareness, physical fatigue, personal detachment and satisfaction from performing any work and life activities in general [2].

Any professional activity, due to its specific significance in the life of an average person, in one way or another leaves an imprint on the personality: it shapes and deforms it, giving rise to desirable and undesirable character traits. The mechanism of emotional burnout development is associated with maladaptation against the background of a heavy workload and inadequate interpersonal relationships.

Lack of professional qualifications in the early stages of a specialist's development can be compensated by excessive enthusiasm and empathy for clients. An intrapersonal conflict arises between the awareness of one's own insufficiently high level of professional development and the desire for career growth, which is limited by stereotyped thinking. The consequence of the lack of creativity and ineffective stress response strategies in such a situation is an emphasis on the intensity of work activity, which can ultimately lead to exhaustion and decompensation [1].

Factors leading to emotional burnout include young age, lack of experience and competence, and concomitant exhaustion. Emotional exhaustion develops more rapidly in women than in men. Predictors of emotional burnout can be schematically divided into personal, role, and organizational.

The tendency to "burnout" is often explained by such personal traits as developed empathy, perfectionism, workaholism, anxious suspiciousness, idealism with ideas of messianism in combination with emotional instability, introversion, mental rigidity. Such individuals are easily carried away by certain ideas and become their ardent supporters.

In terms of characterological features, the most vulnerable to burnout are pedants, demonstrative and sensitive individuals. Pedants are distinguished by discipline, painful accuracy, attention to the smallest details and an uncompromising desire for exemplary order.

A demonstrative personality seeks maximum publicity in order to be the center of attention and to win in everything. Routine, non-public work that is not accompanied by active approval quickly exhausts them and causes irritation.

Sensitive individuals are characterized by sensuality and vulnerability. They take other people's choices so close to their hearts that it borders on self-destruction. The role prerequisites for emotional burnout are provided primarily in teams, where

the nature of relationships with colleagues is an extremely significant factor. However, it is noteworthy that recently, similar problems have become increasingly common among specialists who work very little with clients or colleagues (programmers, system administrators) [1].

It is also important to understand what is a symptom of this phenomenon.

The main components of emotional burnout syndrome are emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and reduced professional achievement. Emotional exhaustion is fatigue and emotional devastation caused by the emotional strain of performing one's duties. Due to motivational emptiness and a decline in the general energy tone, emotional experiences become poor and dull, enthusiasm is lost, interest decreases not only in professional activities, but also in past hobbies and hobbies outside of work. The idealistic component is lost in the outlook on life, trying to dominate pessimistic skepticism.

Depersonalization is the deformation of interpersonal relationships within the framework of professional activity, their depersonalization, which results in the formalization of social contacts. A utilitarian attitude towards clients (patients) as unspiritual objects prevails, over which certain actions with elements of ritual must be performed within the framework of job descriptions. Depersonalization is the deformation of interpersonal relationships within professional activities, their depersonalization, which results in the formalization of social contacts. A utilitarian attitude towards clients (patients) as unspiritual objects prevails, over which certain actions with elements of ritual must be performed within the framework of job descriptions.

People become like mannequins, or even lose the vividness of their own perception of their own personality (“I am a robot”). Communication loses elements of empathy, becomes indifferent and superficial, statements are full of professional slang, notes of cynicism, sarcasm, skepticism with elements of superiority.

Personal isolation is the result of attempts to protect oneself from emotionally stressful influences within the framework of labor relations. Sometimes, situationally unconditioned internal irritation, after prolonged restraint, decompensates, and episodes of brutal, negatively emotional behavior in the workplace arise.

There is a reduction in professional achievements – as a result of decreased motivation, labor productivity and satisfaction with it decrease. Low self-esteem is formed, one's own actions are assessed as exaggeratedly ineffective, professionally incompetent, devoid of any prospects for success and career growth [1].

To identify the characteristics of the response to stress, a questionnaire on emotional burnout developed by C. Maslach and S. Jackson; the Giessen questionnaire (GBB), the 25-point mental stress assessment scale (PSM-25), and the Taylor scale for assessing anxiety symptoms (TMAS) were used.

A specialist during a period of professional crisis needs psychotherapeutic assistance, as well as rest, psychological relaxation, and participation in professional training [1].

Symptoms of emotional stimulation indicate features of prolonged stress and mental overload, leading to complete disintegration of various mental spheres and, above all, emotional. Emotional burnout has a direct connection with psychological

stress, namely, it is an appropriate reaction to prolonged stresses of interpersonal communications.

To prevent emotional burnout, it would be advisable to:

- define short-term and long-term goals (this not only provides a protective bond that develops that the patient is on the right path, but also has long-term motivation);
- achieve short-term goals (success, which increases the degree of self-motivation);
- use technical breaks, which is necessary to ensure mental and physical well-being (rest from work);
- master ways to manage stress – changing the social, psychological and organizational environment in the workplace;
- ensure greater employee autonomy; build "bridges" between work and home; improve skills; create a favorable psychological climate in the organization; organizing special trainings; teach employees relaxation techniques, self-regulation, and self-programming;
- professional development and self-improvement (training courses, conferences, symposiums, congresses);
- avoid unnecessary competition (there are situations when it is impossible to avoid it, but excessive desire to win generates anxiety and makes a person aggressive);
- maintain good physical shape (balanced diet, moderate alcohol consumption, quitting tobacco, weight correction).

In addition, for the purpose of mental health prevention, one should carefully calculate one's workload, learn to switch from one type of activity to another, be more accepting of conflicts at work, not try to be the best always and in everything, and remember that work is just a part of life [3].

Within the framework of therapy for patients with burnout syndrome, it is recommended to use symptomatic pharmacological treatment (such as antidepressants, tranquilizers, sleeping pills, etc.), psychotherapy (cognitive-behavioral, relaxation techniques), and reorganization of work and rest [1].

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COMMUNICATION AND ITS ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MODERN SOCIETY

Communication can be described as a process of transmitting information from one person to another which is done with the help of different means such as verbal and non-verbal ones. Communication is an integral part of human survival and existence on the planet. With its help human beings build up and share knowledge with future generations allowing them to enable not only their personal development but also the development of social groups without which the existence of humans as a species would be impossible. We can say that communication is a social process which takes into consideration all the interests and needs of people who are aimed the process of sharing information at.

The most important communication is everyday interaction the main function of which includes asking and answering questions, commenting on different technological processes, describing situations and being engaged in social routines. Without knowing the basic principles of being a part of a society, we are fated not to reach any goals. That is why the ten golden rules of communication seem to be so important for everybody who is going to interact and take part in the life of a society that communication skills are difficult to be overestimated.

So, the ten golden rules of communication are:

1. Be warm and attentive. When we are in a social group, we are always involved in the process of communication or we think we are. What does it mean? To communicate means not only to talk but also to be able to listen to and understand your interlocutor which is a really rare and valuable gift. Not many people can be attentive listeners who want and are ready to immerse into the problems of another person.

2. Show that you are listening. If you consider yourself to be a good communicator, you have to learn how to demonstrate that you not only listen to a person, but also hear them. To do this, you have to grasp some skills helping to build bridges, such as making eye contact, nodding, echoing or checking. They will help to show that you are interested in what a person is saying and make the person feel relaxed and comfortable.

3. Check understanding. This rule is really important for communication as by doing this you show that you are on the same page with the person you are talking to. So, ask questions, help to formulate, give a supportive smile, share emotions and provide feedback – all these techniques will make the process of communication mutually easy and interesting.

4. Be slow to pass judgement. While listening, we have to understand that sometimes we can disagree with what a person is saying. It is important to know how

to express our disagreement without passing judgment. Do it in a polite manner speaking quietly, smiling or even making jokes.

5. Use silence appropriately. A talk without pauses seems endless and makes an impression that a person does not need any reaction and the only opinion that matters is his/her own one. To avoid this, you have to remember that silence shows acceptance, creates closeness and sometimes the best way to express an idea which is subtle or shocking is to keep silence.

6. Convey messages in a clear and effective manner. If you do not want to become known as a time-waster, try to express everything that you want to be understood by others in a clear, brief and concise way. Long speeches without visible end make listeners feel tired and be ready to avoid communication with you next time.

7. Use clear language. Avoid long, jargon-filled sentences and try to keep your message as clear as possible. In this way your listeners will go on listening to what you are saying attentively without losing the main idea of your speech.

8. Non-verbal methods of communication are also important. Enhancing your message with some non-verbal cues such as videos, diagrams, presentations, charts will make it much clearer, interesting and productive. Good jokes or stories can also turn your message into a bright and memorable talk which will be highly appreciated by the audience.

9. Use repetition. It is known that the first and the last items on the list are remembered the best. So, the speaker should not forget to repeat the most important concepts twice: first at the beginning of the message and then at the end of it. It will help the listeners pay attention to them and, as a result, remember and understand them better which will make the message much more effective.

10 Check understanding. When you as a speaker explain the concepts which are especially difficult or challenging, it is a good idea to check how well the listeners understand the concepts. It can be achieved by asking questions on the topic, repeating the idea again or reminding the key words. In this way, you will reinforce memorization and even improve your own teaching skills [1].

Someone once said that communication which can also be defined as human connection is the key to personal and career success. Human connection is considered to be a strong special link between people when they feel needed and trust each other. The necessity of this feeling for human beings is based on the fact that we all are social creatures who should be integrated in a group.

All in all, it is clear that it is impossible to exist in a society without having strong social bonds and our main task as human beings is to learn how to communicate and build these bonds on a high level.

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CONFLICT IN COMMUNICATION: CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS

Effective communication is the foundation of human interaction, enabling people to share ideas, express emotions, and build relationships. Whether in personal, professional, or social settings, clear and respectful communication fosters understanding and cooperation. However, communication is not always smooth, and conflicts often arise due to misunderstandings, differences in perspectives, or emotional tensions.

Conflicts in communication occur for various reasons, including language barriers, emotional reactions, power imbalances, and differing values or beliefs. Misinterpretation of words, nonverbal cues, or digital messages can also lead to disagreements. In many cases, conflicts escalate when individuals fail to actively listen or express their thoughts assertively and respectfully.

Conflicts in communication can arise due to a variety of factors, ranging from simple misunderstandings to deeper cultural and emotional differences. Misunderstanding and misinterpretation are among the most common causes of communication conflicts. These issues arise when the intended message is not received or understood as it was meant, leading to confusion, frustration, or even conflict. Several factors contribute to these misunderstandings, including differences in language, cultural backgrounds, emotional states, and contextual meanings of words [1, C. 50].

Words and phrases can carry different meanings depending on the context and the background of the speaker. Even among people who speak the same language, variations in dialects, slang, or industry-specific jargon can lead to miscommunication. For example, a phrase that is considered humorous in one culture might be perceived as offensive or inappropriate in another.

Cultural differences play a significant role in how messages are interpreted. Gestures, expressions, and conversational norms vary widely across cultures. For example, in some cultures, maintaining direct eye contact is a sign of confidence and respect, while in others, it may be seen as aggressive or disrespectful. Similarly, the way people express disagreement or provide feedback differs; some cultures value direct communication, while others prefer indirect approaches.

The emotional state of both the speaker and the listener can affect how messages are understood. If a person is stressed, angry, or upset, they may interpret neutral statements as confrontational or dismissive. Likewise, a speaker who is frustrated might unintentionally use a harsher tone, leading the listener to feel attacked. Emotional bias can also cause people to hear what they expect rather than what is actually being said. Lack of clarity in communication can easily lead to misunderstandings. When messages are vague, incomplete, or open to multiple

interpretations, listeners may fill in the gaps based on their assumptions. For example, telling a colleague, «We need to discuss this later», without specifying a time or context, may leave them uncertain about the urgency or importance of the conversation [2, P. 134].

Nonverbal communication – such as facial expressions, gestures, and tone of voice – plays a crucial role in how messages are perceived. However, when these cues contradict the spoken message, misunderstandings can arise. For example, saying «I'm fine» with a tense expression and crossed arms might signal frustration rather than actual well-being. This can lead to misinterpretations and unresolved tension. With the rise of digital communication, many misunderstandings occur due to the absence of vocal tone and body language. A simple text message or email can be interpreted in multiple ways depending on punctuation, wording, or even response time. For example, a short reply like «Okay» might seem neutral to one person but passive-aggressive to another.

In the digital age, a significant portion of communication happens through emails, text messages, and social media. Unlike face-to-face interactions, written messages lack vocal tone and body language, making them more susceptible to misinterpretation. A simple text can be perceived as rude or indifferent, leading to unnecessary conflicts. Additionally, delayed responses or ignored messages can create frustration and misunderstanding in both personal and professional relationships.

Without vocal tone, even a neutral message can be perceived as cold or dismissive. For example, a short response like «OK» might come across as indifferent or annoyed, even if the sender simply meant to acknowledge the message. Similarly, humor or sarcasm can be difficult to detect in text, leading to unintended offense or confusion. To compensate for the lack of nonverbal cues, people often use emojis or punctuation to express emotions. A message with an exclamation mark («Thank you!») may seem more enthusiastic than one without («Thank you»). However, not everyone interprets emojis or punctuation the same way, which can still lead to miscommunication [3, P. 78].

Conflicts in communication are inevitable, but they can be managed and resolved effectively through specific strategies. Implementing the right approach can help individuals navigate disagreements constructively, reduce tension, and foster positive relationships.

One of the most effective ways to resolve conflicts is active listening. This involves fully concentrating on the speaker, understanding their message, and responding thoughtfully. It includes maintaining eye contact, using nonverbal cues such as nodding to show engagement, avoiding interruptions, and allowing the speaker to finish their thoughts. Additionally, paraphrasing what was said, for example, «So, if I understand correctly, you're concerned about...», helps ensure accurate understanding. Asking clarifying questions also reduces miscommunication and reassures the speaker that their concerns are being heard and valued, which in turn reduces hostility.

Another essential technique is using «I» statements instead of «You» statements. Blaming or accusatory language can escalate conflicts, making

individuals defensive. Instead of saying, «You never listen to me», a more constructive approach would be to say, «I feel unheard when I try to share my thoughts». This technique shifts the focus from blame to personal feelings, fostering open dialogue and problem-solving. For instance, replacing «You're always late to meetings» with «I feel frustrated when meetings start late because it affects my schedule» helps maintain a more cooperative discussion.

Emotional control and empathy also play a crucial role in conflict resolution. Managing personal emotions and avoiding reactive responses prevents conflicts from escalating. Practicing self-awareness by recognizing personal triggers and biases allows individuals to communicate more effectively [1, C. 43]. Additionally, showing empathy – considering the other person's perspective and feelings – can help build mutual understanding and trust, increasing the likelihood of a productive resolution.

To prevent miscommunication, clarification techniques should be employed. Often, conflicts arise due to assumptions or vague messages. Asking for clarification, such as «Can you elaborate on what you mean?», summarizing key points like «So, your main concern is...», or confirming understanding with «Did I understand correctly that you are suggesting...?» can significantly reduce misinterpretations and ensure that both parties are on the same page [4, P. 190].

In resolving conflicts, it is also helpful to find common ground. Focusing on shared interests rather than differences facilitates resolution by identifying mutual goals or values. Acknowledging areas of agreement before discussing differences creates a positive atmosphere. Collaborating to find a solution that benefits both parties is key. For example, if two colleagues disagree on a project approach, instead of arguing, they can highlight their shared goal of delivering a successful outcome and work toward a compromise.

Another critical skill is assertive but respectful communication. Assertive communication balances expressing personal needs while maintaining respect for others. It involves being direct and honest without being aggressive, using a calm and confident tone, and respecting the other person’s right to express their views. For example, saying «I need more time to complete this task effectively» instead of «You're giving me too much work» helps maintain a professional and constructive tone.

For more complex conflicts, mediation and negotiation techniques can be highly effective. Sometimes, involving a neutral third party – such as a manager, HR representative, or counselor – can help facilitate resolution. Mediation involves guiding the discussion in a structured manner, allowing both sides to present their perspectives fairly [2, P. 120]. Exploring solutions that satisfy both parties' needs can help reach an agreement. Mediation is especially beneficial in workplace disputes, legal disagreements, or family conflicts where unbiased intervention is necessary.

Resolving communication conflicts requires patience, self-awareness, and a willingness to understand different perspectives. By actively listening, using empathetic language, controlling emotions, and seeking common ground, individuals can turn conflicts into opportunities for growth and stronger relationships. Whether through personal efforts or mediation, effective conflict resolution strategies lead to more productive and harmonious interactions.

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GENDER ASPECTS OF COMMUNICATION

Gender profoundly influences how people communicate, shaping both the content and manner of their interactions. This influence stems from a mix of biological differences and deeply-rooted social norms that guide behavior from a young age. As societies worldwide emphasize gender equality and inclusive communication, studying gendered communication styles provides insights into how men and women express themselves differently, respond to social cues, and navigate various communication settings. This research examines the verbal and non-verbal differences between men's and women's communication, the impact of digital environments, and the ways in which gender stereotypes shape communication behaviors and expectations.

Studies on verbal communication indicate that women often employ language aimed at establishing rapport and fostering empathy. In many conversations, women tend to use words and expressions that soften or mitigate statements, encouraging a collaborative rather than confrontational exchange. For instance, they may employ hedges – phrases like "I think" or "maybe" – to avoid imposing their views on others and to create space for additional perspectives. This style of communication aligns with social norms that promote women as empathetic and supportive listeners. However, such an approach can sometimes lead to misunderstandings, as it may be perceived as a lack of assertiveness or confidence, particularly in professional settings where direct communication is often valued. Conversely, men are generally found to use language in a more direct manner, focusing on the efficient transfer of information rather than building relational depth. Their communication style often reflects social expectations that men should be decisive and assertive, especially in leadership or decision-making roles [1, p. 6].

The social conditioning that shapes these communication differences begins early in life, as children observe and mimic the behaviors of adults and peers. Boys are often encouraged to be assertive and independent, qualities that later manifest as direct communication styles. Girls, on the other hand, are frequently guided toward nurturing and relational roles, shaping a communication style that emphasizes support and understanding. These early experiences lay the foundation for how individuals approach conversations and interpret the intentions of others, impacting their interactions across personal and professional contexts [2, p. 15].

Non-verbal communication further reflects these gendered expectations. Research suggests that women are more expressive with body language, using facial expressions and gestures to convey emotions like empathy, openness, and concern. This style of non-verbal communication is consistent with societal expectations that encourage women to be approachable and emotionally available. Men, on the other hand, often adopt a more restrained non-verbal style, with closed body language and fewer emotional expressions, especially in formal or professional contexts. This non-verbal behavior aligns with traditional norms that view men as reserved and controlled, traits historically valued in leadership and authority figures [3, p. 4]. Non-verbal cues are subtle but powerful, influencing how messages are interpreted and often reinforcing the stereotypical roles assigned to each gender.

In recent years, digital communication has provided a new platform where gendered patterns continue to emerge, albeit in complex and sometimes contradictory ways. Social media and other online spaces have become arenas where both men and women can express themselves with a degree of anonymity and freedom not always present in face-to-face interactions. However, the online environment also brings its own set of challenges.

Studies show that women are more likely than men to experience negative feedback, harassment, or dismissive comments, especially when expressing opinions on public or controversial issues. This experience can discourage women from participating openly in online discussions, creating an imbalance in voices on digital platforms.

Social media further amplifies gender stereotypes, as people often feel pressured to conform to certain norms when curating their online personas. Women may feel the need to present themselves in ways that emphasize aesthetic appeal, politeness, and emotional sensitivity, reflecting societal expectations about femininity. Men, conversely, may craft online identities that project strength, independence, or even aggression, aligning with traditional notions of masculinity. This dynamic not only limits authentic self-expression but also reinforces stereotypes that are deeply ingrained in society.

Gender stereotypes are powerful in shaping communication styles and can create invisible barriers that restrict individuals from expressing themselves authentically. For instance, women who adopt a more direct, assertive style of communication may face criticism or even backlash, as this behavior conflicts with traditional expectations of femininity. In contrast, men who communicate in a more collaborative or empathetic manner may risk being perceived as less authoritative, especially in settings where leadership and decision-making are valued. These

stereotypes can lead to misinterpretations, as others may view a woman's assertiveness as overly aggressive or a man's empathy as a lack of confidence, thus perpetuating the cycle of biased judgments based on gendered communication norms [2, p. 15].

In the workplace, these stereotypes can impact career progression and influence dynamics among colleagues. Women, for example, may face greater challenges in leadership roles, as their communication style might be seen as incompatible with traditional notions of authority. They may feel pressured to adopt a communication style that is either more assertive or more nurturing, depending on the expectations within their industry or organization. On the other hand, men in leadership positions may feel limited in their ability to express empathy or show vulnerability, as these traits are often undervalued in high-stakes professional settings [3, p. 4]. This dynamic can create stress and even hinder effective collaboration, as individuals may focus more on conforming to gendered expectations than on contributing authentically to group discussions.

As digital communication grows more prevalent, its impact on gendered communication patterns becomes increasingly significant. Online, individuals navigate a complex set of norms that may either challenge or reinforce traditional gender roles. For example, while the anonymity of the internet allows some users to experiment with self-expression, it also exposes them to scrutiny and judgment from a global audience. Women are particularly susceptible to online criticism, facing higher rates of harassment and objectification. This trend underscores the persistence of gender biases in digital spaces, where the ability to interact without physical presence often emboldens individuals to express judgments they might not voice in person.

Despite these challenges, the digital space also presents opportunities for disrupting traditional gender norms. Social media, for instance, provides platforms for voices that might otherwise go unheard. Movements advocating for gender equality, such as campaigns against online harassment or initiatives promoting women's voices in male-dominated fields, have gained traction on social networks. By highlighting and challenging gender biases, these movements contribute to a shift in how society perceives gender and communication.

Gender significantly shapes how people communicate, influencing both their verbal and non-verbal expressions across various settings. Women's tendency to prioritize empathy and connection and men's preference for directness are largely guided by societal expectations that reinforce traditional roles. Digital environments amplify these patterns, often subjecting women to heightened scrutiny and harassment. Recognizing and addressing these gendered dynamics can promote inclusivity. Strategies such as raising awareness of unconscious biases and implementing anti-harassment policies online can create more supportive environments. Ultimately, valuing diverse communication styles can lead to more authentic and equitable interactions for all.

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GUARANTEES OF RESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF CITIZENS OF UKRAINE IN CONDITIONS OF EMERGENCY AND MARTIAL LAW

Human and civil rights and freedoms are a fundamental heritage of humanity and an important element of the process of formation and socialization of each individual. The degree of their guarantee determines the level of democratic development of society. A special place in the system of human and civil rights and freedoms is occupied by constitutional rights and freedoms, which, together with the corresponding obligations, are enshrined in the basic law of the relevant state [1, p. 381]. In principle, constitutions contain the most important generally recognized civil (personal), political, economic, social, cultural and other rights and freedoms. Thus, the creators of the Constitution determine the legal status of a person and a citizen and regulate the activities of state authorities and local self-government. Ukrainian legislation at the constitutional level enshrines a complex of rights, freedoms and obligations of a person and a citizen, the implementation of which guarantees the functioning of the state on democratic, social and legal principles. Although constitutional rights and freedoms have the highest legal force, most of them are not absolute and their exercise may be limited by law [2, p. 261]. However, when studying this issue, it should be noted that restrictions on fundamental rights and freedoms in conditions of special legal regimes are determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, the laws of Ukraine “On the legal regime of a state of emergency” [3], “On the legal regime of martial law” [4] and other laws of Ukraine. Considering the features of the protection of human rights in conditions of martial law, it is first necessary to find out what exactly such a state of affairs entails.

Ukrainian legal literature and legislation give a fairly broad definition of this phenomenon. Let us dwell on this approach: “martial law” is a special legal regime established in the state or in its individual localities. The introduction of this legal regime grants executive authorities, military command and local self-government bodies special powers compared to the powers provided for by peacetime legislation, and creates the necessary conditions for the exercise of these special powers and the concentration of all resources necessary to ensure the defense of the state” [5, p. 10].

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HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE MODERN LEGAL WORLD

Human rights are one of the fundamental values of the modern legal world. They ensure individual freedom, dignity, equality, and protection from violations by the state or other individuals. In the 21st century, these rights have become important not only for national legal systems but also for the global legal order. Thanks to the development of international institutions such as the United Nations, the European Union, the Council of Europe, and human rights organizations, the issue of human rights protection has become one of the main topics in international relations.

This issue remains particularly relevant in the context of rapid political, social, and technological changes, globalization, as well as in light of the numerous human rights violations that people around the world face. Human rights in the modern legal world are not only the object of international law but also an important factor that determines the level of democracy, social justice, and development of each individual state.

Ideas about human rights can be traced back to ancient times. In Ancient Rome, the first attempts were made to define the rights of citizens, while in ancient democracies, concepts of personal rights and freedoms developed. However, true recognition of human rights as universal principles only occurred in the mid-20th century, after the horrific violations of human rights during World War II.

The end of the war became a turning point in the establishment of human rights at the international level. On December 10, 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted at the UN General Assembly, which defined the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every human being. This document established the principle of universality of human rights, meaning their equal application to all people, regardless of nationality, race, gender, or religion.

Further development of human rights at the international level occurred through the adoption of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966). These documents became the foundation for forming legal standards applied in international law.

One of the important aspects of the development of human rights is their protection at the international level. Throughout the 20th century, a number of international mechanisms were created to monitor and protect human rights.

The United Nations (UN) is one of the main international organizations dealing with human rights issues. The UN has adopted a number of fundamental documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. In addition, the UN has created specialized bodies such as the UN Human Rights Committee, which oversees the implementation of international obligations by states.

The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) is an institution that ensures the enforcement of human rights decisions in the member states of the Council of Europe. The Court allows individuals to file complaints about violations of their rights if national courts do not provide adequate protection.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) was established to prosecute individuals who have committed serious human rights violations such as genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. The ICC is an important element in ensuring justice at the global level.

Human rights violations remain a pressing issue even today. At the same time, the modern legal world faces a number of serious challenges in ensuring human rights. Wars, ethnic conflicts, and terrorism lead to numerous human rights violations, including killings, torture, violence, sexual crimes, and other acts of brutality. This is especially evident in countries experiencing armed conflicts, such as Syria, Yemen, Myanmar, and others.

In some countries, where ruling regimes limit freedom of expression, persecute the opposition, and restrict people's rights to civil liberties, fundamental principles of human rights are often violated. Examples of such countries include russia, China, Saudi Arabia, and other authoritarian regimes.

With the development of technology and the internet, a new issue has arisen - the protection of human rights in the digital environment. This concerns the protection of personal data, privacy rights, freedom of expression on the internet, and the fight against cybercrime. The problem of illegal surveillance of individuals through new technologies is particularly relevant.

Despite the fact that human rights guarantee equality, many countries still experience discrimination based on race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, or national origin. Combating such manifestations requires significant efforts at the international level.

The situation of migrants and refugees is another important aspect of human rights protection. Millions of people are forced to flee violence, political repression, economic hardship, and natural disasters, but often face violations of their rights during relocation or while in countries hosting refugees. Discrimination, poor treatment, restrictions on rights, and living conditions are common phenomena that arise during migration processes.

To ensure human rights, it is necessary not only to develop international cooperation but also to improve mechanisms for their protection at the national level. Each state must not only adhere to international norms but also actively implement them in its legislative and judicial systems.

Human rights are the foundation of any legal system and guarantee individual freedom, equality, and dignity for every person. Despite significant progress in human rights protection, the modern legal world faces numerous challenges. However, the development of international cooperation, strengthening international organizations, and improving national legal systems are the guarantees for further protection of human rights at all levels. It is crucial that human rights remain a priority for states, international organizations, and the global community as a whole.

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FUNCTIONING OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN WARTIME

Civil society is a collection of institutions, organizations, and initiatives independent of the state that advocate for citizens' rights, freedoms, and interests. In times of war, its role significantly increases, as the state may be overwhelmed by military and security challenges, while societal needs become more urgent.

Under the conditions of full-scale war on the territory of Ukraine, the interaction between state authorities, community representatives, and civil society institutions has intensified, particularly between community leaders and local executive authorities, as well as representatives of public and volunteer organizations, which contributes to the effective resolution of problems arising in communities [1].

The Key Functions of Civil Society During War are:

1. Humanitarian Aid. Managing humanitarian crises during wartime is an extremely complex task that requires careful coordination, interaction, diplomacy, clear goal-setting, rapid responses, and well-thought-out action plans to rescue and protect the affected population. The undeniable priority is the protection of civilians: ensuring the safety and well-being of those caught in armed conflict, as well as in environmental or man-made disasters caused by war, is an urgent responsibility of the authorities and other assisting entities. Humanitarian organizations, military forces, and other stakeholders must work together to safeguard civilians from violence, displacement, and other harm [2].

No international organization or humanitarian mission can force its personnel to work somewhere without security guarantees. It can only be done by volunteers, people who help, despite the danger. Thus, the activities of volunteer organizations during wartime are especially important; they are the ones who help soldiers on the front lines and in the rear, take care of the wounded in hospitals, provide internally displaced persons and civilians with food, medicine, protective equipment, etc. Volunteering becomes a key mechanism for rapid response to humanitarian crises.

2. Media and Countering Disinformation. War is accompanied by information attacks, making independent journalists, bloggers, and fact-checkers critically important in countering fake news and propaganda. They help shape an objective perception of events and mobilize society for active participation.

3. Human Rights Protection. War often leads to human rights violations, so civil society organizations document war crimes, assist victims of violence, and protect the rights of both military personnel and civilians. They may also collaborate with international institutions such as the UN or the International Criminal Court.

4. Mobilization and Military Support. Civil society actively contributes to supporting the armed forces through charitable foundations, fundraising initiatives, production of military gear, intelligence, and logistics. This helps compensate for resource shortages and enhances defense efficiency.

5. Psychological Support and Rehabilitation. War causes severe psychological stress, making social initiatives aimed at helping veterans, families of fallen soldiers, displaced persons, and all those affected by hostilities crucial. These efforts include both individual counseling and group rehabilitation programs.

6. Civic Education and Social Integration. Civil society organizations work to raise citizens'

awareness of their rights, self-organization opportunities, and provide integration support for displaced persons in new communities.

During war, civil society becomes a driving force that supports both the state and the population. Its functioning ensures societal resilience, promotes social cohesion, and helps bring victory closer. Investing in the development of civic initiatives is key to a strong democratic state both during and after the war.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNDER U.S. LEGISLATION

Domestic violence is not new. It has existed in societies throughout the world for centuries. In the late 20th century, a growing movement sought to raise awareness of this longstanding social problem. As a result, the federal and state governments enacted laws designed to assist victims and hold violent offenders accountable. The federal Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was passed in 1994. It provides substantial funding for efforts to end domestic violence.

The prevalence of domestic violence represents a major public health concern. Domestic violence affects millions of Americans. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) state that 41% of women and 26% of men experienced violence from an intimate partner and reported it in their lifetime.

According to the U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence against Women, domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behaviour in any relationship used by one partner to gain or maintain control over another intimate partner. In criminal law, the crime of domestic violence may occur in one or more incidents. It may include an attempted assault or threats of imminent physical harm. It may take the form of sexual assault. It may encompass the psychological abuse involved in stalking.

Many types of abuse are present in the definition of domestic violence:

Physical abuse can include hitting, biting, slapping, battering, shoving, punching, pulling hair, burning, cutting, pinching, etc. It may include any violent behaviour or physical injury inflicted on the victim. It may consist of child abuse to a victim's child. Physical abuse may take the form of denying someone medical treatment and forcing drug/alcohol use on someone.

Sexual abuse occurs when the abuser coerces the victim into having sexual contact or sexual behaviour without consent. This often takes the form of marital rape, attacking sexual body parts, physical violence followed by forcing sex, demeaning the victim sexually, or even telling sexual jokes at the victim's expense.

Emotional abuse involves invalidating or deflating the victim's sense of self-worth. Emotional abuse may include constant criticism and name-calling. An abuser may injure the victim's relationship with their children. An abuser may interfere with the victim's abilities.

Economic abuse takes place when the abuser makes or tries to make the victim financially dependent on the abuser. Economic abusers often seek to maintain total

control over financial resources. They may withhold the victim's access to funds or prohibit the victim from going to school or work.

Psychological abuse involves the abuser invoking fear through intimidation. It can include threatening to hurt themselves physically, the victim, children, the victim's family or friends, or the pets. It may involve the destruction of property or trespassing on property. An abuser may injure pets. An abuser may isolate the victim from loved ones and prohibit the victim from going to school or work. Threats to hit, injure, or use a weapon are a form of psychological abuse.

Technological abuse involves an act or pattern of acts meant to harm, threaten, stalk, or monitor another using technology. This may include using internet-enabled devices, computers, cameras, smartphones, GPS, or location-tracking devices.

Stalking abuse may include any combination of the above. It may consist of behaviours that are not illegal by themselves. Typical behaviours include following the victim, spying, watching, harassing, showing up at the victim's home or work, sending gifts, collecting information, making phone calls, leaving written messages, or appearing at a person's home or workplace. It may include illegal behaviours such as physical assault, sexual assault, or threats. Stalking crimes usually require two or more incidents that may be close in time. The focus of a stalking crime is to place the victim in fear or mental distress. Cyberstalking refers to online action or repeated emailing or texting that inflicts substantial emotional distress on the recipient.

Federal and state laws provide the specific elements of domestic violence crimes. Most domestic violence cases occur in state courts. Not every form of domestic abuse listed above constitutes a crime.

Most domestic violence laws today require the State to prove that the victim and abuser have an intimate partner or family relationship. Although the majority of domestic violence victims are women, state laws recognise that victims can include anyone, regardless of sex, race, age, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, socioeconomic background, or education level. Domestic violence occurs in both opposite-sex and same-sex relationships and can happen to intimate partners who are married, living together, dating, or sharing a child.

Domestic violence not only affects those who are abused but also has a substantial effect on family members, friends, co-workers, other witnesses, and the community at large. Children who grow up witnessing domestic violence are among those seriously affected by this crime. Frequent exposure to violence in the home not only predisposes children to numerous social and physical problems but also teaches them that violence is a standard way of life, therefore increasing their risk of becoming society's next generation of victims and abusers.

Each state law sets forth the exact criteria required for the crime of domestic violence. Most states today include any of the following family or household relationships:

Spouses and former spouses

Intimate partners who have lived together

Parents with children in common

Children

Related cohabitants

In conclusion, domestic violence can be defined as a pattern of behaviour in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner. Abuse is physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviours that frighten, intimidate, terrorise, manipulate, hurt, humiliate, blame, injure, or wound someone.

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PERSONAL RESOURCES OF A SPECIALIST AS A FACTOR FOR ENHANCING PROFESSIONAL EFFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATIONAL PERSONNEL

Abstract. The necessity of investigating the personal resources of a specialist as a factor for enhancing the professional efficiency of the organizational personnel is considered.

Key words: specialist, repsonal resource, professional efficiency, organizational personnel, managerial activity.

The development of society and the dynamic changes have highlighted the importance of the most valuable resource of our time – the human being. The modern individuals, amid the global changes that evoke feelings of instability, uncertainty, and the collapse of moral stereotypes, are compelled to acquire the ability to address the complex tasks, seek their own means of the productive life creation, and maintain professional efficiency and a stable state of mental health. This situation necessitates the search for the factors contributing to the professional efficiency of the organizational personnel. Such factors can serve as the tools for fulfilling the life functions, developing the potential of the personal resources, and enhancing the professional effectiveness in the managerial activities. They enable the individuals to remain professionally effective while accomplishing the organization's professional tasks.

It is urgent to theoretically justify and empirically investigate the personal resources of a specialist as a factor in enhancing the professional effectiveness of the organization's personnel, to consider the issues of the personal existence.

In the process of dealing with the topic the following tasks should be solved:

 analyzing the general characteristics and components of increasing the professional effectiveness of the personnel;
 characterizing the personal resources in scientific literature and their structural components;
 Exploring the factors and characteristics of the personal qualities of the specialists as a factor in enhancing the effectiveness of the organization's work;
 empirically investigating the personal resources of a specialist as a factor in enhancing the professional effectiveness of the organization's personnel;
 elaborating a program for the development and exploitation of the personal resources of the organization's specialists.

The theoretical and methodological foundation of the research is the works of M. Armstrong, H. Graham, P. Sparrow, V. Tracy, and T. Schultz, who studied the various aspects and problems of managing the personal resources. In particular, the works of T. Schultz (Shultz) stimulated the further development of the concept of the "personal resources," which was embodied in the concept of the personal resource management. The research of personal resourcefulness of the individual (V. Bodrov, J. Virna, E. Halazhynskyi, O. Laktionov, E. Muzdibaev, and others) is also a part of the basis. The research of the professional development of the individual is analyzed by O. Bondarenko, J. Virna, V. Lunov, V. Panok, N. Povyakel, H. Radchuk, N. Chepeleva, V. Shevchenko, T. Yatsenko, while the concept of psychological resourcefulness of the individual is associated with the work of O. Shtepa.

It should be noted that the research may deepen the fundamental concepts of professional effectiveness of the personnel and the notion of the personal resources, systematizing the features of the personal resources of the specialists as a factor in enhancing the effectiveness of the organization's work.

In the course of work, the psychodiagnostic tools to study the personal resources of specialists as a factor in enhancing the professional effectiveness of the organization's personnel can be used, and a program for the development and exploitation of the personal resources of the organization's specialists, which promotes their resilience and mental health preservation can be implemented.

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STANDARDIZATION VS. ADAPTABILITY: THE EVOLUTION OF POLICE DRESS CODE IN MODERN POLICING

The evolution of police dress codes has long been a topic of discussion within law enforcement and criminology. The tension between standardization and adaptability is central to ensuring both the professionalism and functionality of police uniforms. While standardized uniforms foster public recognition and authority,

adaptability addresses situational demands, regional climates, and operational necessities. This paper explores the historical transformation of police uniforms, the implications of standardization, and the growing need for adaptable policing attire in the face of modern challenges.

Police uniforms serve multiple functions: they symbolize law enforcement authority, ensure officer safety, and enhance operational effectiveness. Historically, standardization has been favored for its role in creating a unified police image. However, modern policing requires greater adaptability due to diverse operational environments, technological advancements, and evolving societal expectations.

Standardized uniforms create a visual identity that fosters public trust and compliance. Uniformity reinforces discipline, professionalism, and a clear chain of command. Moreover, standardized attire allows for easy identification of law enforcement personnel, reducing confusion in emergency situations.

Key benefits of standardization include:

1. **Authority and Public Trust:** A consistent uniform fosters recognition and credibility.
2. **Safety and Protection:** Standardized materials and design features (such as bulletproof vests) enhance officer safety.
3. **Operational Efficiency:** Uniformity aids in identifying police officers in large-scale operations or crises.

While standardization has its advantages, rigid uniform policies may hinder effectiveness in varied policing contexts. Law enforcement agencies now face new challenges, including extreme weather conditions, counterterrorism operations, and community-based policing, necessitating adaptable uniform designs.

Areas where adaptability is critical:

1. **Climate Considerations:** Officers working in extreme temperatures require climate-specific attire.
2. **Tactical Operations:** Special units need flexible, mission-specific gear.
3. **Community Engagement:** Soft uniforms (such as polo shirts and khakis) can foster approachability in community-oriented policing.

Recent advancements in textile technology have contributed to uniforms that offer durability, flexibility, and enhanced protection. Innovations such as moisture-wicking fabrics, integrated body cameras, and smart textiles with biometric monitoring capabilities exemplify the shift toward functional adaptability while maintaining uniformity.

Several law enforcement agencies worldwide have introduced adaptive uniform policies:

- **United Kingdom:** Police officers may wear different uniforms based on their role (e.g., tactical gear vs. community policing attire).
- **United States:** Some departments have introduced lightweight uniforms for hot climates and modified gear for de-escalation-focused policing.
- **Australia:** Uniform adaptations account for indigenous and gender-inclusive considerations.

To maintain the benefits of both approaches, law enforcement agencies should adopt a hybrid model where a core standardized uniform exists alongside optional

adaptations for specific roles or conditions. Establishing flexible policies that accommodate operational requirements without compromising professionalism is key to the future of police attire.

The debate between standardization and adaptability in police uniforms highlights the evolving nature of modern law enforcement. While standardization ensures consistency and authority, adaptability enhances functionality and effectiveness. Moving forward, police departments must embrace innovative uniform policies that integrate the strengths of both approaches to meet contemporary policing demands.

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VAGUENESS AS THE LINGUISTIC ISSUE

Reflection on philosophical problems is convinced that a much larger number than they used to think, or than is generally thought, are connected with the principles of symbolism, that is to say, with the relation between what means and what is meant. In dealing with highly abstract matters it is much easier to grasp the symbols, usually words, than it is to grasp what they stand for. The result of this is that almost all thinking that purports to be philosophical or logical consists in attributing to the world the properties of language. Since language really occurs, it obviously has all the properties common to all occurrences, and to that extent the metaphysic based upon linguistic considerations may not be erroneous. But language has many properties which are not shared by things in general, and when these properties intrude into our metaphysic it becomes altogether misleading. The study of the principles of symbolism will not yield any *positive* results in metaphysics, but it will yield a great many negative results by enabling people to avoid fallacious inferences from symbols to things. The influence of symbolism on philosophy is mainly unconscious; if it were conscious it would do less harm. By studying the principles of symbolism we can learn not to be unconsciously influenced by language, and in this way can escape a host of erroneous notions.

There is a certain tendency in those who have realized that words are vague to infer that things also are vague. We hear a great deal about the flux and the

continuum and the unanalysability of the Universe, and it is often suggested that as our language becomes more precise, it becomes less adapted to represent the primitive chaos out of which man is supposed to have evolved the cosmos. This seems to me precisely a case of the fallacy of verbalism—the fallacy that consists in mistaking the properties of words for the properties of things.

Vagueness and precision alike are characteristics which can only belong to a representation, of which language is an example. They have to do with the relation between a representation and that which it represents. Apart from representation, whether cognitive or mechanical, there can be no such thing as vagueness or precision; things are what they are, and there is an end ofit. Nothing is more or less what it is, or to a certain extent possessed of the properties which it possesses. Idealism has produced habits of confusion even in the minds of those who think that they have rejected it. Ever since Kant there has been a tendency in philosophy to confuse knowledge with what is known. It is thought that there must be some kind of identity between the knower and the known, and hence the knower infers that the known also is muddleheaded. All this identity of knower and known, and all this supposed intimacy of the relation of knowing, seems to be a delusion. Knowing is an occurrence having a certain relation to some other occurrence, or groups of occurrences, or characteristic of a group of occurrences, which constitutes what is said to be known. When knowledge is vague, this does not apply to the knowing as an occurrence; as an occurrence it is incapable of being either vague or precise, just as all other occurrences are. Vagueness in a cognitive occurrence is a characteristic of its relation to that which is known, not a characteristic of the occurrence in itself.

In language vagueness id referred by a number of various terms but generally it is called asymmetry of features. The cause of vagueness lies in the fact that not all elements od a class can be characterized all the features of the class, and that some features may be characterized by the features of other classes.

Words, contrary to common-sense intuition, do not have definite and precise meanings which can be exhaustively decomposed into necessary and sufficient conditions. The moral is that fuzziness must not be treated as a defect in language; nor is a theory of language defective that countenances it. Rather... fuzziness is an inescapable characteristic of the concepts that language expresses. To attempt to define it out of semantics is only evasion [2, 418]. The speaker "knows" when and where a word or sentence can apply: fuzziness arises when the speaker has some difficulty in determining whether such a situation is present.

Vagueness has continued to be a focus of interest in modern philosophy, as well as the collections of papers in Ballmer and Pinkel and Keefe and Smith. Recent contribution to the vagueness debate was made by Rosanna Keefe. She offers a useful summary of theories of vagueness, and contains a discussion of linguistic vagueness.

Many objections have been raised against vagueness in the name of logic. It would seem at first glance that the *principium exclusi tertii* excludes "border-line cases" and all indeterminateness. The combination of two morphemes means either one or two words: *tertium non datur* [3, 99]. In the textbooks of logic we learn that "many terms of everyday life are inaccurately defined terms. For the purpose of normal communication even such inaccurately defined terms can serve us well

enough. But in a precise scientific deliberation, it is necessary to work with terms exactly defined; hence "science often replaces inaccurate terms of current speech with exact scientific terms" [1].

Contemporary logic now has at its disposal the means with which it can deal with vague elements in such a way that chaos is eliminated and they can be built into consistent axiomatic systems. From the available logical literature on vagueness, we can mention important studies by M. Black, T. Kubinski, and W. Quine [2]. It is of interest that these works were mostly based on linguistic materials and were using other materials only secondarily.

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THE ROLE OF MODERN LANGUAGE LABS AND VIRTUAL REALITY TECHNOLOGIES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

In today's globalized world, learning foreign languages has become more important than ever. The ability to communicate in multiple languages opens doors to better career opportunities, cultural exchange, and personal growth. However, traditional language learning methods often fail to provide students with the immersive experiences necessary to achieve fluency. To address this issue, modern language labs and virtual reality (VR) technologies have been integrated into language education, transforming the way students acquire new languages. These technological advancements offer learners interactive, engaging, and highly effective ways to practice and master a foreign language.

Modern language labs have evolved significantly from their early versions, which were primarily used for listening and pronunciation practice. Today, these labs incorporate state-of-the-art software that enables students to practice all aspects of language learning, including listening, speaking, reading, and writing. One of the major advantages of modern language labs is their ability to provide personalized learning experiences. Many language lab programs use artificial intelligence (AI) to analyze students' progress and adapt exercises to their specific needs. This individualized approach allows learners to focus on their weaknesses while reinforcing their strengths, leading to a more efficient and productive learning

process.

Another key feature of modern language labs is their integration of speech recognition technology. Traditional classroom settings often provide limited opportunities for students to practice speaking due to time constraints and large class sizes. However, with AI-driven speech recognition software, learners can receive instant feedback on their pronunciation, intonation, and fluency. This real-time feedback helps them refine their speaking skills without the fear of judgment, ultimately improving their confidence in using the language in real-life situations.

In addition to individual practice, language labs also foster collaborative learning through networked communication tools. Students can engage in interactive exercises, role-playing activities, and virtual conversations with their peers, creating a dynamic and social learning environment. This type of peer interaction not only enhances language acquisition but also helps students develop essential communication skills, such as active listening and cultural awareness. Furthermore, the integration of multimedia elements, including videos, podcasts, and interactive exercises, makes language learning more engaging and enjoyable, increasing student motivation and retention rates.

While modern language labs have revolutionized language learning, virtual reality (VR) has taken it a step further by providing students with fully immersive language experiences. VR technology creates realistic environments where learners can interact with native speakers, explore foreign cities, and engage in everyday conversations. Unlike traditional classroom settings, which often rely on textbooks and memorization, VR allows students to experience the language in real-world contexts. For example, a student learning French can use a VR headset to navigate the streets of Paris, order food at a café, or ask for directions from virtual characters. This type of experiential learning enhances comprehension and retention by making language practice more meaningful and memorable.

One of the most significant advantages of VR technology is its ability to reduce language anxiety. Many students feel self-conscious about speaking a foreign language due to fear of making mistakes or being judged by their peers. VR provides a safe and controlled environment where learners can practice speaking without pressure. This increased sense of security encourages them to take risks, experiment with new vocabulary and grammar structures, and ultimately become more confident language users. Additionally, VR promotes cultural immersion by exposing students to authentic accents, gestures, and customs, helping them develop a deeper understanding of the language and its cultural context.

In comparison to traditional language learning methods, modern language labs and VR technologies offer several distinct advantages. First, they significantly enhance student engagement by making language learning more interactive and enjoyable. Traditional classroom approaches often rely on rote memorization and repetitive exercises, which can be monotonous and ineffective. In contrast, technology-based learning provides dynamic and stimulating experiences that keep students motivated and eager to learn. Furthermore, research suggests that experiential learning, such as VR simulations and interactive language exercises, improves retention rates by allowing students to actively use the language in

meaningful situations.

Another major advantage of these technologies is their accessibility. Language labs and VR platforms enable students to learn at their own pace, whether they are in a classroom, at home, or on the go. This flexibility is particularly beneficial for adult learners and professionals who may have limited time for traditional language courses. Additionally, these technologies support remote learning, allowing students from different geographical locations to access high-quality language education without the need for physical classrooms.

Despite their numerous benefits, modern language labs and VR technologies also present certain challenges. One of the main concerns is the high cost of implementation and maintenance. Setting up a fully equipped language lab or a VR-based language learning program requires significant financial investment in hardware, software, and technical support. Many educational institutions, particularly those in developing countries, may struggle to afford these resources. Moreover, the rapid pace of technological advancement means that language learning tools must be regularly updated to remain effective, adding to the overall cost.

Another challenge is the need for teacher training and technological literacy. While these tools have the potential to enhance language learning, their effectiveness depends on how well they are integrated into the curriculum. Educators must be trained to use these technologies efficiently and incorporate them into their teaching strategies. Without proper guidance, students may not fully benefit from the interactive features of language labs and VR environments. Additionally, there is a risk of over-reliance on technology, which could lead to reduced face-to-face communication and interpersonal skills. To maximize the benefits of modern language learning technologies, it is essential to strike a balance between digital tools and traditional teaching methods.

In conclusion, modern language labs and VR technologies have revolutionized the field of foreign language learning by providing students with innovative, interactive, and immersive experiences. These tools enhance language acquisition through personalized learning, speech recognition, collaborative exercises, and real-world simulations. By reducing language anxiety and increasing engagement, they help learners build confidence and fluency in a foreign language. However, challenges such as cost, teacher training, and the potential overuse of technology must be addressed to ensure their successful implementation. As technology continues to advance, the integration of AI, VR, and other digital tools will play an even greater role in shaping the future of language education. By combining these modern innovations with traditional teaching approaches, educators can create a comprehensive and effective language learning environment that meets the needs of diverse learners worldwide.

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LAW AS A TOOL FOR REGULATING SOCIAL RELATIONS

Law has always played a key role in the development of society, serving as a reliable instrument for regulating relations between its members. The system of legal norms not only sets the boundaries of behavior, but also ensures compliance with the basic principles of justice, equality and freedom. In the modern world, law becomes an integral element of social life, maintaining a balance between the interests of the individual, society and the state.

The relevance of the chosen topic is due to the need to understand the legal mechanisms that ensure stability and harmony in society. Revealing the essence of law as a regulator of social relations allows us to realize its importance for the development of statehood, the protection of human rights and the prevention of conflicts.

Law is a system of universally binding, formally defined, established and protected by the state rules of behavior that express the measure of freedom and justice achieved by society and serve to regulate social relations.

Law does not exist in isolation - it interacts with other social regulators, such as morality, culture and religion. Legislation is often based on ethical norms that reflect the moral values of society. In turn, culture influences the nature of legal norms, taking into account the traditions and customs of the population.

The essence and value of law as a phenomenon of social order is revealed through its characteristics: universal obligation, normativeness, formal certainty, systematicity, connection with the state, procedurality, regulatory nature, expression of the measure of freedom and justice, and compromise nature.

Legal regulation is the influence of law on social relations through the use of certain legal means.

The state ensures the life activity of society as a system through the use of power, and law - through regulatory regulation.

The subject of legal regulation is the activity, from the point of view of the state, of social relations that objectively require and are subject to legal regulation, and the subjects who act as their conscious and voluntary participants.

In democratic states, law a enforced special role as an instrument for protecting civil liberties and ensuring equality. The legislative process in such countries is transparent and open, and citizens have the opportunity to influence the adoption of laws through participation in elections, referendums, and public discussions.

The rule of law, inherent in democratic societies, ensures that no one is above the law, neither officials nor ordinary citizens. This is the basis for fighting corruption, abuse of power, and other negative phenomena.

With the development of society, the subject of legal regulation also changes. Some relationships die out and therefore leave the sphere of legal regulation, while others begin to actively influence the life of society, and therefore there is a need for their legal regulation.

Social relations are volitional in nature, that is, the law regulates only the conscious and volitional actions of people (mentally ill people, persons with limited legal capacity, people under hypnosis cannot be aware of their actions, and therefore their behavior cannot be regulated by the norms of law).

Law regulates the most important social relations that are important for all subjects of legal relations.

Legal regulation encompasses the specific activities of the state (its regulatory bodies) or civil society, related to the development of legal norms and the determination of legal means to ensure their effectiveness; the activities of direct participants in social relations, aimed at finding and using means of legal regulation to harmonize their behavior with the norms of law.

The method of legal regulation is a set of methods and techniques by which social relations of a certain type are regulated.

Methods of legal regulation: permission, obligation, prohibition.

The three methods of legal regulation (permission, obligation, prohibition) correspond to direct forms of implementation of legal norms: use, execution, compliance.

A type of legal regulation is a special order of legal regulation, expressed in a certain combination of methods for satisfying the interests of a legal subject.

Law is a fundamental mechanism for regulating social relations, ensuring order, stability and harmony in society. It creates a basis for conflict resolution, protection of human rights and freedoms, and contributes to ensuring equality and justice. Due to its regulatory, protective, and social functions, law plays a leading role in the development of statehood, strengthening social institutions, and forming a legal culture.

In today's world, where change and challenges are an integral part of life, law continues to adapt to new conditions, taking into account globalization, technological progress and cultural diversity. At the same time, it retains its basic principles, based on respect for human dignity, freedom and justice.

Therefore, law as an instrument for regulating social relations not only organizes the life of society, but also determines its development in the direction of humanism, democracy, and the rule of law.

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CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE SYSTEM OF GUARANTEEING HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

The role of civil society varies significantly depending on the political, social, and cultural context. Human rights make up their own system of individual values in civil society and at the same time by means of rights, institutions of such society are formed and operated. Human - the bearer of rights - acts simultaneously as an object of influence of the relevant institutions and as a subject of participation in them.

It should be noted that the guarantees of human and citizen rights understand the system of socio-economic, moral, political, legal conditions, means and methods that ensure their actual realization, protection and reliable protection. Without such guarantees of the right of freedom and obligations of a person and a citizen, they automatically turn into a kind of "declarations", statements about intentions that have no value and practical importance for either person or society.

At the same time, the constitutional and legal guarantor of constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen is divided into two main groups:

I. Normative-legal guarantees of constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen.

II. Organizational and legal guarantees of constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen.

Human rights are the basis for the formation and functioning of some civil society institutions. For example, the right to freedom of associations in political parties and public organizations allows a person to realize their interests, which coincide with the interests of others, through the mediation of such an institution of civil society as public associations. The named law actually affirms the possibility of the existence of the relevant institution.

So, the study of the topic of the Institute of Public Society can reach this definition: Civil society is a collection of non -state organizations that represent the will and interests of citizens.

Civil society arises with the bourgeois system. It cannot exist without a rule of law, and on the contrary, a rule of law is impossible without a developed civil society. Strong civil society guarantees the stability of democracy.

The formation of civil society in Ukraine is hindered by deep social problems. Among them is the weak middle class, the spread of poverty, the concentration of wealth in the hands of the new elite and preserving the influence of the old. The majority of the population is in a socially disadvantaged state. Because of this, the principle of force, which contradicts the declared intentions of building a rule of law, is dominated in society.

Civil society, performing the functions of protection and control, analyzes the state's actions to restrict the rights of citizens and seek to restore justice. In today's context, it should protect the legal system from abuse. S. Drobot emphasizes that civil society, using online communications and social networks, monitors potential threats in society, identifies them and minimizes, or attracts state structures [1].

Public control is a public assessment of the activity of the state by civil society for compliance with the stated goals, the correction of this activity and the goals themselves, the subordination of the policy of the state to the interests of society, as well as to monitor the activities of the authorities aimed at protecting human rights and freedoms.

Modern researchers include: sociological and statistical intelligence through questionnaires, survey, third -party supervision of supervision, content of analysis, focus of group discussions, etc.; participation of citizens in elections, referendums, meetings, local initiatives, public hearings, petitions; public expertise of acts of public authorities and their projects; publications in the press, release on radio, TV, other media; public participation in the work of collegial authorities and self - government; inclusion of community representatives in the working groups formed by the authorities; activity of bodies of self-organization of the population; activity of public organizations; activity of party organizations; activity of consumer associations; verification of the activity of any organization or responsible person, analysis of reporting, results of activity with the subsequent use of certain measures to bring this activity in accordance with the established standards; proposals (comments), statements, complaints, requests in the form of written and oral, individual and collective appeals of citizens.

Civil society forms a special order that spontaneously arises from the inner unity of people who work without any coercion or administrative management. For civil society structures, not vertical, but horizontal, partnerships are typical. The basis of the civic (non -state) system is the principle of freedom, voluntary solidarity of people around their desire to always be themselves, to pursue their own, autonomous goals. In view of all this, there is every reason to argue that civil society is a legal phenomenon with the following characteristic features: the existence of self-governing and independent institutions; high level of legal consciousness of citizens; guarantees of rights, freedoms of man and citizen, transparency in the relations of society and power. Civil society, at the same time, can be defined as an association of free persons that are justified by members of society and exercise their basic inalienable rights and freedoms through voluntarily formed civic institutions that operate on a self-governing basis within the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

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LANGUAGE POLICY UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Language policy plays a crucial role in shaping national identity, ensuring social cohesion, and maintaining effective governance. Under normal circumstances, governments implement language policies to promote linguistic diversity, protect minority languages, and support the dominant language in education, media, and public administration. However, in times of martial law, language policies can undergo significant changes due to heightened security concerns, national unity efforts, and restrictions on certain freedoms.

Before the war began, a large number of people spoke Russian, and Russian culture and language were widely spread in Ukraine. Previously, many scholars in their books and papers had advocated for the prohibition of restrictions on minority languages, one of which was Russian. Ukrainian citizens have diverse and sometimes contradictory views on the language situation in the country and the relevant state policy. Their preferences are often shaped by their perception of the current situation and the actions of the authorities in this area. While Ukrainian-speaking citizens want their language to dominate in all spheres of life, they are ready to accept the widespread use of Russian, provided that their right to use Ukrainian freely remains unaffected. At the same time, they insist on the priority status of Ukrainian as the titular language, particularly in symbolically important practices such as office work or public speeches by government officials [1, p. 302].

On the other hand, the idea of raising the status of the Russian language is popular among the Russian-speaking population, which they mostly perceive as a way to ensure equality for speakers of both common languages. However, the results of the focus groups show that most of these citizens actually want official bilingualism, which would allow them to maintain monolingualism in their private and professional lives.

These trends have regional peculiarities: in regions with a predominance of the Ukrainian language, sentiments in support of its dominance prevail, while in regions with a significant share of the Russian-speaking population, the position of bilingualism is more popular. In the central part of the country, sympathies are more evenly divided, although with a slight advantage of supporters of strengthening the role of the Ukrainian language.

However on February 24, 2022, in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, martial law was introduced on the territory of Ukraine by the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022 “On the Introduction of Martial Law in Ukraine”. Martial law often brings about stricter government control, including regulations on communication, censorship, and language use in public spaces. In some cases, linguistic restrictions may impact minority

communities, leading to concerns about human rights and cultural preservation. At the same time, language policies under martial law can serve as tools for national resilience, information management, and resistance against external influences.

The phrase “language policy” appeared immediately after World War II, when many societies faced the challenges of «perestroika». In one of the latest publications of the University of Cambridge, Professor B. Spolsky defines language policy as a system of three interrelated but independent components. The first of these is the actual language practice of members of a language community (society) - what language or dialect they use for each specific communicative function, for a specific interlocutor, what rules they follow in different situations, etc. This is the real language policy of the society, and failure to comply with it marks the speaker as a foreigner. The second component, which is formed mainly by the previous one but has a separate meaning, is the value of a language or dialect for a particular community, the awareness of its importance. In some cases, such views are formalized into a language ideology supported by a part of society. Such ideology may coincide with official state policy, but it may also be a unifying factor for forces opposed to the government. Finally, the third element is the aforementioned language planning, or in modern scholarship, language management, which is an attempt by individual members of the language community who have (or think they have) the appropriate authority to change the language situation, in particular by forcing or encouraging others to use a different dialect or even a different language [2, p. 5].

Under martial law, Ukraine has demonstrated significant progress in strengthening the position of the state language. The dynamics and nature of the changes recorded in 2022 indicate the intensification of the processes of “self-Ukrainization” of society. This is the key conclusion made in the third Annual Report of the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language on the state of compliance with the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Functioning of Ukrainian as the State Language” [3].

2022 was a crucial year in the transformation of the language situation in the country. With the support of the international community and approval for future accession to the EU and NATO, Ukraine joined the European Federation of National Language Institutions (EFNIL). This decision was made unanimously during the extraordinary General Assembly held on March 21, 2022. This step not only confirmed the substantial continental support for Ukraine, but also showed appreciation for the work of the Secretariat of the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language. Ukraine has become the 45th language institution among 32 European countries that adhere to common values in the field of global language policy.

At the same time, on international platforms, including EFNIL, the Ukrainian side is actively informing the world about the crimes of the Russian occupation forces. Particular attention is paid to the large-scale linguistic crime committed in the temporarily occupied territories.

The introduction of martial law implies a temporary restriction of certain rights and freedoms of citizens in order to ensure national security and territorial integrity.

In the field of language policy, this can be manifested through strengthening the role of the state language or restricting the use of the aggressor's languages.

During martial law, Ukraine continued to implement a policy of strengthening the position of the state language. Taras Kremin, the Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language, emphasized the importance of establishing the Ukrainian language in all spheres of public life, even under martial law.

In addition, in September 2024, a discussion was held on language policy during the war and post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, which emphasized the need to strengthen the country's "language border"

In the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the Ukrainian language has ceased to be just a means of communication. Its deep existential component, manifested in the context of an essential revision of spiritual experience, national identity and originality, has become a significant priority for every citizen. The spirit of freedom, courage, unity and struggle with which we are overcoming perhaps the most difficult trials in modern history, forming a real movement for the establishment of the Ukrainian language, brings the Victory dreamed of by a nation of free people closer.

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SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF MILITARY PERSONNEL AFTER RETURNING FROM THE FRONTLINE

Introduction: One of the most pressing issues of our time is the problem of social adaptation of military personnel after returning from the frontline. Servicemen and women returning from combat zones face numerous challenges and problems related to both physical and mental health, social relations and professional activities. War undoubtedly leaves a deep mark on everyone who goes through it, as the stresses, traumas and changes in life values can significantly complicate the process of returning to peaceful life.

Summary of the main material: Analyzing the regulatory and legal sources, scientific and methodological literature, it can be concluded that the socio-

psychological adaptation of the military is understood as the result of changes in social, socio-psychological, moral and psychological, demographic and economic relations, as well as the adaptation of individuals to the existing social environment. Not every citizen, including military personnel, can withstand extreme conditions without harm to their mental and physical health. It is difficult for a person to get used to war - to its dangers and hardships, to a different scale of life values and priorities. But it is no less difficult for a person who has spent at least a few days at the front to return to a calm, peaceful life. One of the main challenges faced by the military after returning from the war zone is the psychological consequences of participation in combat. They often suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and anxiety disorders, which can significantly complicate their social and professional lives. According to the official data of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, there is no data on the prevalence and incidence of PTSD in Ukraine. The available data on the prevalence and incidence of PTSD are based mainly on the results of large-scale epidemiological studies conducted in the United States and Australia (adult sample). The proportion of people with PTSD is 10-15% among those who have been exposed to traumatic events. For example, in the United States, 15 % of veterans among men and 9 % among women were found to have PTSD [2]. In addition, many studies show that such symptoms can persist for years after the end of hostilities. The process of adaptation to a calm, peaceful life requires psychological support in addition to medical care. Psychotherapy plays an important role. Psychological assistance is crucial for the military to cope with the trauma and stress they experienced at the frontline and to return to normal life. Also, when returning from the frontline, soldiers often face problems in establishing relationships with their families and friends. In addition, difficulties arise in communication. To ensure successful adaptation of the military, the state must develop a variety of effective support programmes. We can look to the experience of other countries, such as the UK, where a special programme has been developed for the military, including medical and psychological assistance. The issue of building an effective model of organizing the social and psychological adaptation of combatants to peaceful life at the state level comes to the fore [1].

I believe that Ukraine needs to create specialized centers to help military personnel during their adaptation to civilian life. At the moment, our government has launched several programmes focused on helping military personnel. The Law of Ukraine ‘On the Status of War Veterans and Guarantees of Their Social Protection’ is an initiative that provides for state aid to military personnel returning from the frontline. This law contains provisions on medical care, psychological rehabilitation, and assistance with social adaptation [3]. The government should pay more attention to such programmes. In addition to funding, these initiatives should be provided with qualified staff, as working with this category of people is not easy and can only be done by professionals. It is also equally important to improve public understanding of the military. The first important step is the acceptance of a veteran by his or her family. It is worth conducting trainings on how to communicate with the combatants in order to understand how to help them during the adaptation period. It is equally important that society does not treat servicemen as inferior or traumatized.

Conclusions: The social adaptation of military personnel after returning from the frontline is not as easy as it seems at first glance. In fact, it is a multi-stage and rather complicated process. Psychological help and social support equals successful adaptation. It is psychological rehabilitation that helps to overcome post-traumatic stress, restore emotional stability and integrate into civilian life. Support from relatives and society should not be forgotten, as it reduces the veteran's sense of social isolation. And the state, for its part, should create programmes that will provide the military with the conditions for their reintegration into a peaceful life. By addressing all these aspects, we can work together to help military personnel successfully adapt to civilian life.

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SPECIFIC TYPES OF RELEASE FROM CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Abstract. The article dealth with the specific types of release from criminal responsibility. The presumption of innocence is defined. The main characteristics of the specific types of exemption from criminal responsibility are stated. The articles indicating the specific types of criminal responsibility in the Criminal Code of Ukraine are analyzed.

Key words: criminal responsibility, exemption, release of criminal responsibility, Criminal Code of Ukraine, criminal offense.

One of the main guarantees of the functioning of modern society is the timely identification of the persons who have committed a criminal offense and bringing them to criminal responsibility. Criminal responsibility serves as a lesson not only for the person who committed the offense, but also as an example for all other people. However, it is not always necessary to subject a person to negative state condemnation for the committed actions, because under appropriate circumstances, it is better to apply exemption from criminal responsibility to him.

The article deals with the special grounds for exemption from criminal liability of the persons provided for by the special part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Exemption from criminal responsibility is the state's refusal to apply the negative consequences of criminal coercion to a person guilty of a criminal offense.

The powers of the state, which are limited by the Criminal Code of Ukraine, contain a certain comprehensive list of the grounds for exemption from criminal responsibility.

They are as follows:

- active repentance;
- reconciliation of the guilty with the victim;
- transfer of a person to bailment;
- change of ambience;
- the end of the statute of limitations.

The presumption of innocence is a legal principle, according to which a person suspected of committing a crime is presumed innocent until such time as it is not proven, in accordance with the law.

According to the principle of the presumption of innocence, the accused (as well as his defense counsel) cannot be assigned the obligation to prove his innocence by the presence of the circumstances that exclude criminal liability. This obligation relies on the law enforcement agencies that nominated accusation (on the person conducting the inquiry, the investigator, the prosecutor), but this does not exclude the right of the accused to prove his complete innocence. All the facts must be carefully investigated by the investigators, the prosecutor and the court.

The presumption of innocence has several rules:

- proving the guilt of the accused always depends on the inquirer, investigator, prosecutor;
- a guilty verdict cannot rest on supposition;
- a guilty verdict is issued only on the condition that the guilt of the accused is fully proven during the trial.

However only the judicial process has the right to establish the guilt of a person for committing a crime.

Exemption from criminal liability is specified not only in the General part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, but also in a Special part. The specific types are fixed in the Special part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine which refer to specific criminal offenses.

The main purpose of such exemption from criminal liability is to find a compromise in the struggle with crime.

The specific types of exemption from criminal responsibility are the legal mechanisms that provide for the exclusion or softening of criminal responsibility for committing certain crimes. The main purpose of such activities is to promote justice to the persons who have committed a criminal offense, protect human rights and protect the interests of society.

The main characteristics of the specific types of exemption from criminal responsibility include:

- Legal protection: Some types of exemption may be provided by law in order to protect certain interests or persons, for example, self-defense or the protection of

other persons in cases of necessity may be the basis for exemption from criminal liability.

- Impossibility of committing: For example, if the person was in a place that was distant from the scene of the crime, at the time of its commission and could not be involved in it.

- Age and mental state: In some cases, the minors can be exempted from full criminal responsibility. Also, the persons with mental disorders who cannot understand their actions or control their behavior, can have special protection from criminal responsibility.

- Performance of duty: In cases where a person acts within the limits of his powers and fulfills his duty, he may be exempted from criminal liability. For example, a police officer who arrests an offender as part of his official powers.

- Cooperation with law enforcement agencies: In some situations, a person who cooperates with the law enforcement agencies and helps detect and investigate crimes may be exempt from criminal liability.

It is also important to consider the articles contained in the Criminal Code of Ukraine and which indicate the specific types of exemption from criminal liability.

High treason: a citizen of Ukraine is released from criminal liability if he did not take any actions in order to fulfill the criminal task of a foreign state and voluntarily reported to the state authorities about his connection with them and the received task.

Espionage: collecting the information that constitutes a state secret is any case of obtaining such information, for example, kidnapping, personal surveillance, photography, eavesdropping on telephone conversations, etc. Modern equipment is used to obtain such information: special aircraft, sea transport.

A person is released from criminal liability for espionage if three conditions are met:

1) the person stopped his operation;

2) the person voluntarily informed the state authorities about the committed act;

3) as a result of the measures taken, the damage to the interests of Ukraine was excluded.

Non-payment of salary, studentship, pensions or other payments established by law: this is incomplete or untimely payment to citizens of the specified types of payments.

Non-payment as a sign of this offense occurs where it:

1) is groundless;

2) lasts more than one month.

Exemption from criminal liability in such a case is possible under the presence of two conditions:

1) the person has made a payment of wages, a studentship, a pension or other legally established payments to citizens;

2) it was done before the moment to bring the person to criminal responsibility.

Creation, leadership of a criminal community or criminal organization, and also participation in it: a person, other than an organizer or head of a criminal organization, is released from criminal liability for the commission of a crime if

before they were informed of the suspicion of committing this crime, they voluntarily reported the creation of a criminal organization or participation in it and actively contributed to its disclosure.

The conditions for such release by law are:

1) a person's voluntary statement about the creation of a criminal organization or participation in it;

2) active help in the detection of the criminal activity by the law enforcement officers;

3) if the person is not an organizer or head of this criminal organization.

Terrorist act: a terrorist act is one of the most dangerous crimes against public safety. It creates a general danger, can cause serious damage to the life and health of people, property, the environment, and the normal functioning in the shock, tendency to tension, anxiety and excitement of the authorities. It is characterized by the use of weapons, cruelty, violence.

If a person notified the law enforcement body about a terrorist act with a corresponding statement, contributed to the termination or disclosure of a criminal offense, they can be released from criminal liability until they receive a message about the suspicion.

Illegal handling of weapons, ammunition or explosives: the danger of illegal handling of weapons, ammunition or explosives is that it creates good conditions for committing crimes using these items. A person is not subject to criminal liability if he voluntarily surrendered such weapons, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices to the authorities.

Illegal possession of a vehicle: illegal possession of a vehicle should be understood as an intentional, for any purpose, illegal separation of a vehicle from the owner against its will by any means. A person is released from criminal liability when they first committed such actions, voluntarily reported this to law enforcement agencies, returned the vehicle to the owner and fully compensated for the damages.

Illegal production, manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation, forwarding or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or their analogues: these are any intentional actions related to the actual illegal possession of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors in the possession of the guilty person. For example, they can keep them with them, in any room, storage or other place. A person who voluntarily surrendered narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or their analogues, as well as indicated the source of their acquisition or contributed to the disclosure of criminal offenses, is released from criminal liability.

Illegal production, manufacture, purchase, storage, transportation or forwarding of precursors: circulation of precursors on the territory of Ukraine is allowed only for the purpose of use in medical practice or for scientific research work, expert or operative research activities. The activities related to the circulation of these precursors can only be carried out by enterprises of the state and communal form of ownership if they have a license and a permit.

A person is released from criminal liability if there are two circumstances:

1) voluntary surrender of precursors intended for the production of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances ;

2) indication of the source of their acquisition or assistance in solving crimes related to the illegal circulation of precursors of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues.

Thus, among the actual problems that have arisen in the process of fighting crime, the solution of the issue of the effectiveness of criminal-legal measures to fight crime against the persons who have committed criminal offenses has a primary role.

The specific types of exemption from criminal responsibility are legal mechanisms that provide for the exclusion or softening of criminal responsibility for committing certain crimes. The main purpose of such activities is to promote justice to the persons who have committed a criminal offense, protect human rights and protect the interests of society.

The main characteristics of the specific types of exemption from criminal responsibility include:

- legal protection;
- impossibility of committing;
- age and mental state;
- performance of duty;
- cooperation with law enforcement agencies.

When deciding on the release of a person from criminal liability, it is necessary that the law enforcement agencies and the court:

- firstly, in each specific case, carefully investigate all the circumstances related to the crime;
- secondly, comprehensively analyze the person, characterize them before the commission of the crime, and at the moment and after the commission of the criminal offense.

The speciafic types of immunity from criminal responsibility are an important tool in criminal justice, as they allow consideration of individual situations taking into account the special circumstances.

Among such specific types of exemption from criminal responsibility are :

- self-defense or protection of other persons;
- inability of the person;
- agreement with the victim.

The specific types of release from criminal liability are used for consideration specific situations where the general rules may be inadequate or unfair in a particular case. These types of exemptions allow for consideration of special circumstances, such as self-defense, inability or agreement with the victim, providing a fairer result. However, they must be applied with caution and with careful analysis, ensuring a balance between the rights and interests of all parties, and also maintaining the importance of justice in society.

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AI-POWERED EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES: ENHANCING STUDENT ENGAGEMENT AND LEARNING OUTCOMES

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming education, reshaping the way students learn, teachers instruct, and institutions assess academic performance. The integration of AI into educational systems offers unprecedented opportunities to enhance student engagement, personalize learning experiences, and improve overall educational outcomes. However, while AI-driven technologies present numerous advantages, they also introduce challenges related to ethics, accessibility, and data security. This paper explores the impact of AI-powered educational technologies, focusing on their role in adaptive learning, student engagement, automated assessment, and future prospects while addressing key challenges and ethical considerations.

Traditional education models often struggle to accommodate the diverse learning styles and paces of students, resulting in gaps in comprehension and motivation. AI-powered adaptive learning systems address this issue by analyzing large datasets to understand each student’s strengths, weaknesses, and progress.

Machine learning algorithms continuously assess student performance, adjusting content difficulty, recommending personalized resources, and tailoring learning pathways to maximize comprehension and retention. Unlike standardized instruction, which treats all learners equally, AI-powered platforms ensure that students receive customized support based on their individual needs. This not only improves academic performance but also fosters self-directed learning, encouraging students to take ownership of their education.

Beyond personalization, AI significantly enhances student engagement by creating more interactive and immersive learning environments. Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) technologies enable students to explore complex subjects through experiential learning. In STEM education, for instance, VR allows students to conduct virtual laboratory experiments, interact with 3D molecular structures, or explore space simulations, making abstract concepts more tangible and understandable. AR applications overlay digital content onto physical environments, providing contextual learning experiences that enrich traditional educational materials. Additionally, AI-powered conversational agents, such as chatbots and virtual tutors, offer real-time assistance, answering students' queries, guiding them through complex topics, and facilitating language learning by simulating real-life conversations. These interactive elements keep students engaged, reducing dropout rates and enhancing motivation.

One of the most time-consuming aspects of education is assessment and feedback, where AI has the potential to revolutionize the process. AI-powered grading systems utilize Natural Language Processing (NLP) to evaluate essays, detect grammatical errors, assess coherence, and provide constructive feedback within seconds. Automated assessment tools extend beyond multiple-choice questions, enabling deeper evaluation of written responses, spoken language proficiency, and even problem-solving abilities. These systems not only expedite grading but also provide educators with valuable insights into student performance trends, helping them tailor their teaching strategies accordingly. Additionally, AI-driven analytics help detect learning difficulties at an early stage, allowing teachers to intervene before students fall behind. By leveraging AI for assessment, educators can shift their focus from administrative tasks to more meaningful instructional interactions with students.

Despite the numerous benefits AI brings to education, its implementation raises several ethical concerns that must be addressed. One of the primary challenges is data privacy, as AI systems rely on collecting and analyzing vast amounts of student information. Ensuring data protection, preventing unauthorized access, and maintaining transparency in how AI processes personal information are critical for maintaining trust in AI-driven education. Furthermore, algorithmic bias remains a pressing issue, as AI models trained on biased datasets may reinforce inequalities, disadvantaging certain student demographics. To create a fair and inclusive educational environment, developers and educators must work together to refine AI algorithms, ensuring they are transparent, equitable, and free from systemic biases. Additionally, AI-driven education should not replace human educators but rather complement their roles, as human interaction, mentorship, and emotional intelligence

remain essential components of effective learning.

Looking toward the future, AI's role in education will continue to expand, integrating with emerging technologies to further enhance learning experiences. Blockchain technology may be utilized to create secure and tamper-proof academic records, ensuring the authenticity of educational credentials. AI-driven gamification strategies will make learning more engaging by incorporating game-based elements such as rewards, challenges, and leaderboards. Furthermore, AI-powered biometric analysis may be used to track students' cognitive and emotional states, providing insights into concentration levels and emotional well-being to optimize learning conditions. While these advancements hold great promise, it is essential to establish regulatory frameworks that ensure AI's ethical deployment, accessibility, and inclusivity in education.

In conclusion, AI-powered educational technologies are revolutionizing the way students learn by offering personalized, engaging, and efficient learning experiences. Adaptive learning algorithms cater to individual student needs, VR and AR create immersive learning environments, and automated assessment tools streamline grading and feedback. However, challenges related to data privacy, algorithmic bias, and equitable access must be carefully managed to ensure that AI-driven education remains ethical and inclusive. As AI continues to evolve, collaborative efforts between educators, technologists, and policymakers will be vital in shaping an education system that harnesses the full potential of AI while prioritizing human-centered learning. With responsible implementation, AI has the power to create a more accessible, effective, and engaging educational experience for learners worldwide.

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CONSTRUCTING PUBLIC NARRATIVES OF WAR: BRITISH VS AMERICAN MEDIA DISCOURSE

The full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, sparked a wave of media coverage in the West that not only reported events but also framed the meaning of the "war" for readers. In media discourse, the word "war" carries heavy connotations and can be modified and contextualized in numerous ways to convey particular interpretations. British and American media, while aligned in opposition to the invasion, may employ different rhetorical and linguistic devices reflecting their journalistic traditions and target audiences. This paper analyzes how two influential outlets -*The Guardian* in the UK and *Politico* in the US - have framed the concept of "war" in the context of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. By examining articles published between late February 2022 and November 2024, we identify patterns in word choice, syntax, metaphor, and ideological framing. Our comparative approach highlights both common themes (such as emphasizing the unjust and brutal nature of the war) and subtle differences (such as the degree of emotive language or the focus on geopolitical vs. moral narratives) in British vs. American coverage.

Both *The Guardian* and *Politico* consistently use strong evaluative adjectives to modify the word "war", underscoring the conflict's gravity and moral context. A common descriptor in early coverage is "unprovoked", signaling that Russia's aggression lacked justification. For example, a *Guardian* editorial from March 2022 refers to "Mr Putin's unprovoked war against a smaller, democratic neighbour" [1].

The outlets also shape meaning through the nouns and compound phrases accompanying "war." One common construction is the use of possessives to assign ownership or responsibility, as in "Putin's war" or "Russia's war". This phrasing, seen in *The Guardian* ("Putin's war is a clear example of what happens when an unaccountable dictator launches a brutal war") [1].

The way "war" is positioned in sentences - as an acting subject, a passive object, part of a causative clause, etc. - subtly influences how readers perceive agency and impact. Our analysis finds that *The Guardian* and *Politico* both use grammatical constructions that often personify "war" as an agent of change or destruction, while at other times treating "war" as something initiated or prevented by human actors. The tense and aspect choices (e.g. present perfect, continuous) further emphasize either the ongoing nature of the conflict or its lasting effects.

Both media frequently embed "war" in clauses that explicitly tie it to consequences using causative verbs or phrases. Common patterns include "war has caused/led to/resulted in X". As noted, *The Guardian* editorial stated the war "has resulted in 1.7 million people fleeing their homes".

Wartime reportage and commentary often resort to metaphors to convey the intensity and implications of conflict in more relatable terms. In the coverage of the Russia-Ukraine war, both *The Guardian* and *Politico* use metaphorical language, though *The Guardian* - with its long-form features and opinion pieces - tends to employ more creative and literary metaphors. Three metaphorical frames are particularly evident: comparisons to natural disasters, to ideological or historical struggles, and to humanitarian catastrophes. War as a Natural Disaster: Comparing war to forces of nature is a common journalistic technique to dramatize its destructive power and unpredictability. *The Guardian* excels in vivid metaphorical imagery. One striking example comes from a cultural commentary describing daily life in Ukraine, "The war has crept like a mist into every chink of domestic life".

War as an ideological or historical struggle in both media also frame the war metaphorically as part of larger battles or struggles, often moral or ideological in nature. For example, Western leaders frequently cast the Ukraine war as a front line in a global contest between democracy and authoritarianism - effectively a metaphorical "battle for democracy". While this is also a literal description of opposing political systems, it functions metaphorically by elevating the Ukraine conflict into a symbol of a worldwide ideological struggle. *The Guardian* hints at this frame by emphasizing Ukraine as a "democratic neighbour" facing a dictator's aggression.

The ideological framing in *The Guardian* and *Politico* strongly converges on portraying the war as a just struggle of David vs. Goliath: a democratic nation and the international order (David) against an authoritarian aggressor (Goliath). Both publications emphasize themes of democracy under attack, the importance of defending sovereignty, and the war's implications for global stability. *The Guardian's* style often weaves these themes with emotional and moral appeals, sometimes evoking historical memory (e.g. appeasement in the 1930s, the fight against fascism). *Politico's* style tends to articulate these themes through policy analysis and quotes (e.g. Biden's framing, NATO officials' comments) [2, 3]. Despite stylistic differences, the core perspective is aligned - reinforcing to their audiences that supporting Ukraine is not only a geopolitical necessity but a moral imperative aligned with defending democracy and international law.

The narratives shaped by the media language do not just influence public opinion in the abstract; they can have feedback effects on policy. Leaders often gauge the public's stance through media discourse [4]. The consistent portrayal of the war as Ukraine's fight for survival and a bulwark of democracy creates a political environment where Western governments face pressure to support Ukraine robustly. It also constrains policymakers from adopting narratives out of step with media framing - for instance, a politician calling for appeasing Russia would find little support in outlets that have been labeling the war a dictator's unprovoked atrocity. In this way, linguistic framing in prestigious media like *The Guardian* and *Politico* helps shape the narrative envelope within which policy debates occur. In conclusion, the verbalization of "war" in contemporary media is far from neutral. *The Guardian* and *Politico*, through their word choices and thematic emphases, play a formative role in how the public perceives the Russia-Ukraine conflict. They do more than

report facts; they provide a lens that filters those facts into meaning - as a cruel war to be won for the sake of justice and stability. For media scholars and linguists, this comparative case study illustrates how transatlantic media can echo each other in framing while still reflecting their unique editorial styles: the British outlet blending reportage with moral fervor and literary flair, and the American outlet interweaving facts with strategic context and official rhetoric. For readers and citizens, being aware of these linguistic frameworks is part of media literacy. It allows critical appreciating the way our understanding of "war" is constructed and recognizing the power of language in rallying nations to meet the challenges such wars present. Ultimately, the words used to describe a war become part of its history.

In the case of the Russia-Ukraine war, the lexicon of "unprovoked aggression", "brutal war", "fight for freedom", and "existential struggle" - prominently circulated by *The Guardian* and *Politico* - will likely be etched in collective memory. These choices have helped shape a narrative of the war that reinforces solidarity with Ukraine and a resolve against authoritarian expansion. As the war narrative continues to evolve, the media's verbal framing will remain a key influence on public perception and, by extension, on the pursuit of peace and justice in this conflict.

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WAYS AND IMPORTANCE OF ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The professional activities of police officers require the readiness and ability to communicate effectively both to ensure the performance of professional functions

and in everyday life with different categories of citizens. Problems of interpersonal interaction negatively affect the activities and mental state of police officers, cause a deterioration in mood, and can provoke stress. That is why communication skills and abilities, experience, and individual style of interpersonal interaction must be at the appropriate level[1].

Communication plays an important role in the activities of a police officer, and for Patrol Police officers it is the most important. Due to constant contact with people caused by frequent calls, a patrol police officer must not only know and clearly fulfill the requirements specified in the Law of Ukraine on the National Police, but also be knowledgeable in psychology, because an insufficient level of awareness of a police officer may lead to the victim's refusal to comply with a lawful request of the police officer (for example, checking documents) if the connection between the person and the police officer is not established. This, as a result, could hypothetically increase the level of crime and reduce the level of public trust in the police, which is the main criterion for assessing the quality of police work. For police officers, communication is a tool for performing functional duties and is the main means of implementing all aspects of law enforcement activities. That is why police officers must know both the general patterns of communication and the peculiarities of their manifestations in specific conditions of official activity, possess communication technologies and psychotechnics, that is, be able to effectively interact with others in the system of interpersonal relationships [2].

Also, establishing communication is a fundamental basis for employees of pre-trial investigation bodies, namely investigators. Being present at the interrogation, investigators, without having already successfully built communication, will be able to obtain more data than those who did not. There are only 3 ways to communicate: verbal, nonverbal, and visual.[3] An example of a verbal way to communicate is through humor. Humor is a means of alleviating emotional distress, and can also be used to relieve tension, fear, anger, and shame.[4]

However, sometimes the use of humor may not help establish communication, but rather lose it - this applies to sexual violence and rape, domestic violence. When considering non-verbal and visual ways of establishing communication, it is worth analyzing their similarities and differences, because at first glance they seem quite similar. Nonverbal communication will include eye contact, facial expressions and gestures, and body position according to the person the police officer is communicating with. Establishing visual contact occurs through certain patterns, models, and diagrams. Adults can usually describe what they saw and heard, and can provide more complete and accurate testimony than children. It is with them that it would be more appropriate to use eye contact. The path to establishing contact with children is more difficult. Sometimes children's testimonies are crucial, so they should be heard regardless of whether the child is an offender, suspect or victim.

However, due to possible intimidation, children may be afraid to disclose certain information about what happened. Since 2008, green rooms have been introduced in Ukraine. Green rooms are, in fact, a special room for interviewing a person, consisting of two rooms, one of which is occupied by lawyers, law enforcement officers, and a psychologist. The other room contains toys, books, and things that can

calm and interest children. Summing up, we can conclude that with the currently available tools and means for establishing communication, police officers can successfully reach an agreement with any age group of the population.

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RESCUE SERVICE ACTIONS IN CASE OF RADIATION HAZARD

The hazards of radiation include the fact that it cannot be seen, smelled, or recognized by color. Radiation contaminates the environment and poses a danger to all living things in the contaminated area - deaths of people, animals, destruction of crops, etc. When a hazardous condition is declared or you receive information about a radiation hazard, do not panic. Listen to messages from official sources of information. Warn neighbors, relatives, and others. Provide assistance to people with disabilities, children and the elderly. As a rule, in the event of a radiation accident, the population is evacuated from the danger zone [2, p. 250]. Find out the time and place for residents to gather for evacuation. If you are at home, reduce the penetration of radiation into your apartment or house. Close windows and doors tightly and seal gaps. Prepare for possible evacuation. Pack your documents, valuables and money, basic necessities, medicines, drinking water, simple sanitizers and other things you need in airtight bags and suitcases.

In the event of a sudden radiation hazard, if you are outside or in an open area, immediately take shelter in a house upon receiving a radiation hazard notification. The walls of a wooden house attenuate ionizing radiation 2 times. Brick - 10 times. Buried shelters and basements with wooden floors - 7 times. And brick or concrete - 40-100 times [3]. Avoid panic. Listen to messages from the authorities and emergency services. Reduce the possibility of radiation entering the premises. Seal the room, close windows and doors. Take iodine prophylaxis. The rules for iodine prophylaxis can be found in the public domain on the official website of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and the State Emergency Service. For iodine prophylaxis,

potassium iodide is used, which is used only during a radiation accident and is used in accordance with the instructions for the preparation [1]. In exceptional cases, in the absence of potassium iodide in tablets, an alcohol solution of iodine is used. Premature use of potassium iodide may adversely affect the human body and may cause harm to health. The use of this medicine is possible only in the event of an official announcement of a radiation accident.

Official messages will be covered by the state emergency service and local authorities. If possible, leave the area of radioactive contamination immediately. Before leaving the house, turn off the electricity and gas supply, take the prepared things, put on a regular respirator, cotton gauze bandage, outerwear, raincoat, coat, cape, rubber boots. Upon arrival at the new location, decontaminate the event means. Shoes, it is necessary to sanitize the skin at a specially equipped point or independently [3]. Take off your outerwear with your back against the wind, shake it out, hang it on a crossbar, use a broom or brush to remove radioactive dust from it and wash it with water and laundry soap. For skin treatment, you can use gauze or a simple towel. Eat only food that has been stored in closed rooms, i.e. canned food, and has not been contaminated. Do not eat vegetables that have been grown on contaminated soil. Do not consume milk or other products that may have been exposed to radiation [2, p. 110]. Do not drink water from open sources, wells, or water supply networks after the official announcement of radiation hazard. Wells should be covered in this case. Avoid staying in the contaminated area for a long time.

You need a safety harness and a life jacket to protect your head. We also need a rescue tripod; the maximum weight it can support is no more than one person. For the rescue tripod, we need: a hand winch, a 10 mm rescue rope, 100 m long, tested and inspected every time before use and every 10 days. For such work, we also need: a compressed air apparatus, respiratory and eye protection for the rescuer.

According to the legend: an employee who fell into a 2-meter-deep sewer manhole and injured his leg. For the rescue, we need to: install a rescue tripod, now attach a hand winch, take one carabiner and a single block, use climbing equipment: a safety harness, and later we take a compressed air apparatus.

After inspecting the situation, the rescuers saw that the well was too narrow and the rescuer could not descend with the compressed air apparatus [1]. Therefore, it was decided to secure the apparatus above the rescuer. To do this, they needed two safety slings and two carabiners, the second sling was needed to lower the rescuer, and the carabiner was coupling.

To lift the victim, an auxiliary harness is required. After preparing the necessary equipment, putting it on, and making sure of his own safety, the rescuer goes down to the victim. At this time, other rescuers hold the safety cable [3]. Another one is near the structure itself. Once down, the rescuer communicates with the person, lifts the neck with a corset, puts on a helmet to protect the head and a harness. After that, the rescuers lift the victim up.

If there is no harness, you can get the victim out of the well using an ordinary rope. The rescuer shows you how to tie it properly and put it on the person. The other end of the rope is attached to the vehicle. To prevent the rope from fraying, use a

tread like this. Be sure to remember: personal safety, victim safety, do not forget to wear personal respiratory and eye protection. The main thing is to take care of yourself.

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REASONABLENESS OF TERMS IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Abstract. The article deals with the principle of the reasonableness of the terms in criminal proceedings. Some wales by the scholars the issue are analyzed. The importance of having reasonoble time for ensuring a real fast process and decision-making is stated.

Key words: reasonableness of the time, criminal proceedings, criminal-procedural legislation, deadline, procedural time limit.

With the entry into force of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine dated April 13, 2012 (hereinafter – CPC), the issues regarding the definition of the main principles of the functioning of criminal justice have undergone the reform. Thus, the procedural manifestastion of the above-mentioned changes was their complete replacement with the principles of criminal proceedings, which included some principles from the previous criminal-procedural legislation of 1960, supplemenmted by the new content. It should be noted that these principles, in essence, are similar to the principles of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine of 1960, which occupied a separate place in the CPC system – Chapter 2 "Principles of Criminal Proceedings."

Among the sectoral principles of criminal proceedings is the principle of the reasonableness of the terms.

In addition, despite the fact that Article 28 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine states the concept of the reasonableness of the terms there is no clear definition of this concept.

In the legal literature, the concept and criteria for understanding the time limits for conducting the criminal cases are given considerable attention. The essential aspects of the research on the specific problems are considered in the works of Yu.P. Alenin, B.T. Bezlepkin, V.P. Bozhyev, S.O. Gulyaev, M.O. Gromov, N.M. Gutkin, A.P. Gutsenko, M.M. Grodzinsky, V.T. Malarenko, V.M. Kushnirenko, H.V.

Yurchenko, and others. However, it should be noted that these srudies were dedicated only to the specific aspects of the procedural time limits, and some of their provisions are based on the materials of previous criminal procedural legislation.

The purpose of the scientific research is to clarify the issue regarding the practical essence of the process of implementing the task of reasonable deadlines.

In order to move on to the characteristics of the "reasonable terms in criminal proceedings", it is worth analyzing the provisions of the law regarding the definition of the concept of the "procedural terms".In accordance with Part 1 of Art. 113 of the current Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the procedural time limits are time periods established by the law, the prosecutor, the investigating magistrate or the court, within which the participants in criminal proceedings are obliged (have the right) to make the procedural decisions or take the procedural actions.

Any procedural action or set of actions during criminal proceedings must be performed without undue delay and in any case no later than the deadline determined by the relevant provisions of criminal procedural legislation.

Y. V. Zeykan explains that the procedural terms are an integral component of the criminal procedural forms and mechanisms of criminal procedural regulation, because they act as the legal means of regulating the criminal procedural relations.

O. A. Titievsky concludes that the procedural time limits are the periods of time established by law or in accordance with it by the prosecutor, investigating magistare or court, within which the participants in criminal proceedings are obliged (have the right) to make the procedural decisions or take the procedural actions (Art. 113 of the CPC).

The concept the of "reasonable time" in criminal procedural legislation is relatively new, but it was already laid down in the tasks of the criminal process, namely, to ensure a quick investigation and trial, so that everyone who committed a criminal offense was brought to justice to the extent of his guilt , no innocent person was charged or convicted, no person was subjected to unreasonable procedural coercion and that due process of law was applied to each participant in criminal proceedings.

Therefore, the principle of criminal proceedings should be understood as the normatively established basic ideas and guiding principles, the meaning of which is to protect the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, as well as as a means to regulate the activities of the bodies and officials who conduct criminal proceedings. And the institution of the procedural terms is the basis for the fulfillment of the tasks of criminal justice, namely to ensure a quick and complete investigation and trial, so that everyone who has committed a criminal offense is held accountable to the extent of his guilt, and no innocent person is accused or condemned.

The legislator in Art. 28 of the Criminal Procedure Code explains that during criminal proceedings, each procedural action or procedural decision must be performed or made within a reasonable time. The terms that are objectively necessary for the execution of the procedural actions and the adoption of the procedural decisions are considered reasonable. The reasonable terms cannot exceed the terms of the execution of the individual procedural actions or adoption of individual procedural decisions provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.

The interpretation of the principle of the reasonableness of the terms is contained in a number of international acts ratified by Ukraine, including the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, conclusion No. 6 of 2004, Advisory Council of European Judges to the attention of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe regarding a fair trial within a reasonable time, etc.

According to Clause 1 of Art. 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights, in the case of determination of his civil rights and duties or when any criminal charges are brought against him, a person has the right to an open and fair trial within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial court established in accordance with the law. n addition, every person accused of a criminal offense has the right to have "sufficient time and opportunity to prepare his defense".

In the context of criminal proceedings, the European Court of Human Rights established that the period of reasonable time starts from the moment "the competent authority serves the individual with an official notification of the accusation of committing a criminal offense and ends with the final decision of the case, including appeal and cassation."

According to Part 2 of Art. 28 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the prosecutor, the investigating magistrate (with regard to the terms of consideration of the issues within his competence) ensure the conduct of a pre-trial investigation within a reasonable time frame, and the court conducts court proceedings. This is a mandatory element of the characterization of " the reasonableness of the terms" as a basis of criminal proceedings.

N. Z. Rohatynska notes that the principle of the reasonableness of the terms is the solution of the issues of the regulation of the legal relations taking into account the interests of all the participants, in addition to the interests of citizens and public interests. Normative and legal consolidation of the reasonableness of the terms is an important, promising mechanism for ensuring and fulfilling the tasks of criminal proceedings, provided for in Art. 2 of the CCP of Ukraine.

L. V. Omelchuk and O. M. Yavorska point out that a reasonable term ensures reliable protection of the legitimate interests of the injured party, the interests of justice, and also provides the suspect, the accused (defendant) and the convicted person with a real opportunity to use all the legal means of protection against accusation.

V. Ya. Tatsia, V. P. Pshonky, A. V. Portnov point out that a reasonable period should be understood as the shortest period of consideration and resolution of criminal proceedings, conducting a procedural action or issuing a procedural decision, which is sufficient to provide a timely (without unjustified delays) judicial protection of the violated rights, freedoms and interests, achievement of the goal of the procedural action and, in general, the tasks of criminal proceedings. At least the reasonable terms cannot exceed the terms of execution of the individual procedural actions or adoption of the individual procedural decisions provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

V. M. Terteshnyk notes that the legislator, having established this norm, suggests that law enforcers take into account the special position of the parties to

criminal proceedings. He analyzes the practice of the ECtHR, which, in determining a reasonable time for trial in the Demas v. France case, also took into account the shorter life expectancy of a person who was HIV-infected as a result of a blood transfusion. It seems that the consideration by national courts of similar practice of the ECHR and the use of part 4 of Art. 28 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine by analogy in other important cases will contribute not only to the protection of human rights, but also testify to the rule of law in the state.

A feature of the principle of the reasonableness of the time is that the suspect, the accused, the victim, other persons whose rights or interests are limited during the pre-trial investigation, have the right to appeal to the prosecutor, the investigating magistrate or the court with a request, which sets out the circumstances that make it necessary to carry out criminal proceedings (or individual procedural actions) in the shorter terms than those provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code.

It can be concluded that the regulatory and legal consolidation of the reasonableness of the time limits in Ukraine is an important, promising mechanism for ensuring a real fast process and decision-making by the subject of criminal proceedings, or for its implementation within a reasonable time. A reasonable period should be understood as the objectively necessary period for consideration and resolution of criminal proceedings, conducting the procedural action or making the procedural decision, achieving the goal of the procedural action and, in general, the tasks of criminal proceedings.

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THE DEVELOPMENTAL ROLE OF COMMUNICATION IN THE MODERN WORLD

Communication is the process of exchanging information (facts, ideas, views, emotions, etc.) between two or more persons, communication using verbal and non-verbal means in order to transmit and receive information.

In general, the term communication is used by many social, biological, technical sciences. But in any case, communication presupposes the presence of at least three participants in this process: transmitter – message – receiver. Thus, it appears that communication is a type of interaction between certain subjects (transmitter, receiver) through a certain object (message).

Mass communications is the process of processing information, its transmission through the press, radio, television, as well as communication of people as members of the "mass", which is carried out with the help of technical means of communication.

Social functions of mass communication:

– the information function is the main function, since public relations (PR), advertising, etc., are built on the organization and management of information flows;

– the socializing function is related to the social education of members of society, the formation or change in the intensity and orientation of social guidelines, values and value orientations of the audience with which communication is carried out. In particular, the socializing function can be considered as one that implements strategic PR, on which the entire public sphere is based;

– organizational and behavioral function is associated with the initiation or termination of certain actions of the mass audience. It can be combined with tactical PR (political, election or advertising campaign);

– the emotional-tonic function is to regulate the emotional level of the audience, stimulate its emotional reactions;

– the communication function is related to the regulation of connections between different individuals or segments of the audience, as well as the communicator with the same audience.

From the point of view of psychology, the following functions of mass communication are distinguished:

– the formation of mass psychology is strategic, since it forms both mass (as a subject of social action) and mass psychology;

– integration and communication is associated with the formation of the general emotional and psychological moods of the audience;

– informational – provides the audience with a certain set of information, creates a single "information" coordinate system for the perception and assessment of events that take place in society;

– socializing and educational – contributes to the formation of generalized guidelines, values and value orientations;

– organization of behavior – stimulates the directions of specific actions of the mass.

The problems of information reliability in the modern world are becoming more and more multifaceted.

Firstly, it becomes more difficult for the user to check it, since its parameters such as the speed of receipt, scale, quantity, do not leave an hour for a thorough analysis and, moreover, for checks.

Secondly, the modern era has given rise to the possibility of artificial modeling of passing and corresponding information fields. As a result, the information space has become combined: it contains reflections of both real and virtual. Thus, real events border on artificial images of the world. The appearance of these virtual formations leads to the imitation of reality, its masking, and ultimately to the creation of some kind of extra-hour continuum of the video-simulation world, or in other words completely man-made hyper reality. It is important to emphasize that the illusions created are experienced and perceived by people as completely reliable information.

Thirdly, the variety of information, the mixture of illusory and reality, the possibility of an individual's free choice of criteria for evaluating events – all this creates a special culture of perception of information, which in many respects relies

on the individuality of acceptance, therefore, it denies the establishment of code systems common to the group (and even more so to society).

Fourthly, the mass media are increasingly playing on the differentiation of society, and not on its integration on the basis of education. There is a significant difference between information based on knowledge and that produced by the institutional structures of society and the mass media, which use, to a greater extent, information in the form of images. Thus, institutional structures are actively engaged in the search, processing and production of intellectual information, that is, knowledge. Mass media technologies offer the consumer clips, brandy, images that must be believed. Scientific and technical information and mass information are thus intended for different "strata".

To carry out the communication process, at least 4 conditions are necessary:

– the presence of at least two persons: the sender – the person who generates the information intended for transmission; and the recipient – the person for whom the transmitted information is intended;

– the presence of a message, i.e. information encoded with the help of any symbols, intended for transmission;

– the presence of a communication channel, that is, a means by which information is transmitted;

– the presence of feedback, that is, the process of transmitting a message in the opposite direction: from the recipient to the sender. Such a message contains information about the degree of perception and intelligibility of the received message.

Communication plays a key role in the development of society, because it is through the exchange of information that a person interacts with others, forms communities, transmits knowledge and develops culture. Without effective communication, it is impossible to achieve social progress, because it ensures coordination of actions, decision-making and conflict resolution.

In today's world, the development of technology has significantly impacted communication processes, making them faster, more accessible, and more efficient. However, with this comes new challenges related to information manipulation, fake news, and privacy threats.

Thus, high-quality communication is the key to the harmonious development of society. It contributes to the establishment of social ties, the formation of democratic institutions and ensuring sustainable development. Awareness of its importance will help build open, inclusive and effective systems of interaction between people.

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PREVENTION OF OFFENSES BY MILITARY INVOLMENT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

The involvement of the military in law enforcement poses significant challenges. Soldiers are trained to engage organized enemies and, if necessary, use lethal force. However, tasks such as arresting members of organized crime groups and confiscating their assets require meticulous preservation of evidence. In scenarios like a rioting crowd attacking security forces or refugees with stones, responding with indiscriminate gunfire would be highly inappropriate. Military personnel often lack the specialized training and equipment necessary for effective law enforcement. This is why democratic development has historically emphasized the clear distinction between military and policing roles. Utilizing the military for law enforcement not only complicates internal operations but also weakens the international perception that post-conflict states adhere to the principles of modern, democratic governance.

The rule of law has become a central focus in both political and academic discussions. Over the past few decades, various rule of law programs have been introduced in developing, transitional, and post-conflict nations. Within the broader conversation about post-conflict intervention and peacebuilding, significant attention has been given to the impact of those who undermine or obstruct peace processes. Some authors have explored the interaction between the military and police in peace operations, there is limited research that provides detailed empirical insights into military involvement in post-conflict law enforcement. By examining dynamics not only at the diplomatic, strategic, and doctrinal levels but also at the operational and tactical levels, this study highlights the complexities of militarized law enforcement in the aftermath of war.

Measuring organized crime and assessing the effectiveness of countermeasures is notoriously challenging. The lack of reliable data on serious crimes, the secretive nature of law enforcement and intelligence activities, as well as the sheer number of actors and programs involved, complicates the evaluation of policy outcomes. Nevertheless, available evidence indicates that military efforts in this regard have been only partially effective. If organized crime flourishes, suspected war criminals remain at large, and vulnerable groups face attacks despite the presence of peacekeepers, it is evident that law enforcement is not a priority for the military. When the military does engage in law enforcement, even inconsistently, it highlights fundamental weaknesses in post-conflict security governance.

The concepts of law enforcement, rule of law, serious crime, and organized crime are deeply contested. Crime is not merely an objective reality; rather, the process of criminalizing specific activities is shaped by culturally and historically contingent collective perceptions, as well as the biases and priorities of influential

individuals and institutions. This includes war crimes committed during armed conflicts, attacks on minorities and returning refugees in post-conflict periods, and organized crime activities such as smuggling and human trafficking. While conventional crimes like burglary or non-political murders are serious for those directly affected, they are not the primary focus of these discussions.

The term "law enforcement" refers to efforts aimed at apprehending perpetrators of serious crimes or preventing such crimes. Using this generic term avoids the circular reasoning of defining a task as inherently police-oriented and then criticizing military involvement in it. While law enforcement is generally considered an internal security matter and therefore primarily a police responsibility, certain post-war challenges, such as the arrest of suspected war criminals, may necessitate the use of military resources. Thus, although the police are generally better equipped for law enforcement, there is a recognized role for military involvement in specific circumstances. Principle of local ownership emphasizes the importance of involving local actors in the design, implementation, and management of post-conflict law enforcement and governance initiatives. Law enforcement is ideally the responsibility of domestic security forces, particularly the police, rather than international police or military forces. However, when domestic police forces are either absent or compromised by bias, it becomes necessary for international actors to step in and assume these responsibilities. This temporary involvement aims to fill the gap until local forces can be reformed or rebuilt to uphold law and order effectively.

Militarized law enforcement inherently involves trade-offs and potential negative consequences, as is the case with many dilemmas. However, without effective law enforcement, "soft" strategies, such as development and peacebuilding, are likely to fail. Security and development are interdependent, and combating serious crime is essential for creating a stable environment. While adapting the military to post-conflict law enforcement roles is far from ideal, it is often a necessary compromise. Completely excluding the military from such roles can lead to worse outcomes than the challenges associated with transforming soldiers into law enforcers.

Law enforcement is not a traditional military function. Typically, police forces are responsible for enforcing domestic criminal laws within highly regulated frameworks that ensure adherence to due process. In liberal democratic societies, this reluctance reflects the principle of civilian governance being paramount. Counter-terrorism efforts within domestic borders are often an exception to this resistance to military involvement in law enforcement. However, even in such cases, the legal process for transferring responsibility from civilian authorities to the military is highly complex. These legislative frameworks also reflect an implicit recognition that a criminal matter has escalated into a national security issue.

Despite the historical reluctance to involve the military in domestic law enforcement, military deployments in operations that fall short of full-scale armed conflict have increasingly involved the assumption of significant security roles. These roles often resemble law enforcement duties and necessitate careful adherence to both domestic and international legal obligations. Two key areas relevant to this discussion are where military forces have taken on security responsibilities that

demand law enforcement-like actions, requiring precise legal adjustments: namely, within UN-authorized peace operations and within unilateral or multinational stabilization operations.

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INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN UKRAINE

Today, the issue of observance and protection of human and civil rights is very acute in most countries of the world. The institution of human rights protection has been developing especially actively in the last century. In this regard, at the international level, there are many legal acts that enshrine human rights and the procedure for their protection. Every modern state with a democratic form of government has enshrined human and civil rights, freedoms and obligations, as well as mechanisms for their realization and protection, in its national constitutions and other legal acts.

Exploring the peculiarities of effective protection of human and civil rights and freedoms as a prerequisite for the functioning of a democratic, law-based state, it should be noted that the mechanism for protecting human and civil rights and freedoms is based on legal principles, norms (legal guarantees), as well as conditions and requirements for the activities of government authorities, local self-government bodies, their officials, and citizens, which together ensure the observance, realization and protection of citizens' rights and freedoms. It is believed that this is a system of interrelated constitutional norms that enshrine the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens and establish guarantees for their realization, as well as a system of state authorities, local self-government bodies, and other state institutions that ensure, protect and defend the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens.

A person can exercise the right to defense through various mechanisms of protection of rights. First of all, they are divided into two large groups - national and international mechanisms for the protection of rights. National (domestic) mechanisms for the protection of rights have their own peculiarities in each country, while the international mechanism for the protection of rights is the same for everyone, regardless of nationality and citizenship.

In Ukraine, the mechanism for the protection of rights is implemented through the activities of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Human Rights, National

Minorities and Interethnic Relations, other committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in terms of activities to ensure and protect human rights; the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights; the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine; the Institute of Advocacy (legal aid institute); the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (in terms of formation and development of internal control over the observance of human rights); the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine; other central [1, p. 26].

The issue of human rights protection during war has become particularly relevant, since it is in this situation that the symbiosis of international and national human rights mechanisms is most clearly manifested. Violations of the laws and customs of war are considered as war crimes characterized by double criminality, prohibited by both national and international criminal law. Since the direct object of the crime under Article 438 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is the rules and obligations of warfare regulated by international law.

International mechanisms for the protection of rights are understood as a system of international (interstate) bodies and organizations that act to implement international standards of human rights and freedoms or to restore them in case of violation. National human rights mechanisms operate on the territory of a particular country. Ukrainian law also classifies the mechanisms for the protection of rights by branches of law, for example, the mechanism for the protection of civil rights or the mechanism for the protection of consumer rights, etc.

However, the study of the peculiarities of legal entrenchment and protection of human rights both at the general international legal level and at the level of each individual national legal system does not provide a complete answer to the question of the effectiveness of modern methods of protection of human rights, its positive features or shortcomings, since it does not take into account the interstate (or intermediate) level of their provision, which can be studied using the comparative legal method.

All this indicates the formation of a mechanism for the protection of human and civil rights, the essence of which is mediated by the mechanism of legal regulation and the mechanism of implementation. These and other problematic issues of the functioning of the mechanism for protection of human and civil rights lie in the area of law-making. Therefore, a relevant means of improving the mechanism of protection of human and civil rights in the current conditions will be legal monitoring of legal acts that set out both the mechanism of legal regulation of this area and the mechanism of its implementation, and thus legal reform of national institutions designed to protect human and civil rights [2, p. 190].

The international mechanism for the protection of human rights requires a proper revision, and therefore the prospect of the study is to examine the legal order with a view to identifying shortcomings and formulating proposals for its improvement in accordance with the requirements of today.

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UNDERSTANDING CYBERCRIME IN REAL WORLD

Although it is universally agreed that cybercrime exists, there is no universal definition of what it means. Terms including cybercrime, computer crime, cloud-crime and computer misuse are often used interchangeably and can refer to any internet- or computer-related criminal activity. Throughout this paper, any criminal behaviour utilising the Internet will be termed 'cybercrime' [5].

It is widely accepted that cybercrime is highly prevalent and increasing. A recent report suggests that Internet Service Providers (ISPs) record around 80 billion automated scans daily by online perpetrators with the aim of identifying targets for cybercrime. Online crime is growing not only in incidence but also as a percentage of all crimes. The aim of our paper is to identify reasons and motives of cybercrime and analyze the current situation relating to the cybercrime [6].

Human users often represent the weakest link in computer security and, depending on the type of cybercrime, their weaknesses can be exploited in various ways – making victims instruments of their own victimisation. Means of exploitation include social engineering and trickery, manipulation of decision-making processes through perceived urgency or authority and utilisation of predictable habits relating to website use, downloads, password use and social or professional networking. Victims may, therefore, blame themselves or experience blame from others, in addition to potentially devastating consequences such as financial loss or damage to reputation and career. Most victims of cybercrime report being affected emotionally, ranging from annoyance to depression, insomnia, anxiety and panic attacks. Each year, a higher percentage of cyber fraud victims report emotional effects than non-cyber fraud victims. Victims of cybercrime can suffer lasting psychological and emotional effects including Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (*PTSD*), with associated impacts on physical health. Victims may also feel ashamed or violated by an invasion of their privacy or experience the breakdown of relationships following financial loss, leaked information, sextortion or romance scams. Most seriously, there are potential physical risks amounting to danger to life due to meeting strangers in real-life or attacks on vital services such as power and healthcare [3].

Having established why the internet provides an almost optimal criminal environment, our attention turns to cybercriminals themselves. The literature suggests that cybercriminals, notably hackers, are not a homogenous group as previously thought. The number of criminal typologies is growing, becoming more complex as

the crimes and the criminals who commit them become more complex, and are characterized by different motives, personality traits, methods, and abilities. Due to the anonymous nature of cybercriminals, these typologies are difficult to validate, often relying on data from offenders who are caught, representing the minority [6].

The known demographic characteristics of cyber-criminals differ from those of traditional offenders in some ways. For example, education and employment are typically significantly associated with reduced risk of traditional offending, but no significant equivalent relationships exist regarding cybercrime. However, employment and education specifically relating to Information Technology may be linked to increased risk of cybercrime perpetration. The established relationship between household composition and offence perpetration is present and more pronounced in cybercrime, despite expectations that crimes committed on a computer would be relatively unaffected by the presence of others in the home [6].

In the pathway to cybercrime, gaming modification represents an important step – crossing boundaries of law to achieve antisocial and financial goals, reflecting cybercrime itself. Gaming modifications and cybercrime also share a strong community aspect, centred around the use of forums for participants to socialise, share ideas and work collaboratively and/or competitively; these communities are considered important in the progression to cybercrime. Hackers and other cybercriminals develop relationships and networks, both on- and off-line with hacking communities providing ‘guild-like social and learning structures’. The hacking culture places a strong emphasis on abilities and skills which dictate social standing within these communities – encouraging the acquisition of knowledge and pursuit of challenge, and rewarding success with status [6].

Some research studies suggest that offenders become involved in cybercrime due to the promise of financial gain, and monetary reward has been found to be one of the most important motivations for perpetration of virtual theft and online identity fraud. However, some research studies find money to be the least motivating factor to hackers and software crackers. [6]

Fun and entertainment have also been found to be an important factor in the motivation to commit identity fraud and hacking crimes. Reasons for perpetration include hackers beating the system as a ‘prank’, team-play and intellectual challenge. Some perpetrators have stated that the harder the hacking was, the more enjoyable the experience. Conversely, some researchers have suggested that ease and lack of deterrence are motivation for hacking [6].

To sum up all above, due to perceptions of anonymity and distance from the offline world, internet users experience a false sense of security, and online offenders are psychologically, socially and physically further removed from their offences and victims, encounter fewer and/or less severe consequences for their behaviours and are likely to repeat these offences. Victims of cybercrime under-report their victimisation in comparison to traditional crimes, proposed to stem from a perceived lack of understanding and preparedness in the police, and both victims and police express confusion over which organisation to report to. Training to increase knowledge and provide standardised responses to reports of cybercrime, as well as increased public engagement and signposting, may help improve reporting rates and experiences.

Increased knowledge about cybercrimes and those involved may also improve investigative preparedness and increased ability to empathise with victims and suspects to obtain better results at interview, generate more accurate leads and identify appropriate evidence [1].

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RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF CITIZENS OF UKRAINE IN CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW

Human and civil rights and freedoms are one of the fundamental categories in the theory of law, requiring clear regulation both at the international and domestic levels. One of the fundamental features of the above categories is universality, inalienability and guarantee by the state. That is, on the one hand, human and civil rights and freedoms are equal for everyone in their implementation, must be guaranteed by the state, but at the same time, their inalienability may be partially limited, exclusively in accordance with the law. The relevance of the research topic is emphasized by modern conditions and challenges, namely the need to maintain a balance between protecting national security and preserving the rights and freedoms of citizens under martial law. Restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens will be justified and legal to the minimum necessary extent, while ensuring the ability of citizens to actively contribute to maintaining security and lawfulness in the country.

On February 24, 2022, in connection with the military aggression of the russian Federation against Ukraine, based on the proposal of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, in accordance with Clause 20 of Part One of Article 106 of the Constitution of Ukraine [1], the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [2], martial law was introduced in Ukraine from 05:30 on February 24, 2022 for a period of 30 days, which, unfortunately, has been extended to this day. Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in certain localities in the event of armed aggression or a threat of attack, a danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, and provides for the granting to the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies of the powers necessary to avert the threat, repel armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as temporary, due to the threat, restrictions on the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, with an indication of the term of validity of these restrictions [2].

In conditions of martial law, in order to more effectively mobilize state resources to counter military aggression, some constitutional rights of citizens may be limited. The decision to restrict the rights and freedoms of the population is made by the military command together with other authorities. Thus, during the legal regime of martial law, the military command may establish restrictions and prohibitions related to the free movement and stay of citizens in a certain area, introduce mandatory verification of documents and inspection of personal belongings, vehicles, cargo, residential and non-residential premises. In connection with the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, certain constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen may be limited temporarily, for the period of the legal regime of martial law. In particular, the inviolability of the home (Article 30), the secrecy of correspondence, telephone conversations, telegraph and other correspondence (Article 31), interference with personal and family life (Article 32), freedom of movement, free choice of place of residence, the right to freely leave the territory of Ukraine (Article 33), freedom of thought and speech, and free expression of one's views and beliefs (Article 34). Also, the right of citizens to participate in the management of state affairs, in all-Ukrainian and local referendums, to freely elect and be elected to state and local government bodies (Article 38), the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons and hold meetings, rallies, marches and demonstrations (Article 39), the right to own, use and dispose of their property, the results of their intellectual and creative activities (Article 41), the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity that is not prohibited by law (Article 42), the right to work, which includes the opportunity to earn a living by work that they freely choose or to which they freely agree (Article 43), the right to strike to protect their economic and social interests (Article 44), the right to education (Article 45), etc. [1] may be restricted. In addition, the introduction of the legal regime of martial law allows for such measures as the establishment of a special operating regime for large enterprises; the use of the capacities and labor resources of enterprises for defense needs; forced alienation of

privately owned property and seizure of property of state enterprises for state needs; introduction of labor service or curfew, etc.

At the same time, the right to a fair trial in Ukraine under the legal regime of martial law cannot be limited. Courts, bodies and institutions of the justice system continue their activities, judicial bodies located in the territories of temporary occupation or in the zone of active hostilities may change their territorial jurisdiction.

Therefore, under the legal regime of martial law, the main task is to ensure national security and protect state interests. However, this should not serve as a pretext for uncontrolled restriction of the rights and freedoms of citizens. With the balance and justification of such restrictions, it is important to preserve the fundamental values and human dignity, preventing their unlawful violations. Citizens have the right to information, in any case, a fair trial and other rights guaranteed by the Constitution, which cannot be limited.

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STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF MILITARY TERMS

The analysis of the structure of military terminology allows us to identify the regularities of its structure, which, in turn, facilitates its understanding and reproduction in translation.

A. Y. Kovalenko classifies all terms according to their structure as follows:

1. Simple terms consisting of one word, for example: *soldier*.

2. Compound terms made up of two words that are written together or hyphenated, for example: *warfare*.

3. Terms with multiple elements, for example: *contact mine* [2, c. 258].

There are three types of phrase terms:

1. The first type: A phrase term in which the components are independent words that can be used separately and retain their meaning. For example, *defence*, *mission*.

2. Second type: A term-phrase combination, one component of which is a military term and the other is common vocabulary. Components of this type may include two nouns or a noun and an adjective. This method of forming military terms is more productive than the first method, where both components are independent terms. For example, *combat readiness*.

3. Third type: Term-phrase combination, where the components are common vocabulary, and only their combination is terminological. This way of creating military terms is less productive. For example, *intelligence report.*

Thus, A. Y. Kovalenko [2, p. 259] draws attention to the fact that all terms are combined into a terminological system that represents the concepts of one field of knowledge. In each terminological system, certain groups are formed, which are united by the fact that they belong to a class of subjects or a class of processes, features, etc.

Military terminology has the following characteristics:

1) multi-level organisation that describes different aspects;

2) use of terms from other terminological systems (scientific and technical fields);

3) most terms are standardised;

4) absence of emotional and expressive connotations.

Structurally, military terms are monosyllabic, bisyllabic and polysyllabic. The basis of the English military terminology is made up mainly of monosyllabic and multisyllabic nominal units represented by substantive compounds. When studying the quantitative ratio of term-forming components, it is important to note that prepositions, conjunctions and articles were considered as term-forming components [1, p. 19].

One-component terms are represented by term-phrases formed from commonly used literary words by redefining them or by using the word formation methods available in the English language. Accordingly, in this paper, the group of one-component military terms is distinguished as follows:

1) terms formed by redefining units of general vocabulary: *intelligence, soldier, weapon, attack*;

2) terms formed by affixation:

а) by prefixing: *countermeasures, precautions*;

б) by suffixation: *separatist, commander, bombing*;

3) terms formed by word compounding: *warfare, warship*;

4) abbreviations: *UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle), GS (general staff)*;

5) borrowing terms: фр. *reconnaissance*.

Multicomponent terms include terminological units formed by combining several lexical units into a phrase.

Studying the structure of military terms in terms of term formation models, we have identified two-component terms that fall into two broad categories: «N + N» та «Adj + N». Two-part terms with term formation models N + N (*agent vapor; aid program; contour interval; contamination avoidance; communications equipment; escort ship; fighter-bomber; flight path; force protection; forward gear; gas mask*). It is important to note that the N + N model is dominant in the process of creating complex military terminology. Word formation by this method creates opportunities for naming real objects and phenomena. The class of nouns is the main one in the lexical acquisition of military terms. It is the most productive model of term formation in two-component terms.

Lexical units formed by the Adj + N model are also common in English military two-part terms (*aerial combat; air force; aerial port; medical care; military advantage; military duty; separate unit; service craft; space forces; conventional bomber; concertina wire; cold war; close operations; close support*). The Adj + N model is productive both in the field of military terminology and in substandard vocabulary. The first element of a military term, expressed by an adjective, defines the subject, object or specific feature of an action that the second element conveys.

Among the three-component terms, the model Adj + N + N (*small arms training; geographic coordinate system; green dress uniform; heavy machine gun; hospital duty uniform; infantry fighting vehicle*), and also N + N + N (*armor face mask; armor shoulder patch; brake tension rod; blade pitch angle; blade pivot hole; chart matching device; control actuator section; chassis side rail*).

Less common are the N + V models (*map making; map reading; march collecting*), Adj + Adj + N (*single shot fire; general military training; general purpose bomb*), Adj + N + Conj + N (*machine learning for drones*).

One of the important structural characteristics of English-language military terms is the widespread use of abbreviations and acronyms.

The characteristic of two-component military terms with an abbreviation is the dominance of N + N models. The most common terms are also combined with nouns *equipment (mobile equipment (ME); standard equipment (SE), mission equipment (ME)), order (service order (SORD); specific order (SO)), і assistance (security assistance (SA))*.

In English-language military terminology, different terms are designated as acronyms, for example, *absolute ceiling* та *active control* are denoted as *AC*; *angle of arrival* and *angle of attack* – as *AOA*. Such designations create additional difficulties in understanding and recognising these terms in the text. The only generally accepted way to distinguish between such abbreviations is to read the meaning based on the context [3, p. 58].

Thus, according to its structural characteristics, military terminology is divided into one-component terms. These terms can be classified as those formed by reinterpreting units of general vocabulary through affixation, word formation, abbreviations and borrowings. In addition, there are multicomponent terms, which include two-component models (N + N, Adj + N, N + V), three-component models (Adj + N + N, N + N + N, Adj + Adj + N) and four-component models (Adj + N + Conj + N), as well as the use of abbreviations and acronyms.

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THE FUNCTIONING OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN TIMES OF WAR: CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PERSPECTIVES

Civil society is a system of independent and self-sustaining social institutions and relationships, separate from the state, that provide conditions for the realization of the private interests and needs of individuals and collectives, the vitality of social, cultural, and spiritual spheres, and their reproduction and transmission from generation to generation [1, p. 27]. It serves as a mechanism of social interaction, consisting of a system of local self-government, social movements, various associations, and public communication, where social actions take place in relative autonomy from the state.

Civil society plays a key role in ensuring the stability of a democratic state. In times of war, its role significantly increases because an active civil stance is a driver of social changes and state support. It is also crucial for Ukraine's transformation into a truly democratic state, as a democratic political regime determines the emergence of an effective civil society, whereas an authoritarian regime leads to partial state control, and a totalitarian regime results in the statization of civil society [2, p. 3].

In my opinion, during the war, civil society undergoes a transformation. New forms of volunteerism, social mobilization, support, and aid emerge, cooperation between civic organizations increases, and public initiatives grow.

However, it is important to note that during the war, civil society faces challenges such as physical danger, constant tension, loss of loved ones, lack of resources, and difficult working conditions, which can lead to emotional exhaustion for individuals and entire organizations. Ukrainian society is going through a complex historical phase of rethinking, redefining, and transforming its cultural and civilizational identity, as well as the formation of a political nation [3, p. 222].

Despite numerous challenges, the war also creates opportunities for the development of civil society. War can serve as a catalyst for change, and it can stimulate new forms and initiatives of interaction between organizations. The armed conflict may lay the foundation for the expansion and development of civil society in the coming years. In the absence of a functioning state, self-organization becomes more necessary, and the crisis can lead to greater citizen involvement. Additionally, civil society organizations may gain more legitimacy and support by contributing positively during the armed conflict, and in some cases, even in peace-building processes [4, p. 31].

Summing up the above, it can be concluded that after the end of the war, civil society will play a key role in processes of recovery, transformation, and democratic reforms. It can be assumed that after the completion of the armed conflict, one of the

main tasks of civil society will be the protection of human rights and the support of democratic processes.

I believe that civil society has tremendous potential to become a driving force for rebuilding, development, and recovery in the post-war period. If society is able to maintain this strength, it will not only help overcome the consequences of the conflict but also build a strong and democratic nation in the future.

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THE PROCEDURAL STATUS AND THE ROLE OF INVESTIGATING MAGISTRATE IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Abstract. The article deals with analyzing the processual status and the role of investigating magistrate in criminal proceedings. The task of protecting the rights and legitimate interests of the partisipants in criminal proceedings are highlighted. The author comes to the conclusion that the investigating magistrate has an important role in ensuring justice and legality in criminal proceedings.

Key words: investigating magistrate, criminal proceedings, criminal investigations, fair trial, pre-trial investigative measures, protection the rights and freedoms of citizens.

The procedural status and role of an investigating magistrate in criminal proceedings is an even relevant topic, since institutional justice and ensuring the right of people to a fair trial is important.

The article deals with considering and characterizing the procedural status and role of the investigating magistratein criminal proceedings

The investigator is the key person in the criminal investigation. His role is to ensure the fair, uninterrupted and effective conduct of criminal proceedings, in accordance with the law and human rights

The procedural status of the investigating magistrate that he has the right to decide on the application of measures to ensure criminal proceedings, to make decisions on bringing persons to criminal liability, issuing permission to carry out pre-trial investigation measures, etc.

The correct performance of the duties by the investigating magistrateis an important component of the protection of human rights, because the possibility of establishing the truth in a specific criminal case, as well as ensuring the right to a fair trial, depends on the results of his work.

The institution of the investigative magistratein criminal proceedings was formed as a result of the development of the criminal law and proceedings in Europe in the middle of the second millennium AD.

Today, the institution of an investigative magistratein criminal proceedings is an integral part of justice in many countries of the world, including Ukraine. It ensures an effective and objective investigation of criminal cases, as well as protection of rights and freedoms of citizens.

Today, the institute of the investigating magistratecontinues to function in many countries of the world and is recognized as a fundamental element in the protection of the rights and freedoms of the participants in the criminal process. For many countries, it is an integral part of criminal justice which the guarantees fair and transparent trials.

The investigating magistrate is a magistrate who conducts the procedural management before the investigation of the criminal cases, examines the issues related to the application of the preventive measures, monitors compliance with the rights and legitimate interests of participants the in criminal proceedings.

The main function of the investigating magistrate is to ensure the objectivity and legality of the criminal investigation process, to establish the truth in the criminal proceedings, to protect the rights and legitimate interests of the participants in the criminal proceedings.

The appointment to the post of a magistrate is carried out by the President of Ukraine on the basis and within the scope of the submission of the High Council of Justice, without checking compliance with the requirements for the candidates for the post of the magistrate established by this Law and the procedure for the selection or qualification evaluation of the candidates.

Investigating magistrate (magistrates) are elected by the meeting of the judges of the court on the proposal of the chairman of the court or on the proposal of any magistrateof the court, if the proposal of the chairman of the court was not supported, for a term of no more than three years and may be re-elected. Before the election of the investigating magistrate of the corresponding court, his powers are exercised by the oldest magistrateof this court.

According to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the investigating magistrate is judge of the court of first instance, who has the authority to exercise judicial control over the observance of the rights, freedoms and interests of the

persons in criminal proceedings. In addition, according to this article, the investigating magistrate in the court of first instance is elected by the assembly of judges from among the judges of this court. This means that the investigating magistrates are appointed from among the judges who work in the corresponding court of first instance.

An important feature of the investigative magistrates activity is his independence and objectivity. He cannot make decisions that exceed his competence or be interested in the resolution of criminal proceedings. Also, the investigating magistrate must adhere to the principle of confidentiality and not disclose the information that becomes known during the pre-trial investigation

The investigating magistrate is a key position in the criminal process, as he is responsible for protecting the rights and freedoms of the suspect or accused person, ensures the collection and analysis of evidence, and ultimately decides whether the case should go to court or not.

The investigating magistrateis a professional magistrateand has a single status regardless of the place of the court in the judicial system or the administrative position he holds in the court. The single status of judges determines the unity of the rights, duties, principles of activity, guarantees of independence, grounds of responsibility, etc.

According to the general rule, the powers of the investigating magistrate begin with the beginning of the pre-trial investigation, and the moment of their completion is the end of the pre-trial investigation in one of the forms provided for by Chapter 24 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. That is, the investigating magistrate is present exclusively at the stage of the pre-trial investigation, although his actions cover not only the entry of information into the a single register of pre-trial investigations and the closing of the proceedings, but also more broadly - for example, the consideration of a complaint about the failure to enter information into the EDPR or the appeal of the decision to close criminal proceedings. At the same time, all the mentioned institutes relate to the stage of the pre-trial investigation, which has a large number of a the components, and cannot be considered separately. The investigating magistrate faces the task of protecting the rights and legitimate interests of the participants in criminal proceedings. This covers the following tasks:

a) The prevention of the illegal actions and decisions that violate the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. The magistrate should ensure compliance with the legal norms and ensure that no decision violates the rights and freedoms of citizens.

b) The restoration the of rights unjustifiably violated by the pre-trial investigation bodies. If the rights of the participants in the criminal proceedings were violated during the pre-trial investigation, the investigating magistrate should ensure their restoration.

c) Granting the legality to the actions and decisions of the person conducting the inquiry, the investigator, the prosecutor of legal force, thereby legalizing the evidence obtained. The magistrate shold verify the legality of obtaining evidence and its legalization in order to avoid the possible violation of the rights and freedoms of the participants in criminal proceedings. The investigative magistrate has an extremely

important function of ensuring the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, in particular the right to a fair trial, and ensuring the objective pre-trial investigation The investigative magistrate shold defend the interests of society and adhere to the principle of legality in all his decisions. He must ensure the rights of foreigners, women, children, persons with disabilities, as well as other vulnerable categories of the population. It is important that the investigating magistrateprotects the rights of the accused and ensures his right to a fair trial. In addition, the role of the investigating magistrate is to ensure the elements of the competition in the pre-trial investigation, which allows for a more objective evaluation of the evidence and ensures the right to defense of the party.

Thus, the investigating magistrate has an important role in ensuring justice and legality in criminal proceedings. The Institute of the Investigating Magistrate is an important component of the pre-trial investigation in Ukraine. The investigating magistrate carries out independent and objective proceedings in the criminal cases, with the aim of ensuring compliance with human rights and freedoms and legality in the state.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL CHALLENGES OF WAR AND THE FRAMEWORK OF EUROPEAN SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE

Armed conflicts have devastating effects on mental health, leaving individuals with deep emotional wounds that require long-term rehabilitation. The war in Ukraine has severely impacted the psychological well-being of civilians, military personnel, and children. The European Union has been actively involved in providing assistance through financial aid, training programs, and rehabilitation initiatives aimed at alleviating the psychological toll of war. Understanding the primary mental health challenges faced by different groups and evaluating the effectiveness of international support mechanisms are crucial for developing sustainable recovery strategies.

The civilian population endures constant psychological strain due to exposure to violence, displacement, and loss of loved ones. Millions of Ukrainians have been forced to flee their homes, leading to emotional distress, anxiety, and depression. Many refugees struggle with adapting to new environments, facing language barriers and social isolation. For internally displaced persons, economic instability and prolonged uncertainty exacerbate mental health problems. Studies indicate that war-affected populations often experience symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), panic attacks, and sleep disturbances, necessitating professional

psychological intervention. The impact of war on civilians extends beyond immediate trauma, as ongoing uncertainty about the future, job insecurity, and the challenge of rebuilding destroyed communities contribute to chronic stress and emotional exhaustion. The sense of loss – whether of family members, homes, or a sense of normalcy – leads to prolonged grieving processes that require targeted psychological support.

Combatants and veterans face complex psychological difficulties, with PTSD being one of the most common conditions. Prolonged exposure to lifethreatening situations, witnessing the deaths of comrades, and the challenge of reintegration into civilian life contribute to emotional distress. Many veterans report difficulties in controlling aggression, maintaining relationships, and adapting to non-military environments. Left unaddressed, these challenges can lead to substance abuse, social withdrawal, and increased suicide risk. Effective psychological rehabilitation programs, including cognitive-behavioral therapy and group counseling, are essential for supporting their transition back into society. However, beyond individual therapy, there is also a need for structural support, such as job reintegration programs and community reintegration initiatives that can help veterans feel a renewed sense of purpose and belonging.

Children are particularly vulnerable to war-related trauma, as exposure to violence and instability disrupts their emotional and cognitive development. Many exhibit signs of heightened anxiety, withdrawal, and difficulty concentrating. The absence of psychological support can have long-term consequences, affecting academic performance, interpersonal relationships, and overall well-being. Schools and community centers play a critical role in providing psychological first aid, while specialized therapy programs help children process traumatic experiences and regain a sense of security. Studies show that war-affected children often develop attachment disorders, emotional dysregulation, and difficulties in trust-building, which can persist into adulthood if not addressed early. The presence of safe spaces, continued education, and long-term psychological monitoring are crucial for their healthy development.

Recognizing the urgency of addressing war-related psychological distress, the European Union has implemented multiple support programs. Financial aid has been allocated to establish mental health centers, with a focus on assisting veterans and displaced persons. Refugees in EU countries benefit from counseling services, crisis hotlines, and integration programs designed to facilitate adaptation and emotional recovery. Additionally, training initiatives for Ukrainian psychologists ensure that local specialists are equipped with the skills necessary to address large-scale trauma effectively. The EU4Health program provides direct funding to healthcare institutions in Ukraine, enhancing their capacity to offer mental health services. The Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) program has introduced mobile psychological teams that operate in conflict-affected areas, delivering immediate assistance to those in need. Moreover, partnerships between European and Ukrainian universities have fostered research on war-related psychological disorders, leading to improved treatment approaches tailored to the local context. In addition to financial assistance, the EU has also facilitated the exchange of best practices by bringing in

experts from countries that have experienced war-related trauma, such as Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, to share their expertise with Ukrainian specialists.

Despite these efforts, significant obstacles hinder the effective delivery of psychological assistance. Ukraine faces a critical shortage of trained mental health professionals, particularly in rural regions, where access to psychological care remains limited. Digital counseling platforms have emerged as an alternative solution, yet not all individuals have the resources or awareness to utilize them effectively. Addressing these gaps requires sustained investment in mental health education and infrastructure development. Stigmatization of psychological issues remains a major barrier, preventing many individuals – especially military personnel – from seeking professional help. Societal perceptions often associate mental health struggles with weakness, discouraging open discussions about emotional well-being. Public awareness campaigns and advocacy initiatives play a crucial role in changing attitudes and promoting a culture where seeking psychological support is normalized. In addition, peer support groups for veterans and community-based therapy programs contribute to breaking down stigmas and encouraging individuals to seek help. Mental health challenges are often seen as secondary to physical injuries, leading to an underestimation of their long-term impact. Many affected individuals do not recognize their symptoms as serious or fail to seek help due to fear of discrimination or lack of financial resources. Changing this mindset requires targeted educational campaigns, testimonials from war survivors, and visible support from public figures and government officials.

Another challenge is the need for long-term rehabilitation strategies. Many existing programs focus on immediate crisis intervention rather than sustained recovery. A comprehensive approach should include continuous psychological monitoring, reintegration support, and employment assistance for affected populations. Collaboration between the government, international organizations, and civil society is essential for developing an effective and enduring mental health support system. Non-governmental organizations and volunteer groups have played a significant role in providing psychological aid. Local initiatives offer trauma recovery workshops, art therapy sessions, and community support networks for war-affected individuals. International humanitarian organizations have also deployed mental health specialists to Ukraine, ensuring that emergency psychological care reaches the most vulnerable populations. These collaborative efforts enhance the overall resilience of society and contribute to the healing process. Addressing the mental health crisis caused by war requires a coordinated, multi-faceted approach. Strengthening Ukraine's cooperation with European institutions, expanding mental health services, and integrating international expertise into national recovery programs are crucial steps toward long-term psychological rehabilitation. By prioritizing mental health, Ukraine can build a more resilient and emotionally stable society, ensuring that individuals affected by war receive the necessary support to heal and rebuild their lives.

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HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE LIGHT OF MODERNITY

The relevance of the study of human rights in the modern legal space is due to the changes occurring in society under the influence of globalization, digital technologies, and military conflicts. The contemporary legal environment is constantly evolving, requiring flexible responses to challenges related to the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms.

The right to life, freedom of speech, fair trial, and equality before the law are fundamental principles enshrined in international legal acts such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. However, their implementation in national legal frameworks presents specific challenges and peculiarities.

One of the most pressing challenges today is ensuring human rights during martial law. Ukraine, as a country experiencing military aggression, has had to adapt its legislation to the realities of armed conflict. In particular, approaches to regulating the legal status of citizens and restricting certain rights according to wartime necessities are changing. It is crucial that such restrictions remain proportionate and do not contradict the country's international obligations.

Another significant aspect is the impact of digitalization on the realization of human rights. Issues such as personal data protection, freedom of expression on the internet, and combating cybercrime are becoming increasingly relevant. The lack of proper legal regulation in this area can lead to violations of citizens' rights and freedoms.

Thus, the modern legal space requires continuous improvement of mechanisms for protecting human rights, especially in crisis situations. The interaction between national and international institutions remains essential to ensuring effective protection of fundamental rights and freedoms in today's world.

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HUMAN RIGHTS IN MODERN LEGAL SPACE

In the modern world, human rights are an inseparable part of a democratic society. As the well-known Czech politician, dissident, and playwright Václav Havel stated: "I prefer a political system that is based on the citizen with all fundamental civil rights in their universal application, and therefore their principled equality." Therefore, the observance of equality and the inviolability of human rights are particularly important today. Unfortunately, in conditions of wars, terrorist attacks, totalitarianism in some states, and other reasons, human rights are often violated or ignored. This is why the issue of human rights violations is a relevant topic.

In the modern world, despite the existence of international treaties and national constitutions, human rights continue to face numerous violations. These violations occur in various spheres of life and in different countries around the world, regardless of their political system or the level of economic development.

Taking the situation in our country as an example, due to the full-scale invasion, the rights of our citizens are experiencing massive violations. Russian troops have committed numerous war crimes, violating people's rights, specifically those crimes outlined in the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

The situation in Ukraine is a glaring example of mass human rights violations, which include serious violations such as: violations of the right to life (as noted by the UN, since February 24, 2022, at least 11,743 civilians have been killed), violations of the right to freedom and personal inviolability (over 8,000 people are

currently in captivity), torture and cruel treatment of people (liberated territories in Ukraine testify to widespread cases of torture, rape, and other forms of cruel treatment of civilians and prisoners of war. As of today, there are officially known cases of 3,800 civilians who have suffered torture from the hands of the occupants), deportation and forcible relocation of the population (20,000 Ukrainian children have been forcibly deported), and other crimes. In this situation in Ukraine, international and Ukrainian organizations play an important role in providing assistance to those affected by the war and promoting the protection of human rights. Among them are the Red Cross International Committee, the United Nations, the "Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union," and others.

Being a blatant example of mass human rights violations, the situation in Ukraine requires an immediate end to Russian aggression, the restoration of peace, and compensation from Russia as a form of restitution for the damages caused.

The situation regarding rights in other countries is also complex and ambiguous. There are numerous factors that influence the human rights situation, including the political regime, cultural traditions, economic development, historical context, and people's stereotypical thinking among others.

When discussing the influence of the political regime on violations of citizens' rights, North Korea can serve as an example. Due to its dictatorial regime and the "cult of personality" surrounding Kim Jong-un, North Korea restricts many rights, such as: control over the personal lives of every citizen, limitations on voting rights, prohibition of religious practices, restricted freedom of movement, strict censorship in all areas of life, and many more. As a result of these constant restrictions imposed by the authorities, people live in perpetual fear for their lives.

Regarding societal stereotypical thinking, it is a major factor in the violation of women's rights, which stems from people's unwillingness to embrace modernity, a narrow perception of the world, and outdated views on the role of women. The stereotypes imposed by society limit women's opportunities and make them feel inferior and dependent. Consequently, women often face discrimination and prejudice in various areas of life. An indicator of the violation of women's rights is the following: physical and sexual violence (one in four women and girls worldwide has experienced physical or sexual violence by a man or male partner), women are underrepresented in organs of power (the percentage of women in national assemblies worldwide is 24.3%), and women earn less (on average, women earn 20% less than men), among other issues.

Men can also be victims of stereotypes which have a negative effect on their rights. Men face rights violations as well, for instance: in most countries after a divorce, fathers have fewer rights to custody of their children, men's lives in emergency situations are often deemed less valuable than those of women or children, and there are issues of discrimination in employment for "female professions" among others.

To address the problem of rights violations against both men and women, it is necessary to combat stereotypes and change societal consciousness. It is important for both men and women to realize that they have equal rights and opportunities,

regardless of their gender. It is also necessary to change legislation and legal practices to ensure equality of rights for men and women in all areas of life.

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THE ROLE OF THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE LIBERATED TERRITORIES IN UKRAINE

The role of the volunteer movement in the reconstruction of liberated territories in Ukraine is extremely important, as volunteers are among the first to come to the aid of local residents, responding to their urgent needs. They are actively working in various areas: providing humanitarian aid, participating in demining, restoring infrastructure, and restoring social services for the population that has survived the horrors of occupation.

Given the significant destruction caused by hostilities and the extremely high burden on state bodies, volunteers often perform functions that ordinary organizations are unable to perform in such a short time. Their assistance covers not only basic needs, such as food and medicine, but also more complex tasks related to the restoration of infrastructure and the environment. Volunteers actively organize the transportation of aid, and also work to improve people's living conditions, ensuring the restoration of damaged buildings, schools, hospitals, and the transport network [1].

In particular, demining plays a major role in the restoration of territories after deoccupation. The lack of proper security in the occupied territories leaves a significant part of the territory mined, which continues to threaten the lives of civilians. Volunteers not only help sappers, but also inform people about possible dangers and conduct educational campaigns on caution with explosive objects. This reduces risks and helps save the lives of people returning home after the restoration of control over the territory [2].

Another important aspect of volunteer activity is psychological support. Given the trauma and stress experienced, many people need professional help to restore emotional health. Volunteer psychologists conduct rehabilitation programs, provide support to victims, helping them to survive experiences, losses and adapt to new

living conditions. Such activities contribute to reducing social tension and restoring social cohesion among the population [3].

Volunteers involved in housing reconstruction should be highlighted separately. Many houses have been destroyed or seriously damaged, so volunteers are actively working on repairing roofs, windows and electrical networks. This allows people to return to normal life without waiting for full-scale reconstruction by the state. This process is greatly facilitated by the support of charitable foundations and international organizations, as assistance is provided in the form of building materials, financial resources, and technical equipment [4].

The restoration of education in the liberated territories is an important stage, as many schools have been destroyed or become unsuitable for teaching. Volunteers organize mobile study groups, help students receive online training, and provide students with educational materials. This allows children to continue their education even when their native schools have not yet been fully restored.

Another important part of volunteer work is legal support. Many residents of the liberated territories face problems related to restoring documents, receiving compensation, returning property, or even restoring refugee status. Volunteers, together with lawyers, provide free legal assistance, helping people defend their rights and interests. At the same time, volunteer initiatives actively cooperate with international organizations in documenting war crimes and human rights violations during the occupation. In general, the volunteer movement is an indispensable factor in the process of rebuilding the liberated territories. The joint efforts of volunteers, government agencies and international partners help to effectively overcome the consequences of the war and return normal life to the affected regions. Volunteering is becoming not only a symbol of hope and resilience of Ukrainians, but also an important tool for the country's recovery, helping to build a better future for its citizens.

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LEGAL PROTECTION OF UNDERAGE CITIZENS DURING THE WAR IN UKRAINE: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Introduction

The ongoing war in Ukraine has taken a heavy toll on the civilian population, with children suffering a significant proportion of the trauma and losses. Displacement, family separation and exposure to violence have made children particularly vulnerable to exploitation, trafficking and psychological trauma [1]. Despite the existence of international humanitarian law (IHL) and child protection mechanisms, the implementation of these protection measures in conflict zones such as Ukraine remains a serious challenge [2]. This article reviews the existing legal protection mechanisms for minors in Ukraine, identifies gaps in their implementation, and proposes solutions to improve the safety and protection of minors' rights in times of war.

1. Legal Framework for Child Protection in Conflict

1.1 International Legal Protections

International humanitarian law (IHL) and child rights instruments form the basis for the protection of children in conflict zones. The Geneva Convention IV (1949) and its Additional Protocol (1977) set standards for the protection of civilians and emphasize the need for special attention to children [3]. These protocols prohibit the recruitment and participation of children in armed conflict and commit to protecting them from violence and exploitation. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which Ukraine has ratified, recognizes children's rights to safety, health, education, and family unity, further strengthening these protections [4].

The Optional Protocol to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict prohibits the recruitment of children and emphasizes the responsibility of States to protect children affected by war [5]. In addition, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) criminalizes the recruitment of minors under the age of 15 as a war crime. [6] Despite the comprehensive nature of these frameworks, their implementation requires coordination between state and non-state actors, which can be difficult in areas of active conflict.[7]

1.2 Ukrainian Legislation

Ukraine's legal system incorporates elements of IHL and the CRC and prioritizes the protection of children in both peace and conflict situations. The Constitution of Ukraine and the Child Protection Act define the basic rights and means of protection for minors, including the right to security, health care and education [8]. However, these laws lack specific procedures for emergency situations such as mass displacement and family separation, complicating protection efforts in wartime [9].

2. Challenges Faced by Underage Citizens in Ukraine

2.1 Displacement and Family Separation

The conflict has led to the displacement of millions of Ukrainians, a significant proportion of whom are children. Many have been separated from their families or displaced without parental supervision, putting them at risk of exploitation and abuse [10]. The lack of a centralized system for documenting and reuniting separated children with their families creates significant protection gaps and increases the risk of trafficking and other forms of exploitation [3].

2.2 Gaps in Legal Enforcement

Despite Ukraine's commitment to child protection laws, their practical application remains a difficult task. National legislation is not applied consistently due to the overburdening of social services and limited resources [2]. In addition, data on displaced children and orphans are often incomplete, which makes it difficult to effectively provide targeted assistance. In conditions of destroyed infrastructure and a limited number of personnel, ensuring children's rights to protection, education and health remains a difficult task [4].

2.3 Psychological Trauma and Access to Support

Children in conflict zones often experience severe trauma that leads to long-term psychological problems [1]. Exposure to violence, loss and instability can hinder childhood development and contribute to mental health problems, including anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder. Despite these needs, access to mental health services in conflict zones in Ukraine is limited, and many areas lack the necessary staff and resources to provide appropriate counseling and support [6].

3. Proposed Solutions and Recommendations

3.1 Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Child Protection

To address the gap in child protection during conflict, Ukraine can strengthen its legislative framework by implementing special protocols for the protection of children in emergency situations. The creation of a special body within the Ministry of Social Policy, which will deal with the protection of children in wartime, will allow for a more targeted response, including the standardization of procedures for family reunification, temporary custody and the provision of shelters in case of emergencies [8].

3.2 Improved Collaboration with International Organizations

International organizations such as UNICEF, the Red Cross and Save the Children play an important role in protecting children during conflict. Strengthening formal agreements between these organizations and the Government of Ukraine can improve coordination and resource allocation. For example, mobile clinics, trauma counseling programs and child-friendly spaces can be organized more effectively through joint planning and logistical support [9].

3.3 Developing a Centralized Digital Registry for Displaced Minors

To solve problems related to family separation and missing children, a digital registry has been launched in Ukraine to document and track displaced children in real time. By connecting this registry to an international database, the authorities can more effectively prevent human trafficking and ensure the safe return of separated children to their families or proper guardians. You can use it [5].

3.4 Expanding Psychological and Educational Support Programs

Given the psychological toll that conflict takes on children, specialized psychological and educational support programs should be established. Training for Ukrainian social workers, teachers and caregivers, in cooperation with international mental health organizations, can help them recognize and respond to signs of trauma. In addition, mobile counseling units and virtual education programs can provide ongoing support for children who cannot access stable schooling and mental health services because of displacement [10].

Conclusion

The war in Ukraine has highlighted the critical vulnerability of children and emphasized the need for strengthened legal protection and practical solutions. International and national frameworks provide a basis for child protection, but must be adapted to the specific challenges of wartime. A comprehensive approach that includes legal reform, international cooperation, strengthened tracking systems and psychological support can significantly improve the protection and well-being of Ukrainian minors during and after conflict. By addressing these gaps, Ukraine can better protect the future of its youngest and most vulnerable citizens.

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POLICE COMMUNICATION

A person's speech is a kind of calling card that characterizes the level of his education and culture. For police communication, it is a tool that a law enforcement officer uses to perform his official duties. That is why police officers need to know both the general patterns of communication and the features of their application in specific conditions of official activity. Mastering the skills of effective communication is a necessary condition for the National Police of Ukraine to fulfill the tasks set for it to ensure the protection of human rights and freedoms, combat crime, and maintain public safety and order. Therefore, this issue is quite relevant today. Language reflects the general level of culture of a specialist of any profession, becoming a kind of its indicator. Establishing positive contact is an important element of cooperation between representatives of internal affairs bodies and the population. We consider it necessary to formulate the basic requirements for the culture of communication of police officers with citizens.

First, the police officer should be friendly and smiling, taking into account the circumstances in which the communication takes place. Of course, it would be inappropriate to smile in a situation where a person has suffered and needs support and understanding. In communication, open postures and gestures should be used so that the interlocutor understands that the law enforcement officer does not pose a threat. It is recommended to apply the norms of speech etiquette.

A police officer must always listen carefully to the interlocutor and provide a comprehensive, understandable answer. In order for the police officer's explanations to be accessible to everyone, simple and easy-to-understand sentences should be used. If the answer turns out to be incomprehensible, do not get upset. Without raising your voice, repeat what was said, and explain in detail any unclear points.

An obligatory habit for every police officer should be the ability to actively listen, that is, to give your full attention to others in the process of communication. Active listening also means noticing gestures, facial expressions, changes in intonation, voice, and facial expression. One must be able to grasp the psychological subtext, intuitively feel what a person cannot or does not want to say. The profession of a police officer requires complete mastery and use of various active listening techniques to perform official duties [1, p. 41].

You can't be too intrusive. You need to give him the opportunity to formulate his point of view on the problem. You should concentrate on listening. You shouldn't leaf through documents or do other extraneous things when a person is talking to you. You don't have to agree with everything said. But the person should feel that he has been heard [2, p. 3 2].

When communicating with citizens, it is necessary to adhere to the principles of respect for people and tolerance. It is important to understand that a thoughtless phrase can easily offend a partner. You need to show good manners and a desire to help. Such behavior will inspire trust in others, and trust is an integral part of successful cooperation between law enforcement officers and citizens. If it is necessary to make a remark to a person, you should do it as correctly as possible, avoiding conflict. You should approach the citizen, state your rank and surname, give a military salute and, without entering into an argument, explain what the violation is and what responsibility has been established for it. If the situation gets out of control, it is necessary to smooth out the misunderstanding.

The speech of a police officer should be characterized by literacy, accessibility, clarity of semantic statements, logical coherence of presentation,

convincing legal reasoning with reference to various facts of evidence, legal norms.

While fulfilling his duties police officer has to communicate with different categories of people. These may be citizens in a drunken state, drug addicts. Every minute one must be prepared for a possible manifestation of aggression. When communicating with them, one must be restrained even when the person with whom one is communicating behaves incorrectly. If this does not help, one must explain what consequences illegal behavior entails, after which measures should be taken to prevent violations of public safety and order.

A police officer who becomes a participant in human relations is a kind of arbitrator in conflict situations. Therefore, his speech is a necessary means of solving universal human problems. The specialization of a law enforcement officer carries great responsibility, because this person must be very careful about his duties. The success of communication with citizens is ensured by the ability of the initiating police officer to take all this into account, to use it to solve professional tasks. Public opinion about the entire National Police of Ukraine depends on the manner of communication of a particular law enforcement officer. An employee of the internal affairs bodies is the face of the entire law enforcement system of the state, and therefore it is important that the law enforcement officer be tactful, correct, friendly, friendly, demonstrate impeccable knowledge of the law, purity of speech and readiness to always come to the rescue. Fruitful cooperation between police officers and citizens is the key to ensuring the proper level of public safety in society. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the culture of speech of law enforcers.

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THE IMPACT OF COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL COHESION IN TIMES OF WAR: A PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT

In modern wartime conditions, communication plays a crucial role not only in the information space but also in the psychological state of society. The way and the topics media, government institutions, opinion leaders, and ordinary citizens discuss determine the level of national unity, mutual trust, and resilience to challenges.

Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, we have witnessed how wartime communication has become a key factor in fostering social cohesion. Moreover, Ukraine serves as an example of how an effective communication strategy can not only preserve national unity but also provide psychological support during deep crises. “Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, access to shocking content has skyrocketed. It can be found anywhere: on news websites, Telegram channels, or in video reports,” says Olga Halchynska [1].

War is always accompanied by an information confrontation, where communication strategies become a powerful weapon. The enemy uses propaganda and manipulation to undermine the morale of the population, create chaos, and spread panic. At the same time, Ukrainian society demonstrates a high level of social unity, largely achieved through effective communication approaches: government communication helps shape a common narrative, social media serves as a platform for coordination and support, and the volunteer movement strengthens horizontal connections.

One of the key elements of communication strategies is the information narrative, formed by government institutions, media, volunteers, and even ordinary citizens. Proper information can be a crucial factor in psychological support, especially during times of panic and stress.

The cohesion of society largely depends on how and what we hear during these difficult times. Propaganda accompanying the war not only confuses citizens but can also lead to moral disorientation, loss of trust in institutions, and heightened negative emotions. Therefore, the quality of information and its presentation are both critical.

The psychological impact of communication strategies in the context of war is not limited to news and media content. The way information is presented, the wording, the emphasis placed by the media, and the emotional context all play a significant role. Proper use of words and phrases can provide psychological support and help prevent panic among the population. For example, focusing on victory, heroism, resilience, and patriotism creates a positive narrative that sustains the morale of citizens. In contrast, negative or overly dramatic messages can instill fear and confusion.

Social media plays a particularly important role in maintaining cohesion, having become one of the primary communication channels during the war. It serves as platform for real-time information exchange, coordination of volunteer initiatives, experience sharing, and psychological support. Social media allows people to feel connected to a significant cause and unite around a common goal. At the same time, these platforms can also become breeding grounds for spreading fake news, manipulation, and panic. That is why proper handling of information from these sources is crucial. As Pavlo Kazarin once said: "The task of journalists is to explain the country to itself." However, in my opinion, the problem is that people are not willing to spend time structuring information. They prefer quick headlines, preferably optimistic and not time-consuming [2]. The volunteer movement in Ukraine, which emerged in response to the needs of war, has become a vital element not only of social support but also of the communication process. It strengthens social cohesion through direct contact between individuals and organizations. Volunteers, despite their diverse backgrounds and professions, unite for a common cause, fostering horizontal social ties. These connections play a crucial role in preserving social unity and the psychological well-being of citizens.

The psychological aspect of working with the public during wartime is equally important. If media and social network content were purely factual, devoid of emotional depth, it would not contribute to cohesion. In times of crisis, people need support, motivation, and reassurance that they are not alone in their struggle. That is why every message transmitted through government channels, media, or social networks should aim to strengthen morale, build trust in state institutions, and foster belief in victory.

We believe that communication in wartime is not merely a means of conveying information but also a powerful tool for psychological support, helping to maintain the nation's resilience. In times of war, every citizen becomes part of a large social system, and the way this system interacts affects its cohesion. A crucial component of this process is the proper use of communication strategies, which not only inform but also motivate, support citizens' emotional states, help overcome stress and fear, and foster unity and collective resistance.

Some relevant recommendations include:

Maintaining a positive narrative: During wartime, it is particularly important to focus on positive aspects – military successes, volunteer initiatives, and the heroism of ordinary people. This not only boosts morale but also strengthens faith in victory. Positive communication fosters collective unity and gives each citizen a sense of their crucial role in achieving success.

Developing cultural initiatives: Even in wartime, cultural and creative projects can support people's morale. Such initiatives help unite society, strengthen faith in the power of resilience, and foster the belief that difficulties can be overcome together. For example, organizing online concerts, masterclasses, or literary events can serve as a powerful tool for psychological support.

Thus, communication strategies as tools of psychological influence are an integral part of maintaining social cohesion during wartime. Through the right approach to information policy, national narratives, and the use of positive rhetoric, a

high level of public trust can be ensured, morale can be sustained, and national unity can be strengthened. The psychological aspect of communication during war is of immense significance, as it not only helps maintain the nation's resilience in times of conflict but also enhances its ability to recover in peacetime. Only through coordinated communication between state institutions, media, citizens, and volunteers can we achieve the highest level of social cohesion and overcome the consequences of war.

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EDUCATOR IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Abstract. The participation of a teacher in criminal proceedings is analyzed.
Key words: minor, teacher, criminal proceeding, protection of the rights and legitimate interests.

The relevance of the research topic is determined by the importance of ensuring the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of the minors. Though some aspects of this problem have been highlighted by the scholars there is no comprehensive research of the problems of teacher participation in criminal proceedings in Ukraine.

The changes of the socio-economic conditions have led to an increase in juvenile delinquency, as well as an increase in juvenile crime. Over the past three years, juvenile delinquency has increased by 10%. There has been an increase in the share of juvenile criminals to 12.4% of the total number of criminals. The number of the minors who are involved in criminal proceedings as witnesses has increased because they have witnessed criminal offenses. However, the level of their social and psychological development does not allow them to fully assess what is happening.

One of the procedural guarantees for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of a minor is the participation of a teacher in the process of conducting investigative and judicial actions.

The participation of the teacher in criminal proceedings is conditioned by the need to ensure proper communication with the minors by the investigators, inquirers, prosecutors and judges due to their lack of professional skills in communicating with the minors, as well as to compensate for the age-related developmental characteristics of the minors. The participation of the teacher during the investigative actions

involving the minors is a guarantee of the protection of their rights. That is why it is necessary to comprehensively examine the participation of the teacher in the criminal process at the pre-trial investigation and during criminal proceedings in court, to study the social relations of the participation of a teacher in criminal proceedings.

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SOCIAL MEDIA: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Progress is a great thing. However, alongside the marvels it brings, new and complex challenges, which we must learn to understand and deal with, are imposed as well. One challenge is particularly relevant to my area of studies - social media overuse. In recent years, we could observe the increase in digital activity, some say to an unhealthy degree. But some would also argue that it is natural as we have simply transfered most aspects of our lives to the online world and now depend on it to be productive. Which raises the question: is it dependence, addiction or both? And are either of those things dangerous? Thus, let us investigate the issue.

Social media addiction is not formally recognized as a clinical diagnosis, although it shares characteristics with other behavioral addictions, such as tolerance, withdrawal, relapse, and compulsive use. According to Andreassen and Pallesen, SNS (social networking site) addiction is defined as "being overly concerned about SNSs, being driven by a strong motivation to use them, and devoting so much time that it impairs social activities, work, relationships, and psychological well-being" [1].

Addicts often prioritize social media over anything else in their lives, in particular, hobbies, studies, work, etc. After a period of abstinence, they may experience withdrawal symptoms, such as stress and mood swings. They spend so much time using social networking sites that it negatively influences their health, sleep and relationships, frequently becoming a source of conflict. According to studies, conducted by Seyyed Mohsen Azizi and others, academic performance also notably falls under the influence [2]. All of this fits the aforementioned definition of addiction. This means a serious challenge for the modern world, where social media usage has become increasingly common.

According to Search Logistics, 56.8% of the world's population actively use social media, equating to 4.48 billion users globally [3]. On top of that, they found that 210 million people worldwide - or approximately 4.69% of all users - struggle with social media addiction.

Although the mentioned statistics aren't entirely robust, some articles suggest that 2% of U.S. adults are addicts. Facebook addiction studies report prevalence rates of 1.6% and 8.6% whereas 12% has been reported to be problematic users of SNSs,

and 34% of Xiaonei (a Chinese SNS). The 34% rate was found in a sample of 335 Chinese students (19–28 years) using a modified version of Young's Internet Addiction Scale [1].

The development of social media addiction is influenced by various factors, in particular, psychological, social, and environmental. According to the American Psychiatric Association, individuals with preexisting mental health conditions such as depression and anxiety are more likely to develop internet addiction as a coping mechanism [4]. Other contributing factors include as follows: social isolation and lack of offline connections; peer pressure, particularly among younger users; accessibility and convenience of social media, especially on smartphone.

The first factor is found to become prevalent during COVID, when social isolation became quite common and social media usage spiked. For example, as shown in the NBCI study on the subject [5], Facebook has reported a 70% increase in time spent on the platform. It was also the time when most schools started participating in various online education projects. And while it seemed a good alternative in the moment, the change presented its own challenges. For students, the use of social media became no longer a choice, but an obligation.

As stated in another study linked below, many subjects suffered from social overload, information overload and other issues [6]. It was caused by several factors:

- The ubiquitous nature of social media, mixing posts related to studying and leisure activities to the point where users could not focus on the former or enjoy the latter.
- Life invasion - teachers carrying out classes on weekends or public holidays, or giving supplemental materials with the expectation of students being available at all times.
- Social pressure - students encounter the pressures of social norms to respond to each other's social demands.

In order to maintain relationships, addicts have to fulfil as many of these social demands as they can. Which often becomes a cause of FOMO and the reason of anxiety disorders. Not only does fear of missing out cause stress, it may also lead to social media addiction [7].

Many students attempted to use avoidance as a coping strategy, disengaging from the digital world. It caused their academic performance and relationships to suffer - effectively having the same result as social media overuse.

It must also be noted that students are not the only once pressured into having a digital presence in this day and age, for example to get a job, you are frequently expected to have accounts on LinkedIn and other websites.

Consequetly, is there a way to exist in the modern world without sacrificing your mental health or career? There are many strategies for managing your time spent online, such as setting limits, engaging in offline activities and practicing digital detoxes. It is said that the key to living a full life and staying afloat in the digital world is balance. But, despite our best efforts, we haven't truly found a perfect way to achieve it. Thus, it is our task as people working in technology to recognize problems and keep it as harmless as possible.

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CYBERSECURITY AND CYBERSPACE: NEW REALITIES

The concept of cybersecurity was recently introduced into the legislation of Ukraine as a response to changes in relations in the aspect of communication of subjects outside the physical space. The scientific and technological revolution of the early 21st century caused profound systemic transformations throughout the world. The combination of achievements in the field of the latest information and communication technologies and the rapid development of information and telecommunication systems caused the emergence of the so-called virtual space, which was also called "cyberspace" or information space – a global information

environment that provides complex information processing in real time. Cyberspace does not have clearly defined territorial boundaries and borders, and cannot be considered a territory at all. Due to this property, cyberspace is considered a global environment for communication of subjects of legal relations. Cyberspace does not involve physical contact of subjects of legal relations, which may not be identifiable when communicating through the digitalization of their connections. Such connections are carried out through software based on special protocols. All the highlighted features of cyberspace as a qualitatively new environment for the implementation and protection of legal relations provide subjects of legal relations with a number of advantages compared to communication in physical space. Such advantages include the speed of communication without spending time on physical contact, the ability to become a participant in certain relations from anywhere on the planet, and the efficiency of resolving issues, etc [5, p. 60-63]. As an open and free cyberspace, it expands the freedom and opportunities of people, enriches society, creates a new global interactive market of ideas, research and innovations, stimulates responsible and effective work of authorities and active involvement of citizens in state management and solving issues of local importance, ensures publicity and transparency of authorities, and helps prevent corruption [1, p. 96-102].

However, with a number of advantages, transferring relations to cyberspace also has negative consequences. The rapid development of the virtual environment, the novelty of its properties is the basis for the violation of the rights of subjects of legal relations, who have transferred their communications from physical space to virtual space. Today, the development of technologies has reached such a level that instead of the primary goal – facilitating communication, accelerating information and production processes – a new threat is created for users of such technologies. Conventionally, yesterday, illegal actions using the Internet were theft of personal data, fraud, industrial espionage. Today, the possibilities of using the Network, as well as the scale of its distribution throughout the world, have increased significantly. Such concepts as espionage using the Internet, cyber terrorism and even cyberwar are already absolutely real [2, p. 78-80; 3, p. 119-123]. Open cyberspace expands the freedom and opportunities of people, enriches society, creates a new global interactive market of ideas, research and innovations, stimulates responsible and effective work of the authorities and active involvement of citizens in state management and solving issues of local importance, ensures publicity and transparency of the authorities, helps prevent corruption. At the same time, the advantages of modern cyberspace have led to the emergence of new threats to national and international security. Along with incidents of natural (unintentional) origin, the number and power of cyberattacks motivated by the interests of individual states and groups is increasing [2, p. 96-102].

On the other hand, cybersecurity is a set of measures and means aimed at protecting computers, digital data and their transmission networks from unauthorized access and other actions related to manipulation or theft, blocking, damage, destruction of both accidental and targeted influence. Therefore, the object of activity of a cybersecurity specialist is the processes of information protection in all its forms. According to Part 5 of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles of

Ensuring Cybersecurity of Ukraine" dated October 5, 2017, No. 2163-VIII, cybersecurity is defined as the protection of the vital interests of a person and a citizen, society and the state when using cyberspace, which ensures the sustainable development of the information society and the digital communicative environment, timely detection, prevention and neutralization of real and potential threats to the national security of Ukraine in cyberspace. Not the least place should also be occupied by specialized legal education of subjects of information circulation and users of computer technology. In addition to the above areas, it is advisable to identify as a separate aspect the formation of a culture and the conduct of an information and advocacy campaign on the significance of the issue of cybersecurity for the state through: 1) active information about cyber interventions and threats, about potential vulnerabilities of IT systems and networks, as well as ways to compensate for them [2, p. 78-80]; 2) expanding cooperation between state bodies with IT companies and non-profit organizations in order to popularize and practice safe behavior in cyberspace; 3) stimulating measures to combat cybercrime and cyberterrorism, cyberespionage and cyberactivism [4, p. 87-91]; 4) increasing the level of security of electronic systems [1, p. 96-102].

Cyber police play a key role in ensuring the digital security of citizens and the state [5, p. 60-63]. However, effective protection is possible only with the cooperation of law enforcement agencies, businesses and users themselves. Following simple rules of cyber hygiene will help everyone avoid threats and make the Internet a safer place.

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ADMISSIBILITY OF TESTIMONY OF A SUSPECT IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Abstract. The admissibility of a suspect's testimony in criminal proceedings is analyzed.

Key words: admissibility, evidence, suspect, testimony, criminal proceeding.

The issues of the admissibility of evidence in the national criminal procedure have always aroused the inevitable interest of the scholars and practitioners and initiated a lively scientific discussion. But there is no comprehensive study of the problems of the admissibility of a suspect's testimony in criminal proceedings in Ukraine yet.

The new Code of Criminal Procedure, having embodied in a number of its principles and other provisions the generally recognized concepts of human rights and freedoms, has significantly expanded the system of procedural guarantees. The presumption of innocence, which relieves the suspect of the obligation to prove his or her innocence, the suspect's right to defense, the requirement to evaluate evidence according to internal conviction based only on the totality of evidence available in criminal proceedings – all these procedural guarantees undoubtedly contribute to ensuring the admissibility of the testimony of the subjects being interrogated.

As is well known, the testimony of a suspect can be not only evidence confirming the suspicion against him, but also a means of defense against this suspicion. This requires the regulation of special guarantees to ensure the admissibility of the suspects' testimony, which are manifested, in particular, in the invitation of a defense counsel, confidential meetings with him/her, setting the time limits for interrogating a person detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, etc.

That is why, the purpose and objectives of the study are to comprehensively study the procedural rules governing the receipt and use of a suspect's testimony, assessment of its admissibility, other interrelated rules, relevant theoretical provisions, and to summarize law enforcement practice, as well as to develop the recommendations for improving this issue.

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THE ROLE OF COMMUNICATION IN SOCIETAL DEVELOPMENT

Communication is the cornerstone of human interaction and serves as a critical catalyst in the development of societies. It is not merely a tool for exchanging information, but a dynamic force that shapes social, political, economic, and cultural landscapes. Through communication, individuals and groups can foster understanding, address challenges, and create shared meanings, thereby facilitating collective progress. In this discourse, we will explore the multifaceted role of communication in the development of society, examining its significance in promoting unity, advancing innovation, and driving social change [1].

At the heart of any successful society lies the ability to communicate effectively. Communication forms the bedrock of social cohesion, enabling individuals to share common values, beliefs, and goals. Through language, gestures, and other forms of expression, people engage in dialogue that builds trust and understanding. Societies thrive when communication is open, transparent, and inclusive, fostering a sense of belonging and community among its members.

Moreover, communication allows for the negotiation of differences and the resolution of conflicts. Through dialogue that individuals reconcile opposing viewpoints and find common ground, which is essential for maintaining harmony in diverse societies. The free exchange of ideas in democratic systems is critical for informed decision-making and accountability, ensuring that government remains responsive to the needs of the people [2].

Communication has always been the conduit through which new ideas are disseminated. Historically, from the invention of the printing press to the rise of the internet, advances in communication technologies have profoundly reshaped society. The digital age, for instance, has connected people across the globe in real-time, enabling collaboration and the rapid dissemination of knowledge. In the realm of science and technology, communication channels such as academic journals, conferences, and online platforms serve as vehicles for sharing discoveries, leading to exponential advancements.

In the context of business and industry, communication fosters innovation by facilitating the exchange of ideas between entrepreneurs, researchers, and consumers. Through clear communication of needs and expectations, companies can develop products and services that meet the demands of the marketplace. Furthermore, the speed of communication in the digital era accelerates decision-making processes, enabling organizations to adapt quickly to market changes and technological breakthroughs.

One of the most profound roles of communication in societal development is its capacity to drive social change. Throughout history, movements for civil rights,

gender equality, and environmental sustainability have been propelled by the power of communication. Activists and advocates use communication strategies to raise awareness, mobilize support, and influence public opinion. Social media platforms, for instance, have become powerful tools for grassroots movements, amplifying voices that were once marginalized and facilitating global movements for change [3].

Additionally, communication plays a pivotal role in shaping public policy. The dissemination of information regarding social issues, scientific research, and political events allows citizens to engage in informed debate, thereby influencing the decisions made by policymakers. The media, in particular, acts as a conduit for public discourse, holding governments and corporations accountable for their actions and promoting transparency.

In today's interconnected world, communication transcends geographical boundaries, fostering global awareness and collaboration. The globalization of communication has led to the exchange of cultures, ideas, and perspectives, creating a more integrated and interdependent world. While this global communication network has the potential to unite societies, it also presents challenges related to cultural homogenization, misinformation, and the digital divide.

The ability to communicate across borders allows for the sharing of best practices in governance, healthcare, and education, which contributes to the global development agenda. For example, international organizations such as the United Nations rely on effective communication to coordinate global efforts in addressing issues like poverty, climate change, and human rights. However, with the advent of digital platforms, there is also the risk of misinformation, which can undermine public trust and social stability [4]. Therefore, responsible communication and media literacy are essential in mitigating these risks.

As we look to the future, the role of communication in societal development will continue to evolve. Advances in artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and other emerging technologies will further transform how we interact, collaborate, and share information. The ethical implications of these technologies, particularly in terms of privacy, misinformation, and surveillance, will require careful consideration.

In addition, the digital divide remains a significant challenge, as access to communication technologies is not universal. Efforts must be made to ensure equitable access to the tools and platforms that facilitate participation in the global conversation. As communication becomes increasingly digital, it is vital that we uphold the principles of inclusivity, transparency and respect for diverse voices.

In conclusion, communication is not merely a tool for transmitting information; it is a vital force that shapes the fabric of society. From fostering social cohesion to driving innovation, promoting social change, and facilitating global cooperation, communication plays an indispensable role in the development of society. As we continue to advance technologically and socially, the power of communication will remain central to our collective progress, helping us navigate the complexities of an ever-changing world. The challenge for future generations will be to harness this power responsibly, ensuring that communication remains a force for good in shaping the future of society.

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RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES: EUROPEAN STANDARDS AND UKRAINIAN PRACTICE

Respect for human rights in law enforcement activities is a fundamental aspect of a democratic society. European standards in this area serve as a reference point for many countries, including Ukraine, which seeks to integrate into the European community.

The basis of European standards in the field of human rights is the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), adopted in 1950. This document establishes the basic rights and freedoms that must be ensured by the participating states. The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) monitors compliance with the provisions of the Convention by considering complaints from individuals who believe that their rights have been violated.

One of the key principles of the ECHR is the prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Article 3). This principle is absolute and cannot be derogated from, even in emergency situations. The ECHR has repeatedly stressed the importance of this provision in its case law, stressing the need for its strict compliance by law enforcement agencies [1].

Ukraine, as a member of the Council of Europe, ratified the ECHR in 1997, committing itself to comply with its provisions. However, in practice, ensuring human rights in the activities of law enforcement agencies remains a challenge.

According to the ECHR, Ukraine is among the countries with the highest number of complaints of human rights violations. Many of these complaints concern

ill-treatment by law enforcement officers, violations of the right to a fair trial, and prolonged detention without proper grounds.

One of the reasons for such violations is the insufficient implementation of European standards into national legislation and practice. Although Ukraine has adopted a number of laws aimed at reforming the law enforcement system, their implementation often faces difficulties due to resistance from the system, insufficient funding and lack of political will.

In 2015, Ukraine began a police reform aimed at increasing public trust and ensuring respect for human rights. A new patrol police was created, employees were certified and new training standards were introduced.

However, despite positive developments, the reform has faced a number of problems. In particular, questions remain regarding the transparency of personnel selection, insufficient funding and the impact of corruption. In addition, not all law enforcement officers are ready to accept new work standards, which complicates the process of change.

The judicial system plays a key role in monitoring the observance of human rights by law enforcement agencies. Ukraine is undergoing judicial reform aimed at increasing the independence of judges, the transparency of judicial processes and citizens' trust in the judiciary.

However, as Stanislav Shevchuk, a former judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, notes, the implementation of European standards in the activities of courts requires not only changes in legislation, but also changes in the legal awareness of judges and law enforcement officers [2, p. 88].

Ukraine actively cooperates with international organizations, such as the Council of Europe, the OSCE and the UN, to improve the human rights situation. This cooperation includes training programs for law enforcement officers, monitoring the human rights situation and recommendations for reforms.

In particular, the European Union supports projects aimed at improving the professional level of Ukrainian law enforcement officers and introducing European standards into their activities. Such initiatives contribute to the exchange of experience and the implementation of best practices.

The main challenges in the field of human rights in law enforcement in Ukraine are:

1. Corruption: it undermines citizens' trust in law enforcement agencies and the judicial system.

2. Insufficient training of personnel: lack of knowledge about European standards and practices.

3. Resistance to change: conservatism of the system and reluctance to accept new approaches.

To overcome these challenges, it is necessary to continue reforms of law enforcement agencies, ensuring transparency, efficiency and accountability of their activities; strengthen international cooperation, using the experience of European countries in implementing human rights protection standards; improve the level of education and professional training of law enforcement officers, introducing specialized trainings and courses on human rights; strengthen the role of civil society

in monitoring the activities of law enforcement agencies, providing mechanisms for public monitoring.

Compliance with human rights in law enforcement is a key element of the democratic development of Ukraine. European standards and the experience of EU countries are important guidelines for improving the system of protecting citizens' rights. Despite significant difficulties and challenges, gradual reforms, cooperation with international organizations and public involvement can help improve the situation and increase the level of trust in law enforcement agencies.

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LINGUISTIC IDENTITY AS A TOOL FOR SOCIAL COHESION AND COUNTERING PROPAGANDA

Nowadays, there is no doubt that the importance of language has become a subject of increased examination. People are attempting to gain awareness of the language significance in the process of uniting community members as well as opposing certain types of propaganda, which have become increasingly common. The notion of language has been discussed over centuries. As one of the most significant figures in establishing a strong Ukrainian position on language, Iryna Farion once stated, ‘The main characteristic of a nation is its language. Language is the border between states’ [1]. This statement highlights the idea of language as an instrument for preserving the boundaries of a community. Undoubtedly, it is the language that is more than just a tool for communication, since it is a pivotal aspect of national identity and a powerful tool for establishing clear boundaries in the information sharing within a society. Hence, language plays a key role in creating a robust consciensness of a nation as a whole.

To start with, it is essential to note the primary function of language, focusing on its roots and reasons of existing. Language, at its core, serves as a tool for communication and connection, enabling individuals to share ideas, experiences, and needs [2]. However, the role of language is known to extend beyond human societies. It is proven that the employment of language also occurs in animals. There are a number of species that use specialized sounds for conveying and maintaining their groups together. These specific calls are understood only by the members of their own group and are unintelligible to other species. This could be described as a form

of protection, as predators or animals from different species cannot recognize or respond to these signals. In this way, much bigger chance of survival is provided. For instance, dolphins need signature whistles to bring in other dolphins together. These unique calls serve as identifiers of group members. Simirlarly, meerkats have unique alarm calls they utilize to alert group members of coming danger [3, 4]. Thus, it could be noted that language serves not only as a means of communication but also as a mechanism for group cohesion and protection.

In order to examine the true significance of a language as a uniting source in depth, some facets could be investigated as follows:

- Language as a marker of national and cultural identity

Language is undoubtedly directly related to the national and cultural identity of a people. It expresses the history, tradition, and values of a country. Language can usually be a source of national pride and unity. Promotion and maintenance of a language can also be a form of resistance to external forces, like colonialism or cultural assimilation and protect the people's unique heritage and perspective.

- Language and social cohesion

Shared language consists in establishing a bond that unites people in a society, creating a sense of belonging and togetherness. Shared language facilitates communication, mutual understanding, and cooperation among members of a society.

- Language as a political tool

Language can also play a significant part in political identity and power dynamics. It could be observed that throughout history, politicians and leaders have often used language to promote national interests, particularly during times when issues of national identity and independence arose. Thus, language can be actively used as a weapon during times of crisis to build national unity and repel foreign threats.

- Language and propaganda

Along with uniting people, language is often used as a powerful weapon in propaganda. Propaganda aims at influencing public opinion by twisting language in order to create a biased understanding of what is real. Using strong phrases, repeating messages, and using words that provoke powerful reactions, propaganda can create fear, unity, or a feeling of urgency, quite often distorting the reality to reach its goal. In this way, language also becomes a tool not only for unity but for manipulation, which could be described as a not so positive attribute [5].

All things considered, the characteristics and functions of language have been explored in depth, providing a new foundation for defining language not just as a 'tool for communication' but as a powerful instrument for building a strong society. Hence, interpreting language as a force that shapes identity, fosters unity, and even influences people allows for a deeper understanding of its crucial role in society.

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THE INFLUENCE OF NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION ON THE POWER OF WORDS

Non-verbal communication plays a crucial, albeit often underestimated, role in the process of human interaction. While verbal communication—what we say and the words we choose—forms the primary channel through which information is conveyed, it is the non-verbal elements, such as body language, tone of voice, facial expressions, and gestures, that often determine how effectively and persuasively the message is received.

The power of words is determined not only by their content, but also by the non-verbal signals that accompany them. The alignment or misalignment between verbal and non-verbal elements can either reinforce or distort the intended message, affecting the credibility and emotional weight of the communication. Non-verbal communication influences power dynamics, emotional expression, trustworthiness and even cultural interpretations, making it an indispensable component of effective communication. The complex relationship between words and non-verbal cues is particularly relevant in areas such as leadership, negotiation, interpersonal relationships and cross-cultural communication. This paper seeks to explore the profound influence of non-verbal communication on the power of words by examining how non-verbal cues shape the meaning, reception and impact of verbal messages in both personal and professional contexts. A closer analysis will show that words alone rarely have their full power without the supporting framework of non-verbal communication.

In the following sections, we will consider the theoretical foundations of nonverbal communication, explore its interaction with verbal communication, and present empirical evidence illustrating how nonverbal cues influence the interpretation of spoken language in different situations. In addition, the discussion

will focus on the practical implications of nonverbal communication for enhancing or reducing the effectiveness of communication in different settings.

Human communication can be broken down into two primary channels: verbal and non-verbal. The verbal channel refers to the words we speak, while the non-verbal channel encompasses everything from body language and facial expressions to eye contact, posture, and even our physical distance from others. According to communication theorists, non-verbal cues contribute up to 93% of the overall message conveyed during an interaction, with 7% attributed to the actual words spoken and 38% to tone and voice modulation [1, p. 136]. This highlights a critical point—while words are powerful, they can be significantly influenced by non-verbal elements.

Non-verbal communication acts as a frame through which words are interpreted. A smile can turn a neutral statement into one that seems warm and welcoming, while a scowl can give the same words a completely different meaning. For example, imagine someone saying "I'm really happy for you" while their arms are crossed and their voice is sarcastic. The words themselves might suggest positivity, but the non-verbal signals would suggest that something else is at play - perhaps jealousy, discomfort or even insincerity.

The congruence or incongruence between verbal and non-verbal communication has a significant impact on the strength and credibility of a message. When verbal and non-verbal cues are congruent, the message is reinforced and appears more authentic. On the other hand, a mismatch between the two can lead to confusion, mistrust and even conflict. This is why skilled communicators, especially those in leadership positions, place great importance on aligning both their words and their non-verbal cues.

One key area where the influence of non-verbal communication is particularly evident is in the dynamics of power. Non-verbal signals such as posture, gestures, eye contact and physical proximity can convey authority, confidence and control [3]. Research shows that people who use open, expansive body language are often perceived as more authoritative and persuasive, even if their words are neutral.

For example, in a negotiation, a person who stands tall, makes strong eye contact and speaks in a clear, firm tone is often seen as more credible and capable, even if their arguments are not particularly persuasive. Conversely, a person who slouches, avoids eye contact or speaks in a soft tone may find that their words are not taken as seriously, regardless of the content of their message.

Non-verbal communication is also crucial in conveying emotions, which in turn can shape the interpretation of words. A speaker's facial expressions, hand gestures and tone of voice can reveal their emotional state, adding depth and authenticity to their verbal message. For example, a simple "I'm sorry" can be interpreted differently depending on the non-verbal cues that accompany it. A sincere apology with a genuine expression of regret, downcast eyes and a soft tone is likely to be received as heartfelt. However, if the same words are said with a dismissive gesture or an eye roll, the apology may be perceived as insincere or even insulting.

In this way, non-verbal communication serves as a powerful tool for both expressing and interpreting emotions, enhancing or undermining the emotional power of words.

It's important to note that the influence of non-verbal communication on the power of words can vary greatly between cultures. What might be interpreted as a confident and assertive posture in one culture might be perceived as rude or confrontational in another. Similarly, direct eye contact is often seen as a sign of trustworthiness in many Western cultures, but may be seen as disrespectful or overly aggressive in some Eastern cultures.

Understanding the cultural context in which communication takes place is therefore crucial to ensuring that non-verbal cues are consistent with the intended message and do not inadvertently distort or weaken the power of the words being spoken.

In both professional and personal settings, effective communication requires an awareness of both verbal and non-verbal components. For those wishing to improve their communication skills, the following strategies may be particularly useful:

Be aware of your body language: Be aware of your posture, gestures and facial expressions. Open body language can make you appear more approachable and trustworthy, while closed body language can signal discomfort or defensiveness.

Focus on tone and delivery: How you say something can be just as important as what you say. Match your tone to the message you're trying to convey - whether it's enthusiasm, empathy or authority.

Practice active listening: Non-verbal cues are not only about how you express yourself, but also how you respond to others. Active listening - demonstrated by eye contact, nodding and appropriate facial expressions - can help build rapport and understanding.

Be aware of cultural differences: as mentioned above, non-verbal communication is deeply cultural. It's important to be sensitive to the customs and norms of the people you're communicating with to avoid misunderstandings.

In conclusion, while words are undoubtedly powerful, their impact is often determined by the non-verbal signals that accompany them. Non-verbal communication serves as both a complement and a modifier of the verbal message, influencing how words are interpreted, believed, and acted upon. By becoming more attuned to the interplay between verbal and non-verbal cues, we can enhance the effectiveness of our communication, build stronger relationships, and increase our ability to influence others in both professional and personal spheres.

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FORMATION OF LINGUISTIC IDENTITY IN CONDITIONS OF MILITARY CHALLENGES

Identity is a complex category consisting of such components as: political, cultural, religious, national, social identity, as well as identity of individuals, community or state. The main components of cultural identity is the commonality of traditions, language, place of residence, religion, customs, history [1, p. 27].

The Ukrainian language is a key marker of national identity, especially during periods of social upheaval and military challenges. It not only provides communication, but also becomes a symbol of unity and resistance, forming the spiritual foundation for the consolidation of society. During the war, the transition to the Ukrainian language often acquires a deep symbolic meaning – this is a conscious rejection of the cultural influence of the aggressor and the assertion of one's own nationality. For many citizens and military, language choice becomes an act of self-determination and a demonstration of patriotism. Language becomes not only a means of communication, but also an instrument of psychological stability, helping to form a sense of belonging to the community and maintaining morale in difficult times.

Social groups and civil society play an extremely important role in this process. Volunteer initiatives, public organizations, educational projects actively popularize the Ukrainian language, creating spaces for its use in various spheres of life. This contributes not only to the strengthening of linguistic identity, but also to the formation of a common narrative about the struggle, sustainability and future of the country. Communities organize language clubs, literary readings and cultural events that not only strengthen the connection of people with their native language, but also help to rethink the national heritage in a modern context. The public space is filled with the Ukrainian word, and social media become a platform for discussing linguistic identity and exchanging experiences. A particularly important role is played by initiatives aimed at supporting internally displaced persons who, due to the war, find themselves in new regions of Ukraine or abroad. Such programs help people adapt to new conditions, while strengthening their connection with language and culture. This not only supports individual identity, but also creates networks of solidarity that strengthen public resistance and encourage the further development of cultural identity [2].

At the same time, state policy is an indispensable tool in maintaining linguistic identity during military conflicts. Legislative initiatives aimed at protecting and developing the Ukrainian language, information campaigns and cultural programs play a decisive role in the formation of a stable linguistic consciousness of citizens. For example, the introduction of programs to popularize the state language in education and the media contributes to its integration into everyday life, and also protects the information space from external threats. An important component is to support regional language initiatives that take into account the peculiarities of each region and adapt strategies for popularizing the language to the local context. In addition, cultural grants aimed at creating Ukrainian-language content motivate artists and journalists to actively use the Ukrainian language in creativity and media, strengthening its presence in public space [3].

Thus, the formation of linguistic identity in the context of military challenges is a complex and dynamic process that depends on the interaction of various factors: historical context, social activity, state policy and cultural identity of the population. Awareness of the importance of language as an element of national security allows us to build strategies for its preservation and development even in the most difficult conditions. Therefore, an integrated approach that combines the efforts of civil society, state institutions and native speakers themselves is the key to the stability of Ukrainian identity in wartime and on the way to victory.

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THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN WAR CONDITIONS

Civil society is an integral part of the mechanism that ensures the functioning of democratic institutions and the stability of the political and socio-economic system of any country. It makes a significant contribution to the development of reliable and balanced state policy, the role of civil society is especially noticeable in wartime. Successful cooperation between authorities and public organizations is an important component in creating favorable conditions for the development of civil society.

Active members of society, uniting and creating various public organizations, become an integral part of the public sector [1].

Civil society is a set of non-governmental organizations that represent the will and interests of citizens to exercise and protect rights and freedoms, and to satisfy public, in particular economic, social, cultural, environmental, and other interests [2]. It is often the engine of promoting new projects, laws, and institutional decisions, which significantly affects the development of society in Ukraine.

In the current conditions of martial law, when Ukraine is resisting the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, civil society institutions with a high level of political culture and a clear regulatory framework become indispensable allies of the state and jointly resist the aggressor. Therefore, it is important to emphasize which main civil society institutions participate in the implementation of security policy in the information sphere and in general the role of civil society during the war.

Civil society organizations and volunteer associations, as an integral part of civil society, play an important role in raising funds, providing humanitarian aid, assisting internally displaced persons, wounded combatants, and generally providing assistance to all who need it. It should be noted that the number of civil society organizations in Ukraine has increased almost 8 times since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, which indicates the development of civil society in Ukraine, despite martial law.

According to statistics, 77% of the surveyed public and charitable organizations help the defense forces of Ukraine in one way or another. About 90% provide humanitarian aid, almost 70% provide information support. And approximately 50% organize gatherings for the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine [3]. Thus, public organizations, as the basis of civil society in Ukraine, using their potential, contribute to providing the defense forces in war conditions with the aim of fighting against the aggressor country.

Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, the information space has been, on the one hand, overflowing with information, and on the other hand, the population lacked reliable information, which was a consequence of the fact that the aggressor state used this and published information that misled the people of Ukraine. Therefore, it is necessary to note the significant role of civil society in the fight against disinformation, since in wartime information becomes a weapon, and disinformation and propaganda of the enemy can have a destructive impact on society. As an example, we can note the activities of the NGO "StopFake": the main goal of which was to verify and refute distorted information and propaganda about what is happening in Ukraine, which was spread in the media [4].

It is also worth noting the assistance of the army's civil society. Civil society organizations have one significant advantage in protecting the rights of servicemen. This is the advantage of a "fresh look". After all, any agency, being inside the system and processes, may not notice something. On the other hand, an external observer, being outside the boundaries of a particular professional structure, is able to accurately capture emerging trends and unresolved problems. The protection of the rights of servicemen will undoubtedly contribute to the strengthening and improving

our armed forces, will strengthen their connection with civil society. After all, the defense of Ukraine is the duty not only of the army, but of the entire nation [5].

Summarizing the above, civil society plays an important role in times of war, especially in confronting armed aggression. This role is traced in various directions. For example, civil organizations open meetings, provide humanitarian aid to people in need of assistance as a result of war, and counteract fake information that can negatively affect society. In addition, one of the most important contributions that civil society makes is assistance to the defense forces. Thus, the cohesion of civil society prevents the emergence of arbitrariness and instability within the state, especially during war.

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MAIN CRIME TENDENCIES IN WAR CONDITIONS

The full-scale aggression of the Russian Federation has led to a significant deterioration of the crime situation in our country. In such conditions, understanding the specifics of crime trends should be the primary basis for the scientific substantiation of effective law enforcement measures [1, p. 67]. With the beginning of the armed aggression, Ukrainians rallied in order to give a worthy response to the aggressor, provide the army with everything necessary, and help people forced to flee their homes due to enemy shelling. At the same time, humanitarian aid deliveries

began from all over the world. But, unfortunately, among our citizens there are those who cynically profit from humanitarian aid. And cases of such actions by officials of various levels are not uncommon. For example, in early June 2022, the SBU announced suspicion to the deputy head of the Chernihiv OVA. According to the Security Service of Ukraine, the official facilitated the commercial use of ambulances that were transferred to Ukraine from Italy as humanitarian support [2]. Article 201-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine establishes criminal liability for the illegal use of humanitarian aid, charitable donations or free assistance for profit [3]. There are different opinions on the appropriateness of introducing liability under Article 201-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Shevchuk A. V. and Bodnaruk O. M. consider the criminalization of this act to be an obviously timely, appropriate, urgent and effective preventive step. In their opinion, this will generally positively contribute to strengthening trust, as it will allow those who disregard moral norms to be brought to justice quickly and effectively in such difficult times [3, p. 211]. High-quality criminal law norms are one of the guarantees of protecting the violated rights of citizens and bringing the guilty to justice for the committed act. Therefore, the adopted changes regarding the criminalization of the illegal use of humanitarian aid, charitable donations or free assistance for the purpose of obtaining profit are an appropriate response to the challenges of the time. An important aspect in preventing criminal offenses related to the illegal use of humanitarian aid is the proper performance of their official duties by law enforcement officers. Sometimes, unfortunately, they do not give proper legal assessment to these actions [4, p. 146]. Another phenomenon in crime that has become widespread during martial law is fraud with charity collections. This criminal offense is now acquiring new schemes: fraud through fake collections of funds for the Armed Forces of Ukraine or IDPs, evacuation transportation, “money from the UN”, fraud with renting housing that does not actually exist, with fuel coupons, etc. For example, after a missile strike on civilians at the train station in Kramatorsk, social networks circulated photos of one affected family, where the mother had one leg amputated, and the 11-year-old daughter had to have both legs amputated. The family announced a fundraiser for treatment, which was taken advantage of by fraudsters who did not hesitate to make money on human suffering. Their posts with photos of the family and a request for help were spread from various accounts on social networks [8]. Another manifestation of crime during the war, which we draw attention to, is corruption. While at the front the army liberates the Ukrainian land, when all Ukrainians work for victory and support the economy, corruption continues to be one of the most acute problems. For example, since the beginning of the war, reports have appeared in the media about corruption at the customs and the continuation of the established practices of "splitting" budget funds [6]. In this regard, Bondarenko O.S. believes that the phenomenon of national unity, which arose in society after the start of a full-scale war, can become not only an attribute of victory, but also ensure anti-corruption reforms. The scientist believes that it was military actions that united absolutely all citizens of Ukraine to counteract a common enemy, therefore this feeling of unity can be used in further peaceful life to counteract corruption [7, p. 382]. As V.V. Golina rightly notes, for the practical implementation of criminological policy, knowledge

about the state of crime and adherence to humanistic and democratic beliefs are not enough. Effective activities of subjects of preventive influence are necessary [8, p. 196]. Therefore, to prevent and combat crime in martial law, it is necessary to implement a number of systematic and mutually agreed upon measures of a general and special nature. It is advisable to eliminate the shortcomings of the current legislation, comprehensively supplement it with the necessary norms, carry out prevention of criminal offenses, and improve the legal culture of citizens through educational and informational measures. At a time when the army is defending our sovereignty and independence at the front, state authorities should direct all efforts to the proper protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens.

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THE LEGAL STATUS OF PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Armed conflicts persist across various regions of the world, seemingly without interruption. Wars and violent confrontations significantly influence states and societies, while the protection of human rights during such events remains an urgent and unresolved issue. Despite the catastrophic consequences of the First and Second World Wars, a considerable number of states continue to resolve conflicts through armed and violent means, thereby violating the norms of international law, which serves as the foundation of friendly relations and cooperation among all nations. In recent years, international law has played a crucial role in attempts to regulate armed conflicts between states.

In contemporary realities, international law faces a significant challenge of utmost importance to the global community – resolving the armed conflict between Ukraine and the russian federation. The latter, through its terrorist actions, inflicts harm upon Ukraine, brutally murders civilians, and flagrantly violates all norms of international law concerning prisoners of war and the conditions of warfare. In this context, international law is of paramount significance in addressing this global issue, particularly regarding russia's inhumane treatment of prisoners of war, its violations of their dignity, and its perpetration of acts of torture, cruel treatment, and executions. Moreover, it serves as a legal foundation for ensuring that the terrorist leadership of the russian federation, along with all individuals complicit in the crimes of Putin’s dictatorial regime, is brought to justice.

The primary international legal instrument governing the treatment of prisoners of war is the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949 [1].

According to Article 4 of the Geneva Convention, prisoners of war are individuals who have fallen into the hands of the adversary and belong to one of the following categories:

Members of the armed forces of a party to the conflict and members of militias or volunteer corps form part of such armed forces.

Members of other militias and volunteer corps, including members of organised resistance movements belonging to a party to the conflict and operating within or outside its territory, even if occupied, provided they meet the following conditions:

a) They are commanded by a person responsible for their subordinates;

b) They have a fixed distinctive emblem recognisable at a distance;

c) They carry arms openly;

d) They conduct operations by the laws and customs of war.

Members of the regular armed forces professing allegiance to a government or authority not recognised by the detaining power.

Persons accompanying the armed forces but not directly forming part thereof, such as civilian crewmembers of military aircraft, war correspondents, supply contractors, members of labour units, or service personnel authorised by the armed forces they accompany.

Crews of merchant ships, including captains, pilots, cabin boys, and crews of civilian aircraft of parties to the conflict, do not benefit from more favourable treatment under any other provisions of international law.

Inhabitants of non-occupied territories spontaneously take up arms to resist an invading force without having had time to form into regular armed units, provided they carry arms openly and comply with the laws and customs of war [1].

This provision of the Geneva Convention was based on the experience of World War II. However, the inclusion of organised resistance movement members was subject to the fulfilment of specific conditions outlined in Article 4(2) of the Convention [1]. The subsequent development of society led to expanding the definition of militia and volunteer corps members, extending prisoner-of-war status to a broader category of individuals engaged in hostilities.

An essential instrument in this regard is the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), adopted on 8 June 1977 [2].

Various scholars underscore the significance of this Protocol in the context of prisoner-of-war protection. For instance, M.M. Hnatovskyi emphasises that the Additional Protocol I introduced a novel approach whereby any person who is a member of organised armed forces and participates in hostilities is considered a combatant, meaning they have the right to engage directly in hostilities and obtain prisoner-of-war status upon capture [3].

According to Article 44 of Additional Protocol I, «Any combatant who falls into the power of an adverse party shall be a prisoner of war. Although all combatants must comply with the applicable rules of international law in armed conflict, violations do not deprive a combatant of their status as a combatant or, if captured, of their right to prisoner-of-war status».

To enhance the protection of civilians from the effects of warfare, combatants must distinguish themselves from civilians while engaging in attacks or military operations preparatory to an attack. However, given that specific armed conflicts involve situations where combatants, due to the nature of hostilities, cannot distinguish themselves from civilians, they retain their combatant status, provided that they openly carry their weapons:

a) during each military engagement, and

b) when visible to the adversary during deployment in a formation preceding an attack in which they are to participate [2].

Additionally, under Article 44, any combatant who falls into the adversary's power while failing to meet these requirements forfeits the right to prisoner-of-war status. Instead, such an individual is considered a civilian and, if captured, is subject

to humanitarian guarantees and general principles of international law concerning the protection of human rights.

Prisoners of war must be treated humanely under all circumstances, and they are entitled to protection from all forms of violence. International humanitarian law also establishes minimum standards for their detention conditions, encompassing accommodation, food, clothing, hygiene, and medical care.

The actions of russian military personnel towards Ukrainian prisoners of war, including the restriction of their rights and freedoms, particularly in situations of cruel treatment, killings, or improper conduct, must be considered war crimes [4].

It is essential to emphasise Article 12 of the Convention, as this article establishes that, notwithstanding the individual responsibility of those committing crimes, the state holding prisoners of war is responsible for their treatment. This means that individuals who inflict physical or mental suffering on prisoners of war must be held accountable according to national laws and international humanitarian law. Therefore, the state is responsible for all prisoners of war from the moment of their capture and is obligated to ensure oversight of their detention conditions [1].

The significance of the International Criminal Court is also worth noting, as it can bring individuals to justice for the crimes committed. Regarding the conflict in Ukraine, its jurisdiction may extend to violations of international humanitarian law. Furthermore, I believe it would be advisable to establish a separate international tribunal, which would have the authority to review all actions of russian military personnel on Ukrainian territory from 2014 until the end of the war, as well as in the post-war period [4].

In summation, despite humanity's substantial progress across various domains, the number of armed conflicts continues to increase rather than decrease. In this regard, prisoner-of-war status holds critical importance for individuals captured by the adversary, both from a legal perspective and in terms of their treatment.

Currently, well-defined legal frameworks regulate acceptable conduct in armed conflicts, including methods and means of warfare and rules governing the treatment of prisoners of war. However, in the case of Ukraine's struggle against the russian dictatorship, the world has witnessed how russian occupiers blatantly violate all these norms of international law. Their actions display cynicism and barbarism, for which they will ultimately be held accountable before the global community.

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FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF EMOTIONS AT DIFFERENT AGE STAGES

Studying the age-related characteristics of children's emotional development is crucial due to the strong connection between emotions and intellectual growth. Yankina notes that disruptions in a preschooler's emotional development hinder their ability to fully utilize other skills, including intelligence, for further progress. Children with emotional difficulties tend to experience predominantly negative emotions such as sadness, fear, anger, shame, and disgust. They often have high levels of anxiety, while positive emotions are rarely expressed. The intellectual development of well-adjusted children generally aligns with average Wechsler test scores. This highlights the importance of monitoring children's emotional development and implementing psychological interventions when necessary.

Childhood is a time when young minds embark on their journey of emotional growth. With each stage of life, children gradually learn to recognize and express their feelings more effectively. But what are these stages, and what can be expected at different ages?

From birth to one year, a child goes through the initial phase of emotional development. During this period, they begin to explore the world, process new experiences, and react to them. Infants express emotions through crying and smiling, as well as through indirect signals like facial expressions and body movements.

Between the ages of one and three, children enter the next stage, where they start using words to express emotions. They can convey joy, sadness, fear, and admiration and also begin to recognize and name emotions in others. This stage fosters empathy and enhances social skills.

Early childhood plays a critical role in shaping fundamental emotional abilities. During this period, cognitive processes develop, allowing children to express, recognize, and regulate emotions.

As they grow, children gradually learn how to respond to different situations and manage their emotions. They begin distinguishing between joy, sadness, fear, and excitement while also developing strategies for controlling their reactions. This process unfolds in several key phases.

At the first stage, infants display basic emotions such as joy, sadness, and fear. They react to stimuli like sounds, light, and warmth. Over time, they begin to

experience and recognize more complex emotions like delight, surprise, and frustration.

The second stage is marked by an increasing awareness of how others react to different situations. Children start imitating emotional expressions and adjusting their responses accordingly. During this phase, they develop the ability to communicate their emotions verbally.

In the third stage, children acquire emotional regulation skills. They gradually learn to control their responses to various events, calming themselves when upset or expressing frustration in appropriate ways. They also become more attuned to the emotions of others, which strengthens their empathy and social competence.

It is important to remember that emotional development is an individual process, and each child progresses at their own pace. However, parental understanding and support, as well as positive interactions with caregivers, play a crucial role in fostering healthy emotional growth.

As a child moves through different stages of mental and emotional development, they gradually form a sense of self-awareness and identity. This process involves several phases, during which the child begins to recognize their unique individuality and perceive themselves as a distinct person.

In the early stages, self-awareness is not fully developed, and the child primarily perceives themselves through their interactions with the external world and other people. However, as they grow, the first signs of self-awareness emerge. They start distinguishing themselves from others, asserting their independence, and becoming aware of their needs and desires.

At later stages, children learn social roles and norms, which further shape their self-identity. They begin understanding their place in society, developing personal interests and values, and making independent decisions about their thoughts and emotions.

The final stage of self-identification and self-awareness occurs during adolescence. At this point, teenagers actively explore their inner world, question their identity, and seek to define their place in society. They begin setting life goals and forming their individuality.

Understanding these stages enables parents, educators, and psychologists to support children's and adolescents' emotional development, equipping them with essential skills for a successful and fulfilling life.

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DATA ANALYSIS AND DECISION SUPPORT IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

The importance of modern data analysis methods and technologies in the decision-making process in law enforcement is considered in the article. In particular, the emphasis is placed on the collection, processing and analytical processing of large amounts of information, which allows to increase the efficiency of operational work, identify criminal trends, predict crime rates and contribute to the strengthening of public safety. In addition, the article highlights the main challenges that arise when implementing analytical tools in the activities of the National Police, including process automation and integration with government agencies [3].

The use of analytical approaches in the activities of the National Police of Ukraine is an important component of effective management. This allows law enforcement agencies to receive the necessary information in a timely manner, which contributes to informed decision-making and, accordingly, to improving the efficiency of performing their duties in the context of digital transformation. The use of analytical data not only helps fight crime, but also strengthens public safety and improves interaction with government agencies [6]. Data analysis in law enforcement includes several key stages: initial collection of information from various sources (internal – reports, databases; external – social networks, analytical reviews), processing (removal of outdated or inaccurate information, aggregation and standardisation), and analytical processing. The use of modern analytical methods, including statistical models and machine learning, allows us to find patterns and make predictions about the level of crime. Visualisation of information plays an important role in this process, helping to effectively interpret the results of the analysis for further management decision-making [4].

Both classical methods and the latest technologies are used to analyse information effectively. The main tools used by the police include Power BI, Tableau and Google Data Studio software, which allows them to create interactive analytical dashboards. Python (along with the pandas, scikit-learn, and matplotlib libraries) and R programming languages are used for data processing and modelling [1]. Large-scale amounts of information are processed using big data technologies (Hadoop, Spark), and machine learning algorithms such as regression models, decision trees, and neural networks are used to predict and automate processes.

Parliamentary oversight is one of the key mechanisms for ensuring the effective functioning of state bodies, in particular in the field of security and law enforcement [7]. Its purpose is to ensure transparency, accountability and compliance of state structures with international standards.

1. **The role of information technology in parliamentary oversight**
   - The use of modern analytical systems facilitates quick access to data and objective analysis.
   - Digitalisation of control allows us to optimise decision-making and improve the efficiency of security management.
2. **Cooperation with international organisations**
   - Establishing partnerships with European institutions facilitates the exchange of experience and the implementation of best control and management practices.
   - Participation in international programmes helps to expand the capabilities of the public sector in the field of information security.
3. **Key challenges and development prospects**
   - The need to improve legislation to increase the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight.
   - Strengthening coordination between state institutions to improve the level of information provision.
   - Implementation of European standards in the field of parliamentary oversight of law enforcement agencies.

Additional aspects of data analysis in law enforcement. The use of information and analytical technologies contributes to greater efficiency of operational management and decision-making in the police [2]. It is important to apply predictive analysis methods that allow identifying potential crime growth areas and developing crime prevention strategies [1]. Among the key elements of information analytics in the police is the use of digital mapping systems that allow visualising the crime situation in certain regions. This makes it possible to quickly assess the situation and respond to it in real time. In addition, the integration of video surveillance systems with analytical platforms allows for the prompt identification of potential threats.

Practical application of data analysis in the police:

1. **Safe City system.** The combination of video surveillance, traffic sensors and analytical algorithms helps to detect offences in real time, identify dangerous areas and optimise the distribution of police patrols.
2. **Fighting organised crime.** The use of analytical methods helps to establish links between members of criminal groups, track financial transactions, and identify the movement of criminals.
3. **Crime forecasting.** Analysis of data on the geographical location, time and types of offences allows predicting crime growth areas, which contributes to a more efficient allocation of forces and resources [6].
4. **Investigation of road accidents**. Identification of patterns in road accidents allows police and local authorities to take preventive measures (changes in road infrastructure, installation of new signs and restrictions).
5. **Emergency monitoring.** Integration of data from various sources – CCTV cameras, social media, mobile applications – allows the police to respond quickly to incidents, coordinate the actions of units and interact with other law enforcement agencies.

6. **Analysis of domestic violence.** The use of statistical methods allows identifying the most vulnerable regions and developing effective strategies for responding to such crimes.

7. **Automation of decision-making.** The use of machine learning algorithms helps law enforcement officers make faster and more accurate decisions in difficult situations.

8. **Use of big data in criminal investigations.** Information from various databases allows creating links between crimes, suspects and potential.

The use of modern methods of data analysis in law enforcement significantly increases the efficiency of the National Police of Ukraine. This allows for a prompt response to offences, prediction of crime risks, improved communication with the public and increased transparency of police work. Integration of analytical tools and automation of processes contributes not only to more effective crime fighting, but also to improving the overall level of security in the country.

Thus, further development of data analytics technologies and their implementation in police practice is a necessary step in the digital transformation of law enforcement agencies and improvement of law enforcement mechanisms.

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LANGUAGE AS A TOOL FOR ESTABLISHING GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN PEOPLE

As you know, language is one of the means of communication. However, to establish good communication, it is not enough to know your native language, particularly its grammar and vocabulary. It is necessary to master the knowledge of the language from the point of view of always being tactful in communication, to be able to speak interestingly, influencing the listeners, convincing them, if necessary, to be able to hold a conversation with familiar and unfamiliar people, with young and old, with peers and high-ranking persons, with people who sympathise with us, and with those who are against us – in short, to be able to win people's favour and trust with our language [0].

In today's world, where communication is key in human interaction, language is one of the most essential tools. It serves as a means of transmitting information, forming relationships, promoting mutual understanding and providing an emotional connection.

Communication is a process aimed at satisfying one of the basic and most critical social needs – a person's need for others. It is not only interpersonal but also a social process. Communication is an essential and meaningful factor in social interaction. Since any individual action is performed in conditions of direct or indirect relations with other people, it includes – along with the physical – a communicative aspect.

A communicative process is an interaction between various communication subjects during which information is exchanged. It includes a dynamic change in the stages of formation, transmission, reception, and use of information in both directions during the interaction of communicators. The main elements of the communicative process are the source of information, the message (as a transmission process), the audience, and feedback [1].

Language is one of the most essential tools available to man, thanks to which humanity has moved forward in its development. Language can be used as a powerful weapon: it can bring people together, facilitate the exchange of ideas, and facilitate

the peaceful resolution of conflicts. However, the spoken word can also lead to misunderstandings and quarrels.

Let us consider how language helps to establish good relationships between people, emphasising its importance in everyday life.

First, language is the primary means of communication. It allows us to exchange thoughts, feelings, and experiences. We can express our needs, offer help, and share joy or sadness, thanks to speech acts. For example, a simple "thank you" can strengthen the bond between people by showing appreciation and respect. Such small but essential words create an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding.

Second, language shapes our identity and culture. Through language, we transmit our people's traditions, values , and history. Language is the bearer of cultural codes that help us understand other people's worldviews. When communicating with representatives of different cultures, we open new horizons for ourselves, learn to accept diversity, and understand differences. This, in turn, contributes to the establishment of harmonious relations between people from different cultures.

In addition, language has an emotional aspect that plays a vital role in building relationships. The intonation, emotion, and tone we speak can significantly affect how our message is received. For example, a friendly tone can calm and bring interlocutors closer, while an aggressive or cold one can cause alienation. Expressing our emotions through language allows us to make deeper connections, creating an atmosphere of support and understanding.

Equally important is the role of active listening in communication. It is not only about hearing the words but also about understanding their meaning and emotional context. When we listen carefully to the interlocutor, we show respect and interest in his thoughts and feelings. It creates a basis for trust because people feel heard and understood. Such relationships are built on mutual support and sincerity.

After all, language is not just a collection of words but a powerful tool that helps establish good relationships between people. It allows us to communicate, share emotions, understand cultural differences, and build trust. In a world where interaction between people is becoming increasingly important, understanding the importance of language can be the key to successful communication and harmonious relationships. Therefore, we should appreciate and use this unique tool to build connections and strengthen our society.

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STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND ILLEGAL MIGRATION: CURRENT CHALLENGES FOR UKRAINE AND THE WORLD

Abstract. The article deals with the issues of combating human trafficking and illegal migration in Ukraine. The definition of human trafficking and other terms is given. The forms of combating human trafficking are stated. The measures of combating human trafficking are identified.

Key words: human trafficking, illegal migration, Criminal Code of Ukraine, prevention methods, combating human trafficking.

Human trafficking and illegal migration are closely intertwined with many other criminal offenses, and with the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the number of victims has increased sharply. The war also intensified attempts to destroy the Ukrainian state, significantly increased the number of refugees and internally displaced persons in Ukraine, increased the economic recession in the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war, and increased the unemployment rate. Human trafficking is the illegal transaction of a person, as well as the recruitment, the movement, harbouring, transfer or receipt of a person for the purpose of exploitation, including sexual, using deception, fraud, blackmail, a person's vulnerable state or using or threatening use of violence, using official position or material or other dependence on another person, which is recognized as a crime according to the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Recruitment of a person should be understood as reaching an agreement through direct hiring, that is, inviting and recruiting volunteers as if to participate in a certain activity. The movement of a person is a change in their place of residence by transportation and other movement of them, both across the state border of Ukraine, and within the territory of Ukraine. In this case, the actions of the perpetrator are related to the illegal movement of a person across the state border Ukraine. Hiding a person involves placing a person in a certain room, in a vehicle, in a certain area, etc., providing them with forged documents, and performing plastic surgery on them. The transfer and receipt of a person should be understood as the relevant actual actions taken after the act of purchase and sale, recruitment, transfer, etc. has been committed in relation to him/her, associated with the transfer of actual control over it from one person (group of persons) to another.

Human trafficking can take many forms:

- labor exploitation;
- forced begging;
- forced involvement in criminal activity and armed conflicts;
- trafficking in human beings for the purpose of organ removal, forced surrogacy, etc.

Signs that a person has been involved in a human trafficking situation:

• the passport or other documents, are taken away;

• a person deprived of free movement and communication with the family;

• a person is threatened, beat or raped, abused or exerted psychological pressure;

• a person is forced to do work they do not want to do, using physical or psychological violence;

• a person is forced to work off fictitious the debts;

• there was no possibility of quitting work of a person's own free will;

• a person is forced to work overtime;

• a person is used against their will in armed conflict.

One form of human trafficking is forced labor, usually accompanied by violence from "employers." The criminality of this act extends not only to men, but also to women, children, the elderly persons with disabilities who are forced against their will to work in difficult conditions in the agricultural and industrial sectors, in the service sector or on private lands and farms. Such work is unregulated, in violation of the provisions adopted by the Labor Code, and unpaid. Payment is considered to be the provision of a place to sleep, eat, and get ransom from another "host".

Ukraine is making socio-political efforts to combat the phenomenon of trafficking people and illegal migration, however, in the war conditions this is much more difficult to do, and therefore the involvement of international organizations is an important aspect. Prevention methods include developing an effective strategy, improving school educational process with the introduction of relevant disciplines, spreading awareness of society through television, Internet resources, improved legislation, increased awareness of law enforcement agencies regarding the detection of human trafficking and illegal migration and close cooperation with the international organizations, borrowing their experience and implementing these practices.

UNICEF is one of the "preachers" of spreading awareness on the prevention of human trafficking and illegal migration and has spread advice for authorities, citizens, activists and volunteers advice on protecting children who have been forced to leave Ukraine, child labor, sexual exploitation, illegal adoption. In order to protect Ukrainian migrants who are at risk, the EU has launched the Directive on temporary protection (Directive 2001/55/EC) and as a result, emergency assistance programs were launched [1; 2, p. 217]. Ukraine has a State Social Program to Combat Human Trafficking.

The introduction of a "hotline" for the victims of human trafficking also justifies the expectation of establishing the term "human trafficking" in the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in accordance with the requirements of the Convention on Countermeasures against Human Trafficking. Any person who considers themselves the victim of human trafficking has the right to apply to the local state administration for recognition of their status. This status is established by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine based on the results of the inspection after reviewing the collected documents by the local state administrations. A status certificate as a confirmation of the unlawful actions against a person, provides the victim with the opportunity to

receive assistance from the state and demand exemption from criminal liability for crimes committed under duress.

Other effective measures have also included the actions aimed at informing the population about the known facts of human trafficking, identifying the victims and providing immediate assistance to such people, including granting them the status and financial payments. The most important aspect of the countermeasure was bringing the perpetrators to criminal liability in accordance with Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Regarding international practice in preventing illegal migration, a good example of the coordination is the joining of the efforts of EU countries, and as a result, the reduction in the number of daily illegal crossings into the EU member states. This was facilitated by the following factors: 1) the provision of support to the border and migration management, Frontex, EASO and Europol; 2) the process of returning the persons who illegally crossed the border (allocation of funds for the return of the persons from Belarus back to their countries of origin); 3) allocation of the financial assistance to the countries that have agreed to provide the asylum to migrants; 4) restrictions on the activities of the transport operators who engage in or facilitate smuggling and human trafficking in EU countries; 5) introduction of the sanctions.

Illegal migration in Ukraine is directly related to the mobilization processes that intensified during 2022-2024 and with the aim of implementing plans to mobilize and reduce the level of illegal migration from Ukraine by persons of draft age, the efforts of the Border Guard Service of Ukraine and The National Police of Ukraine were unified and directed to identify the offenders, strengthen border control, and timely exchange information, etc. An important element of Ukraine's fight against illegal migration has been the identification of the employees of territorial and other units CCK, heads and members of the VLK, heads of the structural military and combat units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other accomplices, as well as forgers and falsifiers of relevant documents, whose criminal actions contribute to the avoidance of certain individuals from mobilization for money.

Thus, the war had a significant negative impact on the spread of human trafficking and illegal migration, but the state policy of Ukraine is aimed at actively combating this phenomenon and we see the influence and interaction on this issue with the friendly states and international organizations. The problem of human trafficking is multifaceted, encompassing various aspects – social, economic, cultural, political and legal; supplying countries, transit countries, and countries of destination are involved in human trafficking. Therefore, combating human trafficking must be comprehensive and systematic. Thus, one of the important legal aspects of combating human trafficking is the inclusion of methods of committing human trafficking as a mandatory feature in the main body of the law on human trafficking. Currently,the methods of committing human trafficking are included in the legislation of such countries as Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, and Moldova. Therefore, it is necessary to amend the legislation of the countries where such signs are not included in the legislation. Another important aspect of combating human trafficking is the inclusion in the legislation of a provision on the use of sexual services of a victim of human trafficking, provided that the perpetrator is aware of this circumstance.

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THE ECONOMY OF UKRAINE DURING THE WAR

The war, which has been going on in Ukraine for more than 10 years, has become a serious test for the country's economic system. The destruction of infrastructure, the decline in production, the reduction of exports and the increase in state defense spending have significantly affected macroeconomic indicators. Almost all sectors of the economy have been destroyed, which has caused a serious economic downturn and financial instability. Millions of citizens have been forced to leave their homes and move to safer places, which has also led to significant demographic shifts, further complicating economic recovery efforts. According to the UN, as of August 30, 2022, most registered refugees were in Russia (2.414 million), Poland (1.353 million), Germany (0.971 million), the Czech Republic (0.423 million), and Italy (0.153 million), with over half of Ukraine's children becoming refugees. As of November 2024, 5.2 million Ukrainians were abroad due to the war, which is 300 thousand people more than in January 2024: Germany (1 million 129.340), Poland (979.840), Czech Republic (378.480), Spain (218.300), Romania (172.410) and Italy (166.790).

In the first six months of the invasion, projected annual GDP losses ranged from 33.4% to 45%, while nearly 30% of the economy was non-functional, and the budget deficit surged to $5 billion per month compared to pre-war expectations of $600 million. By mid-October 2022, material damages exceeded $100 billion, and business losses from shelling reached $10 billion. As of November 2024, Ukraine had lost nearly a fifth of its territory, including key southern and eastern regions, along with mineral resources valued at over $12 trillion. Despite these challenges, Ukraine has demonstrated economic resilience, with steel production increasing by 9.9% in early 2025 compared to the previous year, even after losing a crucial coking coal plant in Pokrovsk [1], highlighting industrial adaptation and alternative resource sourcing.

The military actions have either completely destroyed or severely damaged industrial enterprises, logistics networks, and critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, airports, and railways. This has significantly disrupted internal trade and transport, making it difficult for enterprises to operate effectively. The country's ports and border crossings are under constant threat of attack or restrictions imposed for security reasons. This has inevitably affected international trade [2].

The war has had a profound effect on Ukraine's industrial base. The heavy industry sector, particularly the metallurgy and chemical industries, has suffered significant damage, leading to production shutdowns and financial losses. One of the most notable losses is the Azovstal steel plant in Mariupol, which was heavily bombed and ultimately destroyed during the siege of the city, dealing a severe blow to Ukraine's metallurgical industry. Similarly, the Ilyich Iron and Steel Works, another major plant in Mariupol, suffered catastrophic destruction. In the chemical sector, the Sievierodonetsk Azot plant, one of Ukraine's largest producers of nitrogen fertilizers, was severely damaged and fell under Russian occupation, halting production and causing long-term economic losses. The occupation of resource-rich territories, including coal mines in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, has further reduced Ukraine's ability to extract and process critical materials, weakening the industrial sector and limiting economic recovery efforts [3].

Ukraine's energy sector has been and remains one of russia's top targets, with attacks on power infrastructure causing rolling blackouts and disrupting businesses and households. On the Ukrainian territory occupied by Russia, six major power plants have been taken over: Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, DTEK Zaporizhzhia Thermal Power Plant, Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant (the occupiers blew up the dam and destroyed the plant), Vuhlehirska Thermal Power Plant, DTEK Luhanska Thermal Power Plant and DTEK Kurakhove Thermal Power Plant. Their total capacity is approximately 14 GW, not including municipal combined heat and power plants, as well as solar and wind power stations. The total capacity of Ukraine's energy system exceeds 50 GW. These disruptions have driven up production costs, forcing some enterprises to relocate or shut down. While the government seeks to stabilize the situation through energy imports from Europe, ongoing threats continue to jeopardize economic stability.

The agricultural sector, a critical component of Ukraine's economy, has been significantly affected by the war. Ukraine is one of the world's largest exporters of grain and agricultural products, supplying key markets in Europe, Africa, and Asia. However, the war has disrupted agricultural production in multiple ways, including landmine contamination, the destruction of farmland, and shortages of essential supplies such as fertilizers and fuel. The inability to access or cultivate large portions of agricultural land has resulted in significant crop losses, reducing both domestic food supply and export potential [4].

The blockade of major Black Sea ports has further exacerbated the problem, limiting Ukraine's ability to export agricultural goods. Before the war, a significant portion of grain exports was transported through ports such as Odesa and Mykolaiv, but the ongoing hostilities and naval threats have made these routes unreliable. In response, the government and international partners have sought alternative export

routes, including rail transport through neighboring European countries and the expansion of Danube River shipping. While these alternatives have helped sustain some level of exports, they remain less efficient and more costly compared to traditional maritime trade.

The war has also changed the structure of agricultural production. Many farmers have had to shift their focus to less labor- and capital-intensive crops due to workforce shortages and logistical constraints. Additionally, there is growing concern about long-term food security, as the destruction of agricultural infrastructure and the loss of fertile land will likely have lasting effects on production capacity. The government has implemented various support measures, such as financial aid for farmers and incentives to increase domestic food processing, but the sector remains under significant strain.

Ukraine's financial system has faced unprecedented challenges due to the war. Reduced tax revenues, a sharp increase in military spending have led to a widening budget deficit. The loss of revenue from occupied territories, the reduced ability of businesses to pay taxes, and the economic downturn have all contributed to fiscal instability.

To cover budget shortfalls, the central bank has been forced to increase money issuance, leading to inflation and a sharp devaluation of the national currency, the hryvnia. Inflationary pressures have significantly reduced the purchasing power of citizens, further exacerbating social and economic hardship. The government has introduced currency controls and banking regulations to stabilize the situation, but the long-term financial outlook remains uncertain.

International financial assistance has played a crucial role in stabilizing Ukraine's economy. Organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the European Union have provided significant loans and grants to support government expenditures and essential services. These funds have been vital in maintaining basic economic functions, including salary payments for public sector employees, pension distributions, and social support programs. Additionally, donor programs aimed at small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have helped sustain economic activity and reduce unemployment levels [5].

The war has had a devastating impact on Ukraine's labor market, causing widespread unemployment and displacing millions of workers. Countless businesses, especially in war-affected regions, have been forced to close, leaving employees without stable incomes. At the same time, the mass exodus of Ukrainians seeking refuge abroad has created labor shortages in certain sectors, further complicating the country's employment landscape. Despite the need for skilled workers, government efforts to encourage Ukrainians to return have been largely ineffective, as many remain abroad due to economic uncertainty, inadequate support programs, and better opportunities elsewhere.

In response to the crisis, the government has introduced financial aid for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and war-affected families, along with employment programs aimed at job placement and retraining. However, these measures have struggled to address the scale of job losses and economic instability. Without comprehensive long-term solutions, reintegrating displaced workers and

rebuilding a resilient labor market will remain a significant challenge even after stability is restored.

Foreign investments will play a critical role in Ukraine's post-war recovery, requiring substantial capital to rebuild infrastructure, restore industry, and modernize the economy. Attracting investors depends on creating a stable business environment through legal and economic reforms. Strengthening anti-corruption measures, ensuring legal protections, and offering financial incentives will help boost investor confidence.

Ukraine's integration into European economic structures could further attract investment and drive growth. Despite wartime damage, the country has shown resilience, with businesses striving to sustain economic activity. Long-term recovery will require not only foreign capital but also structural reforms to enhance competitiveness and innovation, laying the groundwork for sustainable growth.

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THE IMPACT OF WAR ON THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

"Language is a means of communication", this is what most people would say if asked what language is. However, beyond narrow specialized definitions, it is important to note that language is, first and foremost, a mirror of a nation, reflecting its thoughts, hopes, and aspirations, and most importantly, the events that surround us every day.

It is no surprise that war, now an integral part of our daily lives, has also influenced our lexicon. The first law of linguistic change under the influence of significant events is the transition of specialized terminology into common usage.

A similar phenomenon occurred during the COVID pandemic. Words like "coronavirus," "PCR," "mechanical ventilation," "pulse oximeter," and "booster" became widely known and commonly used, whereas previously, they were primarily applied by medical professionals. Likewise, after six months of full-scale war, everyone understands terms like "air defense (ППО)," "self-propelled artillery (САУ)," " rocket-propelled grenade (РПГ)," "anti-tank guided missile (ПТУР)," "bunker," "shrapnel," "tourniquet," and "thermal imager." Unfortunately, we have had to learn the difference between a mortar and an MLRS, as well as between ballistic and cruise missiles.

However, beyond standard military terms, army slang has also begun to penetrate everyday speech. Expressions like "two-hundredth" (killed in action), "three-hundredth" (wounded), "Beha" (BMP, infantry fighting vehicle), "Grach" (Su-25 aircraft), "Teplak" (thermal imager), "Pokémon" (PKM machine gun), and "zucchinis" (mines or RPG charges) have all entered common usage.

Some names of foreign weapons have undergone adaptation in Ukraine, taking on forms that seem more familiar to local residents. For example, the American HIMARS missile systems are often referred to in colloquial speech as “Chimeras.” This not only simplifies pronunciation but also adds symbolic meaning, as in mythology, a chimera is a powerful and unpredictable creature.

Military terminology is increasingly appearing in everyday conversations, used by both soldiers and civilians. One such example is the term plus/+, which originated from military radio communication and is now commonly used in messaging and speech to mean “received” or “understood.” It can be heard in volunteer and journalist chats, as well as in informal communication between friends.

Additionally, numerical codes, previously known mainly to the military, have become more widespread. For instance, the code 4.5.0. means “everything is fine” and is often used for quick safety confirmation, while the artillery signal 300 30 3 is a command meaning “fire” or “begin.”

The war has also left its mark on brand names in Ukraine, particularly in media and the food industry. Various products and projects have been named after well-known weapons or significant battle locations. For example, inspired by the popularity of Turkish drones, the Bayraktar radio station and the satirical show Bayraktar News emerged. The geography of the war has also influenced branding: the village of Chornobaivka, which became a symbol of Russian military failures, gave its name to Chornobaivskyi kvass. Other examples include Javelin vodka, named after the highly effective American anti-tank system [1].

Moreover, this situation has also influenced the bilingual landscape in Ukraine. After the introduction of martial law, the proportion of Ukrainians speaking Ukrainian increased sharply. While in April 2022, this share was 53%, by January 2024, it had risen to 65% [2]. “Мы легли спать 23 февраля, а прокинулись 24 лютого” – this phrase about the switch to Ukrainian from the beginning of the war has become iconic. Some say they clearly started associating the russian language

with russia and the language of the army that invaded. Others argue that they are shocked by the actions of the russian military in Bucha, Borodianka, or Izium and no longer wish to speak the same language as those who committed war crimes against innocent people.

Furthermore, in the context of the war and the conflict with russia, new words and phrases have emerged, reflecting a shift in perceptions and reality. For example, the word "analogovniet" refers to something invented in russia, while "zatrydni" is used to describe unrealistic plans. "Ihtamnietity" means destroying enemies, while "rashizm" defines the criminal, chauvinistic ideology of the russian world. russian soldiers or putin's supporters are often called "rashists," "rusnia," or even "svynosobaky".

At the same time, new phrases have appeared, such as "zavesty traktory," which means to use the most unexpected means of struggle, or "za porebrykom" — being in russia. The term "ity za rossiiskym korablem" is used to mean "to suffer defeat," while "traktorni viyska" refers to unexpected effective aid. Another important term is "khlopok," which means an explosion in territory controlled by occupiers. Changes in word meanings also include terms such as "bavovna" (explosion in russia) and "diskoteka" (combat actions), as well as metaphorical expressions like "Mordor" to refer to russia and "ork" to describe russian soldiers [3].

In conclusion, language is not just a tool for communication, but a reflection of the world around us, evolving in response to significant events. The ongoing war has profoundly impacted the lexicon, bringing military terminology, slang, and even adapted foreign expressions into everyday usage. This shift is not limited to vocabulary alone but extends to cultural and societal changes, such as the rise of Ukrainian language usage and the emergence of new brands influenced by the war. As a result, the language continues to be a powerful mirror of the collective experience, capturing the impact of the conflict and the evolving identity of the nation.

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COMMUNICATION BARRIES BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CITIZENS: WAYS TO OVERCOME

Effective communication between law enforcement agencies and citizens is the basis for the proper functioning of the legal system and the maintenance of law and order. However, there are numerous communication barriers that impede interaction between them. These barriers can reduce the level of trust in law enforcement, disrupt the normal process of investigating cases and affect overall security. An important task is to find ways to overcome these barriers to ensure more effective cooperation [2].

The main communication barriers include language barriers, stereotypes and prejudices, emotional barriers and information barriers. Language barriers arise from different levels of education, cultural and linguistic backgrounds, which can lead to misunderstandings between the parties. Not all citizens have the same level of proficiency in the language used by law enforcement, making it difficult to understand important instructions or explanations. Stereotypes and prejudices on the part of law enforcement officers towards certain groups of people lead to negative attitudes and distrust, which only worsens communication. Emotional barriers arise from stress, fear or aggressive behaviour that interfere with normal understanding. Information barriers can result from a lack of awareness among citizens about their rights and responsibilities, which affects their attitude towards law enforcement and can lead to ineffective cooperation. In addition, the impact of digital technologies should be taken into account, as the development of social media and messengers has led to the spread of misinformation that can give citizens a false impression of law enforcement activities.

To overcome these barriers, a number of measures need to be taken. First and foremost, it is important to improve the communication skills of law enforcement officers, including teaching them active listening techniques, correct behaviour in stressful situations and cultural competence. This will help reduce language and emotional barriers and make interaction more constructive. It is also important to create favourable conditions for calm and effective communication, where both sides can freely express their opinions and resolve conflicts peacefully. Law enforcement officials should act in a balanced manner, striving for friendly but professional communication. Information transparency is another important aspect in overcoming barriers. It is important to ensure that citizens have access to the necessary information about their rights and obligations through official websites, social media and hotlines, which will help reduce misunderstandings and facilitate more effective communication with citizens. Preventing stereotypes is also an important step, and law enforcement officers should receive training in cultural competence and

understanding, which will reduce social tensions and improve attitudes towards different groups. Involvement of the public in joint initiatives and programmes with law enforcement agencies will increase trust on both sides and help achieve the common goal of ensuring law and order and security [4].

Additionally, attention should be paid to the development of digital communication platforms, which can be an effective tool for improving interaction between police and citizens. The use of mobile applications, chatbots and online platforms for prompt communication with law enforcement can facilitate rapid response to incidents and increase public trust. In addition, media literacy of both law enforcement officers and citizens plays an important role [3]. Conducting training campaigns on recognizing fake information and manipulations in the media and social media contribute to a more objective perception of police activities and help avoid conflict situations based on misconceptions. Thus, effective communication between law enforcement agencies and citizens is a key condition for stability and security in society. Overcoming communication barriers requires a comprehensive approach that includes improving the professional skills of law enforcement officers and information transparency, use of modern digital technologies and active interaction with the public. Only through joint efforts can we achieve mutual understanding, strengthen public trust in law enforcement and ensure the effective functioning of the legal system. Improving the mechanisms of communication will not only increase the level of trust, but also contribute to the formation of a more transparent and fair law enforcement system that is focused on the needs of society.

Successful communication between law enforcement and citizens is not only a matter of police efficiency, but also an important element of a democratic society. In order to achieve mutual understanding and build trust, systemic reforms are needed to improve the training of law enforcement officers, the use of modern technologies, and the involvement of citizens in the dialogue. Only through comprehensive measures can we create a legal system that meets the expectations of society and guarantees justice and security for everyone.

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COMMUNICATION IN INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS

Any information exchange process depends on communication, and international negotiations are no exception. Effective communication is essential for international negotiations in the context of globalisation, increased international trade, political cooperation and cross-border issues. Communication is at the heart of any successful negotiation, especially in a global context where cultural, linguistic and political differences can make the process much more difficult. Effective communication involves verbal and non-verbal communication, contextual understanding and active listening.

To begin with, let us define international negotiations, examine the peculiarities of communication in this process and consider how cultural, legal, and linguistic aspects affect their effectiveness.

International negotiations involve interaction between representatives of different countries or organisations to agree on issues of common interest. These issues may include political cooperation, trade, environmental issues, conflict resolution, human rights protection, or even the resolution of military conflicts. The success of negotiations depends on the participants' technical skills and professional knowledge and how effectively they communicate, understand the other party's interests, and build trust [1].

Negotiation is one of the oldest human activities used to solve problems, organise cooperation, or resolve conflict situations. In the history of international relations, all military conflicts have usually ended in peaceful negotiations. The parties also build a scenario for their joint future activities through talks. Thus, international negotiations are used to implement cooperation and conflict resolution and always consist of both elements of competition and collaboration [3].

Communication in international negotiations is a complex and multifaceted process. As we understand it, it includes the interaction of representatives of different cultures, nationalities, and language groups. In addition, communication in international negotiations involves the exchange of words, nonverbal signals, intonation, and facial expressions, as well as the attention and understanding of the interlocutor.

Let us start with cultural differences, which often cause misunderstandings and conflicts during negotiations. For example, representatives of Western culture may prefer a direct and open communication style. In contrast, representatives of Asian countries are more likely to lean towards indirect communication, avoiding open criticism or confrontation [2]. Each culture has its standards of behaviour, which can significantly influence how people see and interpret the issues under discussion.

Therefore, you need to consider these differences to create an effective communication strategy that works.

The American national stereotype of negotiations is that they are characterised by democracy and pragmatism. At the same time, Americans are pretty straightforward, using pressure to agree on a standard solution, and they are not inclined to follow the stages of negotiations and formalities strictly. Chinese participants are attentive to two primary elements during business meetings and negotiations. Firstly, they pay great attention to gathering information about the subject of discussion and the negotiating partner; secondly, they focus on building a "spirit of friendship". The Chinese want their partners to be the first to "open the cards" in negotiations, express their opinions, and make proposals [4].

In addition to cultural aspects, the legal context plays a vital role in international negotiations. Different legal systems affect the way countries approach negotiations and agreements. For example, countries with Anglo-Saxon legal systems tend to emphasise the precise wording of contractual provisions, while countries with continental legal systems rely more on general law principles. Being aware of these characteristics makes it easier to anticipate potential legal issues and facilitate compromise.

Language is a serious obstacle to international negotiations. Even when a common language is used, language proficiency and accent differences can lead to misunderstandings. Misuse of legal or technical terms, inaccurate translations, or a lack of understanding of the cultural connotations of certain expressions can also significantly influence negotiations. Using interpreters can help, but it also requires specific skills, such as speaking in short and precise phrases to make the interpreters' job easier.

It is also essential to consider the elements of nonverbal communication in international negotiations. Nonverbal communication includes gestures, facial expressions, eye contact, tone of voice, and the spatial arrangement of interlocutors. For example, in some cultures, prolonged eye contact can be perceived as a sign of interest and sincerity, while in others, it can be perceived as aggression or disrespect. To prevent misunderstandings, you should consider such details.

Active listening is also an important communication skill. It means listening to what is said and understanding the other person's subtext and emotions. Signs of active listening include acknowledging gestures such as nodding your head and verbal confirmations such as "I understand" or "That's interesting". Therefore, it can be noted that the emotional intelligence of negotiators is also an essential factor. Recognising the interlocutor's emotions, managing one's emotions, preventing tension and creating an environment of trust contribute to constructive discussion and reaching mutually beneficial solutions [5].

It is worth noting that international negotiations often occur in a multilateral format, complicating communication. In such cases, each party has interests, expectations, and a communication style. This requires negotiators to be more flexible, able to coordinate their actions, and seek compromise solutions. Therefore, in multilateral negotiations, a facilitator plays a vital role in helping to organise the process and help the parties find common ground [6].

The impact of technology on communication in negotiations between countries is also worth mentioning. While modern means of communication, such as social media, email and video conferencing, greatly enhance communication, they have also created new challenges. For example, misunderstandings can arise due to the lack of non-verbal cues when communicating via email. Therefore, adapting your communication to different means of communication is essential.

There are many recommendations for improving communication in international negotiations. Firstly, you should prepare for the negotiations thoroughly by studying the cultural, legal and linguistic characteristics of your partner. This includes studying national traditions, habits and expectations, and, of course, official documents. Secondly, it is necessary to form a team of negotiators with a high level of proficiency in the language of negotiations, an understanding of legal aspects and experience working in a multicultural environment. Thirdly, adhering to transparency, respect and ethics during negotiations is essential. Although negotiations often involve finding favourable solutions for one's side, manipulation or deception can destroy trust and make it difficult to reach an agreement. Fourth, efficiency can be significantly improved by using modern technologies, such as automatic translators, online conferencing and specialised negotiation management software.

In summary, communication is key for reaching mutually beneficial agreements, building trust, and strengthening cooperation between countries and organisations. In a world where borders between states are becoming increasingly conditional and challenges are becoming more global, effective communication in international negotiations is the key to success in both the political and economic spheres.

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DROGUES ET LEURS IMPACT

Les drogues, dont font partie l'alcool et le cannabis, par exemple, sont des substances appelées « psychoactives ». Une fois absorbées dans l'organisme, ces substances modifient une ou plusieurs fonctions du corps et du système nerveux central. Elles peuvent avoir des effets sur :

1. les pensées;
2. les émotions;
3. les comportements;
4. l'humeur;
5. plusieurs organes du corps.

Les drogues peuvent être :

1. d'origine naturelle;
2. de synthèse, c'est-à-dire composées de molécules chimiques produites en laboratoire.

La quasi-totalité des pays interdisent la consommation des stupéfiants, soit directement comme la France, soit au travers de la « détention en vue de l'usage ». Les sanctions sont diverses selon les états, depuis l'amende administrative jusqu'à l'emprisonnement en passant par l'obligation conditionnelle de soins.

En France, comme dans la plupart des pays, la vente et la consommation d'alcool et de tabac (dont les mécanismes sur l'organisme peuvent être apparentés aux drogues) ne sont pas interdites mais réglementées (notamment alcool au volant, tabac dans les lieux publics, interdiction de délivrance aux mineurs, etc.).

L'usage de certaines substances est très ancien. En Asie, les feuilles du cannabis sont utilisées à des fins thérapeutiques depuis des millénaires. L'alcool apparaît dès l'Antiquité. La médecine grecque de l'Antiquité utilisait l'opium et en signalait déjà les dangers. Aux XVIe et XVIIe siècles on se servait du tabac pour guérir les plaies. Au XIXe siècle, des chirurgiens employaient la cocaïne. Utilisés pour soigner et guérir, ces produits (dont l'usage varie selon les cultures et les traditions) étaient aussi employés dans des cérémonies sacrées, des fêtes, afin de modifier l'état de conscience et de renforcer les relations entre les personnes.

Autrefois, le mot drogue désignait un "médicament", une préparation des apothicaires (pharmaciens d'autrefois) destinée à soulager un malade. Puis il a été

utilisé pour désigner les substances illicites et surtout l'héroïne. Aujourd'hui, pour nommer l'ensemble de tous ces produits qui agissent sur le cerveau, et dont l'usage est interdit ou réglementé, on emploie le terme de "substances psychoactives".

Alcool, tabac, cannabis, héroïne, cocaïne, etc. sont des substances psychoactives qui agissent sur le cerveau c'est-à-dire qu'elles modifient l'activité mentale, les sensations, le comportement et qu'elles provoquent des effets somatiques (sur le corps) variables selon les propriétés de chacune, leurs effets et leur nocivité.

Le cannabis, la cocaïne, l'ecstasy, l'héroïne sont des substances illicites : le code pénal en interdit et en réprime la production, la détention et la vente, conformément aux conventions internationales. Leur usage est également interdit et sanctionné.

Les médicaments psychotropes (anxiolytiques, hypnotiques, antidépresseurs) sont prescrits par un médecin pour traiter des états d'anxiété, de troubles du sommeil, de dépression ; leur production et leur usage sont strictement contrôlés. Cependant, il arrive qu'ils soient détournés de cet usage thérapeutique, et l'automédication est fréquente.

L'alcool et le tabac sont des produits dont la vente est contrôlée, et leur consommation dans les lieux publics réglementée.

Les substances psychoactives sont composées de molécules qui, par leur liaison à des récepteurs biologiques spécifiques situés dans le système nerveux central activent un certain nombre de réponses qui sont les « effets ». On peut les classer ainsi :

- L'effet anxiolytique avec une recherche d'euphorie, de bien-être, d'apaisement etc.
- Ou à l'inverse, l'effet de stimulation physique et psychique avec la recherche d'un sentiment de toute-puissance, d'une indifférence à la douleur et à la fatigue etc.
- Egalement des effets hallucinatoires avec la recherche d'amplification des sensations, de distorsion de la réalité, d'un sentiment d'extase etc.

Les dangers quant à eux, sont nombreux, très diversifiés et parfois graves. Ils se divisent en deux groupes :

- Les troubles physiques

Vertiges, malaises, nausées, vomissements, contractions musculaires, modification de la perception visuelle, baisse de la vigilance et des réflexes, insomnie, pertes de mémoire, déshydratation, hyperthermie, augmentation ou baisse du rythme cardiaque, crises de tétanie, contraction ou dilatation des vaisseaux sanguins, intoxication aigüe « bad trip ».

- Les troubles psychiques
- Angoisses, sensation d'étouffement, confusion, nervosité, crises de panique, phobies, délires, instabilité de l'humeur, hallucinations, aggravation ou révélation d'une maladie mentale, suicide.
- La « *descente* » s'accompagne presque toujours d'un état dépressif plus ou moins important en fonction du produit consommé. Elle peut parfois inciter à prendre un autre produit pour compenser le malaise induit par le phénomène de *manque*.

D'autres complications peuvent apparaitre en cas de consommation sur le long terme comme c'est le cas par exemple pour la *dépendance au tabac* et *à*

l'alcool (trouble de l'appareil respiratoire et cardio-vasculaire, *risques* coronariens, maladies du foie, cancers) ou entrainer des *dommages sociaux.*

La *désinhibition* provoquée par une substance psychoactive peut également entraîner des pertes de contrôle de soi, des comportements de violence et de passage à l'acte mais elle expose également à des agressions par une attitude parfois provocatrice ou une incapacité à se défendre. L'association de plusieurs produits que l'on appelle « *polyconsommation* », en modifiant leurs effets, peut entrainer des risques plus graves pour la santé.

Face à la consommation des drogues, personne n'est à égalité : un produit qui aura peu d'effets sur l'un pourra entraîner sur un autre de graves dommages, en fonction de la vulnérabilité psychique ou physiologique de chacun. Les effets et les dangers varient selon les drogues elles-mêmes mais aussi selon les degrés de consommation. Pour certains produits, un usage isolé n'aura pas nécessairement et immédiatement des inconvénients graves pour la santé alors qu'un usage répété pourra entraîner des problèmes physiques ou mentaux et risquera d'évoluer vers la dépendance. Certains stupéfiants (comme par exemple le crack et l'héroïne) peuvent très rapidement entraîner une forte dépendance avec de grandes difficultés psychiques et physiques pour se passer de la prise du produit.

D'autres, comme les produits de synthèse (ecstasy, amphétamines, etc.) peuvent être dangereux dès la première fois. D'autres encore entraînent des hallucinations qui peuvent conduire à des comportements incohérents suivis d'accidents (LSD, champignons hallucinogènes, cannabis fort, etc.).

Les risques d'une évolution vers la **dépendance** sont les plus élevés lorsque l'on imagine trouver dans un produit le moyen d'échapper à ses difficultés de vie ou de communication avec les autres. Le recours à la drogue comme solution à ses problèmes est alors un piège d'autant plus grand que celle-ci va éloigner son utilisateur des réalités dont il souffre et qu'il y trouvera donc une sorte de satisfaction. Cependant le résultat final est identique : c'est la nécessité de continuer à consommer les drogues.

La quasi-totalité des pays interdisent la consommation des stupéfiants, soit directement comme la France, soit au travers de la « détention en vue de l'usage ». Les sanctions sont diverses selon les états, depuis l'amende administrative jusqu'à l'emprisonnement en passant par l'obligation conditionnelle de soins.

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LA COMMUNICATION DIPLOMATIQUE

La communication diplomatique joue un rôle fondamental dans les relations internationales, assurant la transmission d'informations, la négociation et la médiation entre États. Elle permet de maintenir des relations pacifiques, de résoudre des conflits et de promouvoir des intérêts nationaux.

La communication diplomatique remonte à l'Antiquité, où des émissaires étaient envoyés pour négocier des accords de paix ou des alliances. Dans la Grèce antique et l'Empire romain, les ambassades temporaires constituaient la principale forme de dialogue entre cités et empires.

Au cours de la Renaissance, l'Italie a été pionnière dans la mise en place des ambassades permanentes. Cette innovation a marqué une étape clé dans l'évolution de la communication diplomatique, permettant des échanges constants entre États.

Le Congrès de Vienne (1815) a établi des règles claires pour la diplomatie moderne, définissant les rangs diplomatiques et les protocoles. Cette période a renforcé l'importance de la communication écrite et des codes diplomatiques.

Avec l'essor des technologies de l'information, la communication diplomatique s'est transformée. Les courriels, les réseaux sociaux et les plateformes numériques permettent désormais des échanges rapides et directs entre diplomates et gouvernements.

La diplomatie publique, qui vise à influencer l'opinion publique étrangère, est devenue une composante essentielle de la communication diplomatique. Les États utilisent les médias, la culture et les réseaux sociaux pour promouvoir leur image et leurs valeurs.

La communication diplomatique joue un rôle crucial dans la gestion des crises internationales. Les négociations multilatérales, les conférences de paix et les déclarations officielles permettent d'éviter l'escalade des conflits et de rechercher des solutions pacifiques.

La propagation de fausses informations constitue une menace pour la communication diplomatique. Les campagnes de désinformation peuvent saper la confiance entre États et compliquer les négociations internationales.

Les communications diplomatiques sont vulnérables aux cyberattaques, mettant en danger la confidentialité des informations sensibles. La protection des données constitue un défi majeur pour les diplomates.

Les citoyens réclament de plus en plus de transparence dans les affaires diplomatiques, ce qui entre parfois en conflit avec la nécessité de maintenir la confidentialité des négociations.

La communication diplomatique a évolué au fil des siècles pour s'adapter aux transformations technologiques et politiques. Aujourd'hui, elle constitue un levier

essentiel pour prévenir les conflits, promouvoir la coopération internationale et défendre les intérêts nationaux. Face aux défis de la désinformation, de la cybersécurité et de la transparence, les États doivent développer des stratégies innovantes pour renforcer la crédibilité et l'efficacité de leur communication diplomatique.

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RÉFUGIÉS UKRAINIENS EN FRANCE

Contraints de fuir leur pays à cause de la guerre, plus de 6,4 millions de réfugiés ukrainiens ont trouvé refuge à travers le monde. Près de deux ans après le début de la crise, le Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés (HCR) présente sa nouvelle étude sur la manière dont les citoyens et les acteurs publics et privés ont œuvré, individuellement ou en coordination, pour offrir aux réfugiés d'Ukraine un hébergement dans un contexte d'urgence en France. [2]

Depuis le début du conflit, le flux de déplacés ukrainiens s'élève à plus de 9,8 millions de personnes, dont plus de 2,5 millions d'enfants - selon les chiffres de l'ONU et de l'UNICEF-, qui ont fui vers les pays frontaliers européens (Pologne, Slovaquie, Hongrie et Roumanie) mais aussi sur le reste du continent (Allemagne, Italie, France, Autriche, Belgique et Pays-Bas).

Dans ce contexte, les ministres de l'Intérieur de l'Union européenne se sont accordés unanimement sur la mise en place d'un mécanisme de protection temporaire pour répondre à l'afflux de personnes déplacées en provenance d'Ukraine.

En France, les services de l'État se mobilisent afin d'accueillir les réfugiés ukrainiens dans les meilleures conditions, en coordination avec les collectivités locales. [1]

Vous arrivez d'Ukraine, soyez les bienvenus en France. La population française, l'État, les collectivités locales, ainsi que les associations, sont totalement mobilisés pour vous accueillir et vous soutenir. Ce guide a pour objectif de vous donner les informations indispensables pour votre séjour sur le territoire français et pour accéder à vos droits. Vous arrivez en France et vous cherchez un point d'accueil: Rendez-vous dans l'un des centres de premier accueil répartis sur le territoire, qui sont ouverts pour vous recevoir. Retrouvez la liste en scannant le QRCode ou sur le lien suivant : https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine ou auprès de la préfecture la plus

proche. La préfecture est l'autorité chargée par l'État français d'organiser l'accueil, l'enregistrement officiel, l'accès aux droits et l'hébergement dans les territoires. C'est donc en préfecture que vous devez effectuer toutes vos démarches administratives. Par ailleurs, en cas de besoin, vous pouvez être accompagnés dans vos démarches et avoir accès à Internet en vous rendant dans l'un des 2000 espaces France Services du territoire français. [4]

Cette situation nécessite de s'appuyer sur les échelons territoriaux, en contact direct avec les collectivités, les associations et la société civile. [1]

En France, ce sont près de 65 358 déplacés qui ont été recensés à l'entrée du territoire national par la police aux frontières (PAF) entre le 24 février et le 1er décembre 2022, dont 98% de ressortissants ukrainiens.

La Cour pénale internationale, la France et plusieurs autres États ont ouvert des enquêtes sur la situation en Ukraine.

La France soutient cette démarche par la recherche et l'identification d'éventuels témoins et victimes de crimes de guerre ou de crimes contre l'humanité. Vous venez d'arriver en France en raison de la guerre en Ukraine. Si vous avez été témoin ou victime d'attaques volontaires contre des personnes civiles commises en Ukraine depuis 2014 et en particulier depuis le mois de février 2022, ou d'infractions commises par toute personne ou si vous disposez de preuves de ces crimes (ou si vous savez où de telles preuves se trouvent) ou si vous pouvez identifier des auteurs ou complices de ces crimes ou si vous avez des vidéos ou des images prises par vos soins pouvant aider la justice internationale (ou si vous savez qui en détient) ou si vous connaissez des victimes ou des témoins susceptibles d'identifier les auteurs ou complices de ces crimes.

Les informations dont vous disposez peuvent être utiles à la poursuite des auteurs présumés devant la justice. Présentez-vous dans la brigade de gendarmerie ou le commissariat de police le plus proche muni de ce document, pour faire enregistrer votre témoignage. Vous pouvez obtenir les coordonnées du commissariat ou de la brigade de gendarmerie la plus proche de chez vous en composant le 17, ou en vous rendant sur le site du ministère de l'Intérieur. Vous pouvez être accompagné lors de votre rendez-vous par une personne ou un représentant associatif de votre choix. [3]

La majorité des arrivées en France s'effectue dans les Alpes-Maritimes, dans la région Grand-Est, dans la région Île-de-France et en Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes.

Les arrivées de ces personnes déplacées ont lieu de manière principale par voie terrestre (43,2%), par voie aérienne (29,3%), puis par voie ferroviaire (12,5%).

La délivrance de l'APS « protection temporaire » vous permettra de bénéficier d'une aide financière, dont le montant sera calculé en fonction de votre composition familiale. Elle prend la forme d'une carte ADA qui vous permettra d'effectuer des paiements par carte (il ne s'agit pas d'une carte de retrait). Un rendez-vous auprès de l'Office français de l'immigration vous sera donné par la préfecture afin de la retirer.

Sur présentation de l'autorisation provisoire de séjour (APS), vous bénéficiez d'une prise en charge intégrale de vos frais de santé, par l'Assurance maladie dans le cadre de la protection universelle maladie (PUMa) et au titre de la complémentaire santé solidaire (CSS). L'Assurance Maladie assure la prise en charge de tous les soins nécessaires à votre santé, aussi bien pour les consultations chez le médecin, le

chirurgien-dentiste, la sage-femme que pour les médicaments prescrits sur ordonnance ou les examens médicaux au laboratoire d'analyse. L'Assurance Maladie prend en charge les dépenses de santé relatives à vos lunettes, vos prothèses dentaires, vos aides auditives, vos dispositifs médicaux.

Si vous ne disposez pas encore d'une autorisation provisoire de séjour portant la mention « bénéficiaire de la protection temporaire » et que vous avez besoin de soins hospitaliers urgents ou non, vous devez vous rendre à l'hôpital le plus proche muni de votre passeport ou de toute autre pièce d'identité.

Il y a des propositions d'emploi dans tous les domaines d'activité. Pôle emploi peut vous accompagner dans votre recherche d'un emploi, en fonction du diagnostic approfondi de vos besoins et des offres d'emploi disponibles sur votre territoire. Un diagnostic approfondi de votre situation sera réalisé en agence avec l'aide d'un outil de traduction simultané.

Votre agence Pôle emploi pourra vous proposer des formations de Français et, suivant votre niveau de langue et vos besoins , des offres d'emploi disponibles sur votre territoire et des prestations et des formations pour vous préparer à l'emploi. [5]

Je peux résumer que la France aide activement les Ukrainiens depuis le début de l'année 2022. il existe de nombreux projets d'assistance sociale dans divers domaines vers lesquels vous pouvez vous tourner en cas de besoin

1. ttps://www.interieur.gouv.fr/actualites/grands-dossiers/situation-en-ukraine/foire-aux-questions-accueil-des-refugies-ukrainiens
2. https://www.unhcr.org/fr-fr/actualites/communiques-de-presse/l-hebergement-citoyen-des-refugies-ukrainiens-en-france-une-etude
3. https://www.info.gouv.fr/grand-dossier/info-ukraine/les-reponses-a-vos-questions
4. https://www.info.gouv.fr/upload/media/content/0001/03/730800972a65a1f9068fd446df86ec4a6b392630.pdf
5. https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/vos-droits/index.html

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PSYCHOLOGIE ET JUSTICE

Les liens entre la psychologie et la justice ont commencé à s'établir à la fin du xix^{e} siècle et ont pour origine des affaires criminelles. Des psychologues influents tels que Binet, Claparède, Stern ou encore Freud furent parmi les premiers à publier des études visant à décrire voire expliquer des comportements dont les retombées intéressaient directement les pratiques judiciaires. [1,p.45] À cette époque, la psychologie légale n'était toutefois pas encore une discipline unifiée. Les premiers

écrits la décrivent alors comme un espace où cohabitent la psychologie judiciaire et la psychologie criminelle. Alors que les travaux français ont contribué à son émergence, c'est en Allemagne, en Grande-Bretagne et aux États-Unis que la psychologie légale a ainsi pris son essor. Ce n'est toutefois qu'en 2001 que l'Association américaine de psychologie (APA) la reconnaîtra comme un domaine spécialisé de pratiques, favorisant ainsi le développement de formations universitaires dans ce champ. [3,p.28]

Pour comprendre l'intérêt des articulations entre la psychologie et le droit, ayons à l'esprit que chaque branche du droit, chaque professionnel du champ judiciaire et chaque justiciable peut bénéficier des apports de la psychologie, et ce, pour trois raisons principales :

– Les réglementations légales influencent les comportements via une chaîne de processus psychologiques : apprentissage des lois (perception et apprentissage), compréhension et rétention de celles-ci (mémoire), anticipation des sanctions (émotions et affects), appréhension et inhibition des comportements (motivation). [4,p.1] Si un maillon de cette chaîne venait à dysfonctionner, la psychologie serait en outre une alliée précieuse pour en comprendre les raisons.

– Certes, l'application du droit vise à réguler les comportements des justiciables, mais elle peut également influencer leur vécu et leur bien-être. Les recherches en jurisprudence thérapeutique permettent d'éclairer cette incidence de la justice sur la santé psychologique.

– Il convient de s'assurer de la légitimité perçue des lois, facteur au cœur de leur acceptation et de leur application ultérieure. [2.p.27] Ici, la psychologie de la légitimité sociale montre que, pour qu'une loi soit acceptée, son contenu, son périmètre d'application et ses voies d'administration doivent répondre aux besoins psychologiques des justiciables. [3,p.17]

Si les apports effectifs ou possibles de la psychologie légale sont donc nombreux, nous nous concentrerons ici sur certains d'entre eux en suivant la progression d'une procédure judiciaire relevant du droit pénal. La recherche fondamentale en psychologie inspirée par les usages d'autres branches du droit est discutée en fin de chapitre. [1,p.67]

De la survenue des faits à l'enquête

À la suite d'un événement criminel, les victimes et témoins – ces deux termes renvoient à deux statuts juridiques distincts, mais le terme « témoin » est utilisé de façon générique dans les recherches et pourra par la suite renvoyer soit à une victime, soit à un témoin – peuvent décider de demander l'ouverture d'une enquête en signalant les faits aux autorités compétentes. Les psychologues travaillant au sein d'associations d'aide aux victimes ou de certains commissariats de police leur prodiguent conseils et soutiens. L'enquête débute par [4,p.41]

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1. Nathalie Przygodzki-Lionet (Auteur), Hubert Van Gijseghem (Préface), Jean Pradel (Postface),Psychologie et justice: De l'enquête au jugement , Octobre 2012.

2. G. B. Melton, J. Petrila, N. G. Poythress et al., *PsychologicalEvaluations for the Courts, A Handbook for Mental HealthProfessionals and Lawyers,* Guilford Publications, New York, 4e éd. 2018

3. M. P. Toglia, J. D. Read, D. F. Ross & R. C. L. Lindsay dir., *Handbook of Eyewitness Psychology,* vol. 1,*Memory for Events,* Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Mahwah, 2007.
4. https://www.universalis.fr/encyclopedie/psychologie-et-justice/

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CYBERTERRORISME ET L'IMPORTANCE DE LA CYBERSECURITE POUR SE PROTEGER

Les cyberattaques prennent une tout autre ampleur quand elles sont menées par des hackers aux objectifs politiques et idéologiques. Le cyberterrorisme est considéré comme l'une des plus importantes cybermenaces du XXIe siècle. Le cyberespace est exploité par des groupes terroristes, dont les motivations dépassent celles des hackers les plus malveillants. En matière de cybersécurité, les risques de cyberterrorisme sont pris avec sérieux par les États.

Les acteurs du cyberterrorisme sont les mêmes que ceux qui déploient des intrusions contre les entreprises pour du vol de données. Il s'agit d'experts en cybersécurité, connaissant les techniques, les outils et les scénarios d'attaques les plus pertinents. Ce sont également des hackers professionnels qui répondent à une mission de piratage, sans prendre en considération le contexte ni le commanditaire.

Depuis le 11 septembre 2001, les pays largement informatisés ont commencé à prendre sérieusement en compte les risques de cyber-terrorisme contre leurs entreprises et leur société en général. Le cyber-terrorisme est la convergence entre le terrorisme traditionnel et les réseaux, à commencer par Internet. On peut donc définir le cyber-terrorisme comme l'action délibérée de destruction, dégradation ou modification de données, de flux d'informations ou de systèmes informatiques vitaux d'Etats ou d'entreprises cruciales au bon fonctionnement d'un pays, dans un but de dommages et/ou de retentissement maximum, pour des raisons politiques, religieuses ou idéologiques. Ces dommages peuvent être économiques, sociaux, environnementaux, et même vitaux pour les individus dans certains cas.

Il faut absolument distinguer le cyber-terrorisme du simple cyber-crime, qui consiste à détourner l'usage d'un système dans un but simplement crapuleux. De même, le cyber-terrorisme cherche surtout à réveiller la société et à l'éduquer sur certains sujets à la détruire. Enfin, le cyber-terrorisme se distingue du cyber-combat par le caractère généralement civil de ses cibles.

Pourquoi le cyber-terrorisme est-il destiné à avoir autant de succès ? Pour plusieurs raisons. Tout d'abord, le coût d'accès est très faible : un ordinateur portable est beaucoup moins cher qu'un explosif brisant ou qu'une arme de guerre. Ensuite,

nos sociétés devenant de plus en plus dépendantes des réseaux d'information, la disparition de ceux-ci peut provoquer des effets économiques, logistiques et émotionnels considérables. De plus, le public et les journalistes sont fascinés par tous les types d'attaques informatiques, ce qui conduit à une large couverture dans les médias. Enfin, la paralysie des pays dits "développés" lorsqu'ils sont privés de réseaux peut faire la part belle aux pays moins équipés et moins vulnérables de ce côté.

On distingue en général 3 types de cyber-terroristes. Les cyber-terroristes sont en général des sous-groupes de groupes terroristes traditionnels. Ces sous-groupes peuvent être non structurés et constitués d'individus peu nombreux, travaillant sans organisation particulière, avec peu de moyens, de préparation, de compétences et de stratégie, ou bien au contraire être parfaitement organisés, avec des moyens conséquents et une définition précise de leurs cibles et de leur tactique.

Mais on trouve aussi parmi les cyber-terroristes des sympatisans de groupes terroristes, ainsi que des hackers "patriotes", qui vont procéder à des actions de rétorsion juste après des attaques "physiques" (réelles) ou logiques (sur les réseaux) de ceux qu'ils considèrent comme leurs ennemis [1]. En effet, le terrorisme et l'anti-terrorisme s'emparent d'Internet. Ainsi, tout un chacun peut maintenant faire de l'anti-terrorisme de sa propre initiative, sur une base individuelle, pour le plaisir de se faire peur . On peut citer les attaques de hackers chinois contre des sites américains après le bombardement de l'ambassade chinoise à Belgrade en 1999, les attaques d'Américains contre des sites chinois lors de l'épisode de l'avion espion américain bloqué sur le sol chinois, et les attaques d'autres groupes de hackers américains (les "Dispatchers" notamment) contre les sites taliban [2] en 2001.

Enfin, un dernier type de cyber-terroristes est constitué par des états. Comme il existe des "états terroristes", on commence à observer des "états cyber-terroristes". Certains n'en sont encore qu'à la phase de préparation, notamment à l'acquisition par différents moyens d'équipements informatiques performants. Ainsi, un lot de puissantes machines vendues par les Etats-Unis à la Jordanie et destinées à l'origine à équiper les Renseignements Généraux de ce pays, a été détourné au profit de la Libye [3].

Les cyber-attentats avaient pour but de causer un maximum de dommages et/ou un maximum de retentissement médiatique, culturel ou social. Les cibles des cyber-attentats seront donc constituées prioritairement par : - les installations de gestion des télécommunications (centraux téléphoniques…) - les sites de génération et de distribution d'énergie (centrales nucléaires, thermiques) ;- les installations de régulation des transports (aéroports, ports, contrôle aérien et maritime, gares ferroviaires et routières, autoroutes, systèmes de régulation des feux rouges des grandes agglomérations) ;

- les installations de distribution de produits pétroliers (raffineries, dépôts, réseaux de stations services) ; - les centres de gestion du courrier ; - les sites de distribution d'eau (usines de traitement, centres d'analyse, stations d'épurartion) ; - les institutions financières et bancaires (bourses nationales, réseau SWIFT, home

banking, réseaux de distributeurs de billets) ; - les services d'urgence, de santé et de sécurité publique (police, pompiers, SAMU, hôpitaux) ;
- les services gouvernementaux (sécurité sociale, assurance maladie, sites institutionnels) ;- les médias (chaînes de télévision, groupes de presse, fournisseurs de contenus divers) ; - les éléments symboliques d'une société et d'un mode de vie (grande distribution, industries représentatives, ...) . Une attaque sur plusieurs de ces cibles simultanément pourrait avoir un effet dévastateur pour un pays non préparé.

Certains dommages peuvent même constituer une menace sur la vie de certains individus: ainsi, la mise hors service des systèmes de contrôle de refroidissement des réacteurs d'une centrale nucléaire peut conduire rapidement à un accident radiologique majeur (surtout si la chute automatique des barres de secours a été désactivé), nécessitant l'évacuation d'une zone considérable, avec risque vital à plus ou moins long terme pour la population la plus touchée. De même, un aéroport privé de ses systèmes de contrôle aérien aura beaucoup de mal à éviter des collisions, voire des crashes d'appareils. Enfin, un système de traitement de l'eau victime d'une attaque pourra rendre dangereuse une eau qui n'aura pas été suffisamment chlorée, provoquant potentiellement des épidémies. Le cyber-terrorisme a parfois été qualifié de terrorisme sans mort. Cela pourrait changer à l'avenir.

3. Cyber Attacks During the War on Terrorism [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу http://www.ists.dartmouth.edu/ISTS/– (дата звернення 20.02.25)

4. Le mot Taliban est un pluriel [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу http://www.ists.dartmouth.edu/ISTS/– (дата звернення 22.02.25)

5. Patrick Chambet Le Monde du Renseignement N 425, 2002. [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу http://www.chambet.com Le cyber-terrorisme – (дата звернення 22.02.25)

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LE DISCOURS DE HAINE DANS LES MÉDIAS ET SON IMPACT SUR LA SOCIÉTÉ

Le discours de haine est une problématique croissante dans le champ médiatique contemporain. Il se manifeste sous différentes formes, allant des injures racistes aux appels à la violence, et touche divers groupes sociaux. À l'ère numérique, où l'information circule rapidement, le discours de haine prend une ampleur considérable, menaçant la cohésion sociale. Ce phénomène soulève des questions

cruciales sur la frontière entre liberté d'expression et protection des droits fondamentaux.

La problématique centrale de cette question, c'est **l'influence du discours de haine dans les médias sur la société.** L'objectif est d'examiner les différentes manifestations du discours de haine, ses conséquences et les mécanismes de lutte mis en place pour y faire face.

Les institutions internationales, telles que l'ONU et le Conseil de l'Europe, définissent le discours de haine comme toute forme d'expression qui justifie la haine raciale, religieuse ou tout autre type de haine fondée sur l'intolérance. Cette définition met en évidence la nécessité de protéger les groupes vulnérables tout en respectant la liberté d'expression. Il est nécessaire de déterminer la différence entre liberté d'expression et discours de haine.

La liberté d'expression est un droit fondamental garanti par de nombreuses constitutions démocratiques. Toutefois, ce droit connaît des limites, notamment lorsqu'il porte atteinte à la dignité humaine. La distinction entre critique légitime et discours haineux reste souvent floue, ce qui complique la régulation des contenus médiatiques. Au niveau national et international, plusieurs textes encadrent le discours de haine. En Europe, la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme (article 10) protège la liberté d'expression tout en permettant des restrictions pour prévenir la haine. En France, la loi sur la liberté de la presse de 1881 interdit la diffamation et l'incitation à la haine raciale.

Les réseaux sociaux jouent un rôle prépondérant dans la diffusion du discours de haine. Les plateformes comme Facebook, Twitter ou TikTok facilitent la propagation rapide des messages haineux, souvent de manière anonyme. Cette réalité pose des défis inédits pour la régulation et la modération des contenus.

Il arrive assez souvent de rencontrer du discours de haine dans les médias traditionnels. Bien que les médias traditionnels soient soumis à des régulations strictes, certains discours haineux peuvent y apparaître, notamment à travers des propos controversés ou des stéréotypes véhiculés par des chroniqueurs.

Les réseaux sociaux deviennent parfois des vecteurs de haine en offrant une tribune sans précédent pour le discours de haine. Des campagnes de dénigrement, des fake news ou des commentaires haineux y prolifèrent souvent en raison de l'anonymat des utilisateurs. Les algorithmes des réseaux sociaux amplifient les contenus engageants, y compris les messages haineux. Cette logique de viralité contribue à la polarisation de l'opinion publique.

Des campagnes pareilles visant des personnalités publiques ou des minorités ethniques illustrent l'impact destructeur du discours de haine. Par exemple, les campagnes de harcèlement en ligne contre les femmes ou les minorités raciales démontrent la gravité du phénomène.

Cette situation exerce un impact psychologique sur les victimes. Les victimes de discours haineux subissent souvent des traumatismes psychologiques, tels que l'anxiété, la dépression ou la perte d'estime de soi. Le discours de haine perpétue des stéréotypes négatifs, alimentant la discrimination et l'intolérance. Dans certains cas, le discours de haine favorise la radicalisation et peut conduire à des actes de violence,

comme les attaques terroristes ou les crimes haineux. La prolifération du discours haineux accentue la division sociale et fragilise la cohésion communautaire.

Les États adoptent des lois et des règlements pour lutter contre le discours de haine, mais l'application reste souvent difficile.

Les plateformes numériques mettent en place des systèmes de modération et des mécanismes de signalement, bien que leur efficacité soit souvent critiquée.

L'éducation aux médias permet de sensibiliser les citoyens aux dangers du discours de haine et d'encourager une consommation responsable de l'information.

Les journalistes ont un rôle clé dans la lutte contre le discours de haine en adoptant une éthique rigoureuse et en évitant la diffusion de contenus discriminatoires.

Le discours de haine dans les médias constitue une menace pour la cohésion sociale et les droits fondamentaux. Bien que la liberté d'expression soit un pilier des sociétés démocratiques, il est essentiel de fixer des limites pour protéger la dignité humaine. La lutte contre ce phénomène passe par une régulation efficace, une éducation accrue et une responsabilité partagée entre les institutions, les médias et les citoyens.

1. Office des Nations Unies à Genève https://www.ungeneva.org/fr/news-media/news/2023/02/77830/les-discours-de-haine-comment-inverser-la-tendance (дата звернення 28.02.25)

2. Nations Unies Comprendre les discours de haine https://www.un.org/fr/hate-speech/impact-and-prevention/why-tackle-hate-speech (дата звернення 26.02.25)

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LA COMMUNICATION POLITIQUE EN TEMPS DE GUERRE ET DE CRISE

La communication politique en temps de guerre et de crise est un domaine d'étude essentiel qui mérite une attention particulière. En période de conflit ou de crise, la manière dont les gouvernements et les institutions communiquent avec le public peut avoir des conséquences profondes sur la stabilité sociale, la confiance des citoyens et l'efficacité des mesures prises. Nous allons nommer les points essentiels auxquels il faut faire attention dans ce cas:

1. l'importance de la transparence qui est crucial en temps de crise. Les citoyens ont besoin d'informations claires et précises pour comprendre la situation et les actions entreprises par leurs dirigeants. Une communication transparente aide à prévenir la désinformation, qui peut se propager rapidement, surtout à l'ère des réseaux sociaux. Les gouvernements doivent s'efforcer de fournir des mises à jour

régulières et fiables, en expliquant les décisions prises et les raisons qui les sous-tendent.

2. les médias jouent un rôle central dans la diffusion de l'information. En temps de guerre, les gouvernements doivent utiliser à la fois les médias traditionnels (télévision, radio, presse écrite) et les plateformes numériques (réseaux sociaux, sites web) pour atteindre un large public. Chaque canal a ses spécificités et ses audiences, et il est essentiel d'adapter le message en fonction du médium utilisé.

3. la communication en temps de crise doit également tenir compte des émotions des citoyens. La peur, l'anxiété et l'incertitude sont des réactions naturelles face à une situation de crise. Les messages doivent être empathiques et rassurants, tout en étant honnêtes sur les défis à relever. Les dirigeants doivent montrer qu'ils comprennent les préoccupations des citoyens et qu'ils sont à l'écoute de leurs besoins.

4. la communication politique peut jouer un rôle clé dans la mobilisation des citoyens. En période de guerre ou de crise, il est essentiel d'encourager la solidarité nationale. Les campagnes de communication peuvent inciter les citoyens à s'engager, que ce soit par le bénévolat, le soutien aux forces armées ou d'autres formes d'aide. Des messages inspirants peuvent renforcer le sentiment d'appartenance et de responsabilité collective.

5. enfin, il est crucial d'évaluer l'impact des messages diffusés et d'adapter la stratégie de communication en fonction des retours du public et de l'évolution de la situation. Les sondages d'opinion, les analyses des médias sociaux et les retours directs des citoyens peuvent fournir des informations précieuses sur la perception des messages et leur efficacité. Une communication agile et réactive est essentielle pour maintenir la confiance et l'engagement du public.

Dans le contexte de la guerre en Ukraine, divers formes et moyens de communication ont été utilisés par les acteurs impliqués dans et impactés par le conflit, avec des publics cibles et des degrés d’efficacité différents. Le président ukrainien a rallié la population de son pays et du monde occidental à travers des discours axés sur la détermination et le sacrifice des Ukrainiens, discours diffusés à travers un éventail de médias et les médias sociaux numériques. Le président russe a cherché à faire appel principalement à la population de son pays et en particulier aux personnes âgées, en promouvant les justifications officielles de l’invasion par le biais des médias publics tout en limitant les informations provenant des sources internationales. La technologie a permis la propagation virale d’images et de vidéos d’Ukrainiens tenant tête aux forces de l’invasion russes, essayant de fuir les zones de guerre, cherchant refuge dans d’autres pays ou étant tués dans des bombardements russes. La technologie a également facilité l’accès mondial aux informations en provenance de russie, avec des rapports indiquant que la plupart de la population soutient la guerre, mais aussi avec des images de certaines manifestations de rue. Ces développements ont suscité des inquiétudes quant à la manière dont des récits divergents émergent et se propagent, ainsi qu’à la manière dont la désinformation peut continuer à façonner ce conflit et d’autres futurs.

En conclusion il faut souligner que la communication politique en temps de guerre et de crise est un enjeu majeur qui nécessite une approche réfléchie et proactive. En favorisant la transparence, en utilisant efficacement les médias, en

gérant les émotions, en mobilisant la solidarité et en s'adaptant aux retours du public, les gouvernements peuvent naviguer plus efficacement dans des périodes difficiles. Une communication bien orchestrée peut non seulement aider à surmonter la crise, mais aussi renforcer la résilience et la cohésion sociale à long terme.

1.https://calenda.org/996224 (дата звернення 27.02.2025)
2.https://shs.cairn.info/revue-hermes-la-revue-1989-1-page43?lang=fr&contenu=resume (дата звернення 27.02.2025)
3.https://culturaldiplomacy.org/academy/pdf/research/books/soft_power/The_New_Public_Diplomacy.pdf (дата звернення 02.03.2025)

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LA PSYCHOLOGIE DES PRISONNIERS EN FRANCE

La psychologie des prisonniers en France est un domaine complexe et varié, qui met en lumière les défis psychologiques rencontrés par les détenus ainsi que les réponses du système pénitentiaire face à ces enjeux. Ce texte explore plusieurs aspects, notamment l'impact de l'incarcération sur la santé mentale, les soins psychiatriques en milieu carcéral, et les défis liés à la réinsertion des prisonniers.

1. L'impact de l'incarcération sur la santé mentale L'incarcération provoque une série d'effets psychologiques néfastes sur les détenus, notamment en raison de l'isolement, de la privation de liberté, et des conditions de vie souvent difficiles. Selon une étude du ministère de la Santé (2023), une proportion importante des prisonniers en France souffre de troubles psychiatriques graves.

Environ 20 % des détenus sont atteints de troubles psychotiques, dont 7 % de schizophrénie et 7 % de paranoïa. Au total, plus de 70 % des détenus souffrent d'au moins un trouble psychiatrique, avec des cas fréquents de dépression et d'anxiété [source : sante.gouv.fr].

La prison est un environnement particulièrement stressant et pathogène, qui tend à aggraver les troubles mentaux préexistants. Les détenus qui entrent en prison avec des antécédents psychiatriques sont souvent les plus vulnérables, et la détention peut intensifier leurs symptômes, augmentant les risques de suicides et d'automutilations [oip.org].2. Le déplacement des soins psychiatriques vers le milieu carcéral Depuis plusieurs décennies, il y a eu un transfert croissant des soins psychiatriques vers les prisons. Selon l'Observatoire International des Prisons (OIP), plus de 80 % des hommes et 70 % des femmes détenus présentent au moins un trouble psychiatrique [source : oip.org]. Cette réalité illustre une tendance inquiétante : au lieu de recevoir des soins adéquats dans des hôpitaux spécialisés, de nombreux individus atteints de

graves maladies mentales sont placés en détention, où les soins sont souvent inadéquats ou insuffisants.

Ce transfert des soins psychiatriques vers le milieu carcéral entraîne une surcharge des services médicaux pénitentiaires, qui peinent à répondre aux besoins croissants des détenus. Comme le souligne un rapport du Ministère de la Santé, la prison ne peut offrir qu'une prise en charge partielle des troubles mentaux, ce qui conduit à une aggravation des pathologies et à une réinsertion plus difficile après la sortie [sante.gouv.fr].

3. Les défis de la réinsertion après l'incarcération La réinsertion des anciens détenus est un processus délicat, souvent entravé par la stigmatisation et le manque de soutien social. Les prisonniers souffrant de troubles mentaux graves rencontrent des difficultés particulières lors de leur retour à la vie civile. Les stéréotypes négatifs associés à la prison, ainsi que les troubles mentaux non résolus, augmentent les risques de récidive [source : unige.ch].

De plus, les anciens détenus peinent souvent à accéder aux soins psychiatriques après leur libération, ce qui compromet leur réinsertion et leur bien-être. La réintégration réussie de ces individus dans la société nécessite une coordination efficace entre les services pénitentiaires et les structures de soins extérieures. Toutefois, les ressources sont souvent insuffisantes, et les programmes de soutienpsychologique ne sont pas toujours disponibles dans tous les établissements pénitentiaires [oip.org]. 4. Les réformes nécessaires pour améliorer la prise en charge psychologique Il est clair que des réformes sont nécessaires pour améliorer la prise en charge psychologique des détenus en France. Le renforcement des services psychiatriques en milieu carcéral, ainsi que la mise en place de programmes de réinsertion plus efficaces, sont des étapes cruciales pour atténuer l'impact psychologique de l'incarcération.

La France a commencé à mettre en œuvre des initiatives visant à améliorer la santé mentale des détenus, mais beaucoup reste à faire pour garantir des soins adaptés et réduire les risques de récidive [sante.gouv.fr].

Conclusion La situation psychologique des détenus en France reflète des défis complexes qui nécessitent une attention accrue. L'impact de l'incarcération sur la santé mentale, combiné à un manque de soins appropriés en prison, crée une situation difficile pour de nombreux détenus. Le déplacement des soins psychiatriques vers les prisons aggrave les conditions de détention, et les obstacles à la réinsertion sont nombreux. Des réformes systémiques sont indispensables pour améliorer les conditions de vie des détenus et leur offrir une meilleure chance de réintégration dans la société.

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1. Ministère de la Santé et de l'Accès aux soins. "Santé mentale en population carcérale : Résultats de l'étude nationale et perspectives." sante.gouv.fr.

2. Observatoire International des Prisons (OIP). "Santé mentale en prison." oip.org.

3. Archive ouverte de l'Université de Genève. "Psychologie en milieu carcéral." archive-ouverte.unige.ch.

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ACCOMPAGNEMENT JURIDIQUE ET PSYCHOLOGIQUE DES DÉTENUS EN FRANCE

La France œuvre activement à l'amélioration des conditions de détention des prisonniers, ce que confirment les décisions de la Cour européenne des droits de l'homme et les initiatives législatives. Par exemple, une décision de la CEDH de 2020 a exigé que la France améliore les conditions de détention dans les prisons surpeuplées et vétustes. Les condamnés peuvent désormais saisir la justice pour contester les conditions de détention indécentes. La loi de 2021 prévoit de nouvelles procédures pour protéger la dignité des prisonniers, y compris des mécanismes juridiques pour améliorer leurs conditions de détention. En France, l'apport d'une aide judiciaire aux détenus est réglementé par la loi et assuré par plusieurs organismes et services.

Principaux aspects de l'aide judiciaire pour les détenus en France:

- Les détenus ont droit à un avocat qui peut les représenter devant le tribunal, faire appel et les conseiller sur les questions juridiques. Si le détenu n'a pas les moyens de payer un avocat, il obtient les services d'un avocat public.
- Il existe des organisations telles que «La Ligue des droits de l'Homme» et «Observatoire international des prisons» qui fournissent une aide et un soutien juridiques aux détenus, et œuvrent également à l'amélioration des conditions de détention dans les lieux de privation de liberté.
- Il existe un institut de médiation auprès duquel les détenus peuvent déposer des plaintes concernant leurs conditions de détention ou la violation de leurs droits. Le Médiateur examine ces plaintes et formule des recommandations pour améliorer la situation.
- Certaines organisations non gouvernementales et bénévoles fournissent des conseils juridiques, un soutien dans les procès et aident les prisonniers à défendre leurs droits.
- Les détenus ont le droit de porter plainte devant les tribunaux, notamment auprès de la Cour européenne des droits de l'homme, s'ils estiment que leurs droits ont été violés [2].

Loi du 8 avril 2021 tendant à garantir le droit au respect de la dignité en détention fait suite à trois récentes décisions juridictionnelles:

- un arrêt de la Cour européenne des droits de l'homme (CEDH) du 30 janvier 2020 condamnant la France pour conditions de détention indignes et relevant l'absence de recours effectif pour y remédier ;
- un arrêt de la Cour de cassation du 8 juillet 2020, qui, prenant acte de l'arrêt de la CEDH, a créé une voie de recours auprès du juge judiciaire permettant aux

personnes placées en détention provisoire de faire cesser leurs conditions indignes de détention;

- une décision du Conseil constitutionnel du 2 octobre 2020 par laquelle il a prononcé l'abrogation, au 1er mars 2021, du second alinéa de l'article 144-1 du code de procédure pénale car il ne permet pas de mettre fin à une détention provisoire indigne. Par la même décision, les juges constitutionnels ont demandé au législateur de modifier la loi pour prévoir un recours juridictionnel effectif.

La loi crée, dans le code de procédure pénale, un dispositif afin de garantir à tous les détenus le droit à des conditions dignes de détention. Elle prévoit que le détenu, qui estime être incarcéré dans des conditions indignes, peut saisir d'un recours le juge judiciaire:

- le juge des libertés et de la détention (JLD) en cas de détention provisoire ;
- le juge de l'application des peines (JAP) en cas de condamnation.

Si les allégations de la requête sont "circonstanciées, personnelles et actuelles", le juge judiciaire la déclare recevable, fait procéder aux vérifications nécessaires et recueille les observations de l'administration pénitentiaire dans un délai de trois à dix jours.

Si, au vu de ces éléments, le juge estime la requête fondée, il demande à l'administration pénitentiaire de remédier sous un mois maximum aux conditions de détention indignes constatées, notamment en transférant le détenu dans un autre établissement [3].

Concernant l'aide psychologique, il convient de noter que la réinsertion des détenus est une composante importante de la politique pénitentiaire. En France, il existe différents programmes d'accompagnement tels que l'éducation, la formation professionnelle et l'aide à l'emploi via le Service Pénitentiaire d'Insertion et de Probation. Ces mesures visent à préparer les détenus à la vie après leur libération, à les aider à trouver un logement et à rétablir des liens avec leur famille. Le soutien psychologique des détenus en France est organisé par les services de l'État, les établissements médicaux et les organisations non gouvernementales.

Les principaux aspects d'une telle assistance:

- Des psychologues spécialement désignés travaillent dans les prisons, qui évaluent l'état mental des détenus, fournissent des consultations individuelles, un soutien dans les situations de crise et pratiquent la psychothérapie. Ils contribuent également à la préparation à la libération en favorisant l'adaptation sociale.
- En cas de troubles mentaux graves, les détenus peuvent bénéficier de consultations auprès d'un psychiatre. Dans certains cas, ils sont transférés dans des établissements psychiatriques spécialisés pour y être soignés.
- Les prisons disposent de services de santé qui fournissent des soins de santé généraux, y compris un soutien en matière de santé mentale. Les détenus peuvent demander une assistance médicale pour des médicaments ou un traitement de santé mentale.
- Certaines organisations et bénévoles apportent un soutien social et psychologique, aident les détenus à faire face à l'isolement, au stress et à se préparer à la vie après leur libération.

- Des séances de thérapie de groupe et des programmes de développement psychologique sont organisés dans certaines prisons. Ils peuvent viser à vaincre les dépendances, à gérer la colère, à améliorer les compétences sociales et le bien-être émotionnel.

- Les programmes de réadaptation proposent une approche globale, comprenant une assistance psychologique, sociale et éducative, pour faciliter l'intégration des détenus dans la société après leur libération [4].

Les nouvelles modifications législatives de 2022 élargissent les droits sociaux des détenus, y compris l'accès aux services médicaux et psychologiques. Il existe également de nombreuses associations qui apportent une aide aux détenus et à leurs familles, notamment en matière d'emploi, d'insertion sociale et d'accompagnement juridique. Notamment l'ordonnance du 19 octobre 2022 qui prévoit que les détenus travaillant dans les établissements pénitentiaires ont désormais droit aux soins médicaux par le biais du système général d'assurance sociale. Cela comprend le paiement des frais médicaux, ainsi que l'accès aux services médicaux et psychologiques fournis dans des institutions ou des centres de traitement en dehors de la prison.

Le code de la sécurité sociale prévoit l'affiliation obligatoire des personnes détenues au régime général de l'assurance maladie – mais aussi, maternité – à compter de leur date d'incarcération. Et ce, quelle que soit la situation dont elles relevaient précédemment, leur âge, leur situation administrative et pénale en détention : personnes prévenues ou condamnées, incarcérées ou en aménagement de peine, sans activité ou effectuant un travail pénitentiaire.

Le régime général ouvre droit uniquement aux prestations en nature de l'assurance maladie et maternité, c'est-à-dire au remboursement des soins – consultations, médicaments, examens de laboratoire… – et à la prise en charge des frais liés à l'accouchement (4 mois avant la date prévue et jusqu'à 12 jours après celui-ci).

Le temps de leur détention, les personnes détenues peuvent également recourir à la protection complémentaire en matière de santé afin de couvrir les dépenses qui ne sont prises en charge ni par l'assurance maladie ni par l'administration pénitentiaire, notamment les frais d'optique et de prothèses dentaires. En cas de faibles ressources, cette complémentaire peut être gratuite ou son financement, partiellement pris en charge [1].

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1. L'accès à la protection sociale en milieu pénitentiaire URL: https://sante.gouv.fr/prevention-en-sante/sante-des-populations/personnes-detenues-personnes-placees-sous-main-de-justice/article/les-personnes-detenues

2. Observatoire international des prisons - Section française URL: https://oip.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/oip-ra2019.pdf

3. L'essentiel de la loi URL: https://www.vie-publique.fr/loi/278807-loi-8-avril-2021-recours-droit-au-respect-dignite-en-detention

4. Prisons: pour une réinsertion durable URL: https://www.fondationdefrance.org/fr/prisons-pour-une-reinsertion-durable

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LE MODE D'EXECUTION DE LA PEINE COMME INFLUENCE PSYCHOLOGIQUE SUR LA PERSONNALITÉ DU CRIMINEL

Considérant cette question, à notre avis, il convient de commencer par le concept de « punition » en tant que conséquence de la violation des normes sociales et juridiques établies par l'État. Du point de vue de la psychologie juridique, la punition est une méthode d'influence psychologique sur une personne en vue de sa correction et de sa resocialisation. La punition est une mesure spéciale de coercition étatique appliquée par le tribunal au nom de l'État pour la commission d'un crime. [1; p1]

L'idée de punition est née dans l'Antiquité, cependant, dans la société pré-classe, la punition comme moyen de coercition de l'État n'existait pas, le principe de la vengeance du sang « œil pour œil, dent pour dent » fonctionnait. L'un des premiers moyens de punition - les travaux forcés - est apparu dans la société esclavagiste.

Avec la propagation du christianisme, est née l'idée de l'expiation d'un crime, d'un péché, comme moyen de punir la culpabilité, qui a été formulée pour la première fois sous forme juridique dans le droit canonique. Ce n'est qu'au XVIIIe siècle que cette opinion a été consignée dans des codes pénaux distincts. La méthode pour influencer le criminel était avant tout l'intimidation, les punitions, même pour un acte mineur, étaient extrêmement cruelles : peine de mort, mutilation, châtiments corporels. [1; p1] Pour la première fois, le système pénitentiaire le plus développé et ayant un fort impact psychologique est apparu au XVIIIe siècle aux États-Unis, dans l'État de Pennsylvanie (le soi-disant système de Pennsylvanie), basé sur l'isolement cellulaire, combiné à une influence religieuse sur le condamné et excluait toute communication avec le monde extérieur. K. Marx a caractérisé ce système pénitentiaire comme « isolant une personne du monde extérieur et la forçant à une profonde solitude, combinant punition légale et torture théologique ». [2; p3]Dans les pays développés modernes, il existe un système pénitentiaire progressif avec des méthodes d'influence psychologique plus humaines sur l'individu, dans lequel la peine d'emprisonnement est divisée en plusieurs étapes avec des conditions de détention différentes - du plus sévère au plus indulgent (assoupli). [1; p1]

Pourtant, la plupart des personnes qui purgent une peine ont besoin d'une première impulsion pour activer leur potentiel créatif afin d'entamer le processus de resocialisation de l'individu. La psychologie pénitentiaire étudie ce processus du point de vue d'une approche systémique, analysant tous ses principaux acteurs (détenus, personnel pénitentiaire, etc.) et toutes les composantes qui ont un impact sur ce processus : le travail, le collectif des condamnés, le régime, le comportement du condamné. relation avec la famille et les amis. [2; p3] La punition s'incarne dans le mode d'exécution de la peine et est subjectivement perçue et vécue par les condamnés

de différentes manières, tout d'abord, la profondeur, la force et la durée de la punition vécue par les condamnés sont différentes. Aussi M.M. Gernet écrit : « Nous sommes loin de penser que les traits de tel ou tel régime dans telle ou telle prison traversent toujours et partout le psychisme du détenu de la même manière. Au contraire, nous reconnaissons que les traces dans le psychisme d'un tel passage du régime carcéral sont très différentes : dans certains, elles sont aussi profondes que les ornières profondes d'un chariot chargé sur une route sale. Et dans d'autres, ces traces ne sont que des ondulations sur le fleuve après l'arrivée du paquebot, qui très vite disparaissent complètement." [1; p1]

L'impact psychologique de la punition sera perçu différemment par les condamnés et dépend du régime de punition, de l'attitude du condamné à l'égard de la peine, du nombre de condamnations, du temps passé en prison, des caractéristiques individuelles du condamné, de son âge, de son sexe, de ses caractéristiques sociales et sociales. situation familiale, etc. [1; p1] L'éducateur est confronté à la tâche de changer les états mentaux qui affectent négativement le processus de correction des condamnés, il est nécessaire d'induire et de maintenir des états qui affectent positivement leur personnalité. Il ne s'agit pas du fait que les détenus ne connaissent pas d'états d'attente, de remords, de nostalgie, de doute, de désespoir, de désespoir, etc. Sans une lutte interne aussi difficile, l'acuité du fait même de la privation de liberté est perdue et émoussée, et la colonie peut réellement devenir une « maison natale ». Il est important de prévenir l'apparition d'un désespoir complet à l'aide de méthodes d'influence psychologique, afin d'éviter le développement de conflits internes profonds vers des dépressions mentales. [1; p1] Par conséquent, la fonction de l'influence du régime sur l'individu doit être considérée dans l'unité, les relations et l'interpénétration. Ainsi, la fonction punitive, affectant principalement les besoins d'une personne, comporte également des éléments d'éducation ; la fonction éducative, régulant le comportement humain et développant des habitudes, comprend également des éléments d'envusu, et la fonction de soutien comprend des éléments à la fois de punition et d'éducation. Cependant, dans certains cas, ces fonctions du régime se contredisent et dans d'autres, il est extrêmement difficile de les concilier.

L'une des raisons de la barrière sémantique est l'incapacité de l'éducateur à prendre en compte les véritables motivations des actions et du comportement des condamnés, en se concentrant uniquement sur le résultat extérieur. [2; p2] En pratique, des actions apparemment identiques peuvent être provoquées par des motifs complètement différents. L'incapacité de l'éducateur à détecter à temps les motifs réels conduit au fait qu'il attribue par erreur au condamné un motif qui ne lui est pas caractéristique et, par conséquent, applique la méthode d'influence éducative.

À son tour, cela provoque une protestation interne chez le condamné, des sentiments d'injustice de la punition, d'incompréhensibilité et un sentiment d'injustice. Dès lors, le contact psychologique entre l'enseignant et l'élève disparaît, le principe d'influence psychologique positive disparaît. C'est l'essence de l'approche scientifique de la gestion efficace de l'état mental des détenus et des principes méthodologiques généraux de la psychologie pénitentiaire. [1; p1]

1. http://www.mif-ua.com/archive/article/34307

2. https://www.universalis.fr/encyclopedie/psychologie-et-justice/

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FRAUEN IN DER POLIZEI: GESCHICHTE, HERAUSFORDERUNGEN UND PERSPEKTIVEN

Lange Zeit war die Polizei eine echte Männerdomäne. Es war völlig selbstverständlich, dass der Polizist, der für Recht, Ordnung und Sicherheit sorgte, ein großgewachsener, kräftiger Mann war. Und es sollte viel Zeit vergehen, bis sich dieses klassische Bild vom Polizisten ändern würde. Denn erst in den 1980-er Jahren wurde der uniformierte Polizeidienst auch für Frauen zugänglich. Bei der Polizei als solches arbeiten Frauen zwar schon seit den 1920-er Jahren. Damals waren sie aber nur bei der Kriminalpolizei tätig und selbst hier nur in bestimmten Bereichen. So wurden die ersten Polizistinnen bei der Sitte eingesetzt oder kümmerten sich um jugendliche Straftäter. Später übernahmen Frauen auch Aufgaben im Innendienst. Bei diesen Tätigkeiten trugen sie jedoch zivil. Bis Frauen ihren Dienst in Polizeiuniform verrichten und auf Streife gehen konnten, dauerte es noch ein paar Jahrzehnte. Wie lange konkret, ist in den Bundesländern verschieden. Denn in Deutschland ist die Polizei Ländersache. Deshalb erfolgte die Öffnung des Polizeiberufs für Frauen nicht bundeseinheitlich. Stattdessen machte Hamburg den Anfang. In Hamburg wurde die Schutzpolizei für Frauen 1979 zugänglich. Nach und nach zogen die übrigen Bundesländer nach. Das Schlusslicht ist Bayern, wo Frauen seit 1990 bei der Schutzpolizei zugelassen sind.

Bei der Erfüllung verschiedener Aufgaben wird die Polizei mit den verschiedensten Situationen konfrontiert und trifft auf die unterschiedlichsten Menschen aus allen Teilen der Bevölkerung. Im Einsatz müssen sich Polizisten ständig auf neue Sachlagen einstellen und schnell die richtigen Entscheidungen treffen. Flexibilität, Verantwortungsbewusstsein, aber auch Empathie und Durchsetzungsvermögen sind dabei unverzichtbar. Die Polizei versteht sich als bürgernahe Institution, die mit Rat und Tat zur Seite steht, die Sicherheitsbedürfnisse der Bürger im Blick hat und deren Anliegen ernst nimmt. Die vielfältigen und abwechslungsreichen Aufgaben, die die Polizeiarbeit täglich mit sich bringt, machen den Polizeiberuf einerseits überaus interessant. Andererseits machen sie die Arbeit als Polizist auch anspruchsvoll, anstrengend und bisweilen sehr belastend. Die Polizei braucht deshalb starke Persönlichkeiten, die der Polizeiarbeit körperlich und mental gewachsen sind. Doch ob diese starke Persönlichkeit von einer Frau oder einem Mann gestellt wird, spielt letztlich keine Rolle. Was zählt, sind die Eignung und die Leistung. Heutzutage sind Polizistinnen längt keine Exotinnen mehr. Frauen bei der

Polizei sind zur Selbstverständlichkeit geworden. Und der Polizeiberuf hat sich in den vergangenen Jahrzehnten zu einem Beruf für Frauen und Männer entwickelt.

Die Polizei setzt in ihrem Auswahlverfahren auf ein denkbar einfaches, aber durchaus effektives Prinzip: Alle Bewerber haben die gleichen Chancen. Welches Geschlecht ein Bewerber hat, welche Noten in seinem Schulzeugnis stehen oder welchen beruflichen Werdegang sein Lebenslauf offenbart, ist für die Einstellung nicht entscheidend. Es gibt zwar ein paar formale Einstellungskriterien, zu denen beispielsweise das Alter, die Körpergröße und das Gewicht oder der Schulabschluss gehören. Aber wenn die grundlegenden Einstellungsvoraussetzungen erfüllt sind, wird der Bewerber zum Einstellungstest eingeladen. Und hier kann der Bewerber zeigen, was in ihm steckt und ob er das Zug zum Polizisten hat. Dabei fangen alle Bewerber bei Null an. Kein Bewerber geht mit Bonuspunkten ins Rennen. Stattdessen müssen sich alle Bewerber gleichermaßen beweisen. Und die Bewerber, die beim Einstellungstest am besten abschneiden, können ihre Laufbahn bei der Polizei beginnen.

Genau wie die männlichen Bewerber werden auch die weiblichen Bewerberinnen nach ihrer Eignung, ihrer Befähigung und ihren Leistungen bewertet. Dies gilt nicht nur für das Auswahlverfahren, sondern für die gesamte berufliche Karriere. Polizistinnen stehen alle Funktionen und alle Ämter bei der Polizei offen. Knapp 48.000 Frauen arbeiten mittlerweile im Polizeidienst. Der Anteil der weiblichen Polizeibeamtinnen liegt damit bei über 18 Prozent. Und um den Anteil kontinuierlich zu erhöhen, wird nicht nur an der beruflichen Gleichstellung gearbeitet. In einigen Bundesländern gibt es zusätzlich Förderpläne, die zum Ziel haben, den Frauenanteil vor allem in den Polizeibereichen zu erhöhen, in denen Frauen bisher noch in der Minderzahl sind. Aber das heißt nicht, dass Bewerbungen von Frauen deshalb bevorzugt behandelt werden. Oder dass es Frauen beim Einstellungstest leichter haben. Es bedeutet lediglich, dass Frauen exakt die gleichen Chancen bei der Polizei haben wie Männer.

Die Anforderungen sind also gleich und so ist es auch nur logisch, dass es beim Auswahlverfahren grundsätzlich ebenfalls keine Unterschiede gibt. Insbesondere was den computergestützten Wissens- und Intelligenztest, das Vorstellungsgespräch und die polizeiärztliche Untersuchung angeht, müssen alle Bewerber exakt identischen Anforderungen gerecht werden.

Heutzutage denken die meisten Männer aber nicht mehr, dass die Polizei eine reine Männersache ist, sie sehen Frauen sogar als gute Kolleginnen an, Frauen haben die gleichen Rechte und Pflichten wie ihre männlichen Kollegen, und das fördert auch das kollegiale Miteinander. Es werden jedoch immer noch mehr Menschen mit der Anwendung von Gewalt beauftragt. Aber Frauen werden von männlichen Kollegen in der Regel nur dann besser wahrgenommen, wenn sie mit ihnen auf Augenhöhe zusammenarbeiten. Polizeiarbeit wird für Frauen in Deutschland immer attraktiver, jeder fünfte Polizist ist eine Frau. Der Trend, den Frauenanteil bei der Polizei weiter zu erhöhen, hält an.

Frauen in der Polizei sind ein wichtiger Teil der Strafverfolgung, die von Jahr zu Jahr ihre Hingabe an den Dienst, Professionalität und Stärke demonstrieren. Sie besetzen eine Vielzahl von Positionen, von Patrouillenoffizieren bis zu Leitern von

Abteilungen, und jeden Tag ist mit der Verantwortung für die Sicherheit der Bürger, den Kampf gegen die Kriminalität und die Strafverfolgung verbunden.

Die Notwendigkeit, die Beteiligung von Frauen an der Strafverfolgung zu erhöhen, ist in den letzten Jahrzehnten besonders dringlich geworden. Sie haben bewiesen, dass sie komplexe Aufgaben effektiv ausführen können, die nicht nur körperliche Stärke, sondern auch emotionale Stabilität, Intuition und die Fähigkeit, mit Menschen in schwierigen Situationen zu arbeiten, erfordern.

Frauen als Polizeibeamte stehen oft vor besonderen Herausforderungen - das sind Schwierigkeiten bei der Bekämpfung von Vorurteilen und die Notwendigkeit, eine Karriere mit familiären Verpflichtungen zu verbinden. Trotz aller Schwierigkeiten zeigen sie ein hohes Maß an Engagement für ihre Arbeit.

Viele Frauen in der Polizei agieren nicht nur als Verteidiger von Recht und Ordnung, sondern auch als Mentoren für junge Kollegen. Dies zeigt, wie wichtig es ist, ein Gleichgewicht zwischen Entschlossenheit und Menschlichkeit, Gerechtigkeit und Mitgefühl zu wahren. Sie spielen zweifellos eine wichtige Rolle bei der Veränderung von Stereotypen und der Schaffung eines inklusiveren und gerechteren Umfelds in der Strafverfolgung.

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SPRACHENPOLITIK UND SPRACHLICHE IDENTITÄT

Sprache ist nicht nur ein Mittel der Kommunikation und der Erkenntnis. Sprache ist ein Schlüsselfaktor für die Bildung einer Persönlichkeit und deren Darstellung in der Öffentlichkeit. Sie ist ein Faktor der persönlichen Identifikation, der deutlich macht, dass man zu einer Nation gehört und eine Aufgabe in der Welt hat. Dies gilt insbesondere für die Ukraine, wo der Kampf um die Sprache seit Jahrhunderten andauert. Und wie die Geschichte zeigt, haben die Nationen gerade in Krisenzeiten damit begonnen, der Entwicklung ihrer eigenen Sprache und Kultur mehr Aufmerksamkeit zu schenken. Die Sprachenfrage ist auch eine der Herausforderungen unserer Zeit.

Im 21. Jahrhundert, in der Zeit der Globalisierung und der technologischen Entwicklung, ist die Sprachenfrage besonders aktuell. Einerseits tragen die neuesten Technologien zur Verbesserung und Entwicklung der Wissenschaft bei, einschließlich der Linguistik, die sich mit neuem Schwung zu entwickeln beginnt. Jetzt gibt es viel mehr Möglichkeiten, Fragen zu untersuchen, die lange Zeit unbeantwortet geblieben sind. Dank der Technologie ist die internationale Kommunikation einfacher geworden, was den Austausch von Erfahrungen und die Bildung der Bürger erleichtert. Doch trotz ihrer vielen Vorteile hat die technologische Entwicklung auch Nachteile, die im Bereich der Sprachen ein echtes Problem darstellen. Eine solch enge und unbegrenzte Kommunikation "verwischt" die Grenzen zwischen Ländern, Kulturen und Sprachen und reduziert alles auf ein einziges Maß. Nicht immer positive Trends, die sich in einem Land durchgesetzt und verbreitet haben, breiten sich rasch in der ganzen Welt aus. Mit dem rasanten Tempo der menschlichen Entwicklung gehen auch die Sprachen zurück oder verschwinden sogar ganz. Dieses Problem führt dazu, dass die Menschen ihre Identität und deren Bedeutung für ihr Leben missverstehen.

Die sprachliche Identität ist eine Reihe von Werten, Überzeugungen und Glaubenssätzen, die mit der Kommunikationssprache einer Person im täglichen Leben und in der Gesellschaft verbunden sind. Das Konzept der sprachlichen Identität ist klar und stabil, aber es gibt viele Faktoren, die ihre Entstehung beeinflussen. Bei der sprachlichen Identität geht es nicht nur um die Kenntnis einer bestimmten Sprache. Dieses Konzept ist viel tiefgründiger, da es die ethnisch-kulturellen Merkmale der Menschen und die Verbindung zwischen den Generationen widerspiegelt. Die Verbindung zwischen Persönlichkeit und Sprache ist sehr stark. Man hört oft von Menschen, die aufgrund sozialer oder historischer Umstände keine Informationen über ihre Verwandten oder ihre Familie haben, sich aber zu einem bestimmten Land, einer bestimmten Kultur oder Sprache hingezogen fühlen. Diese Verbindung entsteht unter dem Einfluss einer Reihe von Faktoren. Um ihre Entstehung umfassend zu erforschen, muss man sich der Kindheit zuwenden, der Zeit, in der sich das Sprachzentrum auszubilden beginnt, in der sich die Sprache aktiv entwickelt. In dieser Zeit hat das Umfeld des Kindes selbst einen starken Einfluss auf seine Entwicklung. In diesem Alter werden die Werte der künftigen Persönlichkeit geformt. Es ist in der Tat so, dass jede Nation eine andere Mentalität hat. Die Werte einer bestimmten Nation werden durch die Sprache von Generation zu Generation weitergegeben, und die Eigenschaften sind einzigartig für eine bestimmte ethnische Gruppe.

Doch trotz dieser starken Verbindung ist die sprachliche oder nationale Identität leicht negativ zu beeinflussen. Wie die Geschichte der ukrainischen Sprache zeigt, reicht es aus, die Sprache einer Generation zu beeinflussen, denn die nächste Generation wird anders kommunizieren und andere Kommunikationsmittel verwenden. Eine Sprache kann nicht auf dem Papier existieren; sie ist ein System, das ständige Übung und Kommunikation erfordert, um sich zu entwickeln. Erwähnenswert ist auch die Bedeutung der Sprachpolitik, deren Verlauf von den Behörden des Landes bestimmt wird.

Wie wir am Beispiel der Ukraine sehen können, sind die Verbote und die Zensur der vergangenen Jahrhunderte auch heute noch offensichtlich. Besonders deutlich wurde dies nach dem Beginn der umfassenden Invasion. Seit der Unabhängigkeitserklärung wurde die Sprachenfrage nicht mehr gestellt, und es gab keinen klaren Kurs in der Sprachenpolitik. Sprachpolitik ist eine Reihe von Maßnahmen der Behörden, um die Bürger zu ermutigen, in der Staatssprache zu kommunizieren. Es handelt sich dabei um die Schaffung von Normen und Vorschriften, die den verbindlichen Gebrauch der Staatssprache in den Tätigkeitsbereichen eines bestimmten Landes festlegen. Ukrainische Verlage und Kinos erhielten im Gegensatz zu den russischen keine Unterstützung von den Behörden. Nur durch ausländische Investitionen erblickten ukrainische Produkte das Licht der Welt.

Wie die ukrainische Dichterin Lina Kostenko in ihrer Rede vor den Studenten erwähnte, wird jede Nation durch ein Kaleidoskop wahrgenommen, das einen Hauptspiegel hat, der die Wahrnehmung dieser Nation bestimmt, die sich über Jahrhunderte und manchmal Jahre unter dem Einfluss historischer und sozialer Faktoren bildet. Dieser Hauptspiegel der Ukraine, durch den wir in der Welt repräsentiert werden, wurde von den so genannten "brüderlichen Menschen" geformt und ist überhaupt nicht wahr. Die Schriftstellerin nennt diesen Effekt den "Defekt des Hauptspiegels". In ihrem Vortrag betonte Lina Kostenko den Status der Sprache im Staat und die Sprachpolitik als Faktoren, die nicht nur die Bedeutung der Sprache und ihre Entwicklung, sondern auch die Aktivitäten verschiedener Bereiche des Landes und den Zusammenhalt der Nation beeinflussen. So ist der Status nicht nur ein Zeichen im Recht des Staates, sondern auch ein nationenbildender und funktionaler Faktor, der ein tieferes gegenseitiges Verständnis zwischen den Völkern fördert und eine gemeinsame Vision der Zukunft definiert. Darüber hinaus wird argumentiert, dass Sprache und Kultur zwei Schöpfer einer einzigen Nation sind, und dass ihre Entwicklung die Ukraine auf der Weltbühne anders darstellen kann. Wenn die Sprache in einem bestimmten Land nicht wichtig ist, wird sie auch in der Welt vernachlässigt.

Was die Sprachenpolitik betrifft, so hat die Globalisierung die Wahrnehmung solcher Maßnahmen bis zu einem gewissen Grad verändert. Heutzutage kann sich kein Land mehr völlig von der Außenpolitik abkoppeln. Und um eine offene Kommunikation zwischen mehrsprachigen Staaten zu gewährleisten, wird eine bestimmte Anzahl von Sprachen für die internationale Kommunikation festgelegt. Darüber hinaus sind die Länder, die Mitglied in internationalen Vereinigungen sind, verpflichtet, eine Dokumentation in mindestens zwei Sprachen zu führen. Vor kurzem wurde ein solches Gesetz in der Ukraine verabschiedet (das Gesetz über den Status des Englischen). Einerseits ist dies ein Schritt in Richtung neuer Möglichkeiten, da die zwischenstaatlichen und interkulturellen Beziehungen gestärkt werden. Allerdings kann eine solche Interaktion für die Staatssprachen fatal sein, vor allem dann, wenn die Stellung der Kultur im Polysystem schwach ist, d. h. sie sich an der Peripherie befindet, während Anleihen aus anderen Ländern entscheidend sind. Die Perspektive in dieser Angelegenheit ist eine intensivere Aktivität zur Förderung der Sprache in der Bevölkerung. In den letzten Jahren wurden in der Ukraine erste

Schritte unternommen, um den Status der Sprache zu stärken. Dazu gehört, dass die Kenntnis der Sprache im öffentlichen Sektor zur Pflicht gemacht wurde. Es wurde eine eigene Stelle geschaffen, die die Einhaltung dieses Gesetzes überwacht. Außerdem nimmt die Zahl der Ukrainisch sprechenden Menschen stetig zu. Leider war der Anstoß dazu der Beginn der Invasion im großen Stil. Gleichzeitig begannen die Ukrainer, sich stärker mit der Nation verbunden zu fühlen, was die Wahrnehmung unseres Volkes im Ausland eindeutig beeinflusste. Wir sind eins und einzigartig, und die Ukrainer inspirieren andere Menschen mit ihrer Tapferkeit. Wir sind Zeugen der Zerstörung des Bildes der Ukrainer, das der Welt seit Jahrhunderten aufgezwungen wurde. Die unverwechselbare ukrainische Kultur ist wieder im Trend, und sie ist wieder zu einem Gegenstand des Studiums und des Wissens geworden. Und das ist erst der Anfang.

Aus diesen Fakten können wir schließen, dass Sprache und Identität von großer Bedeutung sind. Solange sich nicht jeder von uns darüber im Klaren ist, dass er dazugehört, wird uns die Welt nicht akzeptieren. Nur wir können unsere Nation schaffen. Und die Sprache ist der Faktor, der Millionen von Menschen auf ein gemeinsames Ziel hin zusammenführt. Ohne Sprache ist eine Nation dem Untergang geweiht.

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ПРАВА СТОРІН ПРИ ВИРІШЕННІ КРИМІНАЛЬНО-ПРАВОВОГО КОНФЛІКТУ ШЛЯХОМ МЕДІАЦІЇ

З початку 2019 року пілотний проєкт «Програма відновлення для неповнолітніх, які є підозрюваними у вчиненні кримінального правопорушення» впроваджувався на базі системи надання безоплатної правової допомоги у 6 регіонах країни, а вже у квітні 2020 року реалізація проекту поширилася на всю територію нашої держави [1].

Згідно відомчого наказу 2024 року Про реалізацію пілотного проєкту «Програма відновного правосуддя за участю неповнолітніх, які є підозрюваними, обвинуваченими у вчиненні кримінального правопорушення» (далі - Програма) *відновне правосуддя* у межах Програми – процес, який

дозволяє тим, кому була завдана кримінальним правопорушенням шкода, та тим, хто бере відповідальність за завдану шкоду, у випадку їх добровільної згоди та за участю медіатора брати участь у вирішенні питань, що виникають у зв'язку з вчиненим кримінальним правопорушенням з метою примирення, реінтеграції та ресоціалізації учасників кримінально-правового конфлікту, відшкодування завданої шкоди та усунення за можливості наслідків, спричинених кримінальним правопорушенням [2].

Медіація – позасудова добровільна, конфіденційна, структурована процедура, під час якої сторони за допомогою медіатора (медіаторів) намагаються запобігти виникненню або врегулювати конфлікт (спір) шляхом переговорів [3].

У контексті вирішення кримінально-правового конфлікту шляхом медіації важливо враховувати права всіх сторін, які беруть участь у даному процесі. Такі права можуть варіюватися в залежності від законодавства країни, проте існують загальні принципи, які часто застосовуються в медіаційних процедурах. До прав сторін відносять:

- право на інформацію: сторони мають бути поінформованими про сам процес медіації, його етапи та наслідки укладання медіаційної угоди та надати добровільну згоду на участь у Програмі. За взаємною згодою сторони можуть обрати медіатора (посередника). Також у будь-який момент учасники мають право відмовитися від участі у медіації або обрати іншого медіатора;
- право на участь: сторони беруть активну участь у медіації. Потерпілий може висловлювати свої переживання, думки та вимоги щодо відшкодування завданої шкоди кримінальним правопорушенням. Неповнолітній, в свою чергу, має право висловити свою точку зору, пояснити свій вчинок і свої почуття щодо вчиненого кримінального правопорушення, з метою пошуку рішення, яке буде задовольняти обидві сторони;
- право на безпеку: сторони має право на безпечний процес і можуть вимагати, щоб між ними було дотримано заходів безпеки;
- право на необхідні ресурси: неповнолітній може мати право отримати підтримку від соціальних служб, консультантів або представників, які допоможуть їй у процесі медіації;
- право на конфіденційність: інформація, що стає відомою та обговорюється під час медіації, не повинна виходити за межі Програми. Медіатор, має уточнити, яку саме інформацію він може оголошувати сторонам (при індивідуальній роботі із сторонами);
- право на захист: неповнолітній має право отримати юридичну допомогу або представляти свої інтереси під час медіації самостійно.

Якщо говорити про права медіатора, як посередника, який допомагає в регулюванні кримінально-правового конфлікту, то медіатор має дотримуватися нейтральності. Тобто не переймати жодну із сторін, не має права давати поради сторонам або ж визнавати чиє рішення більш правильніше.

Медіатор (посередник) має право регулювати хід медіації, зокрема забезпечувати дотримання правил проведення медіації та етики. Під час участі в Програмі учасники мають поважати один одного та зберігати відкритий

діалог. Під час проведення медіації посередник зобов'язаний зберігати конфіденційність інформації, що стосується медіаційного процесу [5].

Взаєморозуміння та повага: Учасники медіації повинні поважати один одного та зберігати відкритий діалог.

Дотримання цих прав може сприяти більш конструктивному, ефективному та справедливому вирішенню кримінально-правових конфліктів через медіацію.

Законом, договором про проведення медіації або правилами проведення медіації можуть визначатися інші права сторін медіації.

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ВИКОРИСТАННЯ СОЦІАЛЬНИХ МЕДІА ДЛЯ ПРОСУВАННЯ ІДЕЙ ЗДОРОВОГО СПОСОБУ ЖИТТЯ ТА ФІЗИЧНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ В ГРОМАДСЬКОМУ СУСПІЛЬСТВІ

У сучасному світі соціальні медіа стали потужним інструментом впливу на формування громадської думки, поширення інформації та залучення населення до різноманітних ініціатив. У контексті популяризації здорового способу життя та фізичної підготовки, їхня роль є надзвичайно значущою. Платформи, такі як Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, YouTube та інші, відкривають широкі можливості для комунікації між фахівцями з фізичної підготовки, організаціями та громадськістю. Вплив медіа на формування суспільної свідомості є очевидним, проте не завжди цей вплив можна назвати позитивним чи об’єктивним.

Здоровий спосіб життя – безперечний ресурс для збереження і відновлення здоров’я в будь-які часи, а в час воєнний – найдієвіший з погляду тривалої перспективи. Подолання шкідливих звичок, увага до харчування, сну, фізичної активності, режиму дня, статевої культури, особистісного зростання – давно відомі способи налагоджувати якість життя [1]. Військові конфлікти, пандемії, соціальні кризи створюють додаткові виклики для громадян, де фізичне та психологічне здоров’я стають ключовими факторами виживання і стабільності. У таких умовах соціальні медіа можуть слугувати не лише джерелом натхнення, а й інструментом масової освіти, мотивації та об’єднання людей навколо ідеї здорового способу життя.

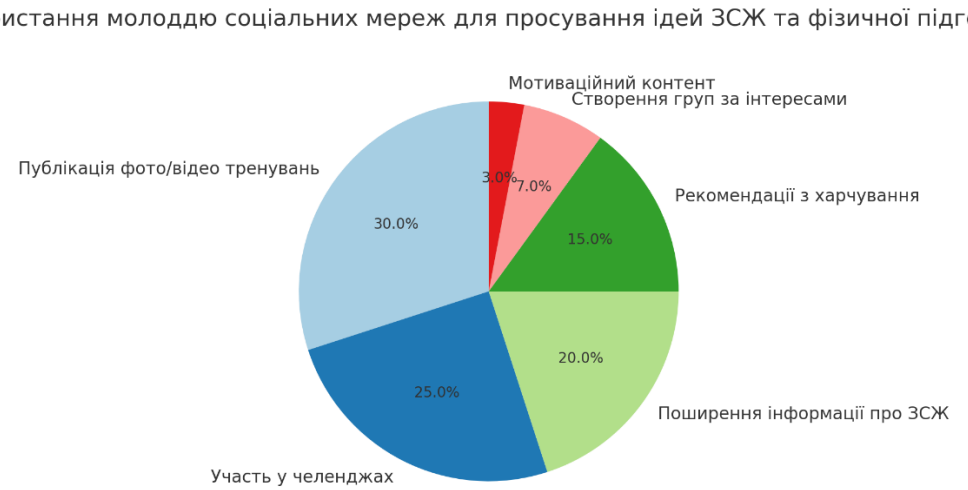
Роль засобу масової інформації у формуванні здорового способу життя учнів середньої молоді є важливою. Завдяки своєму впливу медіа розширюють ідеї в соціальному просторі, залишаючись ефективним інструментом пропаганди, навчання та формування звичок і нових моделей поведінки. Вони також сприяють створенню трендів і об'єднують різні регіони світу в єдину інформаційну мережу. Сучасний медіапростір України представлений широким розмаїттям форматів та змісту, включаючи державні й комерційні видання, телевізійні та радіоканали, орієнтовані як на дорослу, так і на дитячу аудиторію.

Акції, флешмоби та челенджі, спрямовані на популяризацію здорового способу життя, є ефективними засобами залучення людей до фізичної активності та формування корисних звичок. В Україні одним із найпопулярніших форматів є організація ранкових руханок у школах, які допомагають дітям розпочати день із зарядки та привчають до активного способу життя. Також проводяться заходи, як-от Всеукраїнський день ходьби, коли люди збираються на спільні прогулянки, щоб продемонструвати

важливість фізичної активності. У соцмережах поширені челенджі, наприклад, #HealthyChallengeUA, де учасники діляться своїми досягненнями у спорті, здоровому харчуванні чи відмові від шкідливих звичок. Щорічно проводяться масові забіги, як-от «Біжи, Україно», які залучають велику кількість учасників, пропагуючи біг як доступний вид спорту. Популярними є також акції, наприклад, «День без ліфта», які закликають до простих змін у повсякденному житті для поліпшення здоров'я, та Дні велосипедиста, спрямовані на популяризацію велоспорту і використання велосипедів у повсякденному житті.

За кордоном ініціативи зі здорового способу життя також мають великий вплив. Наприклад, #10YearChallenge, що став популярним у соцмережах, має здоровий варіант, коли люди демонструють свій прогрес у фізичній підготовці чи харчуванні за останні роки. У багатьох країнах проводяться масові забіги, велопробіги, йога на відкритому повітрі та флешмоби, присвячені здоровому способу життя. Такі ініціативи активно підтримуються громадськими організаціями, інфлюенсерами та урядовими структурами. Як в Україні, так і за кордоном, акції та челенджі об’єднують людей навколо ідеї здоров’я, мотивуючи до змін і підтримуючи суспільну культуру здорового способу життя.

Таблиця 1 – використання молоддю соціальних мереж для просування ідей здорового способу життя та фізичної підготовки



Інфлюенсери – це особи, активно залучені до ведення онлайн-діяльності на різноманітних соціальних медіаплатформах (таких як YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, Snapchat та особисті блоги), які зібрали значну кількість підписників і, відповідно, мають здатність впливати на них. Вони також відомі як мікроінфлюенсери, на відміну від макроінфлюенсерів, які мають популярність серед ширшої аудиторії, включаючи знаменитостей як акторів, спортсменів, музикантів. З практичного погляду, інфлюенсера можна визначити як особу, яка створює контент і має статус експерта в певній області, завоювавши велику аудиторію через регулярне створення цінного контенту на соціальних мережах [2]. Інфлюенсери та блогери через соціальні мережі поширюють інформацію про фізичну активність, діляться власними історіями, результатами тренувань і корисними порадами. Їхній особистий

приклад має великий вплив на підписників, адже вони демонструють, як здоровий спосіб життя може бути інтегрований у повсякденну рутину. Челенджі, такі як «30 днів спорту» чи «Ранкові пробіжки», часто ініційовані блогерами, створюють додаткову мотивацію для людей розпочати фізичну активність. Крім того, співпраця інфлюенсерів із брендами спортивного одягу, обладнання чи харчування додає додаткової популяризації фізичної підготовки. Інфлюенсери, блогери та громадські організації часто співпрацюють, об’єднуючи свої зусилля. Наприклад, блогери можуть висвітлювати активності громадських організацій, залучаючи аудиторію до участі в заходах. Така синергія сприяє поширенню ідей здорового способу життя на різні вікові та соціальні групи, допомагаючи формувати культуру фізичної активності та здоров’я в суспільстві.

Соціальні медіа відіграють важливу роль у популяризації ідей здорового способу життя та фізичної підготовки, слугуючи потужним інструментом для масової освіти, мотивації та об'єднання суспільства. Через акції, флешмоби, челенджі та вплив інфлюенсерів, вони формують нові моделі поведінки, сприяють формуванню корисних звичок і поширенню культури фізичної активності. Використання соціальних мереж дозволяє долучити широкі верстви населення до ініціатив, спрямованих на підвищення якості життя, що є особливо важливим у часи соціальних криз і військових конфліктів. Водночас для досягнення максимального ефекту необхідно забезпечити об'єктивність і позитивний характер інформаційного контенту, що поширюється в соціальних медіа.

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АСПЕКТИ ВПЛИВУ НОВІТНІХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ НА УКРАЇНСЬКУ МОВУ

Інтернет та соціальні мережі значно вплинули на поширення української мови, зокрема серед молоді. Використання української мови в цифрових

платформах сприяє її популяризації та розвитку. Завдяки соціальним мережам, таким як Facebook, Instagram, Twitter тощо, українська мова отримала нове життя в цифровому просторі, де її активно використовують для спілкування, самовираження та обміну інформацією.

На думку Г. Півторака [1], Інтернет є потужним інструментом для поширення української мови, оскільки дозволяє легко і швидко створювати та розповсюджувати контент українською мовою. Це сприяє не лише підтримці мови серед носіїв, але й її популяризації за межами країни. Молодь активно використовує українську мову в соціальних мережах, що сприяє формуванню сучасної мовної культури, адаптованої до вимог цифрової епохи.

Проте, поряд із позитивними аспектами, вплив Інтернету та соціальних мереж має і негативні сторони. Зокрема, одним із головних викликів є змішування мов, яке особливо виявляється у використанні англіцизмів та сленгу. Це явище призводить до поступової деформації української мови та втрати її автентичності. Як зазначає І. Фаріон [2], англіцизми часто використовують у спілкуванні в Інтернеті через їхню простоту та популярність, що зрештою зумовлює витіснення українських еквівалентів.

Соціальні мережі також створюють середовище для швидкого поширення нових мовних тенденцій, які не завжди відповідають нормам літературної мови. Уживання неформальних виразів, скорочень та запозичень стає звичним явищем, що впливає на мовну культуру молоді. Зокрема, дослідження [3] вказують на те, що така практика може спричиняти зниження рівня грамотності серед молодих користувачів.

Окрім цього, Інтернет сприяє формуванню нових форм комунікації, таких як меми, гіфки та емодзі, які мають свої особливості та впливають на спосіб вираження думок. Хоча ці форми комунікації можуть здаватися поверхневими, вони мають значне смислове навантаження і можуть змінювати мовну свідомість користувачів. Науковці, зокрема Л. Масенко [4], відзначають, що ці нові форми комунікації створюють своєрідну мовну гру, яка може як збагачувати мову, так і спрощувати її до рівня примітивних форм.

Таким чином, Інтернет та соціальні мережі, з одного боку, сприяють її популяризації, розвитку та збагаченню, з іншого – створюють виклики, пов’язані зі збереженням її чистоти та автентичності.

Диджиталізація та автоматизація мають значний вплив на вивчення та використання української мови в сучасному світі. Завдяки технологіям автоматизації, таким як перекладачі та текстові редактори, вивчення української мови стало більш доступним для широкої аудиторії. Ці інструменти допомагають користувачам швидко перекладати тексти, перевіряти граматику та стилістику, що сприяє підвищенню рівня володіння мовою.

Одним із головних позитивних аспектів є полегшення доступу до мовних ресурсів. Наприклад, розробка цифрових словників та граматичних довідників робить процес вивчення мови більш ефективним та зручним. Цифрові ресурси дозволяють швидко знайти необхідну інформацію, перевірити правильність написання слів та граматичних конструкцій. Це особливо важливо для

студентів, викладачів та всіх, хто прагне підвищити свій рівень володіння українською мовою .

Технології автоматизації також сприяють інтеграції української мови у глобальний інформаційний простір. Наприклад, автоматичні перекладачі, такі як Google Translate, забезпечують можливість швидкого перекладу текстів з української на інші мови й навпаки. Це відкриває нові можливості для комунікації та співпраці між людьми різних країн, сприяючи поширенню української мови у світі .

Однак, поряд з позитивними аспектами, існують і певні негативні сторони автоматизації мовних процесів. Одним з головних викликів є ризик виникнення помилок через неточний автоматичний переклад. Алгоритми машинного перекладу не завжди здатні правильно передати значення оригінального тексту, що може призводити до змістовних помилок та непорозумінь (наприклад, переклад специфічних мовних зворотів, ідіом тощо).

Крім того, автоматизація може сприяти спрощенню мови та зниженню рівня мовної культури. Автоматичні текстові редактори, що виправляють орфографічні та граматичні помилки, можуть сприяти зниженню уваги до вивчення правил мови. Люди починають більше покладатися на технології, що може призводити до поверхневого володіння мовою та незнання її глибинних аспектів [2].

Також важливо зазначити вплив цифрових технологій на розвиток української мови у професійній сфері. Зокрема, програмне забезпечення для створення контенту українською мовою сприяє розвитку мовної культури та освіти. Водночас використання англіцизмів у професійній термінології може спричиняти витіснення українських еквівалентів та зниження рівня мовної самобутності .

Використання технологій змінює структуру та стиль мовлення, що суттєво впливає на сучасну українську мову. Технологічні нововведення, такі як Інтернет, соціальні мережі та мобільні додатки, призвели до появи нових форм комунікації, які відрізняються від традиційних засобів спілкування. Ці зміни мають як позитивні, так і негативні наслідки для мовної культури та структури української мови.

Одним із найпомітніших аспектів є зростання неформальності у спілкуванні. Завдяки технологіям, зокрема месенджерам і соціальним мережам, люди почали спілкуватися більш невимушено, що відображається у скороченні слів, використанні жаргону та сленгу. Науковці зазначають, що така неформальність може призводити до зниження рівня грамотності, оскільки користувачі часто нехтують правилами граматики та пунктуації. В. Радчук у своїх дослідженнях підкреслює, що спрощення мови та використання скорочень може негативно вплинути на здатність людей виражати складні думки та ідеї [3].

Технології також сприяють виникненню нових форм спілкування – мемів та емодзі. Меми, як форма культурних одиниць, що швидко поширюються через Інтернет, стали важливою частиною цифрової комунікації. Їх використовують для передавання емоцій, ідей та гумору, часто замінюючи

текстові повідомлення. Л. Масенко зазначає, що меми є відображенням сучасної культури і можуть збагачувати мову, але водночас створюють ризик поверхневого сприйняття інформації [4].

Емодзі, маленькі іконки, які використовують для вираження емоцій та дій, також впливають на мовну культуру. Вони дозволяють передавати складні емоційні стани та наміри без використання слів, що може знижувати потребу у вербальному вираженні. Крім того, технології змінюють структуру мовлення. Наприклад, текстові повідомлення часто мають іншу структуру порівняно з традиційними листами чи усним спілкуванням. Вони є більш лаконічними, часто без розгорнутих речень. Це може впливати на формування навичок письмової комунікації, оскільки користувачі звикають до коротких і простих форм висловлювання.

Однак, використання технологій може також сприяти розвитку мови. Зокрема, платформи для спільного редагування текстів, такі як Google Docs, дозволяють користувачам покращувати свої навички письма через взаємодію та зворотний зв'язок. Онлайн-курси та додатки для вивчення мов допомагають покращувати знання української мови, використовуючи сучасні методи навчання.

Сучасні технологічні нововведення збагачують мову новими словами та впливають на зміну усталеної семантики слів.

Наприклад, слово «пароль» раніше асоціювалося переважно з фізичним доступом, тепер воно вживається для опису секретних кодів доступу в цифровому світі. Термін «сервер», який колись позначав людину зі сфери послуг, тепер відноситься до технологічного обладнання, що забезпечує зберігання та обробку даних. Слова «мем» та «тренд» також зазнали значних змін у своїх значеннях через їх поширення в Інтернеті: якщо спершу «мем» стосувався опису культурного явища, то тепер позначає вірусні, гумористичні образи чи тексти в соціальних медіа; первинне значення лексеми «тренд» пов'язане з позначенням модних тенденцій у світі одягу, нині ж ним описують популярні теми в Інтернеті.

Отже, завдяки застосуванню комп'ютерних технологій, українська мова отримала новий імпульс для розвитку, збереження та поширення. Інтернет та програмне забезпечення роблять українську більш доступною для широкої аудиторії, але інновації в мові не обмежуються лише технологічним аспектом. Сучасні процеси глобалізації та технічного прогресу приносять нові слова та вислови, збагачуючи мовний ресурс. Важливу роль у цьому відіграють соціальні мережі, месенджери та онлайн-комунікація, які вимагають від користувачів адаптації до англійських слів та абревіатур. Майбутнє української мови тісно пов'язане з подальшим розвитком інноваційних технологій. Зростання ролі штучного інтелекту, голосових асистентів та інших передових технологій формує нові способи взаємодії та сприйняття мови.

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ПУБЛІЧНІ ДОГОВОРИ ЯК ІНСТРУМЕНТ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ПРАВ ЛЮДИНИ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ

Публічні договори як інструмент забезпечення прав людини в умовах воєнного стану, відіграють ключову роль у підтримці стабільності та захисті основоположних прав громадян. В умовах воєнного стану, коли держава може обмежувати певні права для забезпечення національної безпеки, публічні договори слугують механізмом балансування між необхідністю обмежень та захистом прав людини.

Дефініція публічного договору визначена у частині першій статті 633 Цивільного кодексу України. Публічний договір – договір, де одна сторона є підприємцем, що взяв на себе обов'язок здійснювати продаж товарів, виконувати певні роботи або надавати послуги кожному, хто да нього звернеться [3].

Публічний договір можна розглядати як особливий різновид цивільних договорів, оскільки в ньому принцип свободи договору, характерний для більшості угод, реалізується не в повному обсязі. Крім того, він за своєю суттю спрямований на захист сторони, яка перебуває у більш вразливому становищі. Зазвичай це споживач, який купує товари або користується наданими послугами.

До ключових особливостей публічного договору належать такі аспекти: обов'язковим учасником договору є підприємець; при укладенні договору підприємець, за загальним правилом, не має права надавати переваги окремим сторонам, якщо це не передбачено чинним законодавством; підприємець не може самостійно відмовитися від укладення договору, якщо має об'єктивну можливість виконати його умови, а в разі необґрунтованої відмови зобов'язаний компенсувати завдані збитки; умови договору повинні бути уніфікованими для всіх учасників, за винятком передбачених законодавством пільг.

Крім того, у сучасному суспільстві діють закони, спрямовані на регулювання таких договорів з метою досягнення конкретних цілей. Зокрема, публічний договір покликаний сприяти суспільним та іншим значущим інтересам, забезпечувати рівноправність між підприємцями та споживачами, які

зазвичай перебувають у більш вразливому становищі. Основним завданням публічного договору є захист слабшої сторони (споживача) та створення фактичної рівності між учасниками економічних правовідносин, а не лише формальної юридичної рівності [1].

Основні принципи укладання та виконання публічних договорів включають:

•Рівність усіх споживачів перед умовами договору: Умови публічного договору повинні бути однаковими для всіх споживачів. Підприємець не має права надавати переваги або встановлювати дискримінаційні умови для окремих клієнтів, якщо інше не передбачено законодавством. Це забезпечує справедливість та рівність у доступі до товарів і послуг.

•Неможливість відмови підприємця від укладення договору при наявності відповідних можливостей: Підприємець не має права відмовити в укладенні публічного договору, якщо він має можливість надати споживачу товари або послуги. Відмова допускається лише за відсутності об'єктивної можливості виконати договірні зобов'язання. У разі необґрунтованої відмови підприємець зобов'язаний відшкодувати споживачу завдані збитки.

•Встановлення державного регулювання в певних сферах, що є особливо актуальним у воєнний час: У деяких сферах держава встановлює обов'язкові умови для публічних договорів, щоб захистити інтереси споживачів та забезпечити стабільність надання послуг. Це особливо важливо в умовах воєнного стану, коли необхідно гарантувати безперебійне постачання критично важливих товарів і послуг.

В умовах воєнного стану держава може вводити обмеження на певні права та свободи громадян для забезпечення національної безпеки. Однак, відповідно до статті 64 Конституції України, такі обмеження не можуть стосуватися прав на життя, повагу до гідності, свободу думки, совісті та релігії. Публічні договори в цьому контексті забезпечують реалізацію прав громадян на отримання необхідних послуг та товарів, навіть в умовах обмежень. Однак такі обмеження повинні бути обґрунтованими, пропорційними та необхідними для досягнення легітимних цілей безпеки та захисту держави [2].

Публічні договори в цьому контексті виступають інструментом, який забезпечує реалізацію прав громадян на отримання необхідних послуг та товарів. Наприклад, укладення договорів з приватними медичними закладами для надання медичної допомоги населенню гарантує право на охорону здоров'я навіть в умовах воєнного стану.

Соціальний захист населення в умовах воєнного стану є пріоритетним завданням держави. Публічні договори дозволяють забезпечити безперебійне надання соціальних послуг, таких як допомога внутрішньо переміщеним особам, підтримка вразливих верств населення та забезпечення життєво необхідними товарами. Це сприяє збереженню соціальної стабільності та захисту прав людини в кризових умовах.

Отже, публічні договори відіграють важливу роль в забезпеченні прав людини в умовах воєнного стану, оскільки вони можуть служити правовим механізмом для регулювання відносин між державою та громадянами, а також

між приватними суб'єктами, в умовах підвищених загроз і обмежень. В умовах воєнного стану, коли звичайний правовий режим може бути тимчасово змінений або обмежений, публічні договори дозволяють забезпечити правову визначеність і захист інтересів всіх сторін.

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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ РОЗВИТКУ СЕКТОРУ БЕЗПЕКИ І ОБОРОНИ: ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД

Цивільно-військове співробітництво як ключовий елемент безпеки. У сучасних умовах цивільно-військове співробітництво є важливим механізмом взаємодії між збройними силами та цивільним суспільством. Досвід країн НАТО свідчить про ефективність інтеграції цивільних ресурсів у військові операції для підвищення оперативних можливостей та забезпечення стабільності в кризових регіонах.

Моделі національної безпеки: порівняльний аналіз. Різні країни застосовують власні підходи до побудови систем національної безпеки. Наприклад, США та Канада роблять акцент на інтеграції військових та цивільних структур, тоді як європейські країни надають перевагу колективній безпеці в рамках міжнародних організацій. Вивчення цих моделей дозволяє визначити оптимальні шляхи розвитку національної системи безпеки.

Вогнева підготовка фахівців: зарубіжний досвід. Підготовка персоналу сектору безпеки та оборони вимагає постійного вдосконалення. Зарубіжний досвід свідчить про ефективність використання сучасних тренажерів, симуляторів та інтерактивних методик для підвищення рівня вогневої

підготовки. Це сприяє швидшій адаптації фахівців до реальних бойових умов та зменшенню втрат серед особового складу.

Інноваційні технології в оборонному секторі. Сучасні виклики вимагають впровадження новітніх технологій у сфері безпеки та оборони. Зарубіжний досвід демонструє успішне застосування безпілотних літальних апаратів, систем штучного інтелекту та кібербезпеки для підвищення ефективності військових операцій та захисту критичної інфраструктури.

Реформа системи управління оборонними ресурсами. Багато країн здійснили реформи в управлінні оборонними ресурсами, спрямовані на підвищення прозорості та ефективності використання бюджетних коштів. Впровадження сучасних систем обліку та контролю, а також залучення громадськості до процесу прийняття рішень сприяє зміцненню довіри суспільства до оборонного сектору.

Кібербезпека як пріоритетний напрям у секторі оборони. З огляду на зростаючі кіберзагрози, країни активно впроваджують програми захисту критичних систем від хакерських атак. Використання передових технологій шифрування, багаторівневого захисту та кіберрозвідки дозволяє мінімізувати ризики.

Роль приватних військових компаній у сучасних конфліктах. Зарубіжний досвід свідчить про зростання ролі приватних військових компаній (ПВК) у міжнародних конфліктах. Вони забезпечують охорону стратегічних об'єктів, тренують армії союзних країн та виконують спеціальні операції.

Інформаційні війни та стратегічні комунікації. Сучасні конфлікти все частіше включають елементи інформаційних воєн. Маніпулювання суспільною думкою, використання дезінформації та кібератак стали важливими елементами гібридної війни.

Автоматизація управління військовими підрозділами. Військові технології активно розвиваються в бік автоматизації управління. Використання цифрових платформ для координації дій підрозділів підвищує оперативність та знижує ризики людського фактора.

Розвиток стратегічного партнерства у сфері оборони. Співпраця між державами у сфері оборони дозволяє покращити обмін технологіями, військовими стандартами та навчальними програмами. Наприклад, країни НАТО активно інтегрують стандарти спільних військових операцій.

Військові дрони: новий етап розвитку бойових технологій. Безпілотні літальні апарати активно використовуються для розвідки, вогневої підтримки та ведення бойових дій. Зарубіжний досвід показує ефективність їх використання у зоні конфліктів.

Використання біотехнологій у військовій сфері. Сучасні армії досліджують можливості біотехнологій для покращення фізичних можливостей солдатів, лікування поранень та захисту від біологічних загроз.

Вплив штучного інтелекту на військові операції. Штучний інтелект використовується для аналізу великих обсягів розвідувальних даних, прогнозування загроз та автоматизації бойових систем. Це значно підвищує точність та швидкість прийняття рішень.

Військові космічні програми: перспективи розвитку. Розвиток військових космічних програм дозволяє державам контролювати супутникові комунікації, проводити розвідувальні операції та забезпечувати глобальне позиціонування військ

Системи протиракетної оборони та їх розвиток. Сучасні системи ПРО розробляються для захисту стратегічних об'єктів від ракетних атак. Вони включають інтелектуальні радари, лазерні технології та гіперзвукові перехоплювачі.

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ВАЖЛИВІСТЬ ОСОБЛИВОЇ ЧАСТИНИ КК УКРАЇНИ ДЛЯ КУРСАНТА/СТУДЕНТА ТА ВИКЛАДАЧА У КОНТЕКСТІ РОЗРОБЛЕННЯ НОВОГО КК: НЕОЦІНЕННИЙ ДОСВІД ХАРКІВСЬКОЇ ЮРИДИЧНОЇ ШКОЛИ

Мотивом до написання даної наукової статті стала підготовка до лекції з навчальної дисципліни «Кримінальне право» обов’язкових компонент освітньої

програми першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти галузь знань – 08 «Право» спеціальність – 262 «Правоохоронна діяльність» спеціалізація – поліцейські за темою: «Поняття Особливої частини кримінального права, її система та значення. Наукові основи кваліфікації кримінальних правопорушень».

В онову написання даної наукової праці закладена фондова лекція (2024) розроблена професором кафедри, доктором юридичних наук, професором А. М. Ященком. Рецензентом якої виступила завідувач кафедри кримінального процесу та організації досудового слідства навчально-наукового інституту № 1 Харківського національного університету внутрішніх справ, доктор юридичних наук, професор Т. Г. Фоміна. Основна мета написання даної наукової праці була якісно перебудувати кафедральну лекцію та компактно й легко викласти навчально-науковий матеріал з асоціативними прикладами, осучаснити його та спростити до рівня курсанта, щоб було максимально зрозуміло широкій аудиторії. Таке, завдання виявилося одне не із легких. Тому представляємо широкій аудиторії результати нашої наукової праці у виді таких напрацювань. Слід зауважити що питання про значення Особливої частини у підготовці юриста та житті громадянина потребує подальшої актуалізації та висвітлення з наукометричних позицій на основі аналізу/вивчення цієї теми з багатьох підручників/наукових статей вчених.

І. В. Кріцак у 2019 році був учасником круглого столу, що відбувся у Навчально-науковому Юридичному інституті Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника, де обговорювалися важливі питання реформування законодавства про кримінальну відповідальність під головуванням знаного в Україні та за її межами професора П. Л. Фріса [1]. *Скажемо, що відчувалася справжня академічна атмосфера та дискусія класичної школи кримінального права і кримінології, подібно такій, яка існує в м. Харкові із запрошенням широкого кола практиків, суддів, прокурорів, адвокатів. Особливо вразив виступ судді А. Ю. Малєєва, знання якого без перебільшення є енциклопедичними подібно нашому завідувачу кафедри кримінального права і кримінології ХНУВС, – професору Ю. В. Орлову. Відзначимо, особливі заслуги у формуванні такої школи та віддамо шану професору П. Л. Фрісу, який підготував талановитих учнів-професорів, нинішнього завідувача кафедри політики у сфері боротьби зі злочинністю та кримінального права І. В. Козича та професора І. Б. Медицького. Особливо вразили та запам'яталися слова професора І. Б. Медицького висловлені на дискусії, приблизно у такому форматі: «Як ви змогли так протаранити/пройтися навмання по моїй улюбленій Особливій частині кримінального права». Тут відчулася справжня повага до Особливої частини кримінального права, як до чогось священного та величного, святого і недоторканого, яка, скажемо, Воістину є універсальною, адже кожен зі складів кримінального правопорушення охоплює всю Вселенну і як правильно тлумачити ту чи іншу норму кримінального права, відповідно до яких умов, – часу прийняття нормативно-правового акту чи нинішніх/сьогоденних часто*

змінюваних обставин, залежатиме від професіонала. Кримінально-правова кваліфікація – важливий інтелектуальний процес, де відображається професіоналізм практика та вченого в обґрунтуванні необхідності прийняття правильного рішення у кримінальному провадженні, де вирішується доля людини, відстоюється або підривається віра у найважливіше – торжество Справедливості.

Сьогодні світ та загалом суспільні відносини тяжіють до ускладнення. Однак варто враховувати аудиторію до якої спрямовані ті чи інші знання, знати її рівні обізнаності. Наші вчителі завжди писали підручники наскільки спрощеною мовою, щоб максимально було зрозуміло широкій аудиторії. Таким класичним підручником є Кримінальне право України за редакцією видатного вченого, вчителя-вчителів харківської юридичної школи – М. І. Бажанова. Нам також слід прагнути до такого рівня, щоб максимально спростити викладання кримінального права, наблизити його до широкого кола аудиторії. Такими тактиками й стратегіями професіоналізму та вмінням зацікавити курсантів у вивченні кримінального права володів вчений, який багато років потрудився на поприщі підготовки поліцейських ХНУВС – А. В. Байлов. Його естафету поступово перебирає доцент нашої кафедри О. О. Авдєєв до занять якого курсанти неодмінно готуються/хвилюються, переживають, багато читають, адже вимоги до вивчення кримінального права є досить серйозними. Приємно, коли велика когорта генералів, прокурорів багатьох інших випускників нашого Університету приємно згадують та безмежно вдячні за професіоналізм та вимогливість викладача-вченого. Такими особистостями повинна поповнюватися вища школа, адже курсантські/студентські роки – кращі роки нашого життя, і їх не повернеш назад. Все, що засіяно викладачами-професіоналами, кожне слово неодмінно зійде на ниві їхнього життя. Тому такі великі вимоги та відповідальність сьогодні повинні ставитися до викладача/викладання дисциплін у ЗВО, якщо ми прагнемо вижити в умовах тотальної конкуренції та масового скорочення/об'єднання ЗВО, коли виживають лише сильніші.

Ми бачимо, як з приходом до влади Д. Трампа все змінюється у глобальній політиці. Здається що може одна людина. А вона може багато. Вчені, загалом все державне і суспільне життя тонко відчувають процеси тієї чи іншої глобальної, чи державної політики, що особливо залежить від лідерів держав. Риба гниє з голови – цей вислів особливо стосується державно-політичних діячів, представників українського народу на яких усі спостерігаємо, беремо з них приклад чи осуджуємо. Так же й молитва за владу, за окрему людину може перемінити велику кількість суспільних процесів здається непомітним, але водночас видимим способом (І. В. Кріцак).

Поняття та значення Особливої частини кримінального права України. Принцип законності, втілений у латинському вислові «Nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege» (немає злочину і покарання без вказівки на те в Законі), є

фундаментом кримінального права, адже незнання закону не звільняє від відповідальності. Відповідно до статті 2 КК України, підставою кримінальної відповідальності є вчинення особою суспільно небезпечного діяння, яке містить склад кримінального правопорушення, передбаченого КК України. Презумпція невинуватості, говорить, що особа вважається невинуватою і не може бути піддана покаранню, доки її вину не буде доведено в законному порядку і встановлено обвинувальним вироком суду (ч. 2. ст. 2 КК України). Законодавство України про кримінальну відповідальність (Розділ ІІ КК України) становить КК України, що базується на Конституції України та загальновизнаних принципах і нормах міжнародного права. Лише КК України визначає кримінальну протиправність діяння, його караність та інші кримінально-правові наслідки. Особлива частина кримінального права забезпечує стабільність, послідовність і передбачуваність кримінально-правових норм, створюючи чіткі орієнтири для правозастосування та правозахисту.

Особлива частина кримінального права України ширша за Особливу частину КК України. Якщо КК – це лише текст, який визначає, що таке кримінальне правопорушення/злочин та покарання, то кримінальне право – це ще й наукові підходи та практика його застосування. Закон/норма права є «мертвим»/мертвою, допоки вони не застосовуються/не втілюються в життя. Жодна норма не діє сама по собі – вона оживає лише тоді, коли використовується/застосовується на практиці, зокрема слідчими та судами, які уточнюють, пояснюють і закріплюють правила кваліфікації кримінальних правопорушень. Звідси вислів, «теорія мертва, а дерево життя, тобто практика завжди зеленіє»/«мертва мой друг теория вокруг, а древо жизни вечно зеленеет». Сучасні тенденції, як-от криміналізація нових видів діяльності чи скасування відповідальності за окремі дії (декриміналізація), показують, що кримінальне право активно розвивається через зміни в Законі, шляхом великої кількості наукових напрацювань, а також через практичне застосування в реальних справах.

Кримінальне право – це не лише перелік кримінальних правопорушень і покарань, а й окрема галузь юридичної науки. Її головне завдання – досліджувати, чому певні діяння визнаються кримінальними правопорушеннями (соціально-правова обумовленість), тобто чому варто криміналізувати або, навпаки, декриміналізувати ті чи інші вчинки людини, які їхні причини/детермінанти з кримінологічних позицій. Наука кримінального права аналізує, які суспільні відносини потребують захисту та чому? Важливо також вивчати характеристики кримінальних правопорушень, правила призначення покарань і те, як ці норми застосовуються на практиці. Без цього кримінальне право буде лише текстом, адже воно «оживає» тоді, коли використовується в реальних справах. Сучасні виклики вимагають не просто фіксувати кримінальні правопорушення та санкції, а й постійно переглядати, що саме варто вважати кримінальним правопорушенням, а що – ні, адаптуючись до потреб суспільства та змін у соціально-правовій реальності.

Особлива частина *(далі* **О. ч.***)* кримінального права – це не лише галузь права, Закон чи наука, а й важлива навчальна дисципліна. Вона навчає майбутніх юристів сучасному кримінальному законодавству, судовій і слідчій практиці, історії кримінального права України та зарубіжного досвіду інших країн. Основний акцент ставиться на вивчення видів кримінальних правопорушень, їх ознак та обов'язкових елементів, а також на формуванні навичок правильної кваліфікації кримінальних правопорушень. Ця дисципліна дає не лише теоретичні знання, а й практичні вміння, без яких неможлива ефективна робота слідчого, прокурора чи судді.

О. ч. кримінального права – це ключова/важлива навчальна дисципліна у підготовці юристів. Орієнтуючись на найкращі освітні практики та зразки провідних університетів світу, таких як Оксфорд і Гарвард, важливо забезпечувати курсантів/студентів лише найбільш актуальними й практично значущими знаннями. Викладання кримінального права має ґрунтуватися на доступній мові та інтерактивних методах навчання, що сприяють кращому засвоєнню матеріалу й розвитку практичних навичок. **О. ч.** кримінального права як навчальна дисципліна охоплює вивчення норм про кримінальні правопорушення, аналіз складів кримінальних правопорушень та особливостей їх кваліфікації, а також історію й міжнародний досвід розвитку кримінального законодавства. Важливим є не лише передача теоретичних знань, а й формування практичних навичок юридичної кваліфікації правопорушень. Навчальні матеріали, такі як лекції, кейси, практичні завдання, тести, мають бути адаптовані до сучасних стандартів і зосереджені на виробленні у курсантів/студентів уміння ефективно застосовувати кримінальне право в реальних умовах. Такий підхід забезпечить високий рівень підготовки фахівців, готових до викликів практичної юридичної діяльності.

В **О. ч.** КК України описано конкретні правопорушення та покарання за них, що реалізуються через загальні принципи кримінального права. Єдиною підставою для кримінальної відповідальності є вчинення діяння, що завдає шкоди суспільству та має всі необхідні ознаки правопорушення: об'єкт (*те, що охороняється Законом*), об'єктивну сторону (*як і чим вчинено*), суб'єкт (*хто вчинив*) та суб'єктивну сторону (*наміри і ставлення до вчиненого*). Це діяння має бути чітко передбачене КК України, адже в кримінальному праві діє правило: немає кримінального правопорушення/злочину без вказівки на це в Законі. Інших причин для притягнення до відповідальності не існує.

Санкції **О. ч.** КК України є основою для диференціації кримінальної відповідальності, адже вони встановлюють види та межі покарань залежно від ступеня суспільної небезпечності правопорушень. Важливо, щоб у межах однієї області/регіону та держави загалом не виникало ситуацій, коли, наприклад, за кримінальні правопорушення з однаковими тяжкими наслідками призначаються покарання, що суттєво відрізняються за строками, наприклад, 3 роки або 10 років позбавлення волі. Це суперечить принципам справедливості та пропорційності. Єдність судової практики та правильне застосування норм кримінального права на всій території України досягаються завдяки механізму конструювання кримінально-правових санкцій (за О. О. Книженко, Ю. В.

Орловим [2].), що враховує сучасні стандарти та практику Верховного Суду [3]. Такий підхід забезпечує однаковість призначення покарань, їх відповідність тяжкості кримінального правопорушення та досягнення цілей покарання, зокрема відновлення соціальної справедливості, виправлення засудженого та запобігання новим кримінальним правопорушенням. Акцентуємо на важливому принципі: «Однакове і правильне розуміння норм кримінального права на усій території держави та однакове і правильне їхнє застосування».

О. ч. кримінального права – це не просто перелік покарань, а дієвий інструмент запобігання кримінальним правопорушенням. Вона чітко вказує, які дії заборонені, попереджаючи людей про наслідки ще до їхнього вчинення. Держава дає зрозуміти: якщо порушиш закон – понесеш відповідальність. Особлива частина допомагає правоохоронним органам зосередитися на профілактиці й припиненні суспільно-небезпечних діянь, тобто кримінальних правопорушень. Це забезпечує чіткий порядок, де створюються умови, за яких кожен розуміє ціну кримінального правопорушення. Такий підхід робить кримінальне право не лише каральним, а й превентивним засобом/інструментарієм, що є основою суспільної безпеки та правопорядку.

Система Особливої частини кримінального права України. Норми кримінального права можна уявити як «клітини» чіткої та цілісної системи **О. ч.** КК України. Кожна така норма охороняє певні суспільно важливі відносини та цінності: життя і здоров'я людини, власність, громадський порядок, державну безпеку та інші. Попри взаємопов'язаність з іншими нормами, кожна кримінально-правова норма є відносно самостійною. Вона має власну структуру: гіпотезу (*умови застосування, що відповідає на запитання* – **якщо**), диспозицію (*опис забороненої дії, що відповідає на запитання* – **то**) та санкцію (*покарання за її вчинення, що відповідає на запитання* – **інакше**). Основна мета цих норм – встановити чіткі «правила гри», що найкраще виражається у правилах кримінально-правової кваліфікації, задля ефективної профілактики та боротьби зі злочинністю, захисту важливих для суспільства цінностей. Важливо розуміти, що система кримінального права – це не хаотичний набір статей, а продумана й логічно побудована, добре вибудувана структура. Вона забезпечує ефективну охорону правопорядку, завдяки гармонійній взаємодії норм Особливої та Загальної частин. Таким чином, кримінальне право України є цілісним і системним інструментом протидії злочинності, що повинен бути не заплутаним у надмірних трансцендентних станах подібно «теорії парадоксальних ілюзій», а зрозумілим та доступним для кожного, подібно тому, як писали наші вчителі минулої/недавньої епохи, коли класика їхнього наукового жанру не вмирає у віках.

Слід акцентувати, що **О. ч.** кримінального права України, базується на заборонних нормах, які встановлюють кримінальну відповідальність за суспільно-небезпечні діяння. Кожна норма містить опис складу кримінального правопорушення (диспозицію) та покарання за його вчинення (санкцію). **Диспозиція** описує, які саме дії або бездіяльність вважаються кримінальним правопорушенням. Вона може бути *простою* (короткий опис діяння) або *розгорнутою* (детальний опис із вказівкою на способи, засоби, обставини

тощо). **Санкція** визначає види та межі покарань (наприклад, штраф, позбавлення волі) залежно від ступеня суспільної небезпеки діяння. Чим тяжче є кримінальне правопорушення, тим суворіше покарання.

Поняття і види кваліфікації кримінальних правопорушень. Кримінально-правова кваліфікація – це «серцевина» всієї системи кримінального права, без якої неможливі ані правосуддя, ані законність. Кримінально-правова кваліфікація – це процес визначення, чи містить вчинене діяння ознаки конкретного кримінального правопорушення, передбаченого КК України. Вона є не просто формальністю, а центральним елементом кримінально-правового впливу, що забезпечує відповідність між фактом і нормою закону. Процес кваліфікації розпочинається з виявлення події, що може бути кримінальним правопорушенням (через заяви, свідчення, оперативні дані тощо). Далі ці відомості офіційно фіксуються у визначених законом формах. На основі зібраних доказів оцінюється, чи є у вчиненому ознаки конкретного кримінального правопорушення. Якщо такі ознаки встановлені, діяння «прив'язують» до відповідної статті КК України. Після цього до особи можуть бути застосовані заходи кримінально-правового характеру – від звільнення від відповідальності до призначення покарання.

Кримінально-правова кваліфікація – це процес, що дозволяє правильно визначити, яке саме кримінальне правопорушення було вчинено, і застосувати до нього відповідну статтю КК України. Вона пов'язує між собою виявлення та розслідування кримінального правопорушення, а також призначення покарання. Без правильної кваліфікації неможливо справедливо притягнути винного до відповідальності або захистити невинну особу від переслідування. Щоб кваліфікувати кримінальне правопорушення, юрист аналізує всі обставини: коли, де та як було скоєно правопорушення, хто є винним і хто постраждав. Після цього він співвідносить ці факти з нормами Закону, враховуючи всі елементи кримінального правопорушення: що саме було порушено, як діяла людина, хто вона і які в неї були наміри. Кваліфікація є ключовим етапом кримінального процесу: від моменту виявлення кримінального правопорушення до ухвалення судового рішення. Помилка тут може коштувати дуже дорого – як суспільству, так і кожній людині зокрема. Вміння точно кваліфікувати кримінальні правопорушення показує, наскільки професійним є юрист. Це не просто формальність, а поєднання знань, логіки та уважності, які визначають якість роботи адвоката, прокурора, судді. Хороша кваліфікація – це впевненість, що закон застосований справедливо, а права кожного захищені.

Кваліфікація кримінальних правопорушень – це визначення, до якого виду кримінальних правопорушень належить певна дія або бездіяльність людини. Інакше кажучи, це процес, коли на основі ознак вчиненого діяння (хто вчинив, що зробив, за яких умов) це співвідноситься з конкретною статтею КК України, що є важливим кроком у правозастосуванні, адже від правильної кваліфікації залежить, яке покарання отримає правопорушник і чи буде воно справедливим. Помилки у кваліфікації можуть призвести до незаконного засудження або, навпаки, уникнення відповідальності. Тож кваліфікація – це не просто

формальність, а ретельний аналіз усіх обставин справи, що вимагає глибоких знань і уваги до деталей.

Кримінально-правова кваліфікація – це визначення, чи відповідає вчинене діяння конкретній нормі КК України. Це процес, у якому аналізуються всі обставини правопорушення (час, місце, спосіб, мотиви, форма вини) та порівнюються з ознаками, визначеними законом. Кваліфікація має два аспекти: динамічний – сам процес аналізу й оцінки діяння, та статичний – кінцевий офіційний висновок, закріплений у рішенні слідчого, прокурора або суду. Від правильної кваліфікації залежить справедливість та законність притягнення до відповідальності, а помилки можуть призвести до порушення прав особи. Це не просто порівняння фактів із законом, а складна робота, що потребує точності та професійних знань.

Види кримінально-правової кваліфікації поділяються на *офіційну (легальну)* та *неофіційну (доктринальну)*. *Офіційна кваліфікація* – це оцінка діяння, яку дають слідчі, прокурори, судді від імені держави. Вона має юридичну силу та веде до реальних правових наслідків: відкриття кримінального провадження, досудового розслідування, судового розгляду, винесення вироку та призначення покарання. *Неофіційна кваліфікація* – це оцінка правопорушення, яку дають науковці, викладачі, правники та студенти. Її можна знайти в підручниках, статтях, наукових конференціях чи ЗМІ. Вона не має юридичної сили, але допомагає виявляти проблеми правозастосування, удосконалювати кримінальне право та готувати майбутніх фахівців.

Значення правильної кваліфікації кримінальних правопорушень. Правильна кримінально-правова кваліфікація – це основа справедливого правосуддя, адже від неї залежить правовий статус особи, законність рішень суду та рівень довіри суспільства до правоохоронної системи. Вона визначає, чи буде людина притягнута до відповідальності, яке покарання їй загрожує та чи не будуть порушені її права. Помилки у кваліфікації можуть призвести до несправедливого покарання або, навпаки, безкарності. Крім того, вона впливає на єдність судової практики, захист потерпілих і загальну ефективність кримінальної юстиції. Тому важливо, щоб кваліфікація була точною, обґрунтованою та відповідала реальним обставинам кримінального правопорушення.

Кваліфікація кримінального правопорушення – це основа правосуддя, яка визначає, за що і в якій мірі особа може бути притягнута до кримінальної відповідальності. Вона чітко встановлює суть, зміст та межі обвинувачення, забезпечуючи законність і справедливість судового процесу. Без правильної кваліфікації неможливо: - точно визначити склад кримінального правопорушення (об’єктивні та суб’єктивні ознаки, тяжкість діяння); - справедливо сформулювати обвинувачення; - законно визнати особу винною та призначити відповідне покарання. Кваліфікація є передумовою правосуддя: вона гарантує, що покарання буде відповідати вчиненому діянню, а особа не зазнає безпідставного переслідування чи, навпаки, уникнення відповідальності. Неправильне визначення правопорушення може призвести до порушення принципів законності, справедливості та індивідуалізації покарання.

Правильна кваліфікація кримінального правопорушення визначає, яке покарання отримає винний. Це пов'язано з тим, що суд призначає покарання відповідно до санкції тієї статті КК, за якою кваліфіковано діяння. Диспозиція описує саме правопорушення, а санкція встановлює можливе покарання. Неправильна кваліфікація може призвести до несправедливого вироку – або надто м'якого, або надто суворого. Тому точна юридична оцінка кримінального правопорушення є ключовою для законності та справедливості судового рішення.

Правильна кваліфікація кримінального правопорушення визначає всі подальші правові наслідки для особи. Від того, як саме кваліфіковано діяння (за якою статтею КК України), залежать можливість звільнення від кримінальної відповідальності, вид і межі покарання, умови його пом'якшення, строки погашення судимості та строки давності. Помилка в кваліфікації може призвести до незаконного притягнення до відповідальності або, навпаки, безпідставного звільнення. Тому точність правової оцінки має ключове значення для справедливості кримінального судочинства.

Неправильна кваліфікація кримінального правопорушення – це серйозна помилка, що може призвести до грубих порушень прав людини та викривлення правосуддя. Якщо особі безпідставно інкримінують кримінальне правопорушення, вона може незаконно зазнати кримінального переслідування. Водночас, якщо реальне правопорушення кваліфікують неправильно або не визнають кримінальним правопорушенням, винний може уникнути відповідальності. Такі помилки спотворюють статистику злочинності, створюючи ілюзію її зростання або штучного зменшення. Це підриває довіру до правоохоронних органів і правосуддя. Правильна кваліфікація – основа справедливого покарання і гарантія дотримання прав громадян.

Правильна кваліфікація кримінальних правопорушень – це ключова навичка правоохоронців, що забезпечує захист прав людини, громадського порядку та безпеки. Вона дозволяє точно визначати вид кримінального правопорушення, встановлювати відповідальність винних і забезпечувати справедливе правосуддя. Крім того, правильна кваліфікація допомагає не лише реагувати на кримінальні правопорушення, а й запобігати їм, аналізуючи причини й тенденції злочинності. Це основа законності та правопорядку, що зміцнює довіру суспільства до правоохоронної системи та сприяє ефективній боротьбі зі злочинністю.

Стосовно важливості подальшого дослідження/актуалізації Особливої частини кримінального права України. Автори навчального посібника: «Кримінальне право України. Особлива частина» О. В. Попович, Л. В. Томаш, П. П. Латковський, А. Ю. Бабій говорять про значення **О. ч.** кримінального права України: - за допомогою її положень реалізується найважливіший принцип кримінального права - немає кримінального правопорушення без вказівки на це в законі. Тому діяння, за які в **О. ч.** КК України не передбачена відповідальність, не можуть визнаватися кримінальними правопорушеннями і тягти за собою кримінальну відповідальність і покарання. Застосування кримінального закону за аналогією заборонено: - визначає межі криміналізації

діянь шляхом віднесення тих чи інших дій (бездіяльності) до кримінально-протиправних, забезпечує тим самим реальні основи для дотримання законності; - в ній диференціюється кримінальна відповідальність за конкретні кримінальні правопорушення з урахуванням їх тяжкості (характеру і ступеня суспільної небезпечності), що дозволяє здійснювати цілеспрямовану кримінальну політику і проводити її в суворих рамках законності [4; с. 6].

За словами ексголова Конституційного Суду України (2014–2017 рр.), професора Ю. В. Бауліна, згідно з Проєктом КК, лише злочини мають 10 ступенів тяжкості, а кримінальні проступки не поділяються за ступенем тяжкості, і, окрім того, ступені тяжкості злочинів визначаються як ознаками, що характеризують основний склад злочину, так і ознаками, які знижують чи підвищують ступінь його тяжкості, треба було розв'язати таке питання: **О. ч.** повинна містити лише основний склад злочину, а ознаки, які знижують або підвищують ступінь тяжкості злочину, мають бути поміщені в Загальну частину; чи стаття **О. ч.** має містити декілька частин, у яких послідовно визначаються основний, особливо привілейований, привілейований, особливо кваліфікований та кваліфікований склад злочину? Більшість членів Робочої групи дійшли висновку, що **О. ч.** повинна містити лише ознаки основного складу того чи іншого виду злочину. Враховуючи те, що в науці кримінального права відсутня теорія визначення кваліфікованих та особливо кваліфікованих, а також привілейованих ознак складів злочинів, а перелік таких ознак у чинному КК України не піддається переконливому поясненню, то на основі висновків кримінологічних досліджень, пропозицій науковців та дослідження судової практики розробники Проєкту КК вирішили помістити в Загальній частині вичерпним переліком загальні ознаки, які підвищують тяжкість умисного злочину на два та один ступінь, а ознаки, що знижують тяжкість злочину, на три чи два ступені; також специфічні ознаки, що підвищують тяжкість злочинів, передбачених у певному розділі, - у перших статтях того розділу **О. ч.**, у якому розміщені відповідні основні склади злочинів, до яких відносяться такі ознаки. Таким чином, з урахуванням майбутнього оцифрування тексту КК стаття **О. ч.** представлена як така, у якій умовно можна виокремити чотири частини: *перша частина* містить ознаки основного складу злочину, *друга частина* – ознаки основного складу злочину та ознаки, які знижують тяжкість злочину на три або два ступені тяжкості (особливо привілейований або привілейований склад злочину), *третя частина* – ознаки основного складу злочину й ознаки, які підвищують тяжкість злочину на два ступені (особливо кваліфікований склад злочину), *четверта частина* – ознаки основного складу злочину та ознаки, які підвищуються тяжкість злочину на один ступінь (кваліфікований склад злочину). Таке розташування ознак, яке знижує та підвищує ступінь тяжкості злочину, пояснюється положеннями, передбаченими в статті 2.2.6 «Визначення ступеня тяжкості злочину за наявності ознак складу злочину, які змінюють ступінь тяжкості злочину» та у статті 2.2.9 «Алгоритм визначення ступеня тяжкості злочину» [5, с. 11–12].

Висновки *(за І. В. Кріцаком).* Для більшої асоціативності та спрощеності у викладанні кримінального права, важливо пригадати, що теорія держави і права

є цілісним фундаментом юриспруденції, стіни на якому – це галузі права, що складаються з окремих частинок-цеглинок тобто норм права. Або інше порівняння, коли інститути кримінального права є стінами фундаменту кримінального права, наприклад, кримінальні правопорушення проти життя і здоров'я, проти власності, проти статевої свободи й недоторканості, які можуть бути порівняними із Заповідями Божими, де кожен із цих інститутів має свою цеглину – норму права, тобто конкретну статтю КК України. Наприклад, кримінальні правопорушення проти власності – крадіжка, розбій, грабіж тощо. Як бачимо, система кримінального права тісно/органічно взаємопов'язана і всякий дисбаланс у ній не допустимий. Однак існує те, що ми називаємо «чорними дірами»/лакунами в українському кримінальному праві, які потребують свого вирішення, що вимагає консолідованих зусиль/консиліуму теоретиків і практиків заради усунення важливих питань державного регулювання та суспільного життя. На сьогодні до КК України було внесено понад 1500 правок, змін і доповнень (*за Ю. В. Бауліним*), що безперечно внесло свої корективи/спричинило дисбаланс у структурі КК України. Прикро те, що законодавець/народні депутати України не мають фахових знань з кримінального права. Тому на наше переконання при комітетах ВР України повинна бути створена та активно діяти/функціонувати постійна робоча група із провідних вчених нашої держави, подібно тій, яка сьогодні створена Президентом України щодо розроблення нового КК України [6], основним завданням якої буде доцільність/відповідність чи недоречне внесення змін і доповнень до КК України, що сприятиме органічній цілісності КК та не суперечливості кримінально-правових норм доктрині українського кримінального права сформованій батьками-засновниками, адже така традиція добре прижилися в українській національній/ментальній свідомості. Не потрібно видумувати/вигадувати велосипед у виді фантастичних та заплутаних норм кримінального права та надскладності, коли читаючи нічого не розумієш. Йдеться про хибний шлях, який сьогодні обрала «робоча група» нового КК України *(за твердженням М. І. Панова, О. М. Бандурки та багатьох інших відомих вчених нашої держави).* На рівні доктрини можна обговорювати все, що завгодно. Однак, коли йдеться про прийняття таких «перлів» та «конструктів», коли «голову ламаєш» про що йде мова, тоді слід добре замислитися. Ми підтримуємо позицію *П. Л. Фріса*, що: «КК України слід писати для Бабусі», тобто він повинен бути максимально спрощеним, ясним і доступним, сприйнятним для широкого загалу. Це єдиний вірний шлях, на наше переконання, для кримінального права України, так, подібно якби КК України складався з 10 Заповідей Божих *(за В. М. Трубниковим, В. П. Ємельяновим)*. Значить, звідси й відповідний підхід та шлях до вироблення/конструювання кримінально-правових норм. Інша справа, коли ми готуємо КК для «електронного робота судді», який за допомогою штучного інтелекту буде провадити розгляд кримінальних справ *(за суддею – А. Ю. Малєєвим, який підтримує таку позицію)*. Можливо новий КК більше підходить під такий конструкт. Тоді слід визначити та довести до широкого загалу, найперше, концептуальну/стратегічну ціль нового КК України й

відповідно до неї розробляти інститути та кримінально-правові норми, вибудовувати логічну структуру. Помилково, що з самого початку засідань робочої групи у різних містах України не запрошувалися знані спеціалісти, знавці-зубри, викладачі, доценти й професори кримінального права, які здатні дати відсіч багатьом в аспекті вихолощення єресі у кримінально-правовій науці; які часами займають принципову, й не завжди сприйнятливу позицію для всіх, однак є справжніми спеціалістами/професіоналами/фахівцями своєї справи. Йдеться про *В. І. Тютюгіна, О. Е. Радутного, П. І. Орлова, А. В. Байлова, Ю. А. Вапсви, А. А. Васильєва* та багатьох інших видатних вчених й практиків не обов'язково докторів наук. Це ж особливо стосується знаного спеціаліста у конструюванні кримінально-правових санкцій – професорки *О. О. Книженко*. Величезним є потенціал професора – *Ю. В. Орлова* науковий ресурс, професіоналізм та обізнаність якого також слід особливо залучити або можливо довірити відповідальну місію з вироблення концептуальної доктрини кримінального права з урахуванням умов воєнного стану, необхідності впровадження альтернативних видів покарань, міжнародного досвіду та подальшим конструюванням нового КК України. Головне враховувати наші, українські реалії та напрацювання, щоб новий КК України не був аналогом КПК України (2012 року), недоліки якого пожинаємо та не можемо подолати до сьогоднішнього дня. Сліпе копіювання іноземного законодавства категорично недопустиме. Слід, головне, враховувати звичаї, менталітет, культуру українського народу. Важливим є дискурс та проведення регулярних наукових заходів з представниками адміністративного права України/адміністративістами та знавцями інших галузей права *(йдеться про А. Т. Комзюка, К. Л. Бугайчука)*. Насамперед, до складу робочої групи слід включити знаних представників кримінально-правової науки подібно 21 представнику найрізноманітніших правових галузей, що представляють Велику Палату Верховного Суду України, позиції яких часто є суперечливими, де кожен суддя займає принципову позицію і хоче показати свою значущість, однак, зрештою, приходять до спільного знаменника/консенсусу та приймають важливі доленосні рішення для нашої держави на відміну від Конституційного Суду України, який так і не зміг запрацювати на повну силу, що так необхідно в умовах реальної російсько-української війни.

За словами академіка *С. М. Прилипка*, в умовах сучасних викликів, зокрема післявоєнного відновлення України, необхідно критично оцінити ефективність і доцільність функціонування окремих державних інституцій, зокрема Конституційного Суду. Якщо цей орган при належному фінансуванні не виконує своїх функцій, постає питання, чи має сенс його подальше існування в нинішньому форматі. Можливими шляхами вирішення можуть бути зменшення фінансування, створення відповідної палати у складі Верховного Суду або забезпечення ефективної роботи Суду. Конституційний Суд є важливим, особливо для розгляду ключових нагальних питань державного життя [7; 8].

Лише у дискусії народжується Істина. Розумна конкуренція – це завжди добре. Її не потрібно боятися, адже лише за допомогою справжньої наукової

дискусії можна прийти до великих результатів. Сьогодні склад робочої групи з розроблення нового КК України слід суттєво розширити знаними спеціалістами нашої держави у галузі кримінального та інших галузей права або варто створити іншу робочу групу, яка займе якісно принципову протилежну/традиціоналістську позицію, що сприйнятна широкому загалу української спільноти, щоб новий КК України не був «космічною реальністю», а максимально зближувався з народом. Водночас, був гострим інструментом (*за В. Я. Таційм*), подібно скальпелю в руках хірурга, адже йдеться не про «суспільно-шкідливе» у юриспруденції, а – ранг/п'єдестал всього «суспільно-небезпечного». Слід спростити норми та структуру КК України до такого рівня, щоб за словами *П. Л. Фріса* й бабусі було все зрозумілим. Це шлях до конструювання кримінально-правових норм.

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ІНШОМОВНА ОСВІТА ПРИКОРДОННИКІВ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ

Підготовка військовослужбовців у вищих військових навчальних закладах до міжкультурної комунікації іноземною мовою є складним і багатогранним процесом. Вона зумовлена об'єктивними змінами в суспільстві та військовій сфері, такими як науково-технічний прогрес, модернізація бойової техніки й озброєння, а також розвиток теоретичних і практичних аспектів військової справи.

Широкомасштабне вторгнення росії в Україну вкотре підтвердило, що нашій державі потрібно тримати курс у НАТО, адже повернення до всього радянсько-російського — це ніщо інше, як всепоглинаюча чорна діра, що нівелює наші цінності, традиції й історію. І мова вже не про поступові кроки з повільним впровадженням деяких стандартів, а про спринтерський біг, під час якого на ходу потрібно перебудовувати системи і водночас відбивати військову агресію росії [1].

Для того, щоб курсант, а далі – майбутній офіцер, міг ефективно взаємодіяти з представниками Збройних Сил інших країн, йому необхідно мати міжкультурну компетенцію. Це дозволить йому висловлювати власну думку, відстоювати свою позицію, погоджуватися або не погоджуватися з іншими, а також підтримувати діалог у різних комунікативних ситуаціях. Отже, виникає важливість професійної іншомовної підготовки для майбутніх офіцерів.

Так, основною метою навчання іноземної мови у вищих військових навчальних закладах є формування необхідної комунікативної спроможності у сферах професійного спілкування як в усній, так і письмовій формах, навичок практичного володіння іноземною мовою в різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності в обсязі, що обумовлена професійними потребами, оволодіння новітньою фаховою інформацією через іноземні джерела.

З огляду на важливість адаптації вітчизняних стандартів підготовки в Державній прикордонній службі України (далі - ДПСУ) до вимог європейського та світового освітнього простору необхідним є вивчення передового закордонного досвіду іншомовної підготовки прикордонників, а особливо – країн-членів Європейського Союзу (ЄС). Ці країни з огляду на особливості свого культурного та історичного розвитку сформували власні підходи до охорони кордонів, що відповідно вплинуло й на розвиток різних систем підготовки персоналу їх прикордонних відомств. [2]

З 2019 року Національна академія Державної прикордонної служби України імені Богдана Хмельницького (НАДПСУ) є партнером Європейської

агенції прикордонної і берегової охорони Frontex, яка відповідає за охорону зовнішніх кордонів ЄС, забезпечення вільного руху всередині Союзу та боротьбу з транскордонною злочинністю. Також, іншомовна освіта у НАДПСУ передбачає використання однієї мови – англійської, але в умовах суспільно-політичної ситуації в Україні навчання відбувається також багатьма іноземними мовами. Навчання іноземних мов, таких як польська, словацька, румунська, німецька, турецька, спрямоване не тільки на вивчення повсякденної лексики, а в цілому на навчання військовій термінології. Також, активно вивчаються такі дисципліни, як «Військовий переклад», «Комунікативні стратегії іноземної мови», «Термінознавство».

Важливим аспектом навчання у НАДПСУ є співпраця з іноземними країнами. Курсанти, офіцери та викладачі мають можливість проходити навчання за кордоном в рамках обміну досвідом, що є важливим не тільки для спілкування іноземною мовою, які перетинають кордон, але й інтеграція з ЄС та міжнародними організаціями.

Залучення міжнародних партнерів до процесу навчання також є важливим аспектом. Спільні навчальні програми з іншими країнами, а також участь у міжнародних тренінгах дозволяють прикордонникам не тільки покращувати свої мовні навички, а й ознайомлюватися з міжнародними стандартами в галузі прикордонної безпеки. Це, в свою чергу, підвищує їх здатність працювати в умовах глобалізації, де кордони не є перешкодою для незаконної діяльності, а ефективна комунікація з міжнародними службами та організаціями є критично важливою для запобігання загрозам.

На нашу думку, найбільшими труднощами в організації іншомовної освіти прикордонників в умовах воєнного стану є обмеження часу та ресурсів, а також постійна загроза безпеки, що може ускладнювати організацію навчання. Водночас, для забезпечення безперервного процесу навчання активно використовуються сучасні технології: онлайн-курси, відео уроки, міжнародні конференції та інші дистанційні форми навчання, які дозволяють прикордонникам удосконалювати свої мовні навички без необхідності постійної фізичної присутності в навчальних закладах, що особливо важливо в умовах воєнного часу.

Відволікання курсантів від навчання через службову діяльність, безумовно, впливає на ефективність іншомовної підготовки. Водночас варто зазначити, що жоден заклад вищої освіти навряд чи зможе створити таке професійно орієнтоване середовище, як військова організація. Курсанти поєднують навчання зі службою, здобуваючи вищу освіту, що потребує певних тимчасових компромісів. [3, с. 300]

Раціональне використання часу, відведеного на освітній процес, можна забезпечити шляхом залучення курсантів до різних форм самостійної роботи. Зокрема, участь у науково-дослідній діяльності, конкурсах, олімпіадах, конференціях різного рівня, а також розробка проектів, статей, доповідей, сприяють підвищенню зацікавленості у вивченні іноземної мови та розвитку комунікативної компетентності [4].

Отже, іншомовна освіта прикордонників в умовах воєнного стану є важливим чинником підвищення їхньої професійної підготовки, ефективності виконання службових обов'язків та забезпечення національної безпеки. Основним аспектом такої освіти є покращення комунікації з іноземними партнерами, взаємодія з міжнародними організаціями, а також швидка й адекватна реакція на загрози, пов'язані з безпекою кордонів. Попри складні умови, обмежені ресурси та постійну небезпеку, розвиток мовної підготовки відбувається завдяки використанню сучасних технологій, дистанційного навчання та міжнародної співпраці.

Ми вважаємо, що довгостроковій перспективі вдосконалення іншомовної освіти сприятиме не лише професійному зростанню прикордонників, а й зміцненню безпекового простору країни в умовах сучасних викликів.

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БАГАТОМОВНІСТЬ І МОВНА ІДЕНТИЧНІСТЬ У ГЛОБАЛІЗОВАНОМУ СВІТІ

У сучасному глобалізованому світі багатомовність стає невід'ємною складовою суспільного життя, впливаючи на формування мовної ідентичності індивідів та спільнот. Цей феномен охоплює не лише здатність володіти кількома мовами, але й інтеграцію культурних елементів, що сприяє взаєморозумінню та співпраці між різними народами. Глобалізація, що супроводжується активною міграцією, розвитком технологій та економічними інтеграційними процесами, сприяє змішанню мов і культур, викликаючи нові виклики та можливості для збереження мовної самобутності.

Багатомовність – це здатність людини володіти двома і більше мовами на різних рівнях компетентності. Вона може бути результатом сімейного виховання, освітніх програм чи життєвих обставин, пов'язаних із міграцією або міжнародною комунікацією. Багатомовні люди часто демонструють гнучке мислення, здатність до кроскультурного спілкування та високий рівень когнітивної пластичності.

Мовна ідентичність є важливою складовою культурної самосвідомості людини. Вона формується під впливом родинного середовища, освіти та соціального оточення. Проте в умовах глобалізації національні мови нерідко опиняються під загрозою витіснення домінуючими міжнародними мовами, такими як англійська, іспанська чи китайська. Це створює ризики для збереження мовної різноманітності та культурної самобутності.

Багатомовність стала реальністю у багатьох частинах світу в результаті глобалізаційних та демографічних зсувів у бік багатомовних спільнот. Враховуючи необхідність реагувати на соціальні зміни в освітньому просторі, цілі мовної політики Ради Європи орієнтовані на багатомовні та багатокультурні групи студентів [1, с. 6].

У статті О.В. Яковлєвої "Багатомовність як імператив доби та її значення для модернізації системи вищої освіти України" підкреслюється, що багатомовність слід розглядати як необхідність сучасної епохи, яка замінює мовну монокультуру. Авторка зазначає, що багатомовність є важливим елементом модернізації системи вищої освіти, оскільки вона сприяє інтеграції та розвитку суспільства [2, с. 265].

В Україні багатомовність є константною ознакою мовного простору, зумовленою об'єктивною необхідністю. Вона впливає на розвиток сучасної мовної ситуації та освітньої політики країни.

Глобалізація створює умови для взаємодії різних культур та мов, що впливає на формування мовної ідентичності. У цьому контексті мовна політика мультикультуралізму відіграє важливу роль у формуванні відкритого, толерантного та інклюзивного суспільства. Мова відіграє ключову роль у формуванні різних видів ідентичності, зокрема культурної, релігійної, національної, етнічної, соціально-класової, професійної, особистісної, ґендерної та сімейної. Вона є засобом вираження та збереження цих ідентичностей у глобалізованому світі. Такі підходи сприяють збереженню мовного різноманіття та підтримці культурної самобутності спільнот, що є важливим для гармонійного розвитку суспільства.

Проте варто пам’ятати, що глобалізація також породжує виклики для національної та соціокультурної ідентичності. Відбувається криза та конфлікт ідентичності, що впливає на етнічність та культурну самобутність народів.

У сучасному глобалізованому світі, де межі між культурами стають все більш прозорими, міжкультурна компетентність та багатомовність набувають особливого значення. Ці якості стають вирішальними для успішної адаптації та професійного розвитку фахівців у міжнародному контексті.

Розвиток міжкультурної компетентності включає знання про культурне різноманіття, навички міжкультурного спілкування та розуміння власних

культурних передумов. Багатомовність розширює професійні горизонти, відкриває доступ до більшої кількості інформації та можливостей для співпраці.

Попри очевидні переваги, багатомовність стикається з низкою викликів, зокрема, з необхідністю розробки ефективних мовних політик, що враховують специфіку конкретних суспільств. В Україні, наприклад, дослідження мовної ідентичності українців у сучасних умовах підкреслює важливість врахування історичних та соціокультурних факторів при формуванні мовної політики. Це дозволяє забезпечити баланс між збереженням національної ідентичності та інтеграцією в глобальний простір.

Багатомовність у глобалізованому світі є ключовим фактором, що впливає на формування мовної ідентичності та культурного обміну. Вона сприяє взаєморозумінню між народами, збагачує культурний досвід та відкриває нові можливості для особистісного та професійного розвитку. Багатомовність та мовна ідентичність є взаємопов'язаними феноменами, що впливають на особистісний та суспільний розвиток у глобалізованому світі. Розуміння та розвиток цих аспектів сприяють ефективній міжкультурній взаємодії, професійному зростанню та збереженню культурної самобутності.

У контексті України багатомовність відіграє важливу роль у модернізації освітньої системи та інтеграції країни у світове співтовариство.

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ГЕНОЦИД В КОНТЕКСТІ РОСІЙСЬКО-УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ВІЙНИ

Надзвичайно складний час переживає народ України. Російська агресія, яка розпочалася ще у 2014 році на північному сході нашої держави, 24 лютого 2022 року переросла у широкомасштабну війну рф проти Української держави. Дії, які вчиняв агресор на окупованих територіях, – масові арешти, ув’язнення, тортури та страти не лише тих, хто виступав з протестами проти російської присутності, а навіть тих місцевих мешканців, які «не виявляли лояльності» до окупантів; масовий вивіз українських дітей до росії «на перевиховання»,

цілеспрямоване знищення критично-важливої інфраструктури тощо, – не залишали жодних сумнівів щодо їх кваліфікації – геноцид українців.

Саме тому 14 квітня 2022 року Верховна Рада України схвалила Заяву, в якій зазначила, що дії, вчинені рф з приводу України є геноцидом проти всього українського народу.

На наш погляд, варто дати юридичну оцінку діям рф в Україні та показати як вони кваліфікуються міжнародним правом і національним кримінальним законодавством.

Отже, згідно зі статтею 2 Конвенції про попередження злочину геноциду та покарання за нього і статтею 6 Римського статуту Міжнародного кримінального суду, геноцидом визнано низку діянь, вчинених із наміром часткового або повного знищення національної, етнічної, расової чи релігійної групи як такої. Серед таких дій: убивство членів групи, заподіяння їм тяжкої фізичної чи психічної шкоди, створення умов, розрахованих на фізичне знищення групи, заходи, спрямовані на запобігання народженню дітей у межах групи, а також насильницьке переміщення дітей із цією групою до іншої [2].

Таким чином, для правової аргументації, того що дії російської федерації під час повномасштабної агресії проти України є геноцидом українського народу, необхідно довести три ключові аспекти. По-перше, дії повинні бути направлені проти певної групи людей за ознакою їхньої національної, етнічної, расової чи релігійної приналежності. По-друге, має бути намір повного або часткового знищення цієї групи. По-третє, ці дії мають відповідати хоча б одній із форм, передбачених міжнародними правовими актами [3].

Так, відповідно до вищезгаданої заяви Верховної Ради України від 14 квітня 2022 року, захищеною групою є український народ, що включає всіх громадян України незалежно від їхньої національності. російська федерація, здійснюючи військові дії проти цивільного населення України, прагне до повного або часткового знищення українців як окремої національної групи, що відповідає критеріям Конвенції про запобігання геноциду та покарання за нього. Політичні заяви путіна як головнокомандувача росії підтверджують цей намір. Напередодні вторгнення, 21 лютого 2022 року, путін заперечив існування України як окремої держави, стверджуючи, що вона є частиною «історичного, культурного та духовного простору росії». Під приводом «денацифікації» російське керівництво фактично оголосило своє призначення – знищення української ідентичності. Верховна Рада України підкреслила, що поняття «нацисти» в російському дискурсі стосується українців, які відстоюють право на самоідентифікацію. Це вказує на прагнення ліквідувати український народ як національну групу та позбавити його права на самостійний розвиток [1].

Реальні дії російських збройних сил підтверджують цей намір. Масові вбивства цивільних у Бучі, Ірпені, Маріуполі та інших містах, катування, зґвалтування, руйнування об’єктів критичної інфраструктури, а також обстріли лікарень, шкіл і пологових будинків демонструють систематичність і цілеспрямованість таких дій. Блокада населених пунктів, як у випадку з Маріуполем, знищення гребінь і електромереж, а також створення умов,

несумісних з виживанням, свідчать про прагнення фізично знищити хоча б частину населення.

Таким чином, дії, які чинить російська федерація проти України в контексті російсько-української війни, відповідно до положення чинного законодавства, підпадають під ознаки, передбачені статтею 442 КК України, та мають бути кваліфіковані як геноцид.

Відповідно до статті 442 КК України: геноцид визначається як діяння, умисно вчинене з метою повного або часткового знищення будь-якої національної, етнічної, расової чи релігійної групи шляхом позбавлення життя членів такої групи чи заподіяння їм тяжких тілесних ушкоджень, створення для групи життєвих умов, розрахованих на повне чи часткове її фізичне знищення, скорочення дітонародження чи запобігання йому в такій групі або шляхом насильницької передачі дітей з однієї групи в іншу [4]. А. Андрушко зазначає, що в чинній редакції статті 442 КК України є термінологічні невідповідності з міжнародними нормами, які потребують виправлення. Таким чином, йдеться про використання терміну «позбавлення життя» замість «вбивство», що може створити труднощі в правозастосуванні, описуючи формулювання «заподіяння психічного розладу членам такої групи» як першого з форм геноциду, та визначення геноциду через «скорочення дітонародження чи запобігання йому», що вимагає чіткості й узгодженості з міжнародними стандартами [5, с.13-15]. З огляду на це доцільним є заміна використаної термінології у статті 442 КК України відповідно до статті 2 Конвенції про запобігання злочину геноциду та статті 6 Римського статуту Міжнародного кримінального суду. Такий підхід сприятиме гармонізації законодавства України з міжнародними нормами, забезпеченню точності у визначеному складі злочину та підвищенню ефективності правозастосування [6, с.12-15].

Геноцид у контексті російсько-української війни є складним явищем, яке потребує чіткого юридичного визначення та відповідної кваліфікації. Аналіз дій рф, зокрема масових вбивств, катувань, примусової депортації українських дітей, створення умов життя, несумісних із виживанням, а також руйнування національної ідентичності українського народу, свідчить про їхній геноцидний характер [3].

Отже, для забезпечення правової визначеності, ефективного притягнення винних до відповідальності та утвердження права верховенства необхідно вдосконалити національне законодавство, гармонізуючи його з міжнародними нормами. Це забезпечить точніше формулювання складу злочину, що відповідає міжнародним стандартам, та врахування всіх форм геноциду, зокрема заподіяння психічного розладу членам груп. Одночасно подальші юридичні кроки повинні бути спрямовані на зборі доказів, фіксації злочинів та співпраці з міжнародними судовими установами для визнання дій російської федерації як актів геноциду.

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ПРАВО ЛЮДИНИ НА ЖИТТЯ ТА МІЖНАРОДНЕ ГУМАНІТАРНЕ ПРАВО: ВІД ЗАХИСТУ ДО ЗАПЕРЕЧЕННЯ

Право на життя закріплене у ст. 3 Загальної декларації прав людини 1948 р.: «Кожна людина має право на життя, на свободу і на особисту недоторканність» [1]. Це ж право визначене у ст. 6 Міжнародного пакту про громадянські і політичні права 1966 р. : «Право на життя є невід'ємним правом кожної людини» [2]. В Україні право на життя закріплене у ст. 27 Конституції України: «Кожна людина має невід'ємне право на життя. Ніхто не може бути свавільно позбавлений життя [3]. Обов'язок держави – захищати життя людини. Кожен має право захищати своє життя і здоров'я, а також життя і здоров'я інших людей від протиправних посягань».

Міжнародне гуманітарне право (далі – МГП) забезпечує захист життя цивільних осіб, військовополонених і некомбатантів, водночас визнаючи правомірність позбавлення життя комбатантів у рамках так званого «конвенційного вбивства». Проте, це не означає, що комбатант позбавлений права на життя. Його захист виходить за межі норм МГП і набуває значення в міжнародному праві прав людини (далі – МППЛ). Взаємозв'язок міжнародних стандартів прав людини та міжнародного гуманітарного права особливо

помітний у ст. 4 Міжнародного пакту про громадянські й політичні права 1966 р. В якій передбачено, що навіть за умов надзвичайного стану держави не можуть відмовлятися від своїх зобов'язань щодо захисту права на життя та інших основоположних прав і свобод людини. Однак варто підкреслити, що дотримання міжнародного гуманітарного права покладається на відповідальність держав, які повинні їх виконувати [4, с. 74].

Випадки так званого конвенційного позбавлення життя, коли не фіксується порушення законів та звичаїв виходять за межі МГП і потребують застосування механізмів правового регулювання з позицій МППЛ. Саме в цьому контексті з'являється необхідність узгодження норм МГП та МППЛ у питаннях кримінально-правової кваліфікації воєнних злочинів.

Питання кримінально-правового захисту права на життя комбатантів має важливе значення для української правової системи, особливо в умовах міжнародного збройного конфлікту на території України. Недоліки та прогалини у законодавстві та його застосуванні можуть негативно впливати на права комбатантів. Як зазначає Ю. В. Орлов, з одного боку, законодавство та міжнародні норми дозволяють комбатантам легітимно брати участь у бойових діях, завдаючи втрат противнику відповідно до законів війни. Це так зване «конвенційне» позбавлення життя, яке не вважається правопорушенням у межах jus in bello – норм, що регулюють правила ведення війни. Водночас з позиції міжнародного права прав людини та jus ad bellum (права на війну) позбавлення життя в бою є правомірним лише щодо іншого комбатанта, але загалом не розглядається як законне явище [5].

В подібних випадках, як видається, належить застосовувати ст. 437 КК України, яка передбачає кримінальну відповідальність за злочин агресії [6]. В складних умовах сьогодення цю норму необхідно розширити та деталізувати, щоб охопити випадки незаконного (саме з позицій МППЛ, але «конвенцйного» – з позицій МГП) спричинення смерті комбатантам. Гадаємо, варто передбачити настання суспільно небезпечного наслідку у виді спричинення смерті як кваліфікуючу ознаку розв'язування та ведення агресивної війни. Розширення і деталізація положень ст. 437 КК України дозволить точніше визначати кримінально-правову кваліфікацію подібних правопорушень, а також сприятиме підвищенню ефективності кримінально-правового захисту життя комбатантів, утвердження соціальної справедливості.

Таким чином, необхідним є вдосконалення національного кримінального законодавства для забезпечення ефективного захисту права на життя навіть у межах збройних конфліктів. Це включає не лише перегляд положень КК України, а й адаптацію вітчизняної судової практики.

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ПОКАЗНИКИ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ПРАВА НА ОСОБИСТУ ДОСТУПНІСТЬ МЕДИЧНОЇ ДОПОМОГИ

В усіх країнах світу здоров'я вважається ключовим фактором розвитку нації, а людський капітал є невід'ємною частиною економічного розвитку. Тому країни завжди роблять акцент на збереженні та зміцненні здоров'я, а не лікуванні хвороб і в цьому випадку дуже важливим є особистий доступ до медичної допомоги, адже профілактика хвороб, а також їх виявлення та лікування на ранніх стадіях дозволяють мінімізувати наслідки для здоров'я особи, зміцнити її здоров'я, а отже в цілому мати здоровішу націю.

Доступність медичної допомоги є гарантованим Конституцією України правом громадян, яке передбачає надання безоплатно в будь-яких державних та комунальних закладах охорони здоров'я, які є територіально зручними (доступними) для особи, медичної допомоги кожному, хто її потребує, в обсязі, який необхідний в конкретний період часу відповідно до стану здоров'я громадян.

Особиста доступність медичної допомоги є питанням організації системи охорони здоров'я, адже стійкі, ефективні та цілісні системи охорони здоров'я слугують надійною запорукою високої тривалості життя та працездатності населення, що у свою чергу сприяє сталому соціально-економічному розвитку країни, що дуже важливо для України зараз у період війни та буде ключовим питанням у період післявоєнного відновлення.

За даними ВООЗ станом на липень 2023 року кожна п'ята особа в Україні має проблеми з доступом до основних лікарських засобів, тоді як у зонах окупації та активного конфлікту ця цифра зростає до кожної третьої особи [1]. Особиста доступність медичної допомоги є одним з головних соціальних прав громадян [2, с. 127]. Проте у доповіді ВООЗ наголошується, що навіть країни з високим доходом не можуть забезпечити охоплення всього населення всім спектром безкоштовних медичних послуг. Якщо йдеться про бюджетне фінансування без залучення коштів на умовах передплати, то завжди доводиться шукати баланс між часткою населення, яку охоплює таке фінансування, спектром послуг, що доступні в межах нього, та часткою цих державних витрат в усіх ресурсах, спрямованих на утримання системи охорони здоров'я [3]. Тому ми вважаємо, що особиста доступність обумовлюється тим, що кожна людина повинна мати доступ до медичної допомоги відповідно до своїх потреб, обумовлених станом здоров'я, тому ми не можемо говорити про рівний однаковий доступ для всіх громадян, проте ми вкладаємо в питання особистої доступності медичної допомоги відповідно до стану здоров'я особи. Проте ми не заперечуємо, що пацієнти певного віку можуть мати ширший особистий до медичної допомоги. Цей принципи закладено також в тарифи на медичні послуги, зокрема, на рівні ПМД, адже ми бачимо що тариф на медичні послуги відрізняється для пацієнтів певного віку, відповідно і мінімальний набір медичних послуг для пацієнтів певного віку, який використовувався для обрахунку капітаційної ставки (тарифу) на медичні послуги також відрізняється.

Ми підтримуємо позицію О. О. Коломієць, яка розглядає систему охорони здоров'я як суспільне благо, а її ефективність визначається не лише тим, наскільки раціонально (у перерахунку на товари та послуги) використовуються її ресурси, а й тим, наскільки існуючий механізм її фінансування дозволяє досягати вищих суспільних цілей: забезпечення доступності медичного обслуговування, послаблення нерівності доступу до ресурсів охорони здоров'я, відповідність системи нагальним потребам населення у лікуванні та догляді, збільшення консолідації суспільства через солідарне фінансування, підвищення рівня соціальної інклюзії [4, с. 20].

Особиста справедлива доступність медичної допомоги для кожного зберігає і зміцнює здоров'я кожного окремо і громадське здоров'я в цілому. Тому ми можемо ефективність особистої доступності оцінити за певними критеріями, як щодо окремого пацієнта, так щодо показників у суспільстві в цілому.

Такими показниками, на нашу думку, можуть бути: вільний вибір пацієнтом лікаря та закладу для отримання медичної допомоги; можливість отримати послугу за місцем проживання (перебування) пацієнта, у тому числі з використанням телемедицини; підвищення задоволеності пацієнтів медичними послугами та посилення довіри до сімейної медицини; зменшення малюкової смертності; зменшення кількості смертей від раку, інсультів та інфарктів (саме ці хвороби є найбільш поширеними причинами передчасної смертності, тому їх показники в цілому показують рівень суспільного здоров'я); своєчасність

отримання необхідної медично допомоги та суттєве зменшення часу очікування та отримання необхідної планової медичної допомги, забезпечення прозорості ведення черги пацієнтів на отримання дороговартісних медичних послуг.

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ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦІЇ ПРО ПОЛІЦІЮ 1979 РОКУ У СИСТЕМІ ПРАВООХОРОННИХ ОРГАНІВ УКРАЇНИ

Декларація – це офіційний документ, у якому викладаються основні принципи, наміри або зобов’язання держави чи міжнародної організації щодо певної сфери діяльності. Декларації можуть мати політичний, правовий або етичний характер, однак зазвичай вони не є обов’язковими для виконання, а слугують орієнтиром для розробки законодавства та правозастосовної практики.

Декларація про поліцію 1979 року [1], ухвалена Парламентською Асамблеєю Ради Європи, є важливим міжнародним документом, що визначає демократичні принципи функціонування поліції. Вона встановлює ключові засади поліцейської діяльності, зокрема дотримання законності, захист прав людини, пропорційність застосування сили, підзвітність перед суспільством, професіоналізм та прозорість роботи правоохоронних органів. Цей документ має рекомендаційний характер, проте він став орієнтиром для реформування

поліції в багатьох європейських країнах, зокрема і в Україні, яка взяла курс на адаптацію своєї правоохоронної системи до міжнародних стандартів.

Застосування принципів Декларації в Україні стало особливо актуальним після Революції Гідності та початку масштабної реформи правоохоронних органів у 2015 році. Важливим кроком стало ухвалення Закону «Про Національну поліцію» [4], який закріпив демократичні підходи до функціонування правоохоронних органів, орієнтованість на захист громадян, превентивні методи роботи та підзвітність поліції перед суспільством. У межах реформи відбулася ліквідація міліції та створення Національної поліції, було змінено систему підготовки кадрів, впроваджено нові стандарти професійної етики, а також започатковано систему громадського контролю.

Одним із ключових аспектів імплементації Декларації є підвищення прозорості діяльності поліції. В Україні це проявляється через створення громадських рад при Міністерстві внутрішніх справ та Національній поліції, використання електронних сервісів для подання скарг громадян, впровадження відеофіксації роботи поліцейських під час виконання ними службових обов'язків [2]. Такі заходи сприяють формуванню довіри до правоохоронної системи, зменшенню корупційних ризиків і покращенню контролю за діяльністю поліцейських.

Принцип пропорційності застосування сили, який міститься у Декларації, також знайшов своє відображення в українському законодавстві. Закон «Про Національну поліцію» містить чіткі положення щодо використання спеціальних засобів та вогнепальної зброї, підкреслюючи, що будь-яке застосування сили має бути виправданим і мінімізованим. Крім того, у поліцейських академіях та навчальних центрах велика увага приділяється навчанню тактиці деескалації конфліктів, що відповідає європейським стандартам і міжнародним практикам.

Ще одним важливим аспектом є дотримання прав людини у поліцейській діяльності. Україна, ратифікувавши Європейську конвенцію з прав людини, взяла на себе зобов'язання гарантувати, що правоохоронні органи діятимуть відповідно до міжнародних норм. Це відображається в забороні катувань і жорстокого поводження, розширенні прав затриманих, запровадженні незалежного моніторингу умов утримання в ізоляторах тимчасового тримання. Дотримання цих стандартів також контролюється Уповноваженим Верховної Ради з прав людини, що є важливим кроком до демократизації правоохоронної системи.

Попри досягнення у впровадженні стандартів Декларації, в Україні все ще існують значні виклики, які потребують вирішення. Насамперед це недостатній рівень довіри населення до правоохоронців, що зумовлено як корупційними ризиками, так і випадками перевищення службових повноважень. Крім того, поліція стикається з проблемами технічного забезпечення, кадрового дефіциту та недостатнього фінансування, що ускладнює реалізацію багатьох реформ [3].

Перспективи подальшого застосування принципів Декларації про поліцію 1979 року в Україні пов'язані з необхідністю удосконалення системи контролю за діями правоохоронців, посиленням незалежних антикорупційних механізмів, покращенням підготовки поліцейських кадрів та впровадженням більш

ефективних механізмів комунікації між поліцією та громадянським суспільством. Успішна імплементація цих стандартів сприятиме побудові сучасної, ефективної та демократичної правоохоронної системи, що працюватиме в інтересах суспільства та відповідатиме міжнародним зобов'язанням України.

Висновок . Декларація про поліцію, ухвалена Парламентською Асамблеєю Ради Європи 8 травня 1979 року, встановлює фундаментальні етичні та професійні стандарти для поліцейських служб у демократичних суспільствах. Її основні положення, такі як дотримання прав людини, заборона катувань, політична нейтральність та підзвітність, є ключовими принципами, що визначають діяльність поліції.

Україна, прагнучи інтегруватися в європейське співтовариство та забезпечити відповідність своїх правоохоронних органів міжнародним стандартам, впровадила ці принципи у національне законодавство. Зокрема, Закон України «Про Національну поліцію» від 2 липня 2015 року відображає основні положення Декларації 1979 року, закріплюючи принципи законності, поваги до прав і свобод людини, політичної нейтральності та підзвітності поліції перед суспільством.

Впровадження цих принципів сприяє підвищенню довіри громадськості до правоохоронних органів, забезпечує ефективний захист прав і свобод громадян та зміцнює демократичні засади суспільства. Проте, для досягнення повної відповідності міжнародним стандартам, необхідно продовжувати роботу над удосконаленням нормативно-правової бази, забезпеченням належної підготовки поліцейських кадрів та впровадженням механізмів громадського контролю за діяльністю поліції. Таким чином, інтеграція положень Декларації про поліцію 1979 року в українське законодавство є важливим кроком на шляху до побудови правової держави та забезпечення верховенства права в Україні.

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ВОЄННІ ЗЛОЧИНИ ТА ЇХ РОЗСЛІДУВАННЯ ПРАВООХОРОННИМИ ОРГАНАМИ ВІДПОВІДНО ДО МІЖНАРОДНИХ НОРМ

Сьогодні, тема розслідування воєнних злочинів на деокупованих територіях є неабиякою важливою. Адже дослідження даного напрямку дозволяє розкрити величезні масштаби руйнувань, котрі були завдані російською федерацію. Окрім цього, досить важливим є глибоке висвітлення даної теми на міжнародному рівні.

На початку варто встановити основне поняття «Воєнний злочин». Так, воєнний злочин являє собою грубе порушення щодо міжнародного гуманітарного права, а саме порушення, встановлених на міжнародному рівні, законів та звичаїв війни. Важливо не плутати воєнний та військовий злочин. Адже загалом це зовсім два різних поняття. Так військовий злочин характеризується як кримінальне правопорушення певною особою, стосовно несення чи проходження військової служби або безпосередньо армії. Воєнні ж злочини мають доволі широкий перелік сфер, а саме: поранення або вбивство цивільної особи, катування та зґвалтування, незаконне утримання цивільної особи, викрадення і примусова депортація людей, недотримання правил поводження з військовополоненими, мародерство, використання військової техніки в житлових кварталах, насилля щодо медичного персоналу, відмова чи позбавлення доступу до медичної допомоги, використання цивільних для прикриття військових тобто живі щити, примушування громадян до участі у військових діях проти власної ж держави, пошкодження або знищення об’єктів цивільної інфраструктури, руйнування пам’яток культури, творів мистецтва, релігійних об’єктів чи навчальних закладів, використання символіки червоного Христа або форму Збройних Сил України для маскування, використання отруйних речовин, руйнування населених пунктів яке немає воєнної необхідності, умисне завдання удару по персоналу, транспорту, обладнанню, пов’язаному з наданням гуманітарної допомоги. [1, Офіс Генерального прокурора України https://war.gp.gov.ua/crimes.html]

Окрім грубого, порушення країною рф, встановлених законів та звичаїв війни, керівництво даної країни, а також приналежні військовослужбовці порушили, статтю 3 Європейської конвенції з прав людини. До прикладу, відповідно до статті 3, рф порушили встановлену заборону катувань по відношенню до військовослужбовців лав ЗСУ, а також до цивільного населення нашої держави. Грубим порушенням вважається й нелюдське поводження чи покарання, котре принижує честь та гідність людини. Окрім конкретних фактів створених діянь, важливо зазначити, що важливою ознакою була конкретна

цілеспрямованість до вчинення безпосередньо таких дій. [2, Керівництво із застосування статті 3 Європейської конвенції з прав людини https://ks.echr.coe.int/documents/d/echr-ks/guide_art_3_ukr]

Розслідування воєнних злочинів рф в Україні здійснюється безпосередньо Національною поліцією України, Службою безпеки України, Державним бюро розслідувань, а також іншими не менш важливим державними службами України.

Розслідування є доволі складним та кропітким процесом. Головною проблематикою даного процесу є неабияка велика кількість масштабів руйнувань та об'єму скоєних злочинів. Так, на деокупованих територіях, увага працівників Національної поліції зосереджена на встановленні кількості жертв. Велика кількість цивільних та, безпосередньо, військовослужбовців загинули внаслідок бойових дій російської агресії. Ускладнює процес роботи й масштаб території на який проводились бойові дії адже велика територія значно ускладнює процес розслідування та документування. Впливає й широкий діапазон різновидів воєнних злочинів. Різняться вони між собою складністю та відповідно кваліфікацією: вбивства, катування, руйнування об'єктів критичної інфраструктури та інші.

Жоден з українців не був готовий до повномасштабної війни. Українським правоохоронцям бракує навичок для розслідування таких злочинів. Адже теперішнє покоління державних службовців не стикалося з таким об'ємом злочинів. Але, якби прикро не лунала дана інформація, поліцейські та інші держслужбовці, об'єднуючись та працюючи спільно в команді, вчаться проводити такого виду розслідування, а безпосередньо вилучення залишених слідів, фіксацію та документування. Ускладнює процес розслідування наявність жертв, але відсутність осіб котрі вчинили дані злочини. [3, Радіо Свобода https://www.radiosvoboda.org/amp/doslidzhennia-rozsliduvannia-voiennyh-zlochyniv-v-ukraini/32602285.html]

Окрім фізичної проблематики, такої як: часта відсутність доказової бази злочину, труднощі з ідентифікацією тіл, відсутності особи, котру можна притягнути до кримінальної відповідальності та інших, існує й моральна проблематика, адже тяжко працювати на психологічному рівні, усвідомлюючи, що деокупована територія може виявитись замінованою чи як наприклад в прифронтових зонах, частим випадком є загрози обстрілу з боку російських військ, з метою приховати свої злочини.

Державні службовці швидко вчаться новому, одразу на практиці, застосовуючи свої набуті навички та вміння. Своїми знаннями ми доводимо світові про наявність перспектив щодо вмінь успішного розслідування та його завершення. Роль державних служб, а безпосередньо Національної поліції є дуже важливою щодо тривалого процесу розслідування воєнних злочинів в умовах майже трьох річної повномасштабної війни. По завершенню війни, Україна демонструватиме свої вміння на міжнародній арені адже такий професійний досвід в зарубіжних країнах - відсутній.

1. Офіс Генерального прокурора України https://war.gp.gov.ua/crimes.html

2. Керівництво із застосування статті 3 Європейської конвенції з прав людини https://ks.echr.coe.int/documents/d/echr-ks/guide_art_3_ukr
3. Радіо Свобода https://www.radiosvoboda.org/amp/doslidzhennia-rozsliduvannia-voiennyh-zlochyniv-v-ukraini/32602285.html

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ГЕНДЕРНІ СТЕРЕОТИПИ У ПРАВОВОМУ ДИСКУРСІ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПОЛІЦІЇ: ШЛЯХИ ПОДОЛАННЯ

Рівність є основою демократичного суспільства, яке прагне до соціальної справедливості та поваги до прав людини. Але, на жаль, в силу тих чи інших причин, жінки зазнають дискримінації практично в усіх сферах життєдіяльності [1], при чому сфера діяльності поліції не є винятком.

Гендерні стереотипи є суттєвою проблемою, що впливає на ефективність діяльності правоохоронних органів поліції. Вони спричиняють дискримінацію за ознакою статі, формують упереджене ставлення до представників обох статей та створюють перешкоди для реалізації принципів гендерної рівності у правоохоронній сфері. У зв'язку з цим важливо дослідити їхні прояви у правовому дискурсі та окреслити ефективні механізми їх подолання.

Аналіз положень Конвенції Організації Об'єднаних Націй про ліквідацію всіх форм дискримінації щодо жінок (CEDAW) (далі - Конвенція) [2] свідчить про те, що вказаний міжнародно-правовий акт встановлює міжнародні стандарти боротьби з гендерною дискримінацією, які мають бути імплементовані в усі сфери суспільного життя, зокрема у правоохоронну діяльність. Особливої уваги потребує проблема гендерних стереотипів, які закріплюються в професійному середовищі правоохоронців і можуть впливати на кадрову політику, розподіл посадових обов'язків, кар'єрне зростання та загальне ставлення до жінок у правоохоронних органах. Конвенція наголошує на необхідності подолання таких стереотипів шляхом трансформації суспільних та професійних норм, що сприятиме реалізації принципів рівності.

Водночас Конвенція зобов'язує держави – сторони впроваджувати ефективні механізми захисту від дискримінації, що є особливо актуальним у контексті діяльності органів поліції. Відповідно до її положень, необхідно вживати комплексних заходів, спрямованих на подолання гендерних бар'єрів у професійній діяльності, усунення упередженого ставлення до жінок у цій сфері та забезпечення рівних умов для їх професійного розвитку. Реалізація цих вимог вимагає системного підходу, що включає оновлення нормативно-правової бази, проведення освітніх заходів та формування гендерно чутливого середовища.

Для подолання гендерних стереотипів у правоохоронних органах необхідно впроваджувати комплексні заходи, орієнтовані на зміни як на рівні законодавства, так і на рівні організаційної культури.

Першим важливим кроком є оновлення нормативно-правової бази, що дозволить впровадити гендерно чутливі підходи в діяльність правоохоронних органів. Як от, Закон України «Про забезпечення рівних прав та можливостей жінок і чоловіків» [3] справді закріплює механізми, що мають сприяти гендерній рівності. Проте в реальності існують значні прогалини між законодавчими ініціативами та їх практичним впровадженням. Часто ці механізми залишаються деклараціями без належного контролю та фінансування. Наприклад, у правоохоронних органах, попри наявність норм, що забезпечують рівні можливості для чоловіків та жінок, гендерні стереотипи та упереджене ставлення все ще перешкоджають повноцінному професійному розвитку жінок.

Недостатній моніторинг та слабка інституційна підтримка цих механізмів також призводять до того, що на практиці жінки стикаються з обмеженнями в кар'єрному зростанні та доступі до певних посад. У багатьох випадках саме соціальні стереотипи й усталені практики визначають можливості, а не законодавчі норми.

Також, аналізуючи Закону України «Про Національну поліцію» [4], варто зазначити, що лише одна стаття вказаного законодавчого акту, яка регулює питання переміщення поліцейських за ініціативою керівника, виглядає прогресивною на перший погляд, оскільки захищає жінок від дискримінації через вагітність або виховання дітей. Однак, на практиці це не гарантує справжнього рівноправ'я, адже такі норми часто є лише формальними заходами, які не вирішують глибокі соціальні та організаційні стереотипи. Загалом, можна стверджувати, що відсутність ефективного моніторингу та реальних механізмів контролю за виконанням цих норм призводить до їх декларативного характеру, а не до реальних змін.

Україна продовжує активно працювати над підвищенням гендерної чутливості в правоохоронних органах, в тому числі й в органах поліції. **Одним із важливих кроків** є винесення Кабінетом Міністрів України розпорядженням від 12 серпня 2022 року № 752-р «Про схвалення Державної стратегії забезпечення рівних прав та можливостей жінок і чоловіків на період до 2030 року та затвердження операційного плану з її реалізації на 2022-2024 роки» [5]. Вказане розпорядження передбачає низку конкретних заходів для реалізації гендерної рівності, включаючи впровадження освітніх тренінгів та навчальних програм. В рамках цієї стратегії спостерігається організація та проведення тренінгів, що спрямовані на підвищення обізнаності співробітників органів поліції з питань гендерної чутливості, запобігання дискримінації та сприяння більшій залученості жінок до керівних позицій.

За останні роки в Україні спостерігається зростання кількості жінок у сфері безпеки та на керівних посадах. Так, станом на кінець 2024 року, 27% співробітників Національної поліції України становлять жінки, з яких понад 16% займають керівні посади [6].

Водночас, незважаючи на загальні позитивні тенденції та аналізуючи статистичні дані після реформування органів внутрішніх справ, зокрема після 2015 року, можна констатувати відсутність випадків призначення жінок на керівні посади на рівні Головних управлінь Національної поліції, в тому числі в Головному управлінні Національної поліції в Миколаївській області та його територіальних підрозділах. Вказане свідчить про необхідність подальшого посилення гендерної рівності на рівні регіонального управління.

Основні проблеми гендерного дисбалансу в поліції зумовлені наявністю стереотипів щодо ролі жінок і чоловіків, що обмежують можливості жінок займати певні посади та функції. **Відсутність гендерно чутливої організаційної культури, нерівні умови для кар'єрного розвитку, а також проблема балансування професійних і сімейних обов'язків – усе це створює перешкоди для реалізації принципів рівності.** Незважаючи на наявність міжнародних та національних правових механізмів, їх ефективність обмежена через слабку систему контролю.

Подолання гендерних стереотипів у правоохоронній сфері потребує комплексного підходу, що включає як нормативно-правові, так і освітньо-організаційні заходи. Необхідно посилити реалізацію положень проаналізованого міжнародного та національного законодавства, аби забезпечити їх дієве втілення.

Окрім законодавчих змін, важливу роль відіграють системні освітні програми, спрямовані на формування гендерної чутливості серед співробітників поліції, подолання дискримінаційних упереджень та підтримку жінок у правоохоронній діяльності. Такі ініціативи повинні супроводжуватися активним впровадженням політики нульової толерантності до дискримінації, що включатиме як внутрішні механізми розгляду скарг, так і забезпечення належних умов для кар'єрного зростання жінок.

Отже, подолання гендерних стереотипів в правоохоронних органах, зокрема в поліції, є ключовим завданням для забезпечення рівності та соціальної справедливості. Системна політика в цій сфері сприяє позитивним змінам у структурі та діяльності органів поліції, що, у свою чергу, забезпечує більш ефективне функціонування всієї системи правопорядку.

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ПРАВО НА ПРИВАТНІСТЬ В ЕПОХУ ЦИФРОВИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ: ВИКЛИКИ ТА ЗАГРОЗИ

У сучасну епоху цифрових технологій право на приватність стикається з численними викликами та загрозами. Широке впровадження інтернету, соціальних мереж та штучного інтелекту призводить до масового збору, обробки та зберігання персональних даних, що підвищує ризики несанкціонованого доступу та використання цієї інформації.

Зміни в суспільстві зумовлені розвитком інформаційних технологій та поступовим переходом до суспільства знань, що спричиняє цифровізацію всіх суспільних процесів. Широке впровадження цифрових технологій у різні сфери життя поставило питання про достатність існуючих прав і свобод людини та громадянина, виокремивши концепцію цифрових прав і свобод.

Поняття «цифрові права людини» має два основні значення. Перше охоплює всі права, реалізація та захист яких нині значною мірою залежать від цифрових технологій або мають важливу онлайн-складову. Друге стосується прав, що виникли або набули особливого значення в цифрову епоху та можуть претендувати на статус фундаментальних. До цифрових прав належать як базові права, такі як свобода вираження думки, право на приватність, доступ до інформації та участь в управлінні державою, так і нові концепції, зокрема право бути забутим, право на анонімність та право на доступ до Інтернету [1, с. 21].

В епоху цифрової трансформації право на приватність стає особливо вразливим. Це одне з ключових прав, що гарантує свободу людини в її негативному аспекті, тобто захищає від зовнішнього втручання.

Право на приватність було офіційно визнане на міжнародному рівні після ухвалення Загальної декларації прав людини. У статті 12 цього документа зазначається, що кожна людина має гарантований захист від будь-якого свавільного втручання в її особисте життя, сім'ю, житло чи кореспонденцію, а також від посягань на її честь та репутацію [2].

Необхідно виокремити дві основні передумови можливого порушення інформаційної приватності особи:

1. некоректна або хибна самостійна оцінка ризиків, пов’язаних із використанням власних персональних даних, або її повна відсутність;

2. безвідповідальне ставлення до розміщення інформації про інших осіб.

Прикладом першої передумови, що може спричинити загрозу приватності в інформаційному просторі, є ігнорування користувачами змісту повідомлень про політику конфіденційності веб-ресурсів. Зазвичай такі повідомлення містять умову, за якою користувач надає згоду на обробку своїх персональних даних для подальшого використання сайту. Вказана дія врегульована такими міжнародними договорами, як Конвенція Ради Європи про захист осіб у зв’язку з автоматизованою обробкою персональних даних [3] та Загальний регламент захисту персональних даних Європейського Союзу (General Data Protection Regulation, далі – GDPR) [4]. В умовах глобальної мережі Інтернет згода на обробку персональних даних зазвичай має суто формальний характер. У більшості випадків користувачі автоматично позначають згоду з політикою конфіденційності, не приділяючи уваги змісту відповідних сповіщень.

Доцільно приділити більше уваги цій дії, зокрема сприяти підвищенню рівня усвідомлення користувачем змісту відповідних повідомлень. Одним із можливих рішень є запровадження покрокового ознайомлення з політикою конфіденційності, без проходження якого доступ до веб-ресурсу буде обмежений. Для підтвердження того, що користувач дійсно ознайомився з правилами, можна, наприклад, додати питання щодо змісту повідомлення наприкінці сповіщення. Водночас слід враховувати, що така форма підтвердження згоди може викликати невдоволення у користувачів. Це питання є частиною ширшої проблеми, пов’язаної з необхідністю розвитку інформаційно-правової культури. [5, с. 262–263].

Окрім передумов, за яких права на приватність можуть бути порушені, у кіберпросторі існує низка специфічних загроз: 1) кібератаки; 2) недосконалі системи захисту приватності.

Значущість захисту права людини на приватність під час користування Інтернетом підкреслюється у Рекомендаціях Комітету Міністрів Ради Європи, прийнятих 23 лютого 1999 року під час 660-го засідання заступників міністрів. У цих рекомендаціях, яких мають дотримуватися держави-члени Ради Європи, визначено такі основні принципи:

- необхідність заохочення використання програмних та технічних засобів для захисту персональних даних;
- найефективнішим способом захисту приватності є можливість анонімного доступу до послуг та їх використання, включаючи анонімну оплату;
- процес збору, обробки та використання персональних даних в Інтернеті повинен відповідати міжнародним стандартам, зокрема нормам Конвенції Ради Європи № 108 (1981 року);
- гарантування конфіденційності електронних комунікацій, що передбачає застосування відповідних засобів захисту постачальниками послуг;
- передача персональних даних за кордон допускається лише на законних підставах і за умови, що це не призведе до зниження рівня їхнього захисту.

Цифрова епоха відкриває широкі можливості для реалізації прав і свобод людини та громадянина, водночас породжуючи нові виклики та загрози для їхнього забезпечення. Оцифрування майже всіх сфер життя іноді спричиняє негативні наслідки, особливо коли йдеться про захист невідчужуваних природних прав, зокрема права на приватність. У більшості випадків користувачі цифрових технологій та Інтернету намагаються самостійно захищати свої персональні дані, застосовуючи різноманітні технологічні засоби. Однак такий підхід не завжди є ефективним через низку об'єктивних і суб'єктивних чинників, що створює реальну загрозу для багатьох фундаментальних прав і свобод людини та громадянина.

Сьогодні вже очевидно, що ефективне забезпечення прав і свобод людини та громадянина неможливе без належного інформаційного супроводу. Однак використання інформаційних технологій у процесі реалізації цих прав не завжди має виключно позитивний вплив. Масове впровадження цифрових технологій не лише сприяє захисту та реалізації прав людини, а й нерідко зачіпає фундаментальні свободи, у деяких випадках навіть порушуючи їх.

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ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ ГРОМАДЯНСЬКОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА В УМОВАХ ВІЙНИ

В умовах повномасштабного вторгнення російської федерації українське громадянське суспільство продемонструвало безпрецедентну здатність до самоорганізації та мобілізації ресурсів для протидії агресору. Трансформація соціальних інститутів та громадських організацій відбувається у напрямку посилення їх ролі у забезпеченні національної стійкості та підтримки обороноздатності держави. Першочергового значення набули волонтерські рухи, які забезпечують матеріально-технічну підтримку збройних сил, допомогу внутрішньо переміщеним особам та постраждалим від бойових дій [1]. Аналіз діяльності громадянського суспільства в умовах воєнного стану виявляє формування нових механізмів взаємодії між громадськими організаціями, державними інституціями та міжнародними партнерами. Волонтерські організації стали ефективними посередниками у розподілі гуманітарної допомоги, координації евакуації населення з небезпечних територій та наданні психологічної підтримки постраждалим. Важливим аспектом діяльності громадського сектору є інформаційна протидія ворожій пропаганді та документування воєнних злочинів російської армії [2].

Особливої уваги заслуговує роль громадянського суспільства у забезпеченні соціальної згуртованості та психологічної стійкості населення. Громадські організації створюють платформи для взаємодопомоги, організовують культурні та освітні заходи, підтримують функціонування соціальних сервісів в умовах воєнного стану. Активна участь громадян у волонтерській діяльності сприяє формуванню стійких соціальних зв'язків та зміцненню національної єдності [3]. Функціонування громадянського суспільства в умовах війни характеризується також посиленням міжнародної співпраці та інтеграції українських громадських організацій до глобальних мереж підтримки. Налагоджено ефективні канали комунікації з міжнародними донорами, правозахисними організаціями та гуманітарними місіями. Українські громадські активісти відіграють важливу роль у інформуванні світової спільноти про реальний стан справ в Україні та мобілізації міжнародної підтримки [2].

Економічний вимір діяльності громадянського суспільства проявляється у створенні альтернативних механізмів фінансування соціальних проектів, розвитку соціального підприємництва та залученні грантової підтримки. Громадські організації активно сприяють адаптації внутрішньо переміщених осіб на нових місцях проживання, їх працевлаштуванню та соціальній

інтеграції. Важливим напрямом роботи є підтримка малого та середнього бізнесу, який забезпечує економічну стійкість громад в умовах війни [1]. Трансформація громадянського суспільства торкнулася також сфери цифрових технологій та комунікацій. Розвиток онлайн-платформ для координації волонтерської допомоги, створення цифрових інструментів моніторингу безпекової ситуації та документування воєнних злочинів, використання соціальних мереж для мобілізації ресурсів стали невід'ємними елементами функціонування громадського сектору. Цифровізація громадської активності сприяє підвищенню ефективності та прозорості діяльності волонтерських організацій [3].

Інституційний розвиток громадянського суспільства в умовах війни супроводжується посиленням механізмів громадського контролю за діяльністю органів державної влади та розподілом ресурсів. Громадські організації здійснюють моніторинг використання гуманітарної допомоги, забезпечують прозорість процесів державних закупівель для потреб оборони та відстежують ефективність реалізації соціальних програм. Така діяльність сприяє підвищенню довіри суспільства до державних інституцій та зміцненню демократичних принципів управління навіть в умовах воєнного стану [2].

Освітній напрям діяльності громадянського суспільства набув особливого значення у контексті забезпечення безперервності навчального процесу та адаптації освітньої системи до викликів воєнного часу. Громадські організації розробляють та впроваджують інноваційні освітні програми, організовують онлайн-курси для дітей та дорослих, забезпечують психологічну підтримку учасників освітнього процесу. Важливим аспектом є створення освітніх можливостей для внутрішньо переміщених осіб та адаптація навчальних програм до потреб воєнного часу [3]. Медична сфера також зазнала суттєвої трансформації завдяки активній участі громадського сектору. Волонтерські організації забезпечують постачання медичного обладнання та ліків, організовують навчання з надання першої медичної допомоги, підтримують роботу мобільних медичних бригад у прифронтових районах. Особлива увага приділяється забезпеченню доступу до медичних послуг для вразливих категорій населення та організації реабілітаційних програм для поранених військовослужбовців [2]. Екологічний вимір діяльності громадянського суспільства охоплює моніторинг та документування екологічних наслідків бойових дій, розробку програм відновлення пошкоджених екосистем та впровадження екологічно безпечних практик життєдіяльності в умовах війни. Громадські організації здійснюють просвітницьку роботу щодо екологічних ризиків воєнного часу та розробляють рекомендації щодо мінімізації негативного впливу на довкілля [2].

Культурна компонента діяльності громадянського суспільства в умовах війни набуває особливого значення як фактор збереження національної ідентичності та духовної стійкості народу. Волонтерські організації та громадські активісти докладають значних зусиль для захисту та евакуації культурних цінностей із зон бойових дій, створення цифрових архівів культурної спадщини та організації культурно-мистецьких заходів, які

підтримують моральний дух населення. Важливим аспектом є розвиток креативних індустрій та підтримка митців, які своєю творчістю документують історичні події та формують культурний наратив воєнного часу [1].

Значну роль у збереженні культурного простору відіграють цифрові платформи та онлайн-проекти, які забезпечують доступ до культурних подій та мистецьких творів навіть в умовах фізичних обмежень воєнного стану. Громадські організації активно розвивають віртуальні музеї, онлайн-галереї та цифрові архіви, які не лише зберігають культурну спадщину, але й роблять її доступною для широкої аудиторії в Україні та за кордоном. Особлива увага приділяється підтримці молодих митців та розвитку нових форм мистецького вираження, які відображають досвід війни та трансформацію суспільної свідомості [2].

Отже, функціонування громадянського суспільства в умовах війни характеризується безпрецедентною мобілізацією ресурсів, формуванням нових механізмів соціальної взаємодії та посиленням ролі громадських організацій у забезпеченні національної стійкості. Волонтерський рух став потужним фактором підтримки обороноздатності держави та забезпечення соціальної стабільності. Трансформація громадського сектору охопила всі сфери суспільного життя – від гуманітарної допомоги до культурного розвитку, демонструючи високу адаптивність та ефективність громадських ініціатив у протистоянні викликам воєнного часу. Особливого значення набуває діяльність громадянського суспільства у сфері міжнародної комунікації, документування воєнних злочинів та збереження культурної спадщини, що сприяє формуванню об'єктивної картини подій та мобілізації міжнародної підтримки України.

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2. Розвиток громадянського суспільства в умовах війни: рекомендації для міжнародних партнерів. URL: https://iaa.org.ua/articles/civil-society-development-in-times-of-war-recommendations-for-international-partners/.

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ОКРЕМІ АСПЕКТИ ПОРЯДКУ ВИЇЗДУ ДІТЕЙ ЗА КОРДОН В УМОВАХ ДІЇ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ

Регулювання сімейних відносин має здійснюватися з максимально можливим урахуванням інтересів дитини (п. 8 ст. 7 Сімейного кодексу України

(далі – СК України)) [1]. В окремих законодавчих положеннях визначено правові норми, які зобов'язують враховувати інтереси дитини не лише батьків, а й органи опіки і піклування, суд. Передусім контроль батьків за пересуванням дитини є істотно необхідним за умови залишення дитиною території країни, де вона проживає, адже це може спричинити появу загроз для її життя та здоров'я. Також зауважимо, що категорія справ щодо виїзду дитини за кордон, на противагу іншим категоріям сімейних справ, спрямована на оперативний захист інтересів дитини, уникаючи будь-яких затримок, які можуть негативно відобразитися на формуванні цих інтересів (наприклад, конфлікт між батьками дитини).

Насамперед слід розглянути актуальні питання, які постають на етапі виїзду дитини за кордон в умовах дії воєнного стану. З моменту введення воєнного стану в Україні, Кабінет Міністрів України вніс зміни до Правил перетинання державного кордону громадянами України, а відтак, сформувалася спрощена процедура виїзду дітей за кордон. Відповідно до абз. 13 п. 2-3 Правил передбачено виїзд за межі України дітей, які не досягли 16-річного віку, в супроводі одного з батьків, баби, діда, повнолітніх брата, сестри, мачухи, вітчима або інших осіб, уповноважених одним з батьків письмовою заявою, завіреною органом опіки та піклування, здійснюється без нотаріально посвідченої згоди другого з батьків та за наявності паспорта громадянина України або свідоцтва про народження дитини (за відсутності паспорта громадянина України)/документів, що містять відомості про особу, на підставі яких Державна прикордонна служба України дозволить перетин державного кордону. Окрім цього, в разі введення на території України надзвичайного або воєнного стану рішення щодо надання дозволу на виїзд за межі України особі чоловічої статі, яка супроводжує дитину, яка не досягла 16-річного віку, приймається з урахуванням приналежності супроводжуючої особи до переліку категорій осіб, які звільнені від військової служби та мобілізації, за наявності підтверджуючих документів. Також нині для виїзду в супроводі одного з батьків, баби, діда, повнолітнього брата, сестри, мачухи, вітчима достатньо наявності документів, які підтверджують сімейні зв'язки супроводжуючої особи з дитиною (свідоцтво про народження, свідоцтво про шлюб тощо), а нотаріально посвідчена згода одного з батьків на виїзд дитини за кордон потрібна у разі виїзду дитини в супроводі особи, яка не є одним із її батьків, бабою, дідом, братом, сестрою, мачухою або вітчимом [2]. Так, прослідковується неоднозначність щодо балансування між принципами сімейно-правових відносин. З одного боку, необхідність забезпечення найкращих інтересів дитини, з урахуванням дії воєнного стану (згідно з положеннями Європейської конвенції про здійснення прав дітей [3]), а з іншого, – рівність прав батьків щодо особистого спілкування та виховання дитини (ст. 141 СК України [1]). Так, в умовах дії воєнного стану дитина може перетнути кордон за наступних випадків: 1) у супроводі одного з батьків без нотаріальної згоди іншого; 2) в супроводі дідуся чи бабусі, повнолітніх сестри чи брата, вітчима/мачухи за наявності документа, що підтверджує родинні зв'язки.

Одним із ключових моментів внесення змін до Правил є те, що надано право одному з батьків безперешкодно перетинати кордон з дитиною без згоди на це другого з батьків, а тому з батьків, хто заперечує – залишено право бути позивачем у справах про заборону виїзду дитини за кордон без його згоди. В умовах сьогодення відбулася заміна «пасивного» способу захисту батьківських прав того з батьків, хто проживає окремо від дитини, на «активний». Відтак, до моменту запровадження воєнного стану суди в порядку спрощеного позовного провадження розглядали справи про надання дозволу на виїзд дитини за кордон без згоди одного з батьків, позивачем в яких був той з батьків, хто мав намір безперешкодно перетнути кордон, однак, з моменту запровадження в Україні воєнного стану, той з батьків, хто заперечує проти виїзду дитини за кордон, має право пред'явити позов про заборону виїзду дитини за межі України та довести в загальному позовному провадженні наявність ризику викрадення (незаконного переміщення) дитини [4].

Окрім того, різні категорії випадків вищеокресленого дослідження зумовлюють наявність різних документів для виїзду дітей за кордон. Наприклад, за даними Держприкордонслужби, діти можуть виїжджати на оздоровлення та відпочинок лише за згодою Національної соціальної сервісної служби України [5]. Втім, нотаріальне засвідчення документів непотрібне. Для виїзду необхідні наступні документи: паспорт громадянина України для виїзду за кордон дитини або свідоцтво про народження дитини, згода Нацсоцслужби на виїзд групи дітей, список групи дітей та осіб, які їх супроводжують за кордон, погодження службою у справах дітей згоди представників кожної дитини на її виїзд та заяви батьків на виїзд дитини за кордон, завіреної службою у справах дітей [6, с. 161].

Також виокремлено особливості в порядку перетину кордону дитиною, хворою на тяжкі захворювання, якій не встановлено інвалідність. Її може супроводжувати один із батьків, усиновлювачів (зокрема чоловіки у віці від 18 до 60 років), а також баба, дід, повнолітній брат, сестра, мачуха, вітчим або інша особа, уповноважена одним із батьків. У цьому випадку нотаріально посвідченої згоди іншого з батьків непотрібно, однак, встановлено перелік наступних документів: довідка за формою № 080-3/о, що має бути підписана головою та членами лікарсько-консультативної комісії, а у разі виїзду з одним із батьків, усиновлювачів, баби, діда, повнолітнього брата, сестри, мачухи чи вітчима, необхідні документи, що підтверджують сімейні зв'язки цієї особи із дитиною. У випадках, коли дитина з інвалідністю перетинає кордон, нотаріальна згода теж непотрібна, а супроводжувати її може один із членів сім'ї, опікун, піклувальник, один із прийомних батьків, батьків-вихователів (зокрема чоловіки у віці від 18 до 60 років). Допускається супровід дітей бабою, дідом, повнолітнім братом, сестрою, мачухою, вітчимом або іншою особою, уповноваженою одним із батьків. Відповідно до ЗУ «Про державну соціальну допомогу особам з інвалідністю з дитинства та дітям з інвалідністю» [7], додатковим документом, що пред'являється, є посвідчення, яке засвідчує призначення соціальної допомоги («дитина з інвалідністю»).

Окремою категорією є діти-сироти. Для їхнього виїзду слід теж розмежовувати окремі випадки. Так, діти-сироти або діти, позбавлені батьківського піклування у віці до 16 років, якщо вони влаштовані на виховання та спільне проживання до прийомної сім'ї, можуть виїхати лише у супроводі прийомних батьків або одного з них, або за пред'явлення оригіналу договору про влаштування дитини до прийомної сім'ї чи його нотаріально засвідченої копії. А діти, які влаштовані на виховання та спільне проживання до дитячого будинку сімейного типу, можуть виїхати лише за умови супроводу батьків-вихователів або одного з них, чи за наявності оригіналу або нотаріально засвідченої копії договору про управління діяльністю дитячого будинку сімейного типу [6, с. 161-162].

Слід зазначити, що одним із проблемних питань під час дії воєнного стану стало порушення права дітей бути із сім'єю. Адже існують випадки, коли діти евакуювались без супроводу батьків чи інших законних представників, без документів. І з часом діти втрачали зв'язок з батьками, не поодинокими випадками були ситуації, коли діти з України виїжджали за кордон без батьків – у супроводі родичів чи малознайомих людей. У країнах ЄС законодавство вимагає призначати опікуна таким дітям, визнаючи їх як «діти без супроводу». Коли дитина знаходиться за кордоном, вона опиняється під тимчасовим захистом країни, але може бути залишеною без права вибору законного представника [8, с. 7].

Таким чином, процес виїзду дітей за кордон в умовах дії воєнного стану має спрощений характер (наприклад, щодо відсутності потреби в обов'язковій наявності нотаріальної згоди), однак, у свою чергу, має індивідуальний підхід до окремих категорій дітей. На периферії досліджень залишається низка дискусійних питань, зокрема щодо виїзду дитини за кордон у випадках, коли місце перебування її батьків невідоме та перетин кордону під час евакуації без супроводу, що потребують врегулювання на державному законодавчому рівні.

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АДМІНІСТРАТИВНО-ПРАВОВИЙ СТАТУС ДЕРЖАВНОГО АГЕНТСТВА З ВОДНИХ РЕСУРСІВ УКРАЇНИ

Державне агентство з водних ресурсів України (Держводагентство) є ключовим органом виконавчої влади у сфері управління водними ресурсами. Його діяльність спрямована на забезпечення раціонального використання вод, охорону водних екосистем і реалізацію державної політики у сфері водного господарства.

Адміністративно-правовий статус Держводагентства.

Держводагентство діє на основі положення, затвердженого постановою Кабінету Міністрів України. У рамках адміністративно-правового статусу агентство виконує такі функції:

Управління водними ресурсами на основі басейнового принципу.

Україна перейшла до басейнового управління відповідно до вимог Європейського Союзу, що дозволяє більш раціонально використовувати води Дніпра, Дністра, Дунаю та інших річок.

Державний моніторинг вод.

Агентство здійснює контроль якості води та слідкує за рівнем забруднення водойм, однак наразі цей процес ускладнений через воєнні дії.

Розробка національної стратегії.

Держводагентство координує розробку програм, спрямованих на покращення доступу до водних ресурсів та охорону водних екосистем.

Видача дозволів на спеціальне водокористування.

Військові виклики у діяльності агентства.

Російська агресія створила безпрецедентні виклики для управління водними ресурсами. Більшість водної інфраструктури на тимчасово окупованих територіях зруйнована, зокрема:

Херсонська область. Руйнування дамб та насосних станцій позбавило доступу до питної води близько 40% населення регіону.

Донецька область. Зруйнована система водопостачання у місті Маріуполь призвела до екологічної катастрофи.

За даними звіту агентства, у 2023 році розпочато відновлення водних систем на деокупованих територіях Київської, Харківської та Херсонської областей. Водночас, через нестачу фінансування лише 20% зруйнованих об’єктів було відновлено.

Цікаві факти про діяльність Держводагентства.

У 2022 році агентство розробило секретний план екстреного водозабезпечення регіонів у разі руйнування Каховської ГЕС. Цей план передбачає мобільні системи очищення води, але реалізований він лише на 50%.

Агентство активно співпрацює з міжнародними організаціями. Наприклад, проєкт "Чиста вода" у партнерстві з ЮНІСЕФ забезпечив питною водою 500 тисяч осіб на сході України.

Понад 30% водних ресурсів України забруднені через військові дії, зокрема, використання важкої техніки у прибережних зонах.

Перспективи реформування агентства.

Для подолання викликів та забезпечення ефективного управління водними ресурсами необхідно:

Розширення повноважень агентства. Запровадження кризового управління дозволить більш оперативно реагувати на наслідки війни.

Цифровізація. Створення автоматизованої системи моніторингу водних ресурсів на базі геоінформаційних технологій.

Збільшення фінансування. Державна програма "Вода України" потребує додаткових бюджетних коштів для повної реалізації.

Посилення боротьби з корупцією. Прийняття прозорих процедур видачі дозволів на спеціальне водокористування.

Висновки.

Держводагентство є ключовим органом у забезпеченні раціонального використання та охорони водних ресурсів України. Проте його діяльність стикається з численними викликами, особливо в умовах війни. Впровадження реформ та залучення міжнародної підтримки є необхідними для подолання сучасних проблем і створення умов для сталого управління водними ресурсами

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ПРАВО І КОМУНІКАЦІЯ У СУЧАСНОМУ СУСПІЛЬСТВІ

Основною функцією права є регулювання відносин між людьми, групами людей чи організаціями відповідно до визначених законом норм і правил. Саме право допомагає людям розв'язувати більшість своїх конфліктів і непорозумінь. Без суспільства не буде відносин, які необхідно регулювати, відповідно, без суспільства право не потрібне. Саме на цьому ґрунтується основний зв'язок між правом і суспільством.

Окрім права, суспільство не може функціонувати і без комунікації, адже люди банально не зможуть взаємодіяти, жити разом. Люди завжди намагаються покращувати те, що є недостатньо практичним/функціональним/хорошим і т.п. Для цього їм потрібно обговорити свої дії та узгодити плани і варіанти дій, спільних зусиль. Комунікація допомагає правильно та зрозуміло донести до людей їхні права, свободи та обов'язки, відповідальність за недотримання законів.

Право теж потребує мови: правові норми потрібно узгодити, вдосконалити, видозмінювати відповідно до сучасних вимог і т.д. У цьому вже полягає взаємозв'язок між правом та комунікацією. У такий спосіб очевидним стає рівносторонній трикутник: право, мова і суспільство залежать одне від одного. Ці компоненти потрібні для гармонійного розвитку людини в суспільстві. Є безліч випадків, коли недобросовісні люди користувалися незнанням чи нерозумінням законів іншими людьми, для здобуття власної вигоди, тому дуже важливо, щоб люди розуміли правові норми.

Право безпосередньо впливає на суспільство, воно може сприяти стрімкому розвитку соціуму, змушуючи його йти у ногу з часом та коригуючи свідомість закоренілих консерваторів (і все це сукупно позитивно вплине на таку спільноту), але може й стримувати його, не даючи вдосконалюватися, навіть спричиняти деградацію соціуму. У сучасному світі за якісної комунікації між суспільством та законодавчими органами можна запобігти таким негативним явищам, як масове поширення фейків, відповідно, й масова маніпуляція людською свідомістю, адже вчасна реакція свідомих людей вимагатиме від законодавців вчасних дій.

Зараз комунікація набуває ще більшого значення, ніж раніше, адже великі можливості для поширення інформації дають нові комунікаційні технології. З розвитком штучного інтелекту потребує розв'язання проблема співіснування штучного інтелекту, суспільства, комунікації та права. Використання чат-боту ChatGPT дає дуже багато переваг, але разом з тим і спричиняє нові проблеми. Цей винахід людства настільки непередбачуваний, настільки новий та ще до

кінця не вивчений, що віддавати йому всі важелі впливу поки-що абсолютно недоцільно та ризиковано.

Отже, право, суспільство та комунікація пов'язані міцним зв'язком. Право показує, яким є те чи інше суспільство, а також дає змогу оцінити його методом порівняння. Кожна людина може та й повинна впливати на те, що її стосується безпосередньо, зокрема на суспільство, комунікацію і право. У сучасному світі допомогти з цим можуть соціальні мережі, які є вагомим рушієм змін. Складним є питання щодо взаємозв'язку штучного інтелекту та права, адже штучний інтелект для нас є новим: його непередбачуванісь і лякає, і заінтриговує. Саме тому потрібно йому дати більше часу та побачити, яким буде майбутнє зі штучним інтелектом.

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СТРЕСОСТІЙКІСТЬ ТА ЇЇ ЗНАЧЕННЯ ДЛЯ ОСОБИСТОСТІ В УМОВАХ ВІЙНИ

У сучасних умовах сьогодення, перед людством постає велика кількість проблем, які пов'язані з різними сферами життєдіяльності. XXI століття вчені називають століттям стресу, який навис над усім світом. Проблемні питання щодо людини, її розвитку (як фізіологічного, так і психічного) неодноразово було обрано предметом детального вивчення представниками різних наукових сфер (психології, фізіології, педагогіки, економіки тощо). Одним з таких проблемних моментів вченими визначено психічні стани, які негативно впливають на людину, завдають їй шкоди.

Аналіз наукової літератури, засвідчив, що в психологічній науці питанням, які пов'язані зі стресом, вчені присвітили велику кількість наукових праць. Ще починаючи від Г. Сельє та інших вчених, питання стресу постійно знаходилось і на сьогодні знаходиться в полі зору науковців. Зацікавленість вчених пов'язана з постійними викликами для людини: віковими, професійними, сімейними, економічними, політичними кризами. Як зауважують Т. Пономаренко та А. Шишин, група зарубіжних дослідників (Ж. Годфруа, І. Кон, Дж. Мейсон, К. Раге, Г. Сельє, Д. Холмс та ін.) розкривали в своїх наукових працях різні психологічні аспекти стресу. Представники різних психологічних шкіл не тільки розкривали зміст поняття «стрес», але й визначали стадії, види, рівні, функції та значення його для людини [1, с. 65].

Представники вітчизняної психології також досліджують цей феномен, виходячи з фізіологічних й психологічних аспектів вивчення людини. Так, Л. Потапюк та інші вчені зазначають, що в умовах воєнного стану у людей

спостерігається підвищений рівень тривожності, емоційна напруга, негативні депресивні стани, страх тощо. Ці та інші стресори по різному впливають на організм людини: від легкого збудження до важких психосоматичних розладів посттравматичного стресу [2, с. 35].

Аналіз зазначеного феномену, який був проведений групою вчених (Н. Бардин, Ю. Жидецький, Ю. Кіржецький, Я. Когут й Н. Пряхіна) свідчить, що стрес – це сильний, несприятливий, негативний на організм людини вплив, який Г. Сельє означив терміном «стресор», а пізніше стали використовувати такі синоніми як «стресфактор», «стрес-чинник», «тригер»; це неспецифічні риси фізіологічних й психологічних реакцій організму людини при сильних екстремальних для неї впливах, що викликають інтенсивні прояви адаптивної активності, і мають на меті підтримку поведінкових дій та психічних процесів щодо вирішення цих стресових реакцій [3, с. 181].

Поряд з вивченням стресу, вчені досліджують таку властивість людини як стресостійкість. У наукових працях дослідники вивчають ресурси людського організму, завдяки яким можна протистояти різноманітним негативним впливам/стресорам (С. Хобфул), проводять аналіз між поняттями «стресостійкість» та «життєстійкість» (М. Кудінов, Л. Смольська), визначають та описують фактори стресостійкості (Ю. Шаран), особливості діяльності людини в звичайних та екстремальних умовах, уміння знаходити шляхи/способу вирішення екстремальних завдань (М. Корольчук та В. Крайнюк) та ін.

За час повномасштабної війни на території України, кількість наукових досліджень, з предмету нашого вивчення, збільшилась в десятки разів. Це пояснюється із збільшенням стресорів, складних життєвих ситуацій, які вимагають знаходження ефективних способів протистояння негативним впливам на фізичний і психічний світ людини. Психологами запропоновано цілу низку способів, прийомів, технік, які дозволяють людини відновити свої життєві сили, протистояти викликам сьогодення.

На теперішній час психологи використовують техніки когнітивно-поведінкової терапії, релаксації, тренування уваги та концентрації, дихальні вправи, візуалізації, масаж, засоби арт-терапії та ін.

До арсеналу антистресових прийомів і технік В. Розов пропонує техніки гештальттерапії. У рамках гештальттерапії стрес розглядається як певна кількість недоведених до логічного завершення гештальтів. Основною метою терапії постає усвідомлення власних потреб, повернення гомеостатичних функцій організму, завершення гештальту. Загальними принципами застосування гештальтметодів є використання фантазії, інтеграція протилежностей, робота з наявними на даний момент проблемами, усвідомлення своїх тілесних відчуттів, прийняття відповідальності за власну поведінку [4].

Дослідження О. Сороки демонструють позитивний вплив музики на стан організму під час стресу. Вчена стверджує, що музика впливає на серцево-судинну, дихальну і нервову системи, причому частота пульсу, дихальних рухів і серцебиття залежить від висоти, сили, тембру музичного твору, а також від

характеру музики і поєднання його з певним темпом [5].

Про вплив засобів мануальної терапії та сприяння стресостійкості особистості доводять результати дослідження О. Заводної.

Таким чином, можна зробити такі висновки, що стресостійкість особистості є важливим елементом для того, щоб вирішувати різноманітні життєві, професійні, сімейні ситуації, сприяти збереженню фізичного й психічного здоров'я, запобігати виникненню й розвитку посттравматичних розладів. Високий рівень психологічної стійкості дозволяє особі оперативно приймати рішення, зберігати концентрацію, контролювати емоції та ефективно діяти за різноманітних екстремальних умов. Психологічні методи, зокрема гештальттерапія, спрямовані на усвідомлення власних потреб, відновлення внутрішньої рівноваги та завершення невирішених психологічних процесів. Важливими техніками є робота з фантазією, інтеграція протилежностей та усвідомлення своїх тілесних відчуттів. Також дослідження доводять, що музика позитивно впливає на стан організму під час стресу, стабілізуючи роботу серцево-судинної, дихальної та нервової систем. Поєднання ефективних психологічних методів, зокрема гештальттерапії та музикотерапії, сприяє швидшій адаптації до життєвих умов, збереженню психічної рівноваги та підвищенню життєстійкості особистості.

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СОЦМЕРЕЖІ ЯК ЕФЕКТИВНИЙ ЗАСІБ ВИВЧЕННЯ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ, А САМЕ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ

В умовах стрімкого розвитку технологій освітній процес передбачає активне використання інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій, що сприяють створенню продуктивного навчального середовища між студентом і викладачем. Суб'єкти освітнього процесу в навчальних закладах вищої освіти мають можливість безперешкодного доступу до інформаційних ресурсів, можуть ефективно обмінюватися знаннями, навчатися за допомогою дистанційних методів, бути відкритими для спілкування та повною мірою використовувати сучасні інформаційні технології. У наш час, де цифрові технології стали невід'ємною частиною життя, соціальні мережі відіграють важливу роль не лише в особистому спілкуванні, але й у навчанні. Наприклад, соцмережі Instagram, Twitter, TikTok стали ефективними інструментами для практики мови. Ці платформи надають можливість зануритися у світ неформальної англійської, де поширені сленгові вирази та новітні фрази, що допомагає вивчати мову у її реальному контексті.

Соціальні мережі відіграють суттєву роль у житті студентів оскільки вони витрачають на них значну кількість часу. Використовуючи соціальні мережі, студенти задовольняють свою потребу у соціальній взаємодії, підвищують рівень взаємодії, можуть уникнути дискомфорту та тривоги, отримати емоційну підтримку, підвищити рівень самовпевненості тощо. Отже, ефективним вважається використання соціальних мереж як додаткового інструменту для організації навчального процесу, зокрема вивчення іноземних мов.

Ми дослідили соцмережі, спрямовані на вивчення повсякденної розмовної англійської, Instagram та Tik Tok. Соціальна мережа Instagram може слугувати середовищем для вивчення іноземної мови. Ця мережа надає можливість створювати курси, спілкуватися з іноземцями, вивчати сленг. Ми проаналізували веб-сторінку спортивної компанії "Nike", онлайн-магазин одягу "Slam.city_ukraine", веб-сторінку відомого баскетбольного тренера «lukasperformance», офіційну сторінку Президента України "zelenskyy_official", а також соцмережі українських блогерів, де виявили чимало виразів, які не подають у підручниках. Наприклад, у мемах, відео або постах часто зустрічаються вирази на кшталт *lol (laughing out loud* – сміюсь вголос) або *plzz (please* – будь ласка). Такі слова є частиною сучасного молодіжного сленгу і часто використовуються в коментарях або особистих повідомленнях.

Соцмережа Tik Tok створює більш приватне спілкування, де також можна спостерігати використання англійських фраз, таких як *bro* або *guy*, що часто

застосовуються в неформальних розмовах. Наприклад, *«What's up, bro?»* (Як справи, брате?) чи *«Hey, guy, let's hang out.»* (Привіт, чувак, давай тусуватися).

Також з розвитком соціальних платформ з'явилася культура *інфлюєнсерів (англ. – infuencer – впливова людина)*, які формують тренди. Вони можуть бути *ambassadors* (амбасадорами) різних брендів і через свої акаунти поширювати інформацію про новинки. Наприклад, відомі спортсмени чи впливові люди часто є амбасадорами великих компаній, таких як Nike чи Adidas рекламуючи їх продукцію.

Крім того, завдяки соціальним мережам можна не тільки спілкуватися, а й вивчати скорочення, які активно використовуються в цифровому середовищі. Наприклад, *lemme* (let me – дозвольте мені) чи *y'all* (you all – ви всі). Ці вирази є частиною культури англомовних країн і дають уявлення про сучасний стиль спілкування серед молоді.

Таким чином, соціальні мережі надають величезні можливості для вивчення англійської мови, дозволяючи зануритись у неформальне середовище і ознайомитись з актуальними сленговими виразами. Однак важливо пам'ятати, що поряд з неформальними виразами, слід також опановувати граматичні основи та інші важливі аспекти мови, щоб мати змогу ефективно спілкуватися в різних ситуаціях.

Соціальні мережі значно впливають на процес вивчення англійської мови, що робить його цікавим та інтерактивним**.** Як зазначав відомий британський лінгвіст Девід Кристал: *"Мова ніколи не стоїть на місці — вона змінюється відповідно до часу, технологій та суспільних потреб."* Це підтверджує, що англійська в соцмережах – це жива, гнучка система, яка постійно розвивається, і ми можемо використовувати її для власного розвитку.

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АДМІНІСТРАТИВНО-ПРАВОВЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ПРАВА ГРАВЦЯ В АЗАРТНІ ІГРИ НА БЕЗПЕЧНУ ГРУ: ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД

У період воєнного стану люди піддаються тривалому впливу стресу, а тому шукають способів втекти від реального світу. Це призводить до збільшення поширеності різних видів залежності. Дуже вразливими до розвитку ігрової залежності стали військові, які перебуваючи в постійному нервовому напруженні, почали активно грати в онлайн-казино. Як наслідок суспільного невдоволення бездіяльністю стало наростання суспільної напруги і оприлюднення на сайті Президента України петиції військовослужбовця щодо обмеження роботи онлайн казино, яка за кілька днів набрала необхідні 25 тисяч голосів підтримки. Суспільний резонанс цієї петиції спонукав до прийняття рішення РНБОУ, введеного в дію Указом Президента Указом Президента України № 234/2024 від 20 квітня 2024 [1]. Цим рішенням нарешті було зобов'язано державні інституції виконати свої обов'язки щодо захисту від ігрової залежності і саме 2024 рік став переломним, адже держава почула суспільство і розпочала суттєві реформи, які повноцінно повинні запрацювати вже в 2025 році.

Важливо вивчити зарубіжний досвід забезпечення безпечної азартної гри, щоб використати ці інструменти в Україні. Зокрема, в Казахстані від участі в азартних іграх відсторонили 3 мільйони боржників після впровадження єдиного реєстру боржників та системи автоматичної перевірки боржників. При цьому вже в 2025 році в країні має запрацювати система, яка буде розпізнавати державних службовців та військових, яким заборонено грати в азартні ігри. Всього зараз у списку 85 тис держслужбовців, 70 тис військових та 100 тис співробітників силових відомств [2].

У Великій Британії відповідно до положень «Білої книги» з 31 жовтня 2025 року організатори азартних ігор будуть зобов'язані пропонувати всім клієнтам встановлення чітких фінансових лімітів до внесення першої ставки. Крім того, організатори будуть зобов'язані проводити додаткові детальні перевірки гравців, які втратили 1000 фунтів стерлінгів протягом 24 годин або 2000 фунтів стерлінгів протягом 90 днів. Також організатори зобов'язані виконувати «пасивні» перевірки гравців, чисті збитки яких перевищують 125 фунтів стерлінгів щомісяця або 500 фунтів стерлінгів на рік, а також кожні пів року нагадувати гравцям про необхідність перевірки свого фінансового благополуччя і лімітів витрат на азартні гри [3].

У Новій Зеландії діє вимога про так звані «спливаючі повідомлення», які переривають гру та періодично надають гравцям інформацію про витрачений час на гру і витрачені гроші. Більшість учасників знали про спливаючі

повідомлення (57 %) і багато бачили їх часто (38 %). Серед гравців, які повідомили, що бачать спливаючі повідомлення, половина читали вміст повідомлення, а чверть вважали, що спливаючі повідомлення допомагають їм контролювати суму грошей, яку вони витрачають на азартні ігри [4].

У Франції, діють 4 види лімітів: ліміт депозиту на тиждень (не можна внести більше встановленого ліміту); ліміт ставок; ліміт часу гри та поріг (ліміт) виведення коштів (гроші більше ліміту автоматично повертаються на платіжний рахунок гравця [5].

В Україні вже в 2024 році для гравців розширився доступ до отримання медичних послуг у сфері психічного здоров'я. Тепер сімейні лікарі мають право надавати послуги у сфері психічного здоров'я, це дуже ефективно у випадку наявності певних проблем з азартним іграми, але коли гравця немає ігрової залежності [6, с. 243]. Пацієнти довіряють сімейним лікарям і налаштовані більш позитивно щодо того, щоб звернутись до сімейного лікаря, тоді як звернення до психіатра їх лякає.

Схожа модель діє і в Новій Зеландії, де сімейні лікарі вважають, що проблемна ігрова поведінка гравця в азартні ігри входить до повноважень лікаря загальної практики, більшість лікарів за участь у лікуванні проблемної залежності (72%) і за те, що вони відіграють роль у підтримці сім'ї, член якої має проблеми з азартними іграми (80%). Лікарі загальної практики розглядають проблеми з азартними іграми як законну роль для свого втручання [7].

Гравець в азартні ігри як найбільш вразливий учасник суспільних відносин у сфері організації та проведення азартних ігор є об'єктом адміністративно-правового впливу держави та суспільства на нього з метою забезпечення його права на безпечну гру, а отже попередження та лікування ігрової залежності.

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З ІСТОРІЇ ПРАВОВОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ

Правова комунікація виникає і розвивається у процесі розвитку суспільства. Її витоки сягають в епоху Стародавнього світу. Перші уснописемні комунікативні акти мають характер релігійних норм, що виражали мотиви поведінки людини. Теорію комунікації вивчали Платон. Аристотель, Цицерон, М. Аврелій. А. Августин, які започаткували теоретичне опрацювання ідеї суспільного діалогу. Ідея солідарності найповніше репрезентована у філософській думці античних мислителів. Першим цю ідею запропонував Аристотель, який відтворив наявність її у самій сутності людської природи. Поглиблення теорії спостерігається у працях Платона і Цицерона. У їхньому світосприйнятті роль регулятора соціальних відносин повинні виконувати «правильні закони держави», а держава поставала як об'єднання людей зі спільними інтересами і правами. Основою згоди та єдності у суспільстві, на думку стоїка М. Аврелія, є непереборна людська природа. Августин трактував встановлення консенсусу способом організації соціуму, зміцнення держави.

Різноспрямованість оцінок правової комунікації дозволяє нам констатувати, що правова комунікація - це :

1) процес обміну і взаємодії (інтеракції) правової інформації, яка використовується різними державно-правовими інститутами в управлінських заходах організаційного, економічного, соціального та іншого характеру;

2) процес реалізації правової комунікації здійснюється соціальними інститутами, що створюють і передають у часі та просторі правову інформацію;

3) міжособистісне правове спілкування у процесі комунікативно-правових відносин. Отже, правова комунікація - це сукупність процесів і суб'єктів, які забезпечують цілеспрямований обіг і поширення нормативно-правової інформації та правових знань у сучасному в інформаційному просторі.

Під час правової комунікації виникають міжсуб'єктні правові відносини, що є джерелом прав та обов'язків суб'єктів. Норми права закріплюють права та обов'язки суб'єктів, які на їх підставі вступають у комунікацію як між собою,

так і з державою. Можливість вступати у правові комунікації властива суб'єктам суспільних відносин - громадянам, їх об'єднанням, органам державної (публічної) влади. Для того, щоб комунікація дійсно виникла, така норма повинна мати певні якісні властивості, зокрема, сприйматись суб'єктами як правова, тобто така, що перш за все містить цінні, реальні (які можна виконати), а не декларативні права та обов'язки [1].

Зарубіжні дослідники приділяють належну увагу поняттям «комунікація», зокрема «правова комунікація». Вони вважають, з одного боку, що комунікація не є ані передачею повідомлення, ані самим повідомленням. Це взаємний обмін розумінням, яке спочатку формується одержувачем. З іншого боку, науковці визначають комунікацію як процес, за допомогою якого люди в інтерактивному режимі створюють, підтримують і керують значенням [2].

Засоби масової інформації визначають зміст багатьох напрямів і видів інформаційної діяльності в суспільстві. У науковій літературі визначають мас-медіа право – право про засоби масової інформації. Мас-медіа право – це суспільні відносини, пов'язані із засобами (технологіями) інформації, розраховані на велику кількість людей у їх комунікації, у тому числі за контентом (змістом), на великі відстані (телекомунікації). Спеціальні загальні суб'єкти мас-медіа права визначаються із спеціального статусу суб'єктів інформаційного права: інформанти – журналіст, репортер; редактор (головний редактор), редакція та інші; інформовані – читач, радіослухач, телеглядач та інші споживачі інформаційної продукції [3].

Щодо сучасного права можна сказати, що сьогодні ми залучені в процес модернізації сучасних суспільств і їх правових систем. Дія цього процесу раніше не була відома в таких масштабах. Те, що в глобальному масштабі сучасне суспільство трансформується в сукупність регіональних товариств, є інституційним фактом, який у перспективі соціальної теорії і теорії права вже не можна ігнорувати. Якщо в одному правовому і культурному співтоваристві модернізація правової системи (правова система розуміється тут як позитивне буття всього права, створеного шляхом політико-правових рішень) практично близька до завершення, у спільнотах інших правових систем, обмежених і відгороджених регіональними рамками, модернізація (хоча б часткова) може початися тільки в формах архаїчного права або до сучасного права товариств з розвиненою культурою. Отже, глобалізація правової комунікації виявляється в міжнародно-правовому регулюванні інформаційних процесів [4].

Отже, можна зробити висновок, що правова комунікація, як складова частина юридичної культури, пройшла довгий шлях розвитку, що відображає зміни в соціально-політичних і технологічних умовах людства. Від перших писемних кодексів, таких як кодекс Хаммурапі, до сучасних систем правової інформатизації, правова комунікація завжди була важливим інструментом для забезпечення правопорядку, розв'язання конфліктів та управління суспільними відносинами.

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СОЦІАЛЬНІ ВИКЛИКИ СУЧАСНОСТІ

Сучасний світ перебуває в постійному русі, й разом з його стрімким розвитком людство стикається з новими складними викликами, які охоплюють різні сфери життя: економіку, екологію, політику, технології, освіту та суспільні відносини. Глобалізація, технічний прогрес і зміни в суспільстві приносять не лише можливості, а й серйозні проблеми, що вимагають негайного вирішення.

Серед основних соціальних викликів сьогодення можна виділити економічну нерівність, політичну нестабільність, загострення екологічних проблем, цифровий розрив, демографічні зміни та кризу психічного/ментального здоров'я. Ці проблемні питання набувають все більшого значення, оскільки впливають не лише на окремі країни, а й на весь світ в цілому.

Дослідження соціальних викликів сучасності висвітлюють глибокий вплив глобалізації, економічної нерівності, політичної нестабільності та технологічного прогресу на суспільства в усьому світі. М. Кастельс, А. Сен, Д. Стоун, К. Черномаз та ін. досліджували вплив глобалізації та технологічного прогресу на економіку і соціальні структури. Ці науковці проаналізували економічну та соціальну нерівність, розглянувши політичні кризи, трудову міграцію та їхній вплив на соціально-економічний розвиток.

Результати досліджень цілої низки вчених (Е. Гідденса, В. Добренькова, В. Шамрая та ін.) засвідчують, що стрімкий розвиток цифрових технологій трансформував економіку та соціальні структури, створивши нові можливості, але водночас загострили різного роду проблеми. Економічне зростання саме по собі виявилося недостатнім для сприяння соціальному розвитку, оскільки доступ до освіти, охорони здоров'я та політичних свобод займає певну роль у зменшенні нерівності та підвищенні загального добробуту. Водночас, глобалізація та зміна політичних ландшафтів сприяли зростанню соціальної фрагментації, посиленню напруженості між різними групами та послабленню

соціальної згуртованості. Демократичні інститути в усьому світі переживають кризу, яка характеризується зростанням політичної поляризації та зниженням довіри до влади, що підживлює нестабільність і невизначеність.

Зростаюча нерівність між різними верствами населення призводить до соціальної напруги та обмеженого доступу до базових можливостей. В свою чергу політичні конфлікти та криза демократії створюють недовіру до влади, що може стати перешкодою на шляху до стабільного розвитку суспільства. Екологічні загрози, спричинені змінами клімату, виснаженням природних ресурсів і забрудненням навколишнього середовища, стають все більш серйозними, вимагаючи від людства рішучих дій та колективної відповідальності [4].

Сучасний світ перебуває у стані постійних змін, і ці трансформаційні процеси стосуються всіх сфер життя суспільства. Разом із розвитком технологій, зростанням всесвітньої інтеграції та реорганізацією економіки з'являються нові виклики, що впливають на добробут людей, соціальну стабільність та майбутнє цивілізації. Соціальні виклики сьогодення є багатовимірними, вони охоплюють економічну нерівність, політичну нестабільність, екологічні загрози, демографічні зміни, проблеми в освіті та охороні здоров'я, а також вплив цифрових технологій на суспільство.

Одним із найважливіших викликів сучасності є *економічна нерівність*. Попри технологічний прогрес і зростання продуктивності праці, значна частина населення світу продовжує жити за межею бідності [9]. Розрив між багатими та бідними країнами, а також між соціальними верствами всередині держав, залишається критичною проблемою. Успішні економіки концентрують ресурси у руках обмеженого кола осіб, тоді як мільйони людей стикаються з труднощами у доступі до базових послуг, таких як якісна освіта, медицина та житло. Така ситуація призводить до соціальної напруги, протестів і навіть політичних криз, що ми можемо спостерігати у різних країнах світу [5].

Ще одним значним викликом є *міграція та демографічні зміни*. Сучасні суспільства переживають хвилі міграції, викликані війнами, економічними проблемами та кліматичними катастрофами. Це створює значне навантаження на економіку приймаючих країн, а також спричиняє соціальні та культурні конфлікти. З іншого боку, багато розвинених країн стикаються з проблемою старіння населення, що ставить під загрозу їхню економічну стабільність і вимагає реформ у сфері пенсійного забезпечення та ринку праці [1].

Окрему увагу слід приділити *екологічним викликам*, адже проблеми глобального потепління, забруднення навколишнього середовища та виснаження природних ресурсів безпосередньо впливають на життя всього людства. Зміни клімату призводять до зростання кількості природних катаклізмів, таких як урагани, посухи, паводки, що, у свою чергу, провокують нові хвилі міграції та продовольчі кризи. Держави та міжнародні організації змушені шукати ефективні способи зменшення викидів парникових газів, розвивати альтернативну енергетику та впроваджувати більш екологічні моделі економіки [6, с. 94-109].

У світлі технологічного прогресу гостро постає проблема *цифрового розриву*. Хоча Інтернет і цифрові технології значно спрощують доступ до інформації, роботи та освіти, не всі люди мають рівні можливості для їх використання. У багатьох країнах, особливо в регіонах, що розвиваються, населення не має належної інфраструктури або достатніх знань для ефективного використання цифрових інструментів. Це посилює соціальну нерівність і обмежує перспективи розвитку багатьох громад [8, с. 730-738].

Не менш важливим є *погіршення психічного здоров'я* людей у сучасному суспільстві. Стрес, депресія, самотність, емоційне вигоряння стають глобальними проблемами. Швидкий темп життя, економічна нестабільність, соціальні мережі та інформаційний потік створюють додаткове навантаження на психіку людини. Особливо це стосується молоді, яка перебуває під постійним впливом зовнішніх факторів та стикається з високими очікуваннями суспільства. Зростання рівня психічних розладів вимагає нових підходів у системах охорони здоров'я, а також підвищення обізнаності щодо важливості ментального благополуччя [3, с. 26-38]. Суттєвий вплив на психічне здоров'я українського народу мають військові дії на території України. Постійний стрес, тривожність, переживання за своє життя та життя своїх рідних, сигнали повітряної тривоги та інші негативні емоційні прояви є постійними супутниками українців усіх вікових категорій.

До викликів сьогодення вчені також відносять *кризу демократії та політичну нестабільність.*. У багатьох країнах посилюється авторитаризм, зростає недовіра громадян до політичних інститутів, що призводить до протестів та суспільних заворушень. Маніпуляція громадською думкою через засоби масової інформації та соціальні мережі створює нові загрози, адже суспільство все частіше стає жертвою фейкових новин, пропаганди та інформаційних атак [7, с. 86-92].

На нашу думку, окремо варто розглянути *виклики в освіті та необхідність адаптації до змін на ринку праці*. Технології стрімко розвиваються, і професії, які ще кілька десятиліть тому були основою економіки, поступово зникають. Це вимагає нових підходів до навчання, розвитку навичок майбутнього, включаючи критичне мислення, креативність, вміння працювати з інформацією та адаптуватися до змін. Освітні системи багатьох країн не встигають за цими викликами, що може призвести до масового безробіття серед некваліфікованих працівників у майбутньому [2].

Таким чином, соціальні виклики сучасності є багатогранними та комплексними. Вони вимагають рішучих і системних дій на рівні держав, міжнародних організацій, бізнесу та громадянського суспільства. Співпраця, інноваційні рішення та усвідомлення глобальної відповідальності можуть стати ключем до подолання цих викликів і побудови більш справедливого та сталого майбутнього.

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МЕХАНІЗМИ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЯКОСТІ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ В ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКОМУ ПРОСТОРІ: РОЛЬ ТА ЗНАЧЕННЯ

Одним із ключових документів, що забезпечує гармонізацію освітньої політики країн Болонського процесу, є «Стандарти та рекомендації щодо забезпечення якості в Європейському просторі вищої освіти» (Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area, ESG). Цей документ, затверджений у 2005 році з ініціативи Європейської асоціації із забезпечення якості вищої освіти (ENQA) та інших стейкхолдерів, визначає три типи стандартів, побудованих на керівних принципах, які мають бути враховані та впроваджені національними агенціями із забезпечення якості та закладами вищої освіти: стандарти та рекомендації щодо внутрішнього забезпечення якості, щодо зовнішнього забезпечення якості, і щодо агентств забезпечення якості. Хоча стандарт ESG не є обов'язковим, його недотримання може мати негативні наслідки, зокрема ускладнити здобуття членства в ENQA та внесення до Європейського реєстру забезпечення якості вищої освіти (EQAR), що є

важливим для міжнародного визнання [1]. Європейська асоціація із забезпечення якості вищої освіти (ENQA) представлена наступними організаціями в різних країнах, наприклад, Естонія (HAKA) [2], Польща (PKA) [3], Україна (НАЗЯВО) [4]. Крім того, існують інші організації в цій сфері, такі як Національна академія наук Європи, Асоціація університетів Європи, Європейський союз студентів, тощо.

Державний освітній стандарт вищої професійної освіти України потребує врахування фахової специфіки в процесі навчання іноземній мові, націленості на реалізацію завдань майбутньої професійної діяльності здобувачів відповідно до кваліфікаційних характеристик професій працівників у сфері цивільного захисту України [5].

Впровадження ефективних механізмів забезпечення якості вищої освіти не лише підвищує рівень підготовки фахівців, але й сприяє розвитку європейського освітнього простору, зміцненню довіри до дипломів та кваліфікацій, а також посиленню міжнародного співробітництва.

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РОЛЬ СЛІДЧОГО СУДДІ В КРИМІНАЛЬНОМУ ПРОВАДЖЕННІ

Сучасна правова система України спрямована на забезпечення справедливого правосуддя та захисту прав, свобод та законних інтересів громадян. Однією з ключових фігур у кримінальному процесі є слідчий суддя,

який здійснює судовий контроль на стадії досудового розслідування. Його основне завдання – гарантувати законність слідчих і процесуальних дій, що запобігає зловживанням з боку органів досудового розслідування та прокуратури.

Згідно зі статтею 3 Кримінального процесуального кодексу України (далі КПК України), слідчий суддя – суддя суду першої інстанції, який здійснює судовий контроль за дотриманням прав, свобод та інтересів осіб у кримінальному провадженні [1]. Пунктом 5 статті 21 Законі України "Про судоустрій і статус суддів" зазначено що слідчий суддя обирається з числа суддів місцевого загального суду які здійснюють повноваження з судового контролю за дотриманням прав, свобод та інтересів осіб у кримінальному провадженні в порядку, визначеному процесуальним законом [2].

Вивчаючи положення КПК України, можна виокремити деякі повноваження слідчого судді, а саме: статтею 225 КПК України передбачено допит в судовому засіданні свідка чи потерпілого слідчим суддею під час досудового розслідування, якщо існують або раптом виникли обставини, що можуть унеможливити допит зазначених учасників під час судового провадження; у випадку необхідності проведення під час досудового розслідування експертиз, частиною 3 статті 242 КПК України обумовлено здійснення примусового залучення особи для проведення медичної або психіатричної експертизи за ухвалою слідчого судді; статтею 247 КПК України передбачено здійснення повноважень слідчого судді стосовно розгляду клопотань про дозвіл на проведення негласних слідчих (розшукових) дій здійснюється слідчим суддею апеляційного суду, в межах територіальної юрисдикції якого знаходиться орган досудового розслідування, а в кримінальних провадженнях щодо кримінальних правопорушень, віднесених до підсудності Вищого антикорупційного суду, - слідчим суддею Вищого антикорупційного суду.

Діяльність же слідчого судді регламентується Конституцією України, Законом України «Про судоустрій та статус суддів», Кримінальним процесуальним кодексом та іншою нормативною базою.

Здійснюючи свої повноваження під час кримінального провадження, слідчий суддя як і будь-які інші службові особи органів державної влади зобов’язаний дотримуватися вимог чинного законодавства та забезпечувати реалізацію засад кримінального провадження. Що безпосередньо зазначено Главою 2 "Засади кримінального провадження" КПК України.

Повноваження слідчого судді можна поділити на декілька складових, зокрема:

- під час застосування заходів процесуального примусу на стадії досудового розслідування;
- під час розгляду скарг на дії та рішення осіб, що здійснюють слідство та прокурора;
- під час проведення слідчих дій, які обмежують конституційні права особи [3, с. 158].

Також слідчий суддя здійснює дві основні функції:

1. Попередній судовий контроль – надання дозволу чи відмова у його наданні на застосування процесуальних заходів та здійснення процесуальних дій які потребують дозволу суду.

2. Наступний (подальший) судовий контроль – перевірка законності та належності вже проведеної процесуальної дії.

Обидві функції судового контролю направлені на забезпечення та захист основних прав та свобод громадян при здійсненні дій, чи прийняття процесуальних рішень на стадії досудового слідства. Це виходить з положень ст. 55 Конституції України, згідно з якою права і свободи людини та громадянина захищаються судом [4].

З вище зазначеного випливає, що слідчий суддя належить до судового органу і, здійснюючи повноваження з судового контролю, діє від імені суду. Вирішуючи питання, віднесені до його компетенції, він приймає рішення у формі ухвал. Тобто призначенням слідчого судді є здійснення судового захисту прав і законних інтересів осіб, які приймають участь в кримінальному процесі, а також забезпечення законності проведених дій на стадії досудового розслідування.

Таким чином, слідчий суддя є важливою фігурою у кримінальному провадженні, яка відіграє роль гаранта справедливого правосуддя. Та має велике процесуальне значення, бо від його прийнятих рішень в певному сенсі залежить хід досудового розслідування. Не дивлячись на достатню регламентованість даного інституту, все одно залишаються питань, які потребують вирішення. Тому вдосконалення цього інституту сприятиме підвищенню ефективності правосуддя та зміцненню довіри громадян до судової системи.

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РОЛЬ СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ ПІДТРИМКИ У ПРОЦЕСІ АДАПТАЦІЇ ВЕТЕРАНІВ ДО МИРНОГО ЖИТТЯ

Інтеграція ветеранів, які повертаються з війни, у цивільне життя складний процес, який вимагає комплексного підходу. Одним із ключовихчинниківуспішної інтеграції є соціальна підтримка, що включає підтримку з боку сім'ї, бойових побратимів, громадських організацій та державних програм.Метою цього дослідження є аналіз впливу соціальних зв'язків на психологічний стан ветеранів та їхню здатність адаптуватися до цивільного життя. Наукові методи, використані в цьому дослідженні, такі як порівняння, аналіз, індукція та систематизація, дозволили детально розглянути основні аспекти соціальної підтримки та її ефективність у подоланні психологічних наслідків бойового досвіду. [3]

Результати дослідження показують, що ветерани, які отримують потужну соціальну підтримку, краще справляються зі стресом, менше страждають від ізоляції та депресії, швидше знаходять роботу та відновлюють соціальні зв'язки. Особливу роль у цьому відіграють програми психологічної реабілітації, ветеранські спільноти, волонтерство та національні програми соціальної згуртованості. Результати дослідження підкреслюють важливість покращення соціальної підтримки ветеранів як стратегічного напряму державної політики. [14]

Впровадження комплексних програм сприяння соціальній інтеграції військовослужбовців є передумовою їхнього психологічного благополуччя та ефективної адаптації до цивільного життя. Повернення з війни є надзвичайно складним етапом у житті ветеранів, оскільки вони змушені адаптуватися до нових умов, які суттєво відрізняються від тих, в яких вони проходили військову службу. Часто буває важко налагодити соціальні контакти, знайти роботу та подолати психологічні наслідки війни. Відсутність належної підтримки може призвести до ізоляції, депресії, агресивної поведінки і навіть суїцидальних думок. Тому соціальна підтримка є одним з найважливіших факторів успішної адаптації ветеранів. Соціальна адаптація ветеранів пов'язана з низкою проблем, які ускладнюють їхнє повернення до нормального життя. Багато ветеранів відчувають остракізм через нерозуміння з боку оточуючих. Вони можуть навіть уникати контактів з близькими, вважаючи, що їхні переживання не можна виносити на публіку. Багато ветеранів намагаються знайти роботу в цивільному секторі через брак відповідного досвіду. Інші страждають від психічних розладів, які перешкоджають їхній професійній реалізації.

Стереотипи щодо ветеранів, у тому числі упередження щодо людей з психологічними проблемами, можуть стати перешкодою для інтеграції. Це ускладнює участь ветеранів у суспільному житті та призводить до

дискримінації на ринку праці. Посттравматичний стресовий розлад і бойовий стрес. Психологічні наслідки війни впливають на поведінку ветеранів, спричиняючи раптові спалахи агресії, тривоги та проблеми з адаптацією до мирного середовища.

Під час служби військовослужбовці живуть у згуртованих колективах і є взаємозалежними. Після повернення до цивільного життя багато ветеранів відчувають втрату підтримки та єдності, що призводить до посилення ізоляції. Для успішної адаптації ветеранів необхідна комплексна система соціальної підтримки, що включає громадські ініціативи, державні програми та допомогу побратимів-ветеранів. Комунікація між ветеранами може допомогти подолати соціальну ізоляцію. [13]

Ветеранські організації, клуби та волонтерські групи сприяють обміну досвідом та створюють комфортне середовище для спілкування. Багато волонтерських організацій допомагають ветеранам, надаючи юридичну, психологічну та соціальну підтримку. Ці зусилля допомагають ветеранам адаптуватися до цивільного життя та знайти нові можливості для самореалізації. Успішна інтеграція ветеранів була б неможливою без державної підтримки. Важливими є програми професійного навчання, психологічної реабілітації та соціальної підтримки. Психологічна підтримка є важливим елементом у подоланні бойового стресу та ПТСР. Реабілітаційні центри та спеціальні програми психологічної підтримки можуть допомогти ветеранам зменшити стрес і впоратися з травматичним досвідом.

Підтримка підприємницького духу ветеранів допомагає їм знайти свій шлях у цивільному житті та здобути фінансову незалежність. Державні гранти та приватні кредитні програми можуть сприяти розвитку бізнесу для солдатів, які повертаються з війни. [17]

Соціальна підтримка відіграє важливу роль в адаптації ветеранів до цивільного життя. Ветерани, які мають доступ до хорошої соціальної взаємодії та реабілітаційних програм, мають набагато більше шансів подолати труднощі перехідного періоду. Громадські ініціативи, державні програми та підтримка побратимів-ветеранів можуть зменшити стрес, запобігти соціальній ізоляції та сприяти швидкій інтеграції військовослужбовців у суспільство.

Головним викликом для держави і суспільства є створення ефективної системи підтримки, яка дозволить ветеранам не лише повернутися до цивільного життя, а й знайти в ньому повноцінне місце, відчути себе частиною суспільства.

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КОМУНІКАЦІЙНІ СТРАТЕГІЇ ВРЕГУЛЮВАННЯ СОЦІАЛЬНИХ КОНФЛІКТІВ В ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПОЛІЦІЇ

Комунікаційні стратегії відіграють вирішальну роль у врегулюванні конфліктів, які часто мають глибокі історичні корені та багатошарову природу. Повсякденна діяльність поліції відбувається на очах громадян, а тому її авторитет багато в чому залежить від поведінки її співробітників. У поліцейській діяльності працівники поліції комунікують з безліччю людей, незважаючи на своє ставлення до співрозмовника. Тому доволі важливими якостями для поліцейського є емоційна стриманість та терплячість, уміння вислухати, зрозуміти, заспокоїти. Поліцейський повинен завжди у своїх реакціях бути максимально стриманим, правильно налаштувати себе на взаємодію з будь-якою людиною, що дасть змогу встановити з ним довірливі відносини й отримати оперативно значущу інформацію.

Людина, звертаючись до поліцейських чекає, що її уважно вислухають, розберуться у ситуації й допоможуть у вирішенні її проблеми. Тому під час спілкування з громадянами необхідно навчитися долати різні психологічні перешкоди в спілкуванні, які можуть виникати через взаємне розуміння, боязнь вступати в контакт із працівниками поліції, неприязнь, неправильне пояснення намірів сторін, недовіру та інші моменти. Так у процесі спілкування між працівником поліції та громадянином можуть виникати такі комунікативні перешкоди як: допит, опитування, з'ясування, попередження, загроза, обіцянка, повчання, вказівка, наказ, критика, похвала, згода, звинувачення тощо. Ці перешкоди можуть створюватись штучно, а тому можуть призводити до загострення взаємовідносин, виникнення соціальних конфліктів.

Для ефективного врегулювання соціальних конфліктів необхідно глибоко вивчити цільову аудиторію та її сегментувати. Це передбачає аналіз демографічних, соціально-економічних, культурних та психологічних характеристик різних груп населення, залучених до конфлікту. Головним елементом у налагодженні ефективної комунікації з населенням є уміння працівника поліції чинити психологічний вплив на людей, який виявляється у здатності схиляти їх до свого погляду, переконувати, стимулювати позитивні вияви в їхній поведінці, примушувати до дачі правдивої інформації тощо. І саме психологічний вплив у процесі спілкування дає змогу досягнути цієї мети.

Основні сучасні комунікаційні стратегії мають форми діалогу, медіації, інформаційного потоку, громадської дипломатії. Розглянемо ці форми детальніше.

Стратегія діалогу передбачає створення платформ для відкритого та конструктивного спілкування між сторонами конфлікту. Це передбачає організацію зустрічей, круглих столів, публічних дебатів, де кожна сторона може висловити свої побоювання та пропозиції. Стратегія медіації реалізується шляхом залучення незалежних посередників, які допомагають сторонам конфлікту знайти спільну мову та досягти компромісу. Медіатори можуть бути як представниками державних органів, так і громадських організацій, міжнародних інституцій. Стратегія інформаційного впливу оперує використанням засобів масової інформації для формування суспільної думки та створення атмосфери, сприятливої для врегулювання конфлікту. Це включає поширення об'єктивної інформації про причини та наслідки конфлікту, а також про зусилля, що докладаються для його вирішення. Наприклад, для молоді ефективними можуть бути соціальні мережі, для старшого покоління – традиційні засоби масової інформації. Важливо також використовувати канали, які користуються довірою у цільової аудиторії. І, насамкінець, стратегія громадської дипломатії залучає громадські організації, активістів, лідерів думок до процесу врегулювання конфлікту. Це передбачає організацію громадських кампаній, просвітницьких заходів, спрямованих на підвищення обізнаності суспільства про конфлікт та його наслідки [1].

Діалог, медіація та переговори є ключовими інструментами врегулювання соціальних конфліктів. Діалог дозволяє сторонам конфлікту обмінятися думками, почути один одного та зрозуміти позиції протилежної сторони.

Медіація допомагає сторонам конфлікту знайти спільну мову та досягти компромісу, коли вони не можуть зробити це самостійно. Переговори дозволяють сторонам конфлікту обговорити конкретні питання та досягти домовленостей, які задовольняють їхні інтереси. Діалог, медіація та переговори є особливо важливими, оскільки дозволяють сторонам конфлікту не лише вирішити поточні проблеми, але й подолати взаємну недовіру та побудувати довгострокові відносини.

Для оцінки ефективності комунікаційних стратегій необхідно проводити регулярний моніторинг та аналіз результатів. На основі отриманих даних можна коригувати стратегії та вносити необхідні зміни. Важливо також враховувати контекст, у якому відбувається конфлікт та адаптувати стратегії до змін у ситуації. Наприклад, у конфлікті на сході України важливо враховувати відмінності між мешканцями різних регіонів, представниками різних етнічних груп, людьми з різними політичними поглядами. Такий детальний аналіз дозволяє створювати персоналізовані повідомлення та обирати відповідні канали комунікації для кожної групи. Повідомлення, спрямовані на врегулювання соціальних конфліктів, повинні бути чіткими, зрозумілими та відповідати потребам цільової аудиторії. Важливо уникати мови ненависті, стереотипів та упереджень. Для кожної групи населення необхідно обирати відповідні канали комунікації [2]. Наприклад, можна виявити, які канали комунікації використовують інші сторони конфлікту, які повідомлення вони поширюють, як вони реагують на критику. Ця інформація дозволяє адаптувати власні стратегії та підвищити їхню ефективність.

В Україні, як і в будь-якому суспільстві, що переживає трансформаційні процеси, соціальні конфлікти є неминучим явищем. Вони можуть виникати в різних сферах суспільного життя та мати різний масштаб. Ці конфлікти часто мали глибокі соціально-економічні корені, пов’язані з кризою в галузі та неефективною державною політикою. Особливо в регіонах з різноманітним етнічним складом, існує потенціал для міжнаціональних конфліктів. Історичні події, мовні питання та культурні відмінності можуть ставати джерелом напруги між різними громадами [3].

Отже, службова діяльність співробітників поліції неможлива без комунікативних зв’язків. На важливість цього процесу постійно наголошується у різних нормативних документах. Позитивне ставлення до людей, уміння слухати, майстерність говорити, налагодження та підтримання контактів, уміння привернути та утримати увагу, безперешкодно долати бар’єри спілкування та вирішувати конфліктні ситуації, ефективно впливати на осіб з метою бажаних змін поведінки допоможуть працівникам поліції підвищити ефективність обміну та сприйняття інформації, сформувати позитивний імідж у взаємодії з населенням.

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1. Стратегія комунікації та як на неї впливає аналіз конкурентів, https://www.promodo.ua/blog/strategiya-komunikaciyi-ta-yak-na-neyi-vplivaie-analiz-konkurentiv (дата звернення: 24.02.2025);

2. Навіщо потрібна комунікаційна стратегія та як її побудувати, URL: https://esputnik.com/uk/blog/navisho-potribna-komunikacijna-strategiya-ta-yak-yiyi-pobuduvati (дата звернення: 24.02.2025);
3. Аналіз соціальних конфліктів у вітчизняній соціології, URL: https://osvita.ua/vnz/reports/sociology/12627/ (дата звернення: 24.02.2025).

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КРИМІНАЛЬНА ВІДПОВІДАЛЬНІСТЬ ЗА ВЧИНЕННЯ КРИМІНАЛЬНИХ ПРАВОПОРУШЕНЬ, ПОВ'ЯЗАНИХ З НЕЗАКОННИМ ВЖИВАННЯМ НАРКОТИЧНИХ ЗАСОБІВ, ПСИХОТРОПНИХ РЕЧОВИН АБО ЇХ АНАЛОГІВ: ПОРІВНЯЛЬНО-ПРАВОВИЙ АНАЛІЗ НОРМ КК УКРАЇНИ ТА КК КОРОЛІВСТВА ІСПАНІЯ

Серед сучасних загроз людства наркоманія займає особливе місце поряд з війною, екологічними катастрофами, злочинністю, голодом та хворобами. Вона має важкі соціальні наслідки, викликаючи не лише медичні проблеми, але й соціальні, економічні та правові ускладнення. Це явище є вираженням культурного феномену, що свідчить про глибоку кризу моральності у суспільстві та втрату важливих ціннісних орієнтирів людей, що його становлять.

Протидія наркоманії, а також незаконному обігу та вживанню наркотиків, здійснюється шляхом впровадження системи загальноправових та спеціально-кримінологічних заходів. Серед них важливу роль відіграють заходи кримінальної відповідальності за порушення відповідних кримінально-правових заборон. Зокрема, чинне кримінальне законодавство України встановлює кримінальну відповідальність в різних її формах за порушення заборон у сфері незаконного використання наркотичних засобів, психотропних речовин або їх аналогів (статті 314–317 КК України).

З огляду на європейську інтеграцію України цікавим як з наукового, так і з практичного погляду є досвід законодавчого регулювання державно-владного реагування на різні прояви подібних кримінально-протиправних посягань в окремих європейських країнах, зокрема, у Королівстві Іспанія (далі – Іспанія).

Як зазначає А. В. Савченко та О. М. Стрільців кримінальна відповідальність за кримінальні правопорушення, пов'язані із наркотичним засобами, передбачена статтями 368–378 глави III «Про злочини проти суспільного здоров'я» розділу XVII «Про злочини проти колективної безпеки» Кримінального кодексу Іспанії [1, с. 21].

Так, відповідно до ст. 368 КК Іспанії, дії особи, яка вирощує, виробляє,

реалізує або в інший спосіб спонукає, сприяє або полегшує незаконне споживання токсичних речовин, наркотиків чи психотропних речовин або володіє ними з тією ж метою караються *позбавленням волі строком від трьох до шести років і штрафом у розмірі потрійної вартості товару – предмета злочину, а у випадку, якщо речовини або продукти заподіюють тяжку шкоду здоров'ю, – позбавленням волі на строк від одного року до трьох років і штрафом у* ***розмірі*** *подвійної вартості предмета в усіх інших випадках* [2, с. 175–176]. Зі змісту цієї статті випливає, що закон не карає індивідуальне та ізольоване вживання наркотиків. Вживання наркотичних засобів карається лише за умови, що такі дії загрожують громадському здоров'ю, наприклад, водіння у стані або під впливом наркотичних засобів. Крім того, вирощування, виготовлення або обіг отруйних, наркотичних чи психотропних речовин може не вважатися кримінальним правопорушенням взагалі, якщо йдеться про невеликі обсяги [3].

Отже, ст. 368 КК Іспанії включає в себе декілька альтернативних діянь, які в українському кримінальному законодавстві розділені в окремі кримінально-правові норми. Так, наприклад, кримінальна відповідальність за вирощування, виробництво, реалізацію, спонукання, сприяння або полегшення вживання наркотичних засобів, як це зазначено у ст. 368 КК Іспанії, передбачена статтями 307, 309, 310, 315, 316 КК України.

Зупиняючись саме на вживанні наркотичних засобів, психотропних речовин або їх аналогів слід звернути увагу на наступне. Згідно ст. 316 КК України особа підлягає кримінальній відповідальності лише у разі публічного вживання наркотичних засобів у місцях, що призначені для проведення навчальних, спортивних і культурних заходів, та в інших місцях масового перебування громадян [4]. Тобто диспозицією ст. 316 КК України передбачена кримінальна відповідальність лише за публічне вживання наркотичних засобів та у публічних місцях. Відповідно кримінальна відповідальність за вживання наркотичних засобів у непублічних місцях не передбачена чинним законодавством. Так само не передбачена кримінальна відповідальність за перебування у стані наркотичного сп'яніння у публічному або не публічному місцях. На думку Б. М. Орловського та І. А. Осадчої, це є недоліком кримінального законодавства та відповідно потребує уточнення шляхом додавання до об'єктивної сторони кримінального правопорушення, передбаченого ст. 309 КК України, формулювання у вигляді «*вживання наркотичних засобів та перебування у стані наркотичного сп'яніння*». Запропонована редакція ч. 1 ст. 309 КК України має виконувати роль загальної кримінально-правової норми, яка охоплює вживання наркотичних засобів у будь-якому місці. Натомість, чинна стаття 316 «Незаконне публічне вживання наркотичних засобів» повинна розглядатися як спеціальна норма, що застосовується виключно до випадків вживання наркотиків у публічних місцях [5].

Таким чином, кримінальне законодавство Іспанії та України мають схожі риси у регулюванні відповідальності за дії, пов'язані з незаконним вживанням наркотичних засобів, але також демонструють суттєві відмінності. Щодо

схожості, то як за ст. 368 КК Іспанії, так і за ст. 316 КК України відсутня кримінальна відповідальність за приватне або ізольоване вживання наркотичних засобів. Обидва закони акцентують увагу на діях, що загрожують громадському здоров'ю чи порядку. Скажімо, кримінальна відповідальність в Україні виникає, якщо вживання наркотичних засобів відбувається публічно, в Іспанії за умови, що таки дії загрожують громадському здоров'ю. Водночас за законодавством України кримінальна відповідальність не настає за вживання наркотичних засобів не у публічних містах, що на думку деяких науковців, є прогалиною у законодавстві [5]. Щодо відмінностей, то ст. 368 КК Іспанії охоплює широкий спектр дій, пов'язаний із наркотичними засобами, натомість в Україні схожі діяння розподілені між кількома кримінально-правовими нормами.

Підводячи підсумок варто зазначити, що у кримінальному законодавстві обох країн відсутня відповідальність за приватне вживання наркотичних засобів, але кримінальна відповідальність передбачена за дії, в результаті вчинення яких з'являється загроза громадській безпеці або здоров'ю. Кримінальне законодавство Іспанії виглядає більш ліберальним у частині регулювання обсягів речовин і приватного вживання. Натомість національне кримінальне законодавство зосереджено на публічному аспекті та розглядає це як більш серйозне порушення. В Україні існують пропозиції щодо уточнення норм, які встановлюють кримінальну відповідальність за вживання наркотичних засобів у будь-яких місцях, що лише сприятиме гармонізації українського кримінального законодавства із законодавством зарубіжних країн.

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НАЦІОНАЛЬНА ПАМ'ЯТЬ: ЯК ЗБЕРЕГТИ ІСТОРІЮ ГЕРОЇВ РОСІЙСЬКО-УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ВІЙНИ ДЛЯ МАЙБУТНІХ ПОКОЛІНЬ

Що таке національна пам’ять? Національна пам’ять визначається як «феномен суспільної свідомості, селективно збережена нацією сукупність знань, уявлень та ціннісних оцінок тих подій минулого, які справили вирішальний вплив на її становлення, самоідентифікацію, державотворчі й цивілізаційні досягнення та консенсусно сприймаються в суспільстві як найбільш значущі для його самозбереження, консолідованого існування та конструктивного перспективного розвитку» [1].

У цьому контексті, для України, яка на даний час переживає важкий та інколи драматичний період війни з Росією, збереження національної пам'яті про героїв війни є основою для формування патріотизму, єдності та національної ідентичності народу. Зазначимо, що у критичні моменти історії саме героїчні подвиги та самопожертва захисників та захисниць країни стають прикладом для наступних поколінь, формуючи уявлення про свободу, незалежність і спільні цінності. Національна пам'ять має стати живим уроком історії для тих, хто буде жити у вільній, незалежній і суверенній Україні.

Героїчне протистояння українського народу у війні, яку розв'язала Росія, стало випробуванням на міцність української державності та сили духу народу. Це відчайдушна боротьба за право на існування, захист своєї культури, мови, традицій. Ця боротьба визначає нашу національну ідентичність, і саме тому надзвичайно важливо закарбувати її у пам'яті нації для прийдешніх поколінь.

Метою роботи є висвітлення способів та засобів збереження національної пам’яті для майбутніх поколінь. Дане дослідження підготовлено на основі вивчення актуальних документальних матеріалів, історичних аудіо- та відео-джерел.

У сучасному світі цифрові технології стали одним із найефективніших інструментів для збереження національної пам'яті про важливі історичні події. Війна в Україні породила безліч свідчень, що потребують збереження, і цифрові технології дозволяють зберігати їх у зручній та доступній формі. Соціальні мережі, веб-ресурси, онлайн-архіви та цифрові платформи перетворилися на "живі" сховища історії, де кожен може не тільки прочитати та переглянути, але й додати власні свідчення, що підкреслює важливість документування в режимі реального часу. Онлайн-архіви, створені як для широкого загалу, так і для наукових досліджень, зберігають численні матеріали — від інтерв’ю з очевидцями до фотографій з місць бойових дій. Наприклад, багато українських і міжнародних організацій створили цифрові бази даних, куди збирають фотографії, відео та тексти, що документують воєнні злочини,

свідчення учасників бойових дій та історії постраждалих громадян. Такі платформи, як «ВВС», онлайн-музеї «Віртуальний музей російської агресії», слугують своєрідними цифровими капсулами часу, що зберігають правдиві свідчення для майбутніх поколінь.

Через Facebook, Instagram, TikTok і Twitter люди діляться історіями та світлинами, показують правду про війну, яка часто залишається поза офіційними повідомленнями. Такі свідчення допомагають не лише документувати, але й оперативно інформувати світову спільноту про події. Водночас, ці матеріали, зібрані на цифрових платформах, стають важливими доказами для судових процесів, адже їх можна використовувати як документальні підтвердження злочинів агресора. Важливим є те, що цифрові архіви не тільки зберігають інформацію, але й забезпечують її доступність для науковців, істориків, журналістів та всіх, хто хоче дізнатися правду про події в Україні. Це підкреслює значення цифрових технологій як інструменту для збереження історичної пам'яті, яка не лише розкриває події, але й передає дух боротьби та відваги українського народу для майбутніх поколінь.

Інтерв'ю з учасниками війни та учасниками бойових дій є унікальним джерелом правди про війну, адже саме вони здатні передати всю реальність війни: жорстокість, втрати, страх і водночас неймовірну мужність та рішучість. Розповіді бійців про щоденну боротьбу за життя, захист своїх побратимів, переживання під час артобстрілів або хвилини очікування під час затишшя на фронті стають свідченням героїзму українських воїнів. Їхні спогади дають можливість заглянути в особистий світ військових, відчути ті емоції та труднощі, з якими вони стикаються кожного дня.

Документальні фільми про військових не лише фіксують події на передовій, а й розкривають характери тих, хто готовий віддати своє життя за свободу України. Кадри, де солдати підтримують один одного, прощаються з побратимами, беруть участь у важких операціях, дають глядачам відчути всю силу духу захисників України. Вони показують військових не як безіменних солдатів, а як звичайних людей, які пройшли складний шлях і готові на самопожертву. Такі фільми зберігають історію про реальність війни, залишаючи правдивий слід про подвиг українців.

Додамо, книги, написані на основі розповідей військових, дозволяють ще глибше зануритися в особисті історії воїнів. Літературні твори, що описують битви, втрати, емоції страху та відваги, передають деталі, які можуть бути приховані від широкої аудиторії. Через ці книги можна дізнатися про справжню ціну свободи, а також зрозуміти, яку величезну роль учасники війни відіграли у захисті своєї країни. Такі твори стають своєрідними пам’ятниками героїзму, залишаючи слід для нащадків та формуючи вічну пам’ять про тих, хто став на захист України.

Чималу роль відіграють фізичні символи пам'яті, такі як меморіали, пам'ятники та музеї, є невід'ємною частиною збереження національної пам'яті про тих, хто віддав життя за незалежність України. Кожен із цих символів виконує важливу функцію у вшануванні загиблих героїв, формуванні патріотичного духу та передаванні історії наступним поколінням.

Меморіали, що з'являються в українських містах і селах, служать постійним нагадуванням про подвиги військових та жертв серед мирного населення. Це місця, де родини, друзі та громадяни можуть віддати шану тим, хто не повернувся з фронту, і вшанувати жертв війни. На меморіалах часто відбуваються урочисті заходи, хвилини мовчання та церемонії, що об'єднують людей у спільній скорботі та повазі до героїв.

Пам'ятники також відіграють важливу роль у підтримці національної пам'яті. Кожен пам'ятник — це символ відваги, стійкості та боротьби. Скульптури та монументи, присвячені загиблим героям, мирним жителям і захисникам країни, слугують важливими місцями, де можна вшанувати їхній внесок у боротьбу за свободу. Пам'ятники є не тільки даниною пошани, а й своєрідною мовчазною естафетою, що передає спогади та цінності з покоління в покоління, нагадуючи про героїчний шлях українців.

Музеї, присвячені війні, створюють глибше розуміння історичних подій і допомагають зберегти свідчення очевидців для майбутніх поколінь. Вони містять експонати, які дозволяють зануритися в атмосферу війни: особисті речі військових, фотографії, документи, відео та аудіо записи, розповіді про подвиги.

Важливу роль відіграє вивчення історії війни Росії проти України. Школярі та студенти мають дізнатися про реальні події, героїчні вчинки та трагедії, які пережила Україна. Окрім традиційних уроків, необхідні виховні заходи: зустрічі з ветеранами, перегляд документальних фільмів, участь у меморіальних подіях. На нашу думку, такі підходи сприяють емоційному залученню молоді до теми війни та сформують повагу до тих, хто захищав та продовжує захищати країну.

Також, творчість відіграє важливу роль у збереженні історії та емоцій, пов’язаних із війною, адже мистецтво здатне передати найглибші почуття, які неможливо виразити лише словами. Картини, музика та поезія не тільки фіксують факти, а й відображають душевний стан народу, його переживання, страхи та надії. Завдяки художнім творам глядачі та слухачі мають змогу побачити події очима тих, хто пройшов через трагедію війни. Картини, створені митцями, часто показують сцени з «передової» або символізують стійкість українського народу. Музичні твори є засобом вираження як скорботи, так і незламного духу: патріотичні пісні надихають та піднімають бойовий дух, а ліричні композиції передають гіркоту втрат і біль. Поезія, відображає найсильніші емоції, пов'язані з війною, і дозволяє глибше зрозуміти страждання та мужність народу.

Зважаючи на вищевикладене можемо зробити висновок, що передача пам'яті про сучасних героїв є важливим завданням для кожного покоління, адже саме ця пам'ять формує основи національної ідентичності, єдності та патріотизму. У час, коли Україна бореться за свою свободу та незалежність, героїчні вчинки воїнів, які відстоюють рідну землю, стають символами стійкості, самопожертви та любові до Батьківщини. Збереження цих історій є не лише поваги тим, хто пожертвував собою, але й цінним уроком для наступних поколінь про справжню ціну свободи. Ці зусилля зміцнюють національну

єдність, виховують гордість за свою країну та надихають на продовження розпочатої боротьби за вільну і суверенну Україну. Таким чином, збереження пам'яті про героїв війни є основою, яка підтримує нашу націю, надаючи глибоке усвідомлення цінності незалежності та свободи, за які боролися і продовжують боротися українці.

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РОЛЬ ГРОМАДЯНСЬКОГО СУСПІЛЬСВА В ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННІ ОБОРОНОЗДАТНОСТІ КРАЇНИ В УМОВАХ ВІЙНИ

За сучасних умов війни громадянське суспільство відіграє важливу роль у підтримці обороноздатності країни. Від початку російського вторгнення в Україну громадянське суспільство продемонструвало свою стійкість і здатність швидко адаптуватися до нових умов. Волонтерські рухи, громадські організації й окремі громадяни беруть активну участь у наданні фінансової та матеріальної підтримки Збройним силам України, військовій підготовці та військово-патріотичному вихованні молоді. Крім того, громадянське суспільство бере участь у суспільно-політичному зміцненні, протидії російській пропаганді та наданні об'єктивної інформації світовій спільноті про ситуацію в Україні. Ця діяльність не лише підтримує Збройні сили України, а й надає моральну підтримку військовослужбовцям та їхнім сім'ям, забезпечуючи надійне матеріально-технічне забезпечення для успішної боротьби за незалежність України. У цьому науковому дослідженні розглядаємо основні аспекти внеску громадянського суспільства у зміцнення обороноздатності України під час військових операцій.

Військовослужбовці Збройних Сил України отримують не лише щомісячне фінансове утримання, а й одноразову грошову допомогу. Різновидом додаткових одноразових виплат є грошове забезпечення. Ці виплати надаються одноразово з метою підтримки соціально-економічного стану військовослужбовців, полегшення їхньої адаптації до служби, забезпечення збереження здоров'я, а також для вирішення особистих і сімейних труднощів. Це охоплює виплати за перше укладення контракту, на оздоровлення, для вирішення соціально-побутових і сімейних питань, а також у випадку звільнення з військової служби.

Разова грошова виплата після укладання першого контракту. Ця грошова допомога призначена для військовослужбовців, які вперше укладають контракт на проходження строкової військової служби за строком.

Грошова допомога на оздоровлення. Військовослужбовці ЗСУ можуть раз на рік отримати грошову допомогу на оздоровлення під час відпустки. Розмір цієї допомоги відповідає їхньому місячному грошовому забезпеченню, за винятком винагород. Військовослужбовцям, які перебувають у розпорядженні, тимчасово відсторонені від посади або від виконання службових обов'язків, грошова допомога на оздоровлення надається в обсязі їхнього місячного грошового забезпечення, розрахованого за останньою обійманою посадою. Водночас враховують зміни у стажі служби й актуальні норми грошового забезпечення, встановлені для цих посад [1].

Під час подій кінця листопада 2013 – лютого 2014 року громадянське суспільство довело свою спроможність виступати надійним гарантом незворотності демократичних змін в Україні. Цей безпрецедентний досвід і подальший аналіз перебігу суспільно-політичних процесів дають підстави розглядати українське громадянське суспільство як вагомий суб'єкт у боротьбі проти зовнішньої агресії та надійного гаранта національної безпеки і територіальної цілісності України. Сталою тенденцією останніх років є збільшення кількості офіційно зареєстрованих громадських організацій, багато з яких тією чи тією мірою сприяють зміцненню обороноздатності держави. Це, зокрема, незалежні аналітичні центри, науково-технічні об'єднання, спілки ветеранів бойових дій, об'єднання ветеранів армії та спецпідрозділів, оборонно-спортивні товариства, фізкультурно-оздоровчі та спортивні товариства, козацькі об'єднання, молодіжні патріотичні організації.

Громадянське суспільство залучається до оновлення засадничих документів державної політики, нормативно-правових актів у сфері забезпечення безпеки, бере участь в організації та проведенні військової підготовки, допризовної військової підготовки, у військово-патріотичному вихованні молоді, організовують і проводять масові мирні акції, спрямовані на суспільно-політичну консолідацію, засудження війни й агресора, протидію російській пропаганді й об'єктивне інформування світової громадськості [2].

Упродовж 2–17 грудня 2024 року Київський міжнародний інститут соціології (КМІС) провів всеукраїнське опитування громадської думки «Омнібус», до якого за власною ініціативою додав запитання про рівень оптимістичних/песимістичних настроїв щодо майбутнього України і єдності українців. Є стала тенденція до зниження частки тих, хто оптимістично дивиться в майбутнє України. Якщо наприкінці 2022 року 88 % реципієнтів уважали, що Україна через 10 років буде успішною країною в ЄС, то до грудня 2023 року їх частка скоротилася до 73 %, а до грудня 2024 року – до 57 %. Водночас із 5 % до 28 % зросла частка тих, хто вважає, що Україна матиме зруйновану економіку. За останній рік дійсно стало менше тих, хто вважає, що українці потроху долають суперечності та рухаються до згуртованої політичної нації – з 69 % у грудні 2023 року до 53 % у грудні 2024 року. Натомість з 25 % до 33 % стало більше тих, хто вважає, що суперечності лише поглиблюються і

українці йдуть до розколу, але ми все одно маємо близько половини українців (53 %), які вірять в рух до єдності [3].

Щодо участі громадських об'єднань в організації та проведенні військової підготовки, у результаті проведення комплексу мобілізаційних заходів спостерігаємо значне збільшення чисельності особового складу ЗСУ й інших силових структур. У зв'язку з цим особливої важливості набувають питання підготовки військовослужбовців, правоохоронців, опанування ними військових навичок, удосконалення вміння поводитися зі зброєю. Для ефективного вирішення цих завдань доцільно залучати представників численних громадських об'єднань офіцерів запасу й учасників бойових дій, спецпризначенців, військово-спортивних товариств, асоціацій власників стрілецької зброї, козацького руху. На прикладі Харківського національного університету внутрішніх справ, окрім цього проводиться профорієнтаційна робота, стосовно цих питань, в яку входить практичний показ дій пов'язаних з використанням та застосуванням вогнепальної зброї, тактики ведення бою та забезпечення безпеки громадян.

Також заслуговують на увагу ініціативи громадськості щодо покращення викладання у загальноосвітніх середніх школах, інших навчальних закладах повноцінного курсу початкової військової підготовки та відновлення матеріальної бази в мережі військових кафедр у ВНЗ, так як в майбутньому правоохоронцям, та захисникам України це буде в пригоді. Із метою більш повного й ефективного використання потенціалу громадянського суспільства для забезпечення національної безпеки України в умовах зовнішньої агресії вважаємо за доцільне залучити до співпраці Міністерство оборони України та Міністерство внутрішніх справ України представників громадських організацій, які мають необхідні знання та навички для навчання та спеціальної підготовки новостворених підрозділів під час мобілізації, зокрема офіцерів запасу, ветеранів, воїнів-інтернаціоналістів, спецпідрозділів, військово-спортивних товариств, асоціацій власників стрілецької зброї, козацького руху та інших; підтримувати відповідні цивільні ініціативи, спрямовані на підвищення мобілізаційного потенціалу, запровадження курсів базової військової підготовки в середніх школах та інших середніх навчальних закладах, а також відновлення мережі військових кафедр в університетах [4].

Отже, дослідження підкреслює важливість підтримки та роль громадянського суспільства під час воєнного стану, задля збереження цілісності країни та стабільності, ураховуючи всі методи допомоги, а в особливості звернення уваги на навчання зі спеціальної підготовки новостворених, та вже існуючих підрозділів, покращення матеріальної бази навчальних кафедр, пов'язаних з цими питаннями.

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ГРОМАДЯНСЬКЕ СУСПІЛЬСТВО ЯК ІНСТРУМЕНТ МОНІТОРИНГУ ТА ЗАХИСТУ ПРАВ ЛЮДИНИ ЗА УМОВ ВІЙНИ

Міжнародні правозахисні організації відображають важливу потребу в організаціях, які можуть швидко та ефективно допомагати у вирішенні нагальних проблем у сфері прав людини. Сьогодні сотні міжнародних правозахисних організацій по всьому світу прямо чи опосередковано займаються захистом прав людини. Основними характеристиками міжнародних правозахисних НУО [1] є повна (організаційна та фінансова) незалежність від держави, чітко визначені програми дій та відсутність політизованого підходу. Найважливішою функцією міжнародних правозахисних НУО є моніторинг діяльності держави у сфері прав людини шляхом збору, оцінки та поширення інформації про ситуацію з правами людини та порушеннями у цій сфері. Така діяльність правозахисного руху підвищує відповідальність влади за ситуацію з правами людини і стимулює рух до міжнародних стандартів. Громадянське суспільство відіграє важливу роль у моніторингу та захисті прав людини, особливо під час війни. У конфліктних ситуаціях, коли державні інститути можуть бути ослаблені або виведені з ладу, організації громадянського суспільства стають важливими захисниками прав і свобод громадян. Вони можуть здійснювати незалежний моніторинг порушень прав людини, збираючи дані та докази злочинів, скоєних як державними, так і недержавними суб'єктами. Одним із прикладів успішної роботи громадянського суспільства є діяльність правозахисних організацій, які документують випадки насильства та

свавілля. Такі організації, як Amnesty International [2] та Human Rights Watch [3], працюють у зонах конфліктів, привертаючи міжнародну увагу до порушень прав людини. Вони допомагають жертвам отримати правову допомогу та підтримку, а також формують громадську думку.

Громадянське суспільство також може виступати в ролі посередника, сприяючи діалогу та обміну інформацією між населенням і державними установами. Це особливо важливо під час війни, оскільки багато людей можуть бути ізольованими і не мати доступу до інформації про свої права. Під час конфлікту в Україні, наприклад, місцеві НУО організовували інформаційні кампанії для інформування громадян про їхні права та можливості захисту. Наприклад, такі організації, як «Центр прав людини ZMINA» [4], активно навчають людей, як захистити свої права в умовах війни. Вони організовують семінари та тренінги, де навчають громадян, як правильно спілкуватися з правоохоронними органами та які документи потрібні для захисту своїх інтересів. Крім того, такі громадські організації, як «Українська Гельсінська спілка з прав людини», надають юридичні консультації та допомогу людям, які постраждали від конфлікту. Ці організації також здійснюють моніторинг ситуації з правами людини та повідомляють про порушення, що сприяє підвищенню міжнародної обізнаності про проблеми. Місцеві ОГС активно використовують соціальні мережі та онлайн-платформи для поширення інформації про права громадян та доступні ресурси. Наприклад, «Лабораторія законодавчих ініціатив» створила онлайн-ресурси, де громадяни можуть дізнатися про свої права та подати скарги про їх порушення. Таким чином, місцеві ОГС стають важливою ланкою між державними установами та громадянами, забезпечуючи доступ до інформації та підтримуючи правозахисні ініціативи. Крім того, активісти громадянського суспільства часто беруть участь у розробці та впровадженні нових законів і політик, спрямованих на захист прав людини. Вони можуть чинити тиск на владу з метою дотримання міжнародних стандартів і зобов'язань. Такі зусилля стають критично важливими під час війни, коли права людини є особливо вразливими.

Громадянське суспільство також відіграє важливу роль у відновленні довіри між громадянами та державою після конфліктів. Це може включати програми примирення та правосуддя, які допомагають людям впоратися з наслідками насильства. Вивчення досвіду інших країн, що пройшли через подібні конфлікти, вказує на необхідність комплексного підходу до відбудови. Це включає соціально-економічне відновлення, відновлення інфраструктури, а також психологічну реабілітацію населення [5, с. 104–109] Наприклад, у постконфліктних суспільствах ОГС можуть організовувати зустрічі між жертвами та злочинцями, які сприяють зціленню та відновленню соціальної структури.

Відновлення довіри між громадянами та державою після конфлікту - складний і багатогранний процес. Перш за все, важливо визнати помилки, допущені як владою, так і суспільством. Наприклад, державні інституції можуть організувати громадські слухання для обговорення причин і наслідків конфлікту. По-друге, необхідно забезпечити прозорість процесів прийняття

рішень, щоб громадяни могли бачити, як враховується їхня думка. Третій крок - активна участь громадян у прийнятті рішень. Наприклад, створення дорадчих комітетів, до складу яких входять люди з різних сфер життя, може допомогти в цьому питанні. Четвертим кроком буде- надання компенсації жертвам, що може слугувати символом визнання завданої шкоди. П'ятий крок - освітні програми, спрямовані на підвищення громадянської відповідальності та розуміння прав людини. Шосте, створення платформ для діалогу між державою та громадянами, які сприятимуть зміцненню взаєморозуміння. Нарешті, важливо підтримувати довгострокові ініціативи з розбудови довіри, такі як спільні проекти соціальної інфраструктури. Відновлення довіри вимагає часу і зусиль, але воно можливе лише за умови, що обидві сторони працюють зі щирим бажанням поліпшити відносини.

Таким чином, громадянське суспільство стає не лише захисником прав людини під час війни, але й важливим учасником процесу реконструкції та реформ. Воно допомагає не лише відстежувати порушення, але й створювати більш справедливе та прозоре суспільство. Важливо підтримувати і розвивати такі ініціативи, щоб забезпечити захист прав людини навіть у найскладніші часи. Ці ініціативи можуть включати створення незалежних моніторингових груп для спостереження за дотриманням прав людини та повідомлення про порушення. Важливо також розвивати майданчики для діалогу між державою та суспільством, де люди можуть висловити свої проблеми та пропозиції. Впровадження програм правової освіти допоможе громадянам краще розуміти свої права та механізми їх захисту, а підтримка таких ініціатив сприяє створенню більш справедливого та безпечного суспільства для всіх.

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АРТТЕРАПІЯ ЯК ЗАСІБ ФОРМУВАННЯ ПСИХОЛОГІЧНОЇ СТІЙКОСТІ ПІД ЧАС ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ

Після повномасштабного вторгнення росії в Україну громадяни переживають тривогу, страх за себе і рідних, майбутнє України. Міністерство охорони здоров'я нашої держави прогнозує, що після завершення війни в Україні більше ніж 15 млн наших співгромадян потребуватимуть психологічної підтримки. За даними опитування дослідницької компанії Gradus Res earch, яке проводилось в Україні у квітні 2022 року серед батьків, котрі мають неповнолітніх дітей, на питання : «Як війна змінила життя ваших дітей ?», 75% батьків відповіли, що у дітей спостерігаються різні прояви травматизації психіки, такі як порушення сну, погіршення пам'яті, замкнутість тощо [1, с.107].

Зрозуміло, що така величезна кількість постраждалих не матиме можливості отримати допомогу психолога чи психотерапевта, тому психологічна корекція залишиться «вимушено формальною» [2, с. 175]. Тому під час російської агресії необхідним є пошук різних методів психологічної підтримки, зокрема – арттерапії, які сприяють відновленню психологічного ресурсу, емоційної рівноваги, зниженню та подоланню психічної напруги, тривожності.

Арттерапія це метод психотерапії, у межах якого використовуються художні прийоми і творчість, такі як малювання, ліплення, музика, фотографія, перегляд кінофільмів, читання книг, які несуть позитивну програму і інше. Тобто, арттерапія допомагає людині пережити внутрішні конфлікти, тривогу, страхи за допомогою творчості. Під час сеансів арттерапії пропонують малювати, танцювати і ін., і саме завдяки цій діяльності відбувається корекція емоційного та психічного станів.

Наукові основи ефективності арттерапії ґрунтуються на численних дослідженнях у галузі психології та мистецтвознавства, які підтверджують здатність творчої діяльності, яка є засобом для самовираження і сприяє глибоким змінам у психологічному стані людини, психологічному очищенні.

Техніка арттерапії найкорисніша для деяких окремих категорій, наприклад - дітей, для котрих залучення до гри є найкращим засобом доступу до глибоких переживань. Також успішно застосовуються методи арттерапії для клієнтів, що відчувають проблеми у вербальному висловленні власних почуттів і застосування невербальних засобів самовираження дають їм змогу більш повно засвідчити свої внутрішні переживання. Результативними є методи арттерапії при роботі з високоінтелектуальними клієнтами, котрі

використовують мову абстракцій при обговоренні травматичного матеріалу [3, с.61].

Однією з основних наукових теорій, на яких базується арттерапія, є теорія вираження емоцій через творчість. Психологічні дослідження показують, що процес творчості дозволяє людині виявити та структурувати свої емоції, зокрема ті, які важко виразити словами. Коли ми малюємо, ліпимо чи пишемо музику, наш мозок активує певні нейронні шляхи, що допомагають знижувати рівень стресу та тривоги. Наприклад, ліплення з глини дає можливість відчути контроль над процесом творчості і створювати образи, які визначають важливі для клієнта теми, спогади.

Одним із методів арт-терапії, який набуває актуальності, є бібліотерапія,

суттєва перевага якої полягає в тому, що розвиваюча (неклінічна) бібліотерапія може застосовуватися фахівцям без спеціальної психологічної освіти, а успіх залежить від особливостей літератури та професійної специфіки її застосування.

При рекомендації тих чи інших книг при бібліотерапії необхідно враховувати максимальну схожість ситуації в сюжеті книги та ситуації, яку переживає читач. Особливо важливо враховувати це при бібліотерапії неврозів, оскільки тут важливим психологічний конфлікт особистісного характеру. Бібліотерапевт не застосовує психологічних методів терапії, а спонукає людину самостійно усувати можливу причину проблеми, використовуючи досвід, зафіксоваий у світовій літературі. Чужий позитивний досвід допомагає читачу самостійно розкрити власний потенціал, своє «Я» [4, с.47].

Окремим видом бібліотерапії є казкотерапія, бо «казки представляють колективне несвідоме, яке, перетворюючи досвід, накопичений протягом поколінь, може давати нове бачення складних для свідомості ситуацій» [4, с. 48].

Подібно тому, як гени стають матрицями для побудови тіла так і казки «можуть слугувати матрицями для утворення основних форм поведінки та життєвих сценаріїв» [4, с.48]. І не дивлячись на те, що казку пов’язують виключно з дитячим віком, насправді казка не має вікових обмежень, вони стимулюють розвиток творчості, націлюють на прийняття оригінальних рішень, сприяють збереженню психологічної рівноваги у складних ситуаціях тощо [4, с.49].

Цікавим є досвід судді Малиновського районного суду міста Одеси О. Гарського, який активно впроваджує цікаву практику - призначає підліткам читання книг, опираючись на досвід судів Канади і США. Наприклад, за шахрайство, крадіжку у сім’ї призначив прочитання книги Сергія Жадана «Інтернат». За обкрадання автомобіля на стоянці присудив двом підліткам покарання у вигляді позбавлення волі з випробувальним строком на один рік, зобов’язавши підсудних також вчинити «певні дії, а саме: прочитати наступні твори: повість Марка Твена «Пригоди Тома Соєра; пригодницьку повість Джека Лондона «Біле Ікло»; вірш Тараса Шевченка «Минають дні, минають ночі …» [4, с. 51]. На переконання О. Гарського, подібний досвід, який він

перейняв з практики судів США та Канади, дозволяє виконувати не лише каральну місію, а і сприяє переосмисленню власного життя, змінює світогляд.

Отже, у період російсько-української війни та після її завершення, необхідно вибудовувати подальшу стратегію втілення різноманітних методів арттерапії, застосування яких сприятимуть відновленню психологічного здоров'я української нації.

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ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВНІ НАПРЯМИ ПІДГОТОВКИ І ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ФАХІВЦІВ ПО РОБОТІ З ПЕРСОНАЛОМ

Підготовка кадрів для сектору безпеки та оборони відіграє ключову роль у забезпеченні стабільності та ефективності військових і правоохоронних структур. Робота з персоналом охоплює не лише навчання та фізичну підготовку, а й соціальне управління, морально-психологічну підтримку, а також боротьбу з негативними явищами, як-от корупція чи дискримінація. Однак існують проблеми, які потребують вирішення.

Теоретична та практична підготовка фахівців, які працюють із персоналом у секторі безпеки та оборони, має відповідати сучасним викликам. Однак проблема в тому, що традиційні навчальні програми часто не враховують реальних умов служби та сучасних стандартів управління персоналом, що ускладнює адаптацію військовослужбовців та службовців правоохоронних органів до змінних обставин. З теоретичної точки зору, навчання орієнтоване на застарілі концепції кадрової роботи, що не завжди відповідають сучасним потребам військових та силових структур. Наприклад, стратегічне управління

персоналом у критичних ситуаціях потребує знання психологічних аспектів, соціальної адаптації та лідерських якостей, які часто розглядаються поверхнево або взагалі не входять у програму підготовки. Практична складова підготовки також має значні недоліки. Системи командно-штабного навчання та підготовки військових кадрів не завжди передбачають реалістичні сценарії для відпрацювання навичок кризового менеджменту та оперативного прийняття рішень. Це створює розрив між теоретичними знаннями та реальними викликами, з якими військові стикаються під час виконання завдань.

Дослідження, опубліковані в журналі "Честь і закон" [1], свідчать, що система підготовки потребує оновлення, інтеграції сучасних технологій та застосування практично орієнтованих методик. Це також підтверджується аналізом професійної підготовки офіцерів запасу, який показує необхідність врахування стандартів НАТО у навчальних програмах .

Щоб ефективно поєднати теорію та практику, необхідно реформувати навчальні програми, впроваджувати новітні методики та адаптувати підготовку персоналу до реальних умов служби. Лише комплексний підхід дозволить підготувати висококваліфікованих фахівців, здатних працювати в умовах сучасних загроз та викликів.

Наступною проблемою, яку варто розглянути у сфері підготовки та діяльності фахівців із роботи з персоналом, є питання соціального управління у секторі безпеки та оборони. Це критично важливий аспект, адже ефективне управління персоналом забезпечує узгоджену роботу військових та правоохоронних структур. Проте, як зазначається у статті Женевського центру демократичного контролю над збройними силами (DCAF) [2], ця система має суттєві недоліки. В Україні досі відсутня єдина централізована модель управління, що спричиняє неузгодженість між різними структурами. Багато підходів у кадровій роботі залишаються застарілими, не враховуючи виклики сучасної гібридної війни, інформаційного протистояння та необхідності оперативного реагування на кризові ситуації. Крім того, існує проблема недостатнього демократичного контролю, що може призводити до зловживань владою та зниження довіри суспільства. Окремої уваги потребує питання соціальної адаптації військовослужбовців, адже нинішня система не гарантує належної підтримки під час служби та після її завершення, що ускладнює реабілітацію та повернення до цивільного життя. Як наголошується в аналітичному дослідженні DCAF, для подолання цих проблем необхідно впроваджувати сучасні методики управління, посилювати демократичний контроль та створювати ефективні механізми адаптації військових. Комплексний підхід до реформування соціального управління сприятиме підвищенню боєздатності, морального стану особового складу та зміцненню довіри суспільства до силових структур.

Якщо продовжувати список проблем, то з наступних актуальних проблем підготовки фахівців по роботі з персоналом у військових формуваннях є недостатня увага до військово-соціальної роботи. Ефективність бойових підрозділів напряму залежить від рівня соціальної підтримки, психологічної

стійкості та морального стану військовослужбовців, однак відсутність належної підготовки спеціалістів у цій сфері значно ускладнює їхню діяльність.

Фахівці, які відповідають за військово-соціальну роботу, часто не мають належного рівня підготовки, що призводить до формального підходу та недостатньої підтримки військових. Це ускладнює процес адаптації новобранців, знижує ефективність психологічної реабілітації ветеранів та може негативно вплинути на загальну боєздатність підрозділів. Відсутність єдиної системи підготовки таких фахівців призводить до нерівномірного розподілу соціальної допомоги між військовослужбовцями, що в свою чергу може викликати внутрішні конфлікти та зниження мотивації особового складу.

Ще одним суттєвим викликом є бюрократичні складнощі, з якими стикаються військові при отриманні соціальних гарантій, таких як медична реабілітація, пільги чи психологічна допомога. Довгі строки розгляду документів, складність оформлення та відсутність чітких механізмів підтримки значно знижують ефективність військово-соціальної роботи.

Для вирішення цієї проблеми необхідно впровадити нові підходи до підготовки фахівців у сфері військово-соціальної роботи, включаючи сучасні методики психологічної підтримки, створення єдиної бази даних для обліку потреб військовослужбовців та спрощення бюрократичних процедур. Без якісної підготовки кадрів у цій сфері неможливо забезпечити ефективне управління персоналом у військових підрозділах та підтримку морально-психологічного стану особового складу.

Шляхи вирішення цих проблем включають реформування системи підготовки фахівців, впровадження сучасних методів соціальної та психологічної підтримки, спрощення бюрократичних процедур і створення єдиної інформаційної бази для обліку потреб військовослужбовців. Також необхідно посилити національно-патріотичне виховання, що сприятиме формуванню високої моральної стійкості та згуртованості особового складу.

Таким чином, підвищення якості військово-соціальної роботи потребує комплексного підходу, що включає кадрові, організаційні та законодавчі зміни для забезпечення ефективного функціонування сектору безпеки та оборони.

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КОМУНІКАТИВНА КРИМІНОЛОГІЯ ЯК ПЕРСПЕКТИВНИЙ ТРЕНД СЬОГОДЕННЯ У РАМКАХ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ТЕОЛОГІЧНОГО ДИСКУРСУ

Кримінологія виникла як надзвичайно яскрава сфера вивчення в останні півстоліття, і вона готова продовжувати свій стрімкий розвиток. Виникнення і розвиток кримінології в США пояснюється частково й політичними чинниками, необхідністю комплексної боротьби зі злочинністю, але також значну роль у цьому відіграв міждисциплінарний характер самої науки. Цікавим є те, що багато кримінологів мають науковий ступінь з історії, психології, соціології, біології, політології, права тощо [1, с. 221].

За словами К. Ескрідж, А. Бутирського в усьому світі існує близько 40 спільнот кримінологів, і майже всі вони можуть похвалитися багатонаціональним списком учасників, і це має неабияке значення. До прикладу, Американська спілка кримінологів має учасників із понад 60 країн. Зараз у цій сфері існує міні-Нобелівська премія, Стокгольмська премія в галузі кримінології, створена ще десять років тому. Ця премія присуджується за відкриття, зроблені в усьому світі. Сьогодні ця винагорода була вже присуджена особам, які проживають в 11 різних країнах [1, с. 220–221].

Слід уважно переглянути обкладинку журналу «The Economist 2019» – чотири вершники Апокаліпсиса: Чума, Війна, Голод, Смерть. На них особливо наголошують видатні кримінологи української держави В. О. Туляков та В. М. Дрьомін (одеська кримінологічна школа) у рамках перспективного напряму наукових досліджень – кримінології війни (який розробляє В. В. Сокуренко), що задає ритм здійснення подальших наукових досліджень у найрізноманітніших сферах діяльності.

Страшною є загальновідома статистика за даними Мін'юсту, коли кількість розлучень в Україні у 2024 році була майже такою ж, як і кількість укладених шлюбів. Українці уклали 150,2 тисячі шлюбів, а кількість розлучень сягнула аж 141,8 тисячі. Як бачимо, число розлучень підходить до 100%, і з кожним днем і роком війни чи післявоєнного стану така тенденція лише поглиблюватиметься. Водночас, коли у мусульманських країнах 90% цілісних шлюбів. Значить щось необхідно змінювати на духовному рівні. Демографічна ситуація в Україні страхітлива. У 2024 році смертність в Україні майже втричі перевищила народжуваність – зареєстрували 495 090 смертей, що у 2,8 раза перевищує кількість зареєстрованих народжень – 176 679. Згадаймо, що у

2023 році в Україні народилося найменше дітей за весь період незалежності, – всього лише понад 187 тисяч.

На сьогодні лише в Національній бібліотеці України ім. В. І. Вернадського понад 15 тисяч наукових статей з кореневою сполукою комунікація, не говорячи вже за Google Академію та багато інших Бібліотек. Слід згадати, що Бібліотека походить від слова Біблія, яку, хто-знає чи прочитали ми хоча б раз у житті. Бібліотека, як і тлумачення Біблії – це універсум, що передбачає універсальні/університетські знання. Тому Університет розпочинається з Бібліотеки. Бібліотерапія – один із найперспективніших методів наукових досліджень та практичної діяльності, який передбачає як перечитування найрізноманітніших книг так і знання Біблії. Саме тому нами активно розробляється новий напрям у кримінологічній науці – кримінотеологія.

На наше переконання, слід активно розробляти комунікативну кримінологію. Конкурс ораторської майстерності повинен бути щорічним та обов'язковим у ЗВО системи МВС. Вважаємо, що дана сфера суттєво допоможе у багатьох обізнаностях юриста, розвитку його комунікабельних якостей та ораторської майстерності. Буква і Дух Закону мають збігатися. Слід писати будь-який текст серцем і душею. Тоді у нас є можливість достукатись до сердець багатьох так, щоб із нами навіть найгірший норовистий характер особистості, приніс багато плодів на благо українського народу, розвиток української державності. За словами Івана Франка: «Ми маємо навчитися відчувати себе українцями – не галицькими, не буковинськими, а українцями без офіційних кордонів» (1905 р.). Звідси, слід робити добрі справи, прийняти біженців до свого дому, допомогти їм добром, нагодувати потребуючих. Лише добрими справами, волонтерською діяльністю можна спасти свою безсмертну душу. Ми бачимо, що на фронті не має розподілу за мовною ознакою. Усі однаково, – й україномовні і російськомовні українці захищають нашу державу, Батьківщину, віддаючи найдорожче – власне життя. Саме тому Добро повинне об'єднати усіх нас. Слід створити флешмоб «Добро об'єднує», закликати усіх до добрих справ. Подібно, як сказав Закхей Господу нашому Ісусу Христу у Євангельській історії, коли Благодать Божа торкнулася його серця і душі – «Господи, половину майна свого віддам бідним, а якщо когось образив, – віддам у четверо більше». (Луки 19:7, 8).

Слід сказати, що всяка науково-практична конференція – це можливість сказати те, що на серці, на душі. Хочемо наголосити та акцентувати, що в українській національно-ментальній традиції споконвіку доми прикрашали дорогі/дорогоцінні Ікони, які були оберегом дому і сім'ї. Дитина, коли була неслухняною ми її ставили у куток перед Іконами, щоб вона визнала свою вину та покаялася перед Богом та перед Батьками, яких слід особливо шанувати за Заповіддю Божою, щоб добре і довго прожили на білому світі. Саме тому з початком російсько-української війни, та й раніше, нами основний акцент поставлено на придбання Ікони, через яку ми звертаємося до того чи іншого святого, до Матері Божої, як Цариці Неба і Землі, до Бога у Трійці Святій, Єдиносущній і нероздільній. Ікона, немов маяк у бурхливому морі сує життя

допомагає усім нам не схибити, не зійти з правильного шляху. Вона надихає, дає силу у боротьбі й випробуваннях. Тому слід перейняти досвід Італії де в державних установах, ЗВО, усюди де лише можливо прикрашатимуть прекрасні/дорогоцінні картини з Храмами (*як у ГУНП в Івано-Франківській області*) або дорогими іконами, де постійно горітиме лампада та воскова свіча, які неодмінно допоможуть прийняти правильне рішення, не схибити в житті. Ікона може бути як один із дієвих методів боротьби з корупцією.

За словами О. О. Подлісецької, О. О. Чичянян, правники мають вповні опанувати навичками спілкування літературною мовою, а для цього засвоїти літературні норми у слововжитку та граматичному оформленні мови. Першопоштовхом до розвитку в собі якостей культурного мовного слововживання є читання літератури, як української, так і закордонної в якісному українському перекладі. Читання розвиває світогляд, правильне слововживання, риторичні здібності та розумові якості мовця. Читання вголос та перегляд фільмів з українським дубляжем, українських етерів та передач сприяє правильній вимові та наголошуванні. Неприйняття спотвореної мови та суржику від себе та оточення розвиває вимогливість та дбайливість у доборі слів та виразів. Фахівець, який має низьку культуру мовлення, порушує правила слововживання, граматики, вимови та наголошення, написання. Це призводить до зниження рівня фаховості через погане загальне враження на клієнтів та свідчить про відсутність розвитку такого фахівця та відсутність вимогливості до власної особи. Усне мовлення є найважливішою формою існування мови як засобу комунікації. Для правників володіння правилами мови – це ще й професійна якість, формування якої триває впродовж усього періоду роботи. Тому основним для культури мовлення правника є розвиток. Поліцейським, правникам та іншим фахівцям, які ще недосконало володіють нормами мовлення, варто опанувати певні правила щодо усного мовлення та його технічного аспекту. Мова – це певний ментальний простір, в якому є свої правила і який, разом з тим, формується щосекундно [2]. Слід наголосити, що ми знаємо англійську, німецьку, іспанську, китайську та інші мови, а своєї церковнослов'янської, на якій можна навчитись читати за 2 години, – ми не знаємо. В українській національно-ментальній традиції вона відкриває смисл справжньої української історії від Софії Київської, від Андрія Первозванного, який понад 30 років проходив святими стопами по наших землях 2 тисячі років назад. Це мова на якій не має жодного лихослів'я і в західних регіонах вона завжди читалася та вивчалася з українським акцентом, що відкриває старовину, древність українського народу й українського руського/русинського православ'я, що йде від часів Київської Русі. Ми засуджуємо російську агресію, скільки горя і біди, нинішня російсько-українська війна принесла на наші землі. Однак, відстоюємо древню українську соборну ідею вистраждану століттями поневолень, бажанням ополячення та окатоличення українського народу, однак – ми вистояли й не впали на коліна. Україна – це плацдарм/арена, де зійшлися між собою у протистоянні Західний і Східний фронтир, католицька та православна світоглядні доктрини як у загальнодержавному/українському, так і загальноцивілізаційному масштабі *(слід сказати, що основоположником*

розроблення фронтиру в українському кримінологічному дискурсі є видатний вчений Харківського національного університету внутрішніх справ (ХНУВС), добре відомий в Україні та за її межами – Ю. В. Орлов, рівень знань якого, без перебільшення є енциклопедичним). Звідси, українські землі завжди були й залишаються ареною воєнних дій. Не можна забувати, що ці родючі чорноземи, ще просочені кров'ю наших предків, вони також особливо намолені, і Господь неодмінно скаже своє Слово. «Господь не в силі, а в правді». Тому завжди поступаймо по Совісті, голосу Бога, що кличе в нутрі нашому і нічого не біймося. Ми обов'язково вистоїмо і переможемо. Якщо письменники, митці, вчені, релігійні діячі різного роду і культур замовкнуть говорити про Бога, тоді каміння закричить (Лк. 19:40). Так: *«На початку січня в Лос-Анджелесі пройшла 82-га церемонія нагородження премії «Золотий глобус». І ось як заявив ведучий цієї церемонії: «Вперше за 82 роки ніхто з одержувачів премій «Золотий глобус» не згадав про Бога, не подякував Богові. Це свідчить, що цього разу ми обійшлися без його допомоги. За кілька днів у Лос-Анджелесі спалахнула пожежа, яка знищила практично все місто» (священник Олексій Михалик).* Слід наочно переглянути кожному фото й відео пожежі у згадуваній Каліфорнії (2024) та Греції (2021), де видно, що від вогню не постраждали Церква у Каліфорнії, та багато Храмів у Греції, а часами навіть трава та дерева навколо них взагалі не пошкоджені. Тоді як не вірити у Бога. Кажуть, на війні, або в літаках, що падають, атеїстів не має. І таких чудес Божих багато у найрізноманітніших сферах людської діяльності. Ось так Господь захищає своїх, усіх тих, хто істинно та щиро вірить та служить йому.

Радимо усім для прочитання прекрасну наукову статтю професорки Валентини Біляцької: «"Духовна енергетика" Олеся Гончара в адресованій ліриці поетів Придніпров'я», яка неодмінно надихне багатьох [3]. Справді, ми рідко згадуємо про Собор нашого великого Олеся Гончара. Пам'ятаю, у шкільні роки, з яким захопленням читав про величний Собор. А як приємно почути живий голос Олеся Гончара. «Собори душ людських будуйте люди у своїх серцях неустанно», – так можна сказати про заклик великого Соборника/соборооб'єднувача землі української, який своєю працею згуртував та продовжує громадити уже не один мільйон українців, особливо в нинішні складні часи російсько-української війни, яка може прирівнюватися до війни Каїна проти Авеля чи Давида проти Голіафа, адже сили далеко не рівні – 150 млн росіян і наших, сьогоднішніх 30 млн українців. Тому залишається уповати на силу Божу. Це велика милість, що наші землі до цього часу вистояли велику ординську навалу XXI століття, третього тисячоліття. Слід об'єднуватися навколо Собору, усілякими силами шукати єдності, соборності у людському серці, у людських душах, кожного разу знову і знову розмірковуючи над ідеєю соборності, якій на наших землях, хоча б з часів знаменитої Софії Київської ось уже понад 1000 років. Усі конфесії України повинні єднатися довкола Києво-Руської/Русинської традиції. Ми не маємо права втратити церковнослов'янську мову, яка є святою та зрозумілою мовою для усіх нас. Вона є колодязем невпинної молитви, мудрості, розуміння історичного шляху наших предків на якій не має жодного

сквернослів'я/лихослів'я. Надзвичайно важливо розбудовувати соборне громадянське суспільство, коли у недільні дні незалежно від конфесії й віросповідання усі будуть у Храмі Божому, у Соборі, подібно як на Пасху. Коли у кожному домі лунатиме молитва мінімум 1 годину в сутки, коли чистота і порядок буде навкруги, коли не пройдемо мимо бідняка, а подамо йому булку хліба, яка можливо спасе нас на митарствах, подібно як би ми допомогли праведному Лазарю із євангельської притчі про Багача. Ось так слід жити, адже завтра може не настати. Весь час, коли згадуємо про Олеся Гончара, щось невидимо перемінюється у нашому нутрі й серці. Саме тому, так необхідна творчість, так необхідні справжні письменники, які писатимуть Духом, душею і Серцем і не вмиратимуть у віках. Слово Олеся Гончара надихає впродовж десятиліть, – багатьох, до найрізноманітнішої творчості. Отож, «Духовна енергетика» Олеся Терентійовича Гончара дає сили кримінологу та є явним виявом Духу соборності, які так необхідні українцям зараз.

Хто знає, можливо Олесь Гончар, знав церковнослов'янську мову, можливо він на ній молився Богові, адже коли читаєш кожне його слово, можна відчути, якою глибиною древності/історичності воно просякнуте з відстоюванням свого, етно-національно-культурного. Саме церковнослов'янська мова, яку чомусь і філологи не знають, як мова молитви, святості чистоти й правди дозволяє поринути та опанувати такими обріями історизму, які безперечно надихають і не старіють у віках, є сприйнятними для різних частин України. Сьогодні відбувається англізація української мови (*за І. Фаріон*), тому нам слід наповнювати її багатьма етно-національно- культурно-духовними смисловими навантаженнями, що може дати саме церковнослов'янська мова.

Ми повинні розвивати українську національну ідею на постатях, які об'єднають український народ. Тут можна згадати про Івана Федорова, величний пам'ятник якого майорить у центрі м. Львова. Промислом Божим, у найскрутніші часи, коли унія вирувала на нашій землі, щоб остаточно покатоличити та сполячити православних русинів, Господь дає українській землі великих мужів, світочів православ'я, учителів і наставників українського чернецтва задля розбудови української державності – трьох святителів Західної України: Івана Вишенського *(народився близько 1550 р. в містечку Судова Вишня (нині Львівської області))*, Іова Манявського (Княгиницького, Тисменицького, *Івано-Франківська область*) та Іова Почаївського (Заліза), *який родом з Покуття, с. Баб'янка, Коломийського району, Івано-Франківської області*, роль яких в утвердженні українського православ'я і формуванні державноправової думки в Україні неоціненна та матиме вплив для багатьох нащадків у віках. А нашим синівським обов'язком є глибоке та всебічне дослідження їхнього творчого та життєвого шляху [4, с. 28].

Вважаємо, що слід активно розробляти відповідний напрям комунікативної кримінології. Майбутнє за створенням кримінологічних факультетів/інститутів, науково-дослідних центів у нашій державі. Кримінологія, сьогодні найбільш перспективний напрям/тренд розвитку науки та практики у багатьох високорозвинених країнах світу. Майбутнє за

кримінологією. Комунікація, дипломатія, заснована на силі Духу, праведності життя, без фальшу і лицемірства неодмінно принесе багато плодів і результатів. Комунікативна кримінологія може бути одним із найбільш зацікавлюючих курсів, що неодмінно читатиметься на кримінологічних факультетах, які мають бути створені у найближчому майбутньому в Україні. Розроблення такого напряму можливе у рамках міждисциплінарної парадигми й методу наукового дослідження, коли найбільш важливі та прості за своєю структурою й будовою вислови авторів, але величні за своєю сутністю будуть закладені в онову розроблення наукових праць цього перспективного напряму/тренду – комунікативна кримінологія.

Комунікативна кримінологія завдяки широкому перегляду статей видатних мовознавців та літературознавців може допомогти виробити новий етно-національно-ментальний стиль кримінолога з широким діапазоном різноманітних нових слів. Вона також допоможе відчути чутливість і Дух української мови на відміну від сучасного штучного інтелекту (ШІ), який є мертвим за своєю сутністю та структурою. Тут у нас, в результаті молитви та дії Благодаті Божої є можливість писати серцем та душею. Відчувати одкровення звище, про що першочергово слід сказати на весь голос усім, кому лише можна. *Стилем філософії права та високих літературознавчих смислів серед кримінологів володіє лише Ю. В. Орлов, коли багато слів вживаних вченим спонукає звертатися до їхньої семантики з перегляду поглибленого значення, що безперечно, заслуговує на повагу.* Кожен вчений повинен виробити свій стиль написання наукових праць притаманний йому. Це своєрідний почерк, що дозволяє побачити світоглядність, рівень начитаності, обізнаності, схильності та принциповість позиції. У майбутньому написання дисертаційних досліджень із найрізноманітніших напрямів у рамках кримінологічного дискурсу може бути одним із найбільш перспективних напрямів наукових досліджень. Всякий науковий матеріал потребує того, щоб на нього поглянув кримінолог, адже кримінологія – це єдина наука у світі, яка вивчає злочинність як явище і феномен. Коли руйнується людина, – тоді руйнується все довкола неї. Задумаймось, як ми згрішили перед Богом, тотальними абортами, лихослів'ям, масовими татуюваннями тіла людини, тотальним руйнуванням гендерними наративами, які найчастіше відстоюють гріховність, що в принципі є недопустимою з позицій здорового глузду та божественних настанов. Скільки існує світ – стільки існують хвороби. Гірше, коли ці хвороби стають соціальними та заражають цілі регіони, території, нації та народності проявом яких є нацизм, екстремізм, рашизм та багато інших крайностей. Мовчати на гріх також гріх. Істинна свобода – це свобода від гріха. Головне завдання кримінолога бути вмілим стратегом і тактиком, пророком із застереження багатьох негативних станів. Не допустити зараження єресями й розколами суспільства. Ми маємо бути цілісним монолітом із відстоювання свого та глибокою повагою усіх націй та народностей. Господь неодмінно залікує усі наші рани. Головне боротись невпинно. «Борітеся – поборете, вам Бог помагає! За вас правда, за вас слава і воля святая!» (Тарас Шевченко).

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КОМУНІКАТИВНІ СТРАТЕГІЇ У ПРАВОВІЙ ПРАКТИЦІ: МІЖ МОВОЮ ТА ПРАВОМ

Комунікативні стратегії в правовому дискурсі не є статичними; вони постійно еволюціонують, відображаючи зміни в суспільстві, технологіях та правовій культурі. Їхнє дослідження вимагає міждисциплінарного підходу, що поєднує лінгвістику, юриспруденцію, соціологію, психологію та інші галузі знань.

Одним із ключових аспектів є аналіз того, як комунікативні стратегії впливають на сприйняття правових норм та формування правової свідомості. Наприклад, використання певних мовних засобів у судових рішеннях може впливати на те, як суспільство сприймає справедливість та легітимність судової системи. Також, комунікативні стратегії, що використовуються в публічних виступах політиків та юристів, можуть впливати на формування громадської думки щодо правових питань.

Важливим аспектом є дослідження того, як комунікативні стратегії використовуються в різних типах правового дискурсу, таких як законодавчий, судовий, адміністративний та публічний. Кожен з цих типів дискурсу має свої особливості та вимагає використання специфічних комунікативних стратегій.

Наприклад, у законодавчому дискурсі комунікативні стратегії спрямовані на те, щоб забезпечити чіткість та однозначність правових норм. У судовому

дискурсі комунікативні стратегії використовуються для того, щоб переконати суд у правильності своєї позиції. В адміністративному дискурсі комунікативні стратегії спрямовані на те, щоб забезпечити ефективну взаємодію між державними органами та громадянами.

Особливу увагу слід приділити дослідженню того, як комунікативні стратегії використовуються в умовах цифровізації суспільства. Розвиток інформаційних технологій та соціальних мереж відкриває нові можливості для правової комунікації, але також створює нові виклики. Наприклад, поширення дезінформації та фейкових новин може підірвати довіру до правових інституцій.

У цьому контексті роль філолога стає ще більш важливою. Філологи можуть досліджувати, як мова та комунікація використовуються в цифровому просторі для поширення правової інформації та формування громадської думки. Вони можуть також розробляти рекомендації щодо того, як використовувати комунікативні

стратегії для боротьби з дезінформацією та підвищення рівня правової грамотності.

Крім того, філологи можуть брати участь у створенні цифрових ресурсів для правової освіти, таких як онлайн-курси, відеолекції та інтерактивні платформи. Вони можуть також розробляти рекомендації щодо того, як використовувати комунікативні стратегії для того, щоб зробити правову інформацію більш доступною та зрозумілою для широкої аудиторії.

Таким чином, дослідження комунікативних стратегій у правовому дискурсі є важливим для підвищення ефективності правової практики, забезпечення доступу до правосуддя та формування правової культури суспільства. Міждисциплінарний підхід, що поєднує лінгвістичні, юридичні та соціологічні аспекти, дозволяє глибше зрозуміти, як мова впливає на правові процеси та як комунікативні стратегії використовуються для досягнення конкретних цілей.

Дослідження комунікативних стратегій у правовому дискурсі є важливим для підвищення ефективності правової практики та забезпечення доступу до правосуддя для всіх громадян. Міждисциплінарний підхід, що поєднує лінгвістичні, юридичні та соціологічні аспекти, дозволяє глибше зрозуміти, як мова впливає на правові процеси та як комунікативні стратегії використовуються для досягнення конкретних цілей. Роль філолога в цьому процесі є надзвичайно важливою, оскільки вони володіють необхідними знаннями та навичками для аналізу та вдосконалення правової комунікації.

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ВЗАЄМОДІЯ ОПЕРАТИВНИХ ПІДРОЗДІЛІВ ІЗ СЛІДЧИМИ

В сучасних умовах забезпечення правопорядку та ефективного розслідування кримінальних правопорушень важливу роль відіграє взаємодія оперативних підрозділів із слідчими. Цей процес є ключовим для досягнення оперативності, об'єктивності та всебічності розслідувань, адже саме тісна співпраця між оперативними працівниками та слідчими забезпечує злагодженість дій, спрямованих на розкриття злочинів, затримання правопорушників та збирання доказової бази [1, С.45].

Оперативні підрозділи виступають джерелом оперативної інформації, яка є важливою для побудови слідчої версії, виявлення нових фактів і встановлення осіб, причетних до кримінального правопорушення. У свою чергу, слідчі організовують і керують процесом розслідування, забезпечуючи дотримання законності та прав, свобод і законних інтересів громадян. Відтак, ефективність взаємодії між цими двома компонентами правоохоронної діяльності є основою для результативної роботи правоохоронних органів. Аналіз теоретичних і практичних аспектів такої взаємодії дозволяє виявити недоліки та шляхи їх усунення, а також удосконалити механізми координації та розподілу функцій між оперативними підрозділами і слідчими для досягнення спільних цілей [2, С.75]. Адже, ефективна протидія злочинності на сучасному етапі неможлива без налагодження тісної співпраці між слідчим і оперативними підрозділами.

В Україні на сьогоднішній день існують труднощі у взаємодії між цими структурами, зокрема, співробітники оперативних підрозділів ігнорують норми законодавства та різними способами уникають виконання доручень слідчого, передбачених ст. 40 КПК України [3].

Під співпрацею слідчих і оперативних підрозділів розуміють узгоджену в часі, чітко скоординовану спільну діяльність, яка базується на законодавчих і підзаконних актах та спрямована на досягнення завдань із забезпечення правопорядку. Реалізація такої співпраці відбувається через безпосередню

діяльність слідчих і оперативних працівників. Варто наголосити, що співпраця має тривати стільки, скільки цього вимагають інтереси кримінального провадження. Ініціативність у такій взаємодії не повинна бути разовою чи випадковою. Співпраця між слідчими та оперативними підрозділами зазвичай має починатися на початковому етапі досудового розслідування і тривати до його завершення. Останніми роками в Україні спостерігається зростання кількості нерозкритих кримінальних правопорушень. Факт, що майже кожен третій злочин залишається нерозкритим, переважно зумовлений слабкою та малоефективною взаємодією між слідчими і оперативними підрозділами. Також цьому сприяє недостатній рівень професійної підготовки працівників. Нерідко виникають ситуації, коли слідчі та оперативники втрачають почуття відповідальності за результати розслідування.

Ефективна організація взаємодії передбачає чіткий розподіл обов'язків між слідчими й оперативними працівниками. Разом з цим, на практиці часто трапляються помилкові уявлення про межі компетенції сторін. Так, слідчі іноді намагаються перекласти частину своїх обов'язків на оперативників, зокрема щодо проведення окремих слідчих (розшукових) дій. У відповідь працівники оперативних підрозділів нерідко пишуть формальні відмовки про неможливість виконання доручень. Протягом тривалого часу суспільство наголошує на необхідності ухвалення радикальних заходів для покращення ситуації в сфері боротьби зі злочинністю. Одним із важливих напрямків є імплементація норм і стандартів, прийнятих у європейських країнах. Це передбачає вдосконалення законодавства, зокрема розширення повноважень і підвищення незалежності слідчих. Такий підхід є важливим не лише для покращення криміногенної ситуації, а й для наближення України до стандартів Європейського Союзу [4, С.323]

Отже, проблемними напрямами взаємодії слідчих з оперативними підрозділами є:

1. Низький рівень координації (відсутність чітко налагодженого механізму взаємодії: дублювання функцій або, навпаки, ухилення від виконання обов'язків).
2. Брак кваліфікаційних знань і практичних навичок як у слідчих, так і в оперативних працівників.
3. Конфлікти виникають через нерозуміння або свідоме перекладання відповідальності за виконання тих чи інших завдань.
4. Оперативні підрозділи нерідко ігнорують або формально виконують завдання, надані слідчими, що ускладнює розслідування.
5. Чинні норми часто не забезпечують належного правового механізму для узгодженої співпраці, а розподіл обов'язків між слідчими та оперативними підрозділами прописаний нечітко.
6. Слабкий контроль за якістю виконання обов'язків знижує відповідальність сторін за результати кримінального провадження.

З метою налагодження та покращення такої взаємодії, необхідно:

- запровадити детальні інструкцій і нормативні акти, які регулюють усі аспекти співпраці між слідчими та оперативними підрозділами,

- проведити регулярні тренінги, семінари і курси для підвищення професійного рівня слідчих і оперативних працівників,

- розроблення та впровадження змін та доповнень до Кримінального процесуального кодексу та інших нормативних актів, які сприятимуть чіткішому розподілу повноважень і обов'язків,

- посилити контроль за виконанням доручень, зокрема, через електронні системи обліку дій і результатів,

- адаптувати норми і практики європейських країн, до української правової системи, вдже це допоможе забезпечити баланс між незалежністю слідчих і ефективністю співпраці з оперативними підрозділами [4, С. 323].

Застосування цих заходів сприятиме підвищенню ефективності досудового розслідування кримінальних проваджень та забезпеченню належного рівня правопорядку в Україні. Професійність співробітників поліції, перебування їх в постійній готовності для вирішення складних завдань кримінального судочинства, сприяє організації результативної роботи, оперативному та всебічному розслідуванню кримінальних правопорушень, а також забезпечує злагоджену співпрацю між підрозділами. Перед нашою державою та законотворцями стоїть багато завдань щодо удосконалення положень законодавства, тим паче в умовах воєнного стану. Крім того, вивчення досвіду інших країн та внесення відповідних змін та доповнень до національного законодавства, що відповідатимуть міжнародним договорам, ратифікованим Верховною Радою України, сприятимуть підвищенню ефективності боротьби зі злочинністю в Україні [5, С.143].

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ВПЛИВ РОСІЙСЬКО-УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ВІЙНИ НА РОЗВИТОК ВОЛОНТЕРСЬКОГО РУХУ В УКРАЇНІ

Волонтерський рух в Україні є важливою складовою громадянського суспільства і завжди відігравав важливу роль у суспільних процесах. Його розвиток активно спостерігали від 2014 року, проте після початку повномасштабного вторгнення 24 лютого 2022 року його масштаби і роль у суспільстві стали більш значимими і суттєвими [1].

В умовах впровадження у країні правового режиму воєнного стану волонтерство стало критичним фактором підтримки Збройних Сил України (ЗСУ), внутрішньо переміщених осіб, медичних установ та цивільного населення.

З метою системного аналізу волонтерського руху у період війни розглянемо етапи розвитку волонтерського руху в цих умовах:

Перший етап (лютий 2022 – середина 2023 року) – характеризується екстреною мобілізацією громадянського суспільства, створенням нових волонтерських організацій, адаптацію існуючих ініціатив до військових реалій, налагодженням логістики допомоги військовим та цивільним.

У цей період Верховна Рада сприяла розвитку волонтерського руху, забезпечивши додаткові сприятливі умови та гарантії для його підтримки в умовах війни. Ще у 2011 році було прийнято Закон України «Про волонтерську діяльність» [2], який регулював ці відносини, але в умовах війни Верховною Радою було внесено зміни [3], які сприяли спрощенню діяльності волонтерських організацій з метою їх підтримки. Внесеними змінами розширили спектр напрямків, а також географію, яка була обмежена зоною проведення антитерористичної операції, окреслили напрямки підтримки держави у післявоєнний період.

Зміни до Податкового кодексу [4] створили більш сприятливі умови оподаткування, простили діяльність волонтерів і неприбуткових організацій під час воєнного стану та сприяли їх фінансовій стабільності. Ці зміни були ініційовані саме неприбутковими організаціями – представниками громадянського суспільства як вимога часу і спрямовані на зміцнення волонтерського руху, його популяризацію та ефективну роботу в умовах збройної агресії Росії проти України.

Другий етап (середина 2023 – 2025 роки) – посилення координації між волонтерськими організаціями, їх професіоналізація, залучення міжнародної допомоги, створення механізмів державної підтримки волонтерського сектору,

а також формування довгострокових програм з реабілітації ветеранів та відбудови України.

Студентство є активним учасником волонтерського руху під час війни і для підтримки саме цієї категорії волонтерів був прийнятий Закон України «Про внесення змін до деяких законодавчих актів України щодо сприяння розвитку волонтерства серед здобувачів освіти» [5].

Яке ж значення має волонтерство для суспільства загалом і чому воно таке важливе у становленні і розвитку громадянського суспільства, розкривають основні напрямки його впливу:

1. Зміцнення обороноздатності держави – залучення волонтерів до забезпечення армії амуніцією, технікою, транспортом; організація збору коштів та постачання необхідних ресурсів на передову.

2. Підтримка внутрішньо переміщених осіб (ВПО) та цивільного населення –надання гуманітарної допомоги, розселення біженців, організація центрів підтримки; психологічна допомога та соціальна адаптація ВПО.

3. Медична допомога та порятунок життів – створення волонтерських медичних батальйонів, евакуація поранених; забезпечення лікарень медикаментами та обладнанням.

4. Економічний вплив волонтерського руху – впровадження нових ініціатив у сфері малого бізнесу та соціального підприємництва; посилення взаємодії бізнесу та волонтерських організацій для оптимізації використання ресурсів.

5. Інституціоналізація волонтерства – посилення співпраці волонтерських ініціатив із державними структурами; законодавче закріплення статусу волонтера, спрощення звітності та реєстрації громадських організацій; виклики та перспективи розвитку волонтерського руху.

Зазначимо аспекти волонтерства, які проявляються на практиці на початку четвертого року війни:

1. Війна значно посилила волонтерську активність і її значення на суспільну думку.
2. Має місце емоційне та фізичне вигорання/загибель волонтерів через довготривалий стрес і навантаження.
3. Спостерігається фінансове виснаження волонтерських ініціатив, що потребують сталого надходження коштів.
4. Існують проблеми координації між державними та громадськими організаціями.
5. Фіксується використання волонтерських організацій для виїзду з країни чоловіків мобілізаційного віку, виникають корупційні скандали, які негативно впливають на сприйняття суспільством волонтерських ініціатив.

Незважаючи на негативні прояви діяльності деяких волонтерських організацій або тих, хто називає себе «волонтерами» в умовах війни, можна окреслити перспективні напрямки розвитку волонтерського руху після війни:

- Інтеграція волонтерських ініціатив у процес відбудови країни.
- Формування державних програм підтримки волонтерства.

- Розвиток міжнародного співробітництва у сфері гуманітарної допомоги.

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МОВНА ПОЛІТИКА В УКРАЇНІ ТА МОВНА ІДЕНТИЧНІСТЬ: ВИКЛИКИ, ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ

Вступ

Мовна політика є важливим аспектом державного управління, що безпосередньо впливає на культурну, правову та суспільну сфери життя країни. В Україні мовне питання завжди було чутливим та дискусійним, адже воно пов'язане з історичними, політичними та соціальними чинниками. Законодавче закріплення статусу української мови як державної стало ключовим етапом у формуванні національної мовної політики. Водночас процеси глобалізації, інтеграція України до європейського правового простору та внутрішні соціальні трансформації вимагають переосмислення ролі мови у суспільному житті.

Метою цієї роботи є аналіз сучасної мовної політики України, визначення ключових викликів у сфері мовної ідентичності, а також оцінка

трансформаційних процесів та перспектив подальшого розвитку мовного законодавства.

1. Мовна політика в Україні: правові засади та основні тенденції

Українська мовна політика регулюється Конституцією України, Законом України «Про забезпечення функціонування української мови як державної» та іншими нормативно-правовими актами. Основні принципи мовної політики спрямовані на забезпечення державного статусу української мови, розвиток мовного простору та захист прав громадян щодо використання рідної мови.

Значним кроком у зміцненні правового статусу української мови стало ухвалення Закону України «Про забезпечення функціонування української мови як державної» у 2019 році. Закон визначає українську мову як єдину державну та встановлює її обов'язкове використання у сфері державного управління, освіти, медіа та публічного життя. Водночас він передбачає механізми захисту мовних прав національних меншин відповідно до міжнародних стандартів.

Однак впровадження мовної політики стикається з низкою викликів, зокрема із суспільною поляризацією щодо мовного питання, труднощами імплементації мовного законодавства та необхідністю забезпечення балансу між захистом державної мови та правами мовних меншин.

2. Виклики мовної ідентичності в умовах повномасштабної війни

Повномасштабне вторгнення Росії в Україну у 2022 році суттєво змінило мовний ландшафт країни, посиливши процеси дерусифікації, зміцнення української мови та відмови від російськомовного контенту в медіа, освіті та публічному житті.

2.1. Масова українізація та відмова від російської мови

Війна спричинила безпрецедентний сплеск переходу громадян на українську мову у повсякденному житті. Українська мова дедалі більше витісняє російську у спілкуванні, освіті, культурі та медіа. Водночас відбувається процес перейменування вулиць, демонтажу пам'ятників, пов'язаних із російським імперським минулим, що є частиною ширшої стратегії деколонізації.

2.2. Виклики мовної інтеграції внутрішньо переміщених осіб (ВПО)

Через війну мільйони українців були змушені переїхати до інших регіонів країни, що призвело до зміни мовного балансу в деяких областях. Наприклад, у західних регіонах значно зросла кількість російськомовних ВПО, що іноді спричиняє напругу у мовному питанні. Виникає необхідність мовної адаптації переселенців та створення програм для сприяння переходу на українську мову.

2.3. Захист мовних прав громадян на тимчасово окупованих територіях

На тимчасово окупованих територіях спостерігається примусова русифікація, заборона української мови в освіті та медіа, знищення україномовної літератури. Виникає критична необхідність розробки механізмів підтримки української мови для громадян, які перебувають під окупацією, та стратегій мовної реінтеграції після звільнення цих територій.

2.4. Мова як інструмент інформаційної безпеки

росія традиційно використовувала мовне питання як елемент гібридної війни, поширюючи наративи про «утиски російськомовного населення» та виправдовуючи агресію. В умовах війни зростає роль української мови як засобу інформаційної безпеки та протидії ворожій пропаганді.

3. Трансформації мовної політики та перспективи її розвитку

Останні роки показали тенденцію до посилення ролі української мови у суспільному житті.

Впровадження державних мовних програм, збільшення україномовного контенту в медіа та популяризація української культури сприяють зміцненню національної мовної ідентичності.

Перспективи розвитку мовної політики в Україні включають:

- подальшу імплементацію мовного законодавства з урахуванням європейських стандартів прав людини та недискримінації;
- розширення державних програм підтримки української мови, особливо у східних та південних регіонах;
- стимулювання розвитку україномовного освітнього та медійного простору, включаючи створення якісного україномовного контенту для молоді;
- розробку механізмів підтримки української мови на окупованих територіях та після їх звільнення;
- зміцнення мовної безпеки та боротьбу з інформаційною агресією шляхом просування україномовного контенту в цифровому середовищі.

Висновки

Повномасштабне вторгнення росії стало каталізатором масштабних змін у мовній політиці України. Українська мова дедалі більше зміцнює свої позиції як основний елемент національної ідентичності. Водночас нові виклики, зокрема мовна адаптація ВПО, протидія русифікації на окупованих територіях та інформаційна безпека, потребують комплексного підходу у формуванні державної мовної політики. Подальший розвиток мовного законодавства має базуватися на принципах демократичного суспільства, що поєднує зміцнення української мови з дотриманням прав людини та міжнародних стандартів.

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ЗВІЛЬНЕННЯ ВІД КРИМІНАЛЬНОЇ ВІДПОВІДАЛЬНОСТІ ЗА САМОВІЛЬНЕ ЗАЛИШЕННЯ ЧАСТИНИ ТА ДЕЗИРТИРСТВО В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ

Від початку широкомасштабного російського вторгнення, українські військові героїчно захищають країну. Однак, незважаючи на те, що більшість військовослужбовців сумлінно виконують свої обов'язки, у Збройних Силах України непоодинокими є випадки самовільного залишення військової частини та дезертирства, які є серйозними викликами сьогодення та потребують гнучких і водночас ефективних підходів щодо визначення міри відповідальності за вчинене військовослужбовцем діяння, враховуючи особливості воєнного стану та причино-наслідкові зв’язки таких явищ.

З початку повномасштабного вторгнення держави-агресора в Україну, згідно з даними Офісу Генерального прокурора, було розпочато 89 127 кримінальних розслідувань щодо випадків самовільного залишення військової частини та дезертирства. З січня 2022 року до вересня 2024 року було відкрито 59 606 кримінальних проваджень щодо самовільного залишення частини (ст. 407 Кримінального кодексу) та 29 521 провадження щодо дезертирства (ст. 408 ККУ) [1].

Самовільним залишенням частини або місця служби вважається залишення військової частини або місця служби без дозволу командира, який відповідно до законодавства має повноваження на його надання. Самовільне залишення частини як порушення військової дисципліни, тягне за собою важкі правові наслідки та кримінальну відповідальність, яка передбачена статтею 407 КК України. Крім того, санкція статті за самовільне залишення військової частини, вчинене в умовах воєнного стану передбачає найсуворіше в порівнянні з іншими санкціями цієї статті покарання − позбавлення волі на строк від п’яти до десяти років. Щодо дезертирства, то за дане діяння, вчинене в умовах воєнного стану або в бойовій обстановці законодавець встановив ще

суворіше покарання – позбавлення волі на строк від п’яти до дванадцяти років [2].

Обов`язковою ознакою даного кримінального правопорушення, передбаченого ст. 407 КК України, є мета − ухилятися від військової служби тимчасово, якщо ж мова йде про намір не повертатися до виконання свого військового обов’язку-, то це вважається дезертирством, за яке передбачена відповідальність за статтею 408 КК України.

Важливо також зазначити, що відповідальність за самовільне залишення частини та дезертирство несуть не лише військовослужбовці, які самовільно залишають частини, а й їх командування. Командири несуть відповідальність за забезпечення належних умов служби та підтримку дисципліни. Недбалість, з боку командира, щодо психічного чи фізичного здоров’я військовослужбовців може призвести до дисциплінарних стягнень або навіть до кримінальної відповідальності, яка передбачена статтями 424-426 [1] КК України, якщо це заподіяло істотну шкоду, включаючи самовільне залишення частини та дезертирство підлеглих.

Спрощена процедура повернення до військової служби військовослужбовців та звільнення їх від кримінальної відповідальності без рішення суду була прийнята в листопаді 2024 року і стосується лише тих військовослужбовців, які під час дії воєнного стану вчинили самовільне залишення частини чи дезертирство вперше, до набрання чинності Закону України № 4087-IX «Про внесення зміни до глави XII «Прикінцеві положення» Закону України «Про військовий обов'язок і військову службу», до 29 листопада 2024 року. До таких військовослужбовців, якщо вони висловили бажання добровільно повернутись до військової служби до 1 березня 2025 року, не буде застосовано покарань.

Але є й інша процедура, це зокрема, якщо військовослужбовець, який самовільно залишив частину чи здійснив дезертирство після набрання чинності Закону України № 4087-IX, навіть у разі вчинення першого правопорушення, не може скористатися спрощеним алгоритмом. Порядок дій у цій ситуації відповідає загальній процедурі повернення, яка зазначена в Законі України «Про внесення змін до Кримінального кодексу України, Кримінального процесуального кодексу України та інших законів України щодо вдосконалення кримінальної відповідальності за злочини проти встановленого порядку несення або проходження військової служби під час дії воєнного стану», зокрема даний Закон доповнив статтю 401 Кримінального кодексу України частиною 5, відповідно до якої військовослужбовці, які під час дії воєнного стану вперше самовільно залишили військову частину або дезертирували, можуть бути звільнені від кримінальної відповідальності, якщо вони добровільно звернулися із клопотанням до слідчого, прокурора, суду про намір повернутися до військової служби. Однак, обов’язковою умовою є отримання письмової згоди від командира військової частини про продовження військової служби військовослужбовцем [3]. У разі якщо всі необхідні вимоги були дотримані, то суд закриває кримінальне провадження та звільняє підозрюваного, обвинуваченого військовослужбовця та ухвалою зобов’язує

після набрання нею законної сили невідкладно поновити звільнену особу на військову службу, та звільнену особу зобов'язує прибути до відповідної військової частини або місця служби для продовження проходження військової служби не пізніше 72 годин. Судова практика підтверджує, що дані нововведення дуже активно застосовуються для скасування вироків та звільнення військовослужбовців від кримінальної відповідальності з умовою продовження військової служби на підставі ч.5 ст. 401 КК України.

До військовослужбовців, які самовільно залишили частину чи вчинили дезертирство не вперше, спрощений алгоритм повернення до військової служби та звільнення від кримінальної відповідальності не застосовуються, а правові наслідки щодо таких військовослужбовців настають відповідно до статей 407, 408 КК України.

Вважаємо, що даний механізм повернення військовослужбовців до служби є доцільним, враховуючи цінність кожного військовослужбовця під час відсічі збройної агресії, а потенціал уникнення кримінальної відповідальності є мотиваційним фактором для військовослужбовця, який внаслідок певних обставин самовільно залишив частину чи здійснив дезертирство, скористатися даною можливістю і продовжити захищати свою Батьківщину.

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ВПРОВАДЖЕННЯ МІЖНАРОДНИХ СТАНДАРТІВ У ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ ПРАВООХОРОННИХ ОРГАНІВ УКРАЇНИ

Сучасна Україна, прагнучи до євроатлантичної інтеграції, активно адаптує міжнародні стандарти у роботу правоохоронних органів. Цей процес охоплює

як законодавчі зміни, так і практичні реформи, спрямовані на підвищення прозорості, ефективності та дотримання прав людини. Проте шлях до повноцінної відповідності європейським нормам супроводжується системними викликами, які потребують відповідних комплексних заходів.

Одним із ключових напрямів є імплементація стандартів Європейської конвенції з прав людини, зокрема щодо заборони катувань та права на справедливий суд. Наприклад, після створення Національної поліції у 2015 році було запроваджено відеофіксацію допитів із метою запобігання порушенням. Цей крок, проте, не усунув усіх проблем. Згідно зі звітом Уповноваженого Верховної Ради з прав людини за 2023 рік, близько 15% скарг від громадян досі стосуються жорстокого поводження з боку правоохоронців. Це свідчить про необхідність поглиблення внутрішнього контролю та підвищення кваліфікації співробітників.[1]

Важливим етапом стало впровадження антикорупційних механізмів, рекомендованих GRECO. Зокрема, обов'язкова електронна декларація доходів поліцейських та створення Національного агентства з питань запобігання корупції (НАЗК) сприяли зменшенню системних зловживань. Однак, як зазначає Transparency International у своєму Індексі сприйняття корупції за 2023 рік, Україна посіла 104 місце зі 180 країн. Це вказує на те, що корупція залишається одним з найсерйозніших викликів, особливо на регіональному рівні.[2;3]

Цифровізація послуг, зокрема через систему "Дія", стала прикладом успішного залучення технологій для підвищення довіри громадян. Можливість подати електронне звернення до поліції або отримати довідку онлайн значно скоротила бюрократичні бар'єри. Проте, за даними Міністерства цифрової трансформації, лише 60% правоохоронних установ обладнані необхідною технікою для повноцінної роботи з е-сервісами. Це обмежує доступність послуг у сільських районах, де інтернет-інфраструктура залишається слабкою.[4]

Військові умови, спричинені російською агресією, додали нових викликів. Правоохоронні органи змушені балансувати між забезпеченням безпеки населення та дотриманням міжнародного гуманітарного права. Наприклад, у 2023 році Офіс ООН з прав людини зафіксував низку порушень під час евакуацій у прифронтових зонах, зокрема недостатнє інформування цивільних про небезпеку. Такі ситуації підкреслюють потребу в спеціалізованих тренінгах для співробітників, які працюють у зоні бойових дій.

Для подолання цих проблем необхідні конкретні кроки. По-перше, критично важливим є збільшення фінансування на перепідготовку кадрів, зокрема через спільні програми з ЄС, такі як EUAM Україна. По-друге, слід активізувати роботу громадських рад при органах поліції, щоб забезпечити громадянський контроль. По-третє, інтеграція штучного інтелекту для аналізу злочинності, як це робиться, для прикладу, в США, Китаї, Сінгапурі або Естонії може допомогти оптимізувати розслідування та розподіл ресурсів.

Не менш важливим є посилення міжнародної співпраці. Участь України в міжнародних операціях, таких як EUROPOL чи INTERPOL, надає доступ до баз даних та сучасних методів боротьби з організованою злочинністю. Наприклад,

у 2024 році спільна операція з Польщею дозволила викрити мережу контрабандистів, що діяла через західний кордон. Такий досвід підкреслює важливість обміну знаннями та технологіями.

Однак усі ці зусилля можуть бути марними без підтримки суспільства. Соціологічні опитування Київського міжнародного інституту соціології показують, що лише 32% українців довіряють поліції станом на 2024 рік. Для зміни цієї тенденції необхідно постійно інформувати громадян про результати реформ, проводити відкриті зустрічі та публікувати звіти про діяльність у зрозумілому форматі.[5]

Підсумовуючи, впровадження міжнародних стандартів у правоохоронну систему України — це складний, але необхідний процес. Він вимагає не лише законодавчих змін, але й системної роботи зі зміни свідомості як співробітників, так і громадян. Лише поєднання технологій, міжнародної допомоги та громадської участі зможе забезпечити стійкий прогрес у цьому напрямку.

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1. РОЗДІЛ 10. Забезпечення рівних прав і свобод – Щорічна доповідь Уповноваженого Верховної Ради України з прав людини у 2023 році. *Уповноважений Верховної Ради України з прав людини - Головна*. URL: https://ombudsman.gov.ua/report-2023/rozdil-10-zabezpechennia-rivnykh-prav-i-svobod (дата звернення: 09.03.2025).
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ЗАКОНОДАВЧІ ГАРАНТІЇ ПРАВ ДИТИНИ В УКРАЇНІ

Захист прав дитини в сучасному суспільстві є одним із найважливіших завдань. По-перше, це питання безпеки: запобігання насильству, зловживанню та експлуатації. По-друге, забезпечення якісної освіти, яка має бути доступною для всіх дітей. По-третє, створення умов для всебічного розвитку, що включає фізичний, інтелектуальний та емоційний аспекти. Окрім того, необхідно боротися з дискримінацією, подоланням стереотипів та нерівності. Всі ці складові формують сприятливе середовище для гармонійного зростання дітей.

Розглянемо законодавство України у цій сфері. Відповідно до статті 52 Конституції України, всі діти рівні у своїх правах незалежно від походження чи статусу народження. Будь-яке насильство над дитиною та її експлуатація заборонені й переслідуються законом [1]. Основними нормативними актами, що регулюють права дітей, є Сімейний кодекс України, Закон України «Про охорону дитинства» та Цивільний кодекс України. Вони ґрунтуються на принципах Декларації ООН про права дитини. В одній з її принципів йдеться, що дитині законом та іншими засобами має бути забезпечений спеціальний захист і надані можливості та сприятливі умови, що дадуть їй змогу розвиватися фізично, розумово, морально, духовно та соціально, здоровим і нормальним шляхом, в умовах свободи та гідності. При ухваленні з цією метою законів основною метою має бути найкраще забезпечення інтересів дитини [2].

Аналізуючи українське законодавство, можна зробити висновок, що права дитини загалом відповідають міжнародним стандартам. Однак деякі аспекти потребують удосконалення, зокрема: доступність освіти для дітей з особливими потребами, боротьба з бідністю та соціальним виключенням (соціальна ексклюзія), а також ефективне запобігання насильству над дітьми.

Щодо забезпечення права на освіту дітей з особливими потребами, то проблема полягає не лише у наявності правових гарантій, а й у їх реальному виконанні. По-перше, необхідно виявляти таких дітей та оцінювати їхні індивідуальні потреби. По-друге, адаптувати освітню систему відповідно до їхніх можливостей. По-третє, найголовніше – діяти, а не зволікати, оскільки лише практична реалізація заходів дасть відчутні результати. В умовах війни першочерговим завданням залишається евакуація дітей із зони бойових дій, адже головне – збереження їхнього життя та безпеки. Після цього необхідно поступово спрямовувати ресурси на освітні потреби таких дітей.

Щодо боротьби з бідністю та соціальним виключенням дітей, ця проблема є актуальною для всього суспільства. Війна значно ускладнює підвищення

рівня життя громадян, оскільки державні ресурси спрямовані на відновлення контролю над тимчасово окупованими територіями. Водночас покращення економічної ситуації безпосередньо впливає на добробут дітей, тому необхідно розробляти ефективні соціальні програми підтримки малозабезпечених родин.

Найважливішим аспектом удосконалення захисту прав дитини залишається запобігання насильству. В Україні вже існує низка законодавчих норм, що передбачають кримінальну відповідальність за різні форми насильства (ст. 121–128 КК України щодо тілесних ушкоджень, ст. 150–150-1 КК України щодо злочинів проти дітей) [3]. Однак посилення відповідальності та впровадження системної профілактичної роботи з кривдниками могло б значно покращити ситуацію. Війна висуває нові виклики, але навіть в умовах воєнного стану захист дітей має залишатися у фокусі державної політики. Українці сьогодні роблять усе можливе задля перемоги, проте важливо не забувати про майбутнє – наших дітей.

Основна ідея цієї роботи полягає у необхідності піклування про дітей, адже їхнє майбутнє залежить від рівня життя батьків, а добробут родин – від ефективності державної політики. Україну очолюють ті ж самі громадяни, що й інші українці, а отже, повага, відповідальність та небайдужість можуть стати ключовими факторами змін. Подолання корупції, на яке наголошують міжнародні партнери, є важливим кроком на шляху до стабільного розвитку країни і забезпечення прав кожної дитини.

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АДАПТАЦІЯ АНГЛОМОВНИХ ІТ-ТЕРМІНІВ В УКРАЇНОМОВНОМУ СЕРЕДОВИЩІ

Сьогодні ІТ-сфера стає дедалі популярнішою та необхіднішою адже сучасний світ важко уявити без онлайн-магазинів, веб-сайтів і соціальних

мереж. Фахівці у сфері дизайну та розробки програмного забезпечення активно використовують так звані ІТ-англіцизми, що водночас може збагачувати українську мову або викликати занепокоєння щодо її чистоти.

Англійська є мовою міжнародного спілкування, а ІТ-індустрія нерозривно з цим пов'язана: мови програмування, програмне забезпечення, технічна документація й професійні ресурси створюються саме англійською. Тому українські фахівці, які володіють англійською, природно інтегрують у свою мову запозичені терміни, деякі з яких мають українські відповідники, а деякі залишаються без адаптації.

Незважаючи на тривалий процес покращення розвитку ІТ-термінології, питання складності перекладу та адаптації ІТ-термінології все ще актуальне. Продемонструємо це на прикладі терміна "***team lead", що при перекладі на вихідну мову означає*** *"керівник команди, який організовує робочі процеси, координує учасників проєкту та забезпечує ефективну комунікацію"*. [3] Аналізуючи ці два переклади, можна зробити висновок, що це негативно впливає на лінгвокультурологічні особливості, оскільки створює низку непорозумінь для людей некомпетентних у цій сфері.

Подібна ситуація спостерігається і з терміном "*framework"*, який зазвичай перекладається як "***фреймворк***." Попри популярність такого варіанта, він не розкриває суті поняття, оскільки "***framework"*** — це "***програмна структура, набір модулів і стандартів для розробки ПЗ"***.[6]

Аналогічно слово "***team building"***, що в побутовому спілкуванні часто вживається як "***тімбілдінг"*** не зовсім точно передає значення терміна. Правильніше вживати *"****командотворення"***, адже цей процес передбачає *"****заходи для покращення взаємодії в команді, розвиток ефективної співпраці, формування згуртованого колективу"***.

Термін *"****task"***, який часто звучить як *"****таск"*** або навіть "***таска"***, потребує уточнення. Коректним варіантом є – «***окреме завдання, яке необхідно виконати в межах проєкту»***, оскільки це точно відображає суть поняття.[3]

Проаналізувавши ще один термін "*meeting",* що при перекладі на українську звучить як "*мітинг"*, можемо зробити висновок, що такий переклад не є доцільним, оскільки створює непорозуміння. На нашу думку, доцільніше використовувати такий переклад – "*робоча зустріч, нарада, стратегічні рішення"*.[2]

Слово "***feedback"*** відоме як "***фідбек"***, може бути коректніше передане як "***зворотний зв'язок щодо роботи, продукту чи процесу, що допомагає покращити результат"***.[3]Вживання українського відповідника робить термін більш зрозумілим для широкої аудиторії.

Термін "***production"***, часто вживаний як "***продакшн"***, доцільніше перекладати як "***фінальний етап розробки, коли продукт або сервіс випускається у використання"***.[3]

Лексема "***bug"***, що зазвичай при перекладі звучить як ***баг***, доцільніше замінити на "***помилка" чи "дефект у програмному коді, що впливає на роботу системи"***.

Термін *"**debugger**"*, який часто трактується як "***дебагер***", точніше передати як "***інструмент для виявлення та виправлення помилок у коді***".

Слово *"**feature**"*, відоме як *"**фіча**"*, варто замінити на "***новий функціонал або покращення в програмному забезпеченні***", що краще пояснює зміст терміна.

Поняття "***usability***", яке в українському IT-середовищі часто називають *"**юзабіліті**"*, доцільніше передати як *"**зручність використання програмного продукту або сайту, що визначається простотою навігації та ефективністю взаємодії**"*.

Термін *"**commit**"*, який звучить як *"**коміт**"*, варто пояснювати як "***збереження змін у системі керування версіями (наприклад, у Git), яке фіксує певний етап роботи над кодом***".[3]

Слово "***default***", яке часто трапляється у формі "***дефолт***", правильніше передати як "***значення або налаштування за замовчуванням, яке використовується, якщо користувач не змінює його вручну***".

Термін "***push***", вживаний як "***пуш***", слід пояснювати як "***надсилання змін у віддалене сховище коду (наприклад, у Git) або push-сповіщення для користувачів***".[3]

Слово "***deadline***", що широко використовується як "***дедлайн***", доречніше передати як "***кінцевий термін виконання завдання або проєкту, що позначає конкретну дату чи час завершення роботи***".[5]

Список запозичених IT-термінів можна продовжувати безкінечно адже англіцизми глибоко проникли в професійне та повсякденне мовлення. Однак важливо замислитися над наслідками: чи не засмічуємо ми цими словами нашу рідну мову? Знайти баланс між технологічним розвитком і збереженням мовної автентичності – непросте завдання адже без англійської сучасний світ, зокрема IT-сфера, функціонувати не може.

Отже, використання англіцизмів в IT-сфері є неминучим через глобалізацію та домінування англійської мови у технологічному середовищі. Однак, надмірне вживання запозичених термінів без їх адаптації або пояснення може ускладнювати сприйняття інформації для людей, які не працюють у цій сфері. Аналіз деяких IT-термінів показує, що часто існують точніші українські відповідники, які краще передають зміст понять. Важливо шукати баланс між збереженням професійної термінології та підтримкою мовної чистоти, щоб не лише розвивати IT-лексикон, а й робити його доступним для ширшої аудиторії.

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ВПЛИВ ВІЙСЬКОВОГО ЗАКОНОДАВСТВА НА ПРАВОВЕ РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ОРГАНІВ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ПОЛІЦІЇ УКРАЇНИ

Воєнний стан – це особливий правовий режим, який наразі введений в Україні, що свідчить Указ Президента України від 24.02.2022 № 64/2022 [1]. Цей стан передбачає надання відповідним органам державної влади, військовому командуванню, військовим адміністраціям та органам місцевого самоврядування повноважень, необхідних для відвернення загрози, відсічі збройної агресії та забезпечення національної безпеки, усунення загрози небезпеки державній незалежності України, її територіальній цілісності. Воєнний стан також може передбачати тимчасове, зумовлене загрозою, обмеження конституційних прав і свобод людини і громадянина та прав і законних інтересів юридичних осіб із зазначенням строку дії цих обмежень.

Згідно ч.1 статті 16 Закону України «Про правовий режим воєнного стану» Національна поліція України (далі - НПУ), як основний правоохоронний орган держави залучається до спільної діяльності разом із військовими формуваннями для виконання завдань пов’язаних із запровадженням і здійсненням заходів правового режиму воєнного стану, згідно з їх призначенням та специфікою діяльності [2]. І відповідно до попередньо зазначених відомостей, слід зазначити основні зміни у діяльності НПУ, як наслідки впливу військового стану та належного законодавста, а саме:

Перше, що хочу зауважити – це зміни у основних повноваженнях органів НПУ такі як забезпечення громадського порядку, сприяння у забезпеченні безпеки громадян та охорони їхніх прав і свобод, боротьби зі злочинністю, а саме доповнення новими завданнями: охорона об’єктів критичної інфраструктури; запобігання мародерству; евакуація цивільного населення з небезпечних підконтрольних Україні районів/територій; взаємодія з військовими адміністраціями, контроль за виконанням встановлених обмежень під час дії воєнного стану зокрема, комендантської години.

Серед інших повноважень: проведення обшуків без відповідного судового дозволу у випадках крайньої необхідності (передбачених у вище зазначених нормативно-правових актах); тимчасове обмеження пересування громадян і транспортних засобів у разі виникнення відповідних обставин; встановлення заборони на проведення масових зібрань; забезпечення комендантської години та контроль за її дотриманням тощо [3].

Національна поліція, як орган державної влади зобов'язана взаємодіяти із Збройними Силами України, територіальною обороною та іншими військовими

формуваннями для підтримання правопорядку, що констатовано у ч.1 статті 17 Закону України «Про правовий режим воєнного стану». Це необхідно для забезпечення ефективної протидії загрозам та виконання завдань воєнного стану.

Між тим, теж слід зауважити, що під час воєнного стану НПУ правомочна фіксувати порушення військових обмежень, таких як порушення комендантської години або фотофіксація стратегічних об'єктів; посилювати адміністративну та кримінальну відповідальність за злочини, пов'язані з диверсійною діяльністю, державним зрадництвом або мародерством тощо.

Висновки. Національна поліція України відіграє ключову роль у забезпеченні правопорядку та безпеки громадян в умовах воєнного стану. Одним із важливих наразі аспектів є професійна підготовка працівників НПУ до дій в умовах воєнного стану та їх здатність ефективно виконувати покладені на них завдання в цей час. Отже, як висновок хочу підкреслити основні зміни у діяльності органів Національної поліції України, що спричинило військове законодавство саме під час воєнного стану, зокрема, розширення повноважень працівників НПУ, покладання на них нових завдань, що стосуються воєнного стану та зони бойових дій, плідна взаємодія з іншими органами сил оборони України, також питання щодо діяльності працівників поліції в умовах воєнного стану має відповідати нормам міжнародного гуманітарного права, зокрема щодо захисту цивільного населення та поводження з військовополоненими.

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2. Про правовий режим воєнного стану : Закон України від 12.05.2015 № 389-VIII // База даних «Законодавство України» / Верховна Рада України. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/389-19

3. Про Національну поліцію : Закон України від 02.07.2015 № 580-VIII // База даних «Законодавство України» / Верховна Рада України. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/580-19

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ОСНОВНІ ЗАСАДИ ЮРИДИЧНОЇ ПСИХОЛОГІЇ У СЛІДЧІЙ ПРАКТИЦІ

Юридична психологія знаходиться на межі психології та правознавства, залишаючись психологічною, а не юридичною наукою за своїм змістом, вона

використовує методи і методологічні принципи загальної та соціальної психології. На базі отриманих знань правоохоронці вирішують психологічні проблеми, які виникають у професійній діяльності юриста: щодо правової соціалізації особистості, факторів і умов формування правосвідомості і причини її деформації, психологічних аспектів криміналізації особистості, механізмів злочинної поведінки і особистості злочинця, психологічних питань перевиховання правопорушників. Психологічні знання потрібні кожному юристу-правоохоронцю. Вони дозволяють глибше пізнати психічні особливості особистості, його властивості, специфіку поведінки, діяльності та спілкування. Знання психологічних закономірностей, застосування в юридичній діяльності психологічних методів і прийомів підвищує ефективність праці юриста, допомагає глибше зрозуміти мотиви вчинків людей, регулювати відносини з ними, виявити неординарні риси індивідуальності особистості [1].

Галузі юридичної психології характеризуються різним рівнем розвитку, що пояснюється, з одного боку, потребами правозастосовчої практики, а з іншого – нерівномірністю формування окремих сторін досліджуваних проблем, обмеженістю експериментальних даних, недостатнім залученням суміжних галузей [2].

Юридична психологія займає важливе місце у слідчій практиці, оскільки її методи та інструменти дозволяють глибше зрозуміти психологічні аспекти поведінки підозрюваних, свідків і потерпілих, що, у свою чергу, сприяє ефективному розслідуванню злочинів. Використання психологічних знань у правозастосовній діяльності дозволяє вирішувати широкий спектр завдань, таких як виявлення мотивів злочину, аналіз особистісних характеристик фігурантів справи, а також покращення процесу допиту.

Одним із ключових аспектів юридичної психології у слідчій діяльності є вивчення поведінкових моделей учасників кримінального процесу. Наприклад, завдяки аналізу психологічного стану свідків можна визначити рівень достовірності їхніх свідчень, виявити можливі протиріччя або ознаки впливу зовнішніх факторів. У випадку роботи з підозрюваними психологія допомагає зрозуміти їхні мотиви, емоційний стан та схильність до співпраці з органами правопорядку.

Слідчі, виконуючи свої обов'язки, використовують різні операційні системи міркувань, які включають:

- пізнавальний підхід, в межах якого слідчий аналізує отримані дані, щоб зрозуміти обставини справи та виявити можливі зв'язки між фактами [1];
- процесуальний підхід: включає дотримання встановлених процедур і норм, що регулюють проведення слідчих дій для забезпечення законності і допустимості доказів;
- розшуковий підхід, який дозволяє слідчому активно відшуковувати нові факти та докази, які можуть бути важливими для справи, використовуючи різні методи збору інформації.

Пізнавальна діяльність слідчого є складним процесом, який складається з ретельного вивчення усіх деталей, джерел доказових фактів та оцінки усіх обставин матеріалів кримінальної справи до суду, а також висунення можливих

версій, пояснення фактів, приділення уваги до раніше не врахованих у ході попереднього слідства причин, що може поставити під сумнів попередню версію слідства. Це робиться з метою уникнення помилкового судового рішення. В діяльності слідчого відбувається зіставлення моделі події і конкретної норми кримінального закону. Для цього необхідні вміння аналізу злочину, уявного відтворення фактів і обставин, порівняння їх із різноманітними нормами закону. Слідчий повинен вміти вивчати особистість підсудного, потерпілих, свідків, інших причетних осіб [3].

Допит є однією з найбільш важливих слідчих дій. Оскільки він здійснюється при безпосередньому спілкуванні з конкретною особою, основне значення тут має пізнавальна та комунікативна діяльність слідчого. Найчастіше провадиться допит підозрюваних, звинувачених, свідків, потерпілих. Допит з соціально-психологічного боку є досить динамічним різновидом професійного спілкування, що протікає в особливому режимі і характеризується цілою низкою психологічних закономірностей, обумовлених процесуальним порядком його проведення, а також тими правовими наслідками, які пов’язані з його результатами [4]. Допит будується поетапно і включає: попереднє вивчення та аналіз обставин злочину; психологічну підготовку до проведення; виконання процедури суто допиту (допитування); фіксація ходу та результатів допиту; аналіз та оцінка результатів допиту [5].

Як один із головних інструментів слідчого, допит потребує ретельної підготовки з урахуванням психології кожного учасника. Використання психологічних методів, таких як емпатія, активне слухання та моделювання діалогу дозволяє не лише отримати необхідну інформацію, а й створити атмосферу довіри під час слідчих дій. У той же час, юридична психологія застерігає від використання методів тиску чи маніпуляцій, які можуть призвести до отримання недостовірних свідчень.

Окремим напрямом є робота з потерпілими, особливо у випадках насильницьких злочинів. Психологічна підтримка, створення умов для безпечного та комфортного надання свідчень, а також врахування емоційного стану потерпілих є важливими для мінімізації вторинної травматизації.

Юридична психологія також відіграє ключову роль у профілюванні злочинців. Аналізуючи характер злочину, поведінкові особливості на місці події та інші деталі, психологи допомагають скласти психолого-криміналістичний портрет особи, що дозволяє звузити коло підозрюваних і спрямувати розслідування в правильному напрямі.

Таким чином, інтеграція психологічних знань у слідчу практику є необхідною для забезпечення ефективності розслідувань. Вона сприяє об’єктивності процесу, знижує ризик помилкових висновків і допомагає краще розуміти людський фактор у злочинній діяльності. У сучасних умовах, коли злочини стають дедалі складнішими, юридична психологія стає незамінним інструментом у роботі слідчих, посилюючи якість і результативність правоохоронної діяльності.

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МОВНА ПОЛІТИКА ТА МОВНА ІДЕНТИЧНІСТЬ: ВИКЛИКИ, ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ

ВСТУП

Мовна політика та мовна ідентичність є ключовими елементами формування культурної, соціальної та національної свідомості. Мова є не лише засобом комунікації, а й важливим маркером ідентичності, що визначає історичну тяглість нації та її самобутність.

У сучасному світі, який характеризується інтенсивною глобалізацією, зростанням міжнародних комунікацій та технологічними трансформаціями, питання мовної політики набувають особливої актуальності. Важливо не лише підтримувати розвиток національних мов, а й знаходити баланс між багатомовністю та захистом культурного розмаїття.

Ця стаття аналізує виклики сучасної мовної політики, трансформації мовної ідентичності та можливі перспективи мовного розвитку в умовах цифрового суспільства.

1. ВИКЛИКИ СУЧАСНОЇ МОВНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ

У XXI столітті мовна політика стикається з численними викликами, які потребують ретельного аналізу та ефективних стратегій їх подолання.

1.1. Глобалізація та домінування англійської мови

Англійська мова сьогодні є основною мовою міжнародного спілкування, науки, технологій і бізнесу. Вона активно витісняє інші мови, особливо в освітньому та цифровому середовищі. Наприклад, понад 55% контенту в Інтернеті представлено саме англійською мовою [1, с. 32].

1.2. Вимирання малих мов

За даними ЮНЕСКО, понад 40% мов світу перебувають під загрозою зникнення [2, с. 15]. Це відбувається через урбанізацію, демографічні зміни та зміщення мовних пріоритетів населення. Особливо це стосується корінних народів, чиї мови поступово витісняються державними та глобальними мовами.

1.3. Політичні конфлікти через мовну політику

Мова є важливим інструментом державної політики, і питання її статусу часто стають причиною суспільних конфліктів. Наприклад, дискусії щодо статусу української мови та її впровадження в освітній і публічний простір викликають суспільний резонанс і політичні дебати.

1.4. Виклики цифрової епохи

Цифровізація суспільства значно впливає на мовну політику. З одного боку, Інтернет сприяє поширенню інформації різними мовами, з іншого – домінування англомовного контенту зменшує використання національних мов у цифровому просторі [3, с. 45].

2. ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ МОВНОЇ ІДЕНТИЧНОСТІ

Мовна ідентичність є динамічним явищем, що трансформується під впливом соціальних, політичних та економічних чинників. Сучасне суспільство демонструє низку тенденцій у цьому контексті.

2.1. Білінгвізм і мультилінгвізм

Багато людей сьогодні володіють двома або більше мовами, що змінює їхню мовну ідентичність. У європейських країнах активно підтримується концепція білінгвізму, яка дозволяє громадянам ефективно інтегруватися в глобальний інформаційний простір [4, с. 78].

2.2. Молодіжна мовна культура

Сучасна молодь віддає перевагу глобальним мовам, особливо англійській. Водночас соціальні мережі та цифрові платформи сприяють формуванню нових форм мовної ідентичності, де поєднуються елементи національних мов із запозиченнями з інших мов.

2.3. Відродження інтересу до рідної мови

У багатьох країнах спостерігається зростання популярності національних мов як відповідь на глобалізаційні виклики. Наприклад, в Україні активно впроваджуються законодавчі ініціативи для популяризації української мови в освіті, культурі та медіа [5, с. 112].

3. ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ МОВНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ ТА ІДЕНТИЧНОСТІ

Для ефективного розвитку мовної політики необхідно впроваджувати комплексні заходи, які поєднуватимуть захист національних мов із урахуванням глобальних тенденцій.

3.1. Захист мовного розмаїття

Держави повинні підтримувати мови національних меншин та корінних народів, запроваджуючи освітні програми та фінансуючи мовні ініціативи.

3.2. Баланс між глобалізацією та національними мовами

Необхідно створювати умови, які дозволять ефективно поєднувати вивчення міжнародних мов із підтримкою розвитку державної мови.

3.3. Розвиток цифрового контенту на національних мовах

Важливим кроком є створення якісного контенту на національних мовах у цифровому середовищі.

3.4. Освітні ініціативи

Необхідно запроваджувати ефективні програми навчання рідної мови в школах і університетах, що сприятиме збереженню мовної ідентичності.

На мою думку, мовна політика та мовна ідентичність є надзвичайно важливими складовими культурного й суспільного розвитку. Я вважаю, що мова — це не просто засіб спілкування, а й могутній символ національної єдності та історичної спадщини. У сучасному світі стрімка глобалізація та бурхливий розвиток цифрових технологій створюють складні виклики для збереження мовного розмаїття. Численні малі мови опиняються під загрозою зникнення, що є тривожним сигналом для людства. Водночас білінгвізм і мультилінгвізм стають звичним явищем, змінюючи глибоке відчуття мовної ідентичності. Я вважаю, що молодь, віддаючи перевагу міжнародним мовам, ризикує послабити свої національні культурні корені. Однак у багатьох країнах спостерігається потужне відродження інтересу до рідної мови, що є важливим кроком до збереження самобутності. Державна підтримка, на мою думку, має відігравати ключову роль у зміцненні мовної стійкості. Важливо не лише розвивати освітні програми, а й створювати яскравий, якісний та захопливий україномовний контент. Я вважаю, що в Україні процес українізації є не просто необхідністю, а життєво важливим чинником формування національної ідентичності. Кожен громадянин несе відповідальність за плекання та популяризацію своєї мови. Мова — це не лише мелодійний звук рідних слів, а й міцний духовний міст між минулим, сучасним і майбутнім. На мою думку, її підтримка та розвиток сприяють зміцненню самоповаги нації та гармонійному співіснуванню в багатомовному світі.

ВИСНОВКИ

Мовна політика та мовна ідентичність є важливими факторами розвитку суспільства. Виклики глобалізації, цифровізації та соціально-політичних змін потребують активних дій для збереження мовного різноманіття та підтримки національних мов.

Ефективна мовна політика має сприяти розвитку національних мов у цифровому просторі, збереженню культурної спадщини та формуванню позитивної мовної ідентичності громадян.

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ВИКОРИСТАННЯ КОМУНІКАЦІЙНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ ДЛЯ РОЗВИТКУ ОСВІТИ, КУЛЬТУРИ ТА ГРОМАДЯНСЬКОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА

Інтернет, також відомий як World Wide Web, є найбільшим інформаційним ресурсом у світі. Він характеризується безпрецедентними розмірами, багатоплановістю, динамічністю, доступністю, розподіленістю та швидкими темпами зростання обсягів контенту. Кількість користувачів Інтернету постійно зростає і вже досягла мільярдів, а останніми роками у розвитку Інтернету спостерігаються тенденції, які стали визначальними, їх основою є нові технології та підходи до розробки, підтримки та використання веб-ресурсів, обміну інформацією між ними, ці підходи та технології отримали загальну назву “Веб 2.0” і розглядаються багатьма дослідниками як новий якісний крок у розвитку Інтернету. Соціальні мережі сьогодні – це не просто інструмент для обміну інформацією, створення профілів, підписок на інших користувачів і групи. Це щось більше, адже існують також професійні онлайн-ресурси, мобільні додатки для знайомств, онлайн-форуми та комунікаційні платформи для геймерів, які також вважаються соціальними мережами [1]. Прикладом професійної соціальної мережі є LinkedIn. Крім звичайного спілкування, ця соцмережа надає можливості для кар’єрного зростання, що робить її провідною платформою для ділового спілкування, рекрутингу та професійного розвитку [2].

Мобільні додатки стали невід'ємною частиною нашого життя. Вони використовуються для спілкування, навчання, роботи, розваг та багатьох інших цілей. Завдяки мобільним додаткам ми завжди залишаємось на зв'язку зі світом,

отримуємо доступ до необхідної інформації та послуг у будь-який час і в будь-якому місці. Особливо популярними є мобільні додатки для знайомств, такі як Tinder, Bumble та інші. Вони мають всі ознаки соціальних мереж: дають змогу користувачам зручно і швидко знаходити друзів або другу половинку, використовуючи фільтри за інтересами, віком, місцем знаходження та іншими параметрами. Платформи для онлайн-навчання, такі як Coursera, Udemy та інші, стали популярними завдяки своїй доступності та гнучкості. Вони дозволяють людям отримувати нові знання та навички, не виходячи з дому, у зручний для них час [3].

Онлайн-платформи для дистанційного навчання стали невід'ємною частиною сучасної освіти, особливо в умовах, коли традиційні методи навчання можуть бути обмежені. Вони надають вчителям та учням широкий спектр можливостей для організації навчального процесу, роблячи його більш доступним, гнучким та інтерактивним. Однією з ключових переваг онлайн-платформ є їх здатність забезпечити доступність освіти для всіх, незалежно від географічного розташування чи інших обмежень. Учні, які не мають можливості відвідувати школу особисто, можуть отримувати якісну освіту, навчаючись дистанційно. Онлайн-платформи також сприяють підвищенню ефективності навчального процесу. Вони дозволяють вчителям використовувати різноманітні методи та технології для залучення учнів до навчання, робити його більш цікавим та захоплюючим. Завдяки інтерактивним завданням, віртуальним класам та іншим інструментам, учні можуть активно взаємодіяти з навчальним матеріалом, обмінюватися знаннями та досвідом з однокласниками та вчителями [4].

Соціальні мережі стали справжнім двигуном громадянської активності та організації різних соціальних ініціатив. Вони дають можливість людям об’єднуватися, ділитися інформацією та разом діяти для досягнення спільних цілей. Завдяки соцмережам громадянська активність стала простішою, швидшою та значно впливовою. Одна з головних переваг соціальних мереж — це можливість швидко поширювати інформацію серед великої кількості людей. Активісти та організації використовують соцмережі, щоб розповідати про важливі події, проблеми чи ініціативи. Це допомагає людям дізнаватися про майбутні акції, збори чи інші заходи, що залучає більше учасників. Крім того, соцмережі дозволяють обговорювати ідеї, ділитися досвідом і об’єднувати зусилля для досягнення спільних цілей. Соціальні мережі також дуже корисні для організації спільних дій. Через них активісти можуть створювати групи, де планують заходи, розподіляють обов’язки та координують свої дії. Звичайно, у соціальних мереж є і свої мінуси. Наприклад, іноді там поширюється неправдива інформація, трапляються маніпуляції чи кібербулінг. Але, незважаючи на це, соцмережі залишаються потужним інструментом для громадянської активності та соціальних змін. Їхня роль у сучасному світі надзвичайно важлива, і вони продовжують впливати на розвиток громадянського суспільства [5].

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ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ ГРОМАДЯНСЬКОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА В УМОВАХ ВІЙНИ

Громадянське суспільство – це сукупність незалежних від держави організацій, ініціатив і об'єднань, які сприяють самореалізації громадян, відстоюванню їхніх прав і задоволенню суспільних потреб.

До громадянського суспільства належать:

- Громадські організації та фонди (волонтерські, благодійні, правозахисні);
- Медіа та журналістські ініціативи;
- Професійні асоціації та спілки;
- Релігійні та культурні об'єднання;
- Добровольчі та волонтерські рухи;
- Місцеві громади та ініціативні групи.

Основними функціями громадянського суспільства є контроль над владою, захист прав і свобод, допомога населенню та соціальна підтримка.

Функціонування громадянського суспільства в умовах війни набуває особливого значення, оскільки воно відіграє вирішальну роль у забезпеченні соціальної згуртованості, мобілізації ресурсів та протидії зовнішнім і внутрішнім загрозам, що підтверджується дослідженнями українських науковців, зокрема соціологів, політологів та економістів, які аналізують

механізми самоорганізації населення, ефективність волонтерського руху, діяльність благодійних організацій та роль незалежних медіа у формуванні суспільного дискурсу, що, у свою чергу дозволяє виявити ключові фактори стійкості громадянського суспільства, зокрема його адаптивність, здатність до горизонтальної комунікації та створення альтернативних структур підтримки, що є критично важливими в умовах війни, коли державні інституції можуть зазнавати значних викликів і обмежень у своїй діяльності, а громадянське суспільство бере на себе відповідальність за реалізацію гуманітарних, соціальних та інформаційних ініціатив, спрямованих на підтримку населення, захист прав людини та протидію дезінформації[1, с.12].

У своїй сукупності сприяє консолідації суспільства та формуванню національної ідентичності, зміцненню демократичних цінностей і посиленню міжнародної співпраці, необхідної для ефективного протистояння агресії та забезпечення сталого розвитку країни навіть в умовах тривалої війни.

Функціонування громадянського суспільства в умовах війни є складним і багатовимірним процесом, що передбачає взаємодію державних органів, неурядових організацій, волонтерських рухів, медіа та широкого кола громадян для підтримки стабільності, безпеки, правопорядку та захисту основоположних прав і свобод людини, закріплених як у національному законодавстві, так і в міжнародних правових актах[2, с.38].

З огляду на особливості воєнного стану, що може бути запроваджений відповідно до статті 64 Конституції України, певні права і свободи громадян можуть зазнавати тимчасових обмежень, що, втім, не повинно порушувати базові принципи верховенства права, закріплені в Загальній декларації прав людини 1948 року та Європейській конвенції з прав людини 1950 року.

Законодавче регулювання функціонування громадянського суспільства під час війни охоплює норми Конституції України, Закон України "Про правовий режим воєнного стану", положення Кримінального кодексу України, зокрема статті 111-114, що стосуються державної зради, шпигунства, диверсії та колаборційної діяльності, а також адміністративне право, яке визначає санкції за правопорушення, що загрожують національній безпеці та суспільному порядку[3, с.49].

Крім того, громадянське суспільство активно реалізує свою діяльність у сфері правозахисної роботи, гуманітарної допомоги та інформаційної протидії ворожій пропаганді, що вимагає як ефективного нормативного забезпечення, так і консолідації зусиль правозахисників, юристів, адвокатів та інших фахівців у сфері права.

Функціонування громадянського суспільства в умовах війни, згідно з аналізом українських юридичних науковців та положеннями чинного законодавства, базується на комплексі правових норм, закріплених у Конституції України, спеціальних законах та міжнародних договорах, ратифікованих Україною, які визначають засади діяльності громадських об'єднань, гарантії прав і свобод людини, а також механізми захисту в умовах збройного конфлікту, зокрема, відповідно до статті 36 Конституції України, яка гарантує право громадян на об'єднання у громадські організації для реалізації

та захисту своїх прав і свобод, що є основоположним принципом функціонування громадянського суспільства навіть в умовах надзвичайного або воєнного стану[4, с.65].

Відповідно до Закону України "Про громадські об'єднання", який регулює порядок створення, реєстрації та діяльності таких об’єднань, у тому числі волонтерських і правозахисних організацій, які відіграють ключову роль у наданні гуманітарної допомоги, документуванні воєнних злочинів та правовій підтримці громадян, що підтверджується дослідженнями таких провідних українських правознавців, як доктор юридичних наук Олена Суєтнова, яка акцентує увагу на необхідності адаптації національного законодавства до міжнародних стандартів у сфері захисту прав людини в умовах війни, професор Володимир Буткевич, який є фахівцем у сфері міжнародного гуманітарного права та аналізує правові механізми захисту цивільного населення в збройних конфліктах[5, с.78].

А також доктор юридичних наук Микола Гнатовський, який є експертом у питаннях відповідальності за воєнні злочини та механізмів міжнародної кримінальної юстиції, що знайшло відображення у положеннях статті 438 Кримінального кодексу України, яка передбачає кримінальну відповідальність за порушення законів і звичаїв війни, включно з жорстоким поводженням з цивільним населенням, незаконним знищенням майна, насильством та депортацією, що узгоджується з нормами Римського статуту Міжнародного кримінального суду, до якого Україна визнала юрисдикцію відповідно до заяв 2014 та 2015 років, що, у свою чергу, визначає роль громадянського суспільства у зборі доказів та адвокації правосуддя щодо воєнних злочинів, зокрема через діяльність таких правозахисних організацій.

Значну роль у підтримці правопорядку та демократичних цінностей відіграє діяльність організацій громадянського суспільства, таких як волонтерські рухи, правозахисні організації та незалежні медіа, які сприяють підвищенню обізнаності населення щодо правових аспектів воєнного стану, документуванню воєнних злочинів та моніторингу дотримання норм міжнародного гуманітарного права.

Наприклад, Женевські конвенції 1949 року та їхні Додаткові протоколи містять основоположні норми щодо захисту цивільного населення та забезпечення гуманітарної допомоги, а Римський статут Міжнародного кримінального суду 1998 року визначає відповідальність за воєнні злочини, злочини проти людяності та геноцид[6, с.99].

Водночас, у сучасних умовах війни громадянське суспільство стикається з низкою викликів, пов’язаних із необхідністю швидкої адаптації до змінюваних обставин, боротьби з дезінформацією та кібератаками, що загрожують національній безпеці, а також забезпечення ефективного механізму координації між державними структурами, міжнародними партнерами та громадськими організаціями. Крім того, надзвичайно важливою є роль правозахисних організацій у питаннях документування воєнних злочинів та підготовки доказової бази для подальшого розгляду справ у міжнародних судах, таких як Міжнародний кримінальний суд та Європейський суд з прав людини[7, с.112].

Таким чином, функціонування громадянського суспільства в умовах війни передбачає складну систему правових норм, механізмів реалізації та контролю, які забезпечують баланс між необхідністю захисту державного суверенітету, підтримки обороноздатності країни та збереженням основних прав і свобод людини, що є ключовими для демократичного розвитку суспільства навіть у кризових умовах.

Важливо наголосити, що ефективність роботи громадянського суспільства в умовах воєнного стану залежить від рівня правової культури населення, здатності держави забезпечити належний рівень підтримки громадських ініціатив, а також активної взаємодії з міжнародними організаціями, що сприяють захисту прав людини та верховенству права на глобальному рівні.

Громадянське суспільство є потужною силою, яка допомагає державі та суспільству вистояти в умовах війни. Воно виконує критично важливі функції – від гуманітарної допомоги та інформаційного спротиву до захисту прав людини та мобілізації громадян.

Попри численні виклики та загрози, громадянське суспільство демонструє високу ефективність і стійкість. Після завершення війни воно відіграватиме центральну роль у відбудові країни, впровадженні реформ та зміцненні демократичних інститутів.

Розвиток громадянського суспільства є ключовим фактором стійкості та процвітання держави в умовах сучасних глобальних викликів.

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2.Про правовий режим воєнного стану: Закон України від 12 травня 2015 р. № 389-VIII. Відомості Верховної Ради України. 2015. № 28. Ст. 250.

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ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЯ ЦІННІСНИХ ОРІЄНТАЦІЙ В СУЧАСНІЙ УКРАЇНІ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ (СОЦІАЛЬНО – ПОЛІТИЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ)

Військова агресія РФ проти України, яка розпочалася 24 лютого 2022 р., відкрила новий ракурс проблем, з якими зіткнулася і держава Україна загалом, і кожен громадянин окремо. Це стосується і феномену цінностей. Осмислення цінностей дає у широкому сенсі зрозуміти певну орієнтацію людини, що діє, проаналізувати інтереси, потреби. Взагалі на основі цінностей забезпечується передача людського досвіду прийдешнім поколінням, процес становлення нового досвіду, примноження культурних багатств у процесі творчості. Різкі політичні, економічні, соціальні зміни у суспільстві впливають на зміни цінностей, при цьому загальнолюдські цінності трансформуються. Старі цінності часто гальмують процес розвитку суспільства, але механічний імпорт нового образу життя, нових обріїв свободи має поєднатися зі становленням нової відповідальності, нових типів відносин. Взагалі цінність – це явище соціальне, тому не може бути однозначно істиною чи хибою. Критерії ціннісного вибору завжди відносні і зумовлюються історичними обставинами.

В умовах воєнного стану цінності трансформуються. Неприцька пише: «Отож, зіткнувшись із неспровокованою агресією з боку Російської Федерації та відчувши безпосередню загрозу власному виживанню, українська нація дещо реструктурувала ієрархію власних цінностей, при цьому не відмовившись від попередньо сформованих пацифістських цінностей. Дана реструктуризація є реактивним явищем, яке не матиме довготривалого вкорінення в систему цінностей українського суспільства. Починаючи з 2014 року, а особливо з лютого 2022 року, спостерігаємо наступне явище в українському суспільстві. Згуртовані спільною загрозою фізичному виживанню, кожен окремо взятий індивід реагує на дану загрозу індивідуально (знову ж таки, у той спосіб, який найбільше відповідає його чи її індивідуальній ієрархії цінностей), а отже і відіграє свою окрему роль у спільній роботі, направленій на збереження держави та нації. Частина населення готова взяти зброю до рук та фізично взаємодіяти з агресором; можемо припустити, що для цієї групи населення вищими у ієрархії є цінності влади, самоствердження. Інша – зосередилися на тиловій допомозі, гуманітарній підтримці, забезпеченні добробуту як вимушених ВПО, так і армії та місцевого населення; для цих людей превалюючою є самотрансцендентність» [2, с. 96]. Очевидним є те, що відбувається кардинальна трансформація цінностей і у закладах вищої освіти. Н. Безлюдна вказує, що в умовах воєнного часу формування національної свідомості, національної ідентичності, національних цінностей набуває великої актуальності та відбувається в швидких умовах і, відповідно, вимагає від закладів вищої педагогічної освіти таких фахівців, які мають активну

громадянську позицію та готові транслювати національні цінності у закладах освіти. [1].

Враховуючи вище викладене, можна сказати, що індивід соціально орієнтований на певні цінності, що в даний час є провідними у суспільстві.

Виконуючи важливу роль інтегруючих, соціалізуючих, комунікативних засад у житті суспільства, цінності забезпечують духовно – вольову єдність суспільства, високий рівень самосвідомості й організованості його членів.

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КРИТЕРІЇ ЕФЕКТИВНОСТІ ЗДІЙСНЕННЯ АДМІНІСТРАТИВНОГО НАГЛЯДУ ДІЛЬНИЧНИМ ОФІЦЕРОМ ПОЛІЦІЇ

Оцінка ефективності роботи дільничного офіцера поліції (далі ДОП) є ключовим аспектом у забезпеченні правопорядку та безпеки в громаді. Цей процес включає систематичний аналіз результатів його діяльності та статистики правопорушень, що дозволяє виявити як позитивні, так і негативні тенденції. Регулярна перевірка показників роботи офіцера допомагає не лише реагувати на актуальні виклики, але й адаптувати стратегії, спрямовані на запобігання злочинності та поліпшення якості життя мешканців.

Не можна не погодитись з тим, що ДОП є невід'ємною складовою системи правопорядку в Україні, виконуючи важливу роль у забезпеченні безпеки та правопорядку на закріпленій території. Цей процес передбачає не лише контроль за виконанням норм права, але й активне взаємодію з місцевою громадою, що сприяє формуванню довірливих стосунків між поліцією та громадянами. Ця взаємодія проходить через різноманітні форми, які включають проведення інформаційних кампаній, організацію зустрічей з жителями та участь у заходах, що відбуваються на території обслуговування. Під час таких зустрічей ДОП має можливість безпосередньо спілкуватися з мешканцями, вислуховувати їхні проблеми, запитання та пропозиції. Це дозволяє не лише зрозуміти потреби громади, але й своєчасно реагувати на їхні запити, що

підвищує рівень довіри до поліції. Встановивши безпосередній контакт з населенням, ДОП здатний оперативно реагувати на проблеми та запитання, які виникають у громаді, проводить профілактичні бесіди, інформує про зміни в законодавстві, а також надає консультації щодо дій у випадку правопорушень.

Адміністративний нагляд - це система тимчасових примусових профілактичних заходів спостереження і контролю за поведінкою окремих осіб, звільнених з місць позбавлення волі, що здійснюються органами Національної поліції [1]. ДОП не лише контролює ситуацію, але й формує правосвідомість населення, підвищуючи його обізнаність у питаннях безпеки. Його діяльність охоплює широкий спектр завдань, серед яких надзвичайно важливим напрямком роботи є здійснення адміністративного нагляду.

Здійснюючи контроль за особами, які підлягають адміністративному нагляду, ДОП відвідує місця проживання таких осіб, перевіряє їх поведінку та виконання умов, визначених судом. Ця діяльність є важливою для запобігання повторним правопорушенням і забезпечення стабільності в суспільстві. Завдяки своїй роботі, ДОП виступає не лише як контролер, а й як посередник у вирішенні конфліктів, що виникають між громадянами, що в свою чергу дозволяє знижувати рівень злочинності на підконтрольній території. Таким чином, ДОП відіграє ключову роль у підтримці правопорядку, забезпечуючи не лише контроль за виконанням законів, але й активну участь у житті громад, що сприяє створенню безпечного та комфортного середовища для всіх жителів.

Важливо відмітити, що функції адміністративного нагляду, які виконує ДОП, є багатогранними та охоплюють різні аспекти забезпечення правопорядку. Однією з основних функцій є контроль за виконанням адміністративних штрафів. Це передбачає регулярні перевірки осіб, які були оштрафовані за правопорушення, щоб переконатися, що вони виконують покладені на них обов'язки. ДОП може відвідувати місця проживання піднаглядних осіб, вести бесіди та надавати рекомендації щодо подальших дій, а також документувати випадки невиконання адміністративного стягнення. Другою важливою функцією є перевірка дотримання правил поведінки особами, які були піддані адміністративному впливу. Це може стосуватися, наприклад, осіб, які отримали заборони на участь у масових заходах, чи тих, хто перебуває під наглядом за рішенням суду. ДОП зобов’язаний здійснювати регулярні моніторингові візити, щоб підтвердити, що ці особи дотримуються встановлених умов. Така діяльність не лише забезпечує виконання законодавства, але й має профілактичний характер, оскільки знижує ймовірність повторного правопорушення.

Використання сучасних технологій є невід’ємним елементом у роботі ДОП, оскільки вони значно підвищують ефективність здійснення адміністративного нагляду та реагування на правопорушення. Однією з основних технологій є відеоспостереження, яке дозволяє в реальному часі моніторити важливі ділянки території, що охоплюється дільничним офіцером. Системи відеоспостереження не лише забезпечують візуальний контроль за громадським порядком, але й можуть служити доказами у випадках правопорушень, що суттєво полегшує роботу правоохоронців при

розслідуванні злочинів. Завдяки можливості запису та зберігання відео, ДОП можуть повернутися до записів у разі необхідності, що підвищує ймовірність успішного розкриття злочинів.

Крім відеоспостереження, важливу роль відіграють інформаційні системи, які дозволяють ДОП ефективно збирати, обробляти та аналізувати дані про правопорушення, особи, які підлягають адміністративному нагляду, та інші важливі аспекти. Сучасні програмні рішення забезпечують доступ до бази даних, що містять інформацію про правопорушення, кримінальні справи та осіб, які мають судимості. Це дозволяє офіцерам швидко отримувати необхідну інформацію під час виконання їх обов'язків, що значно знижує час реагування на правопорушення і підвищує якість роботи.

Взаємодія через технології робить поліцію більш доступною та відкритою для громадян, сприяючи формуванню довіри до правоохоронних органів. Технології також сприяють більш тісній взаємодії між ДОП та громадами. Завдяки мобільним додаткам та онлайн-платформам, мешканці можуть оперативно повідомляти про правопорушення, неналежну поведінку або інші проблеми, що виникають на території. Це дозволяє ДОП бути в курсі ситуації, яка складається в громаді, і вжити необхідних заходів у найкоротші терміни [2]. Проведення інформаційних кампаній є ще одним важливим інструментом, який ДОП використовує для підвищення обізнаності населення щодо правових норм та безпеки. Такі кампанії можуть охоплювати різні теми, включаючи безпеку на вулицях, запобігання злочинам, а також інформацію про те, як діяти в екстрених ситуаціях. ДОП може організовувати семінари, лекції, публічні заходи, що допомагають формувати уявлення про важливість дотримання законів і правил.

Отже, ефективна оцінка результатів діяльності ДОП є основою для прийняття обґрунтованих управлінських рішень, що сприяють підвищенню рівня безпеки в громаді. Завдяки цій практиці, офіцер має можливість своєчасно коригувати свої дії, реагувати на зміни в криміногенній ситуації та зміцнювати довіру населення до поліції. Співпраця з громадою сприяє створенню ефективної системи підтримки правопорядку, де правоохоронці та громадяни працюють разом для досягнення спільної мети, а саме безпеки та добробуту. Таким чином, систематичний аналіз результатів роботи не лише покращує безпеку, але й формує позитивний імідж правоохоронних органів у очах громадськості.

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СОЦІАЛЬНІ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ В ІНФОРМАЦІЙНОМУ СУСПІЛЬСТВІ

Сучасний постіндустріальний модерний світ характеризується інформаційно-гуманітарною і діджитальною революціями, що засновані на поширенні інформаційно-комунікаційних і мережевих технологій, процесів конвергенції та глобалізації. Ці революції засновані на якісних досягненнях в таких галузях наукового знання, як радіотехніка, нейроматематика, нейропсихологія, нейролінгвістика, нейрофізіологія, когнітологія, соціологія тощо. Повсюдне упровадження інформаційно-обчислювальної техніки в систему виробництва, управління і комунікації, а також стрімкий розвиток наукового знання призвели до того, що головним фактором розвитку цивілізації є не стільки індустріальний, скільки інформаційно-науковий фактор, що сприяє активному якісному перетворенню буття людини, соціуму і оточуючого середовища.

Інформаційна революція, охопивши всі країни, призводить до змін у всіх сферах постіндустріального суспільства, зокрема у сфері виробництва, адже трансформувався предмет людської праці і в фокусі перебуває перетворення індивідуальної і колективної свідомості, що впливає на суспільні відносини, а також соціально-економічне та духовно-культурне буття.

Розвиток комп'ютерних та інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій, упровадження їх у всі сфери життя людства призвів до появи великої кількості не тільки наукових, але і публіцистичних, футурологічних і, навіть, футуристичних праць, в яких в різних аспектах розглядаються актуальні проблеми взаємодії суспільства та інформаційних технологій. Саме завдяки інформатизації сучасного суспільства і розвитку постнекласичної науки, інформація, в умовах широкомасштабного розповсюдження електронних засобів зв'язку, стає структуроутворюючою основою розвитку суспільства нового типу – інформаційного. Саме становлення інформаційного суспільства докорінно змінило способи взаємодії людства, зробивши соціальні комунікації більш швидкими, доступними та глобальними. Однак, виходячи з того факту, що усі явища амбівалентні, разом із перевагами, виникають і нові виклики.

На думку Т. Пономаренко, «активно розвиваючись, інформаційно-комп'ютерні технології значно впливають на розвиток всього комплексу високих технологій, сприяючи розвитку високих соціогуманітарних технологій – Hi-Hume, які спрямовані на поширення знань щодо всього комплексу наукомістких технологій, реклами, донесення інформації і налаштування користувача на використання результатів застосування хай-тек. Сьогодні Hi-

Hume технології – це високі соціогуманітарні технології, основне призначення яких полягає у впливові на свідомість індивідів або їх груп з метою зміни поведінки і взаємовідносин. Домінуючою дією вказаних технологій є маніпулювання людьми, їх свідомістю, світоглядом, світовідчуттям, світосприйняттям, ціннісними орієнтирами та переконаннями. Технології комплексу Hi-Hume виникли з появою і активним впровадженням інформаційних та телекомунікаційних технологій, які дозволили поширювати великі масиви інформації на великі відстані [2, с. 13-14].

Говорячи про сучасність, можна стверджувати, що Інтернет, соціальні мережі, мобільні пристрої стали невід'ємною частиною нашого життя, впливаючи на те, як ми спілкуємося, отримуємо інформацію та будуємо стосунки. Відбувається перехід від традиційних форм комунікації (особисті зустрічі, друковані видання) до цифрових (онлайн-платформи, месенджери, відеоконференції). Соціальні мережі стали потужним інструментом для обміну інформацією, формування громадської думки, організації соціальних рухів та підтримки зв'язків. Однак, вони також створюють ризики поширення дезінформації, кібербулінгу та порушення приватності. А, отже, постає і питання інформаційної та кібербезпеки. З цього приводу В. Панченко зазначає, що «поняття «кібернетична безпека» слід уживати для позначення безпеки об'єктів, пов'язаних із комп'ютерними технологіями, насамперед цифровими мережами (такими, що забезпечують зв'язок між обчислювальними пристроями – комп'ютерами, смартфонами, комунікаторами тощо). Поняття «інформаційна безпека» доцільно використовувати щодо безпеки об'єктів, які стосуються інформаційних технологій у більш широкому розумінні, зокрема комунікативних та комп'ютерних. Таким чином, кібернетична безпека є складовою безпеки інформаційної» [1, с. 23]. У той час як зростає загроза кіберзлочинності, витоку персональних даних, маніпуляції інформацією та впливу на громадську думку, надзвичайно важливою необхідністю є розвиток навичок критичного мислення та медіаграмотності, а також забезпечення захисту інформаційних систем.

В інформаційному суспільстві гостро постає питання про інформаційну рівність і нерівність, адже цифровий розрив між тими, хто має доступ до інформаційних технологій, і тими, хто не має, поглиблює соціальну нерівність. Це створює бар'єри для доступу до освіти, роботи, державних послуг та участі в суспільному житті.

Імплементація інформаційних технологій в усі сфери життя сприяє зміні способу функціонування освіти, охорони здоров'я, державного управління та інших соціальних інститутів. Виникають нові форми електронної демократії, онлайн-освіти тощо. Гуманітарне знання «зазнає цифрового перевороту, що призводить до трансформації форм комунікації сучасної науки у сферу візуалізації, а також виникнення такого явища, як «краудсорсінг», або мудрість натовпу, в якому значне місце посідають наукові співтовариства» [2, с. 17].

Інформаційно-комунікаційні технології, набуваючи все більшого поширення, впливають на всі сфери суспільства і ведуть до їх конвергенції й удосконалення. «Сучасний світ існує в той час, коли безліч широкомасштабних

і глибоких зрушень відбуваються в найважливіших сферах суспільного буття і мають глобальний масштаб. Важливе значення надається процесам глобалізації; інформатизації, комп'ютеризації та діджиталізації як наслідку інформаційно-телекомунікаційної революції; активному розвитку та впровадженню високих наукомістких технологій; тенденціям прискорення соціального часу, які в сукупності сприяють розмиванню меж та процесам конвергенції між державами, націями тощо [2, с. 15]. Змінюються комунікаційні стратегії та соціальні практики, особистість у сучасному інформаційному суспільстві стає законодавцем мережевого інформаційного простору і все більше вступає в мережеві комунікації – долучається до мережі Інтернет, яка сама по собі і пов'язана з нею індустрія інформаційних технологій є своєрідним ключем до постмодерністського соціуму.

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РЕАЛІЗАЦІЯ ПРАВА НА ОСВІТУ В УМОВАХ ВІЙНИ: ПРОБЛЕМИ, ВИКЛИКИ ТА ШЛЯХИ ПОДОЛАННЯ ДЛЯ УКРАЇНИ

Право на освіту – це фундаментальне право будь якої людини, закріплене Конституцією України (1996) та іншими правовими актами національного і міжнародного рівня. Однак через повномасштабне вторгнення зі сторони Російської Федерації наша країна сприймає серйозні виклики, що стосуються доступності та якості навчання, здоров'я та психологічного стану здобувачів освіти, в першу чергу неповнолітніх дітей, як найбільш вразливої категорії населення.

Освіта є основоположним правом кожного громадянина, яке забезпечує розвиток особистості і визнається одним із найважливіших прав у сучасному світі. Основним нормативно – правовим актом, що забезпечує право на освіту в Україні є Конституція України, а саме ст. 53, що гарантує доступність, обов'язковість і безоплатність освіти в країні.[1] Законодавство України, що

регулює означену сферу відносин, також представлене Законами України: «Про освіту» (2017), «Про повну загальну – середню освіту» (2020), «Про дошкільну освіту» (2024), «Про вищу освіту» (2014). Починаючи з 2014 року Україна почала впроваджувати низку спеціальних законів та нормативно – правових актів, які регулюють функціонування системи освіти під час дії правового режиму воєнного стану, основною метою яких є: забезпечення освітнього процесу, безпека здобувачів освіти і викладачів, захист права на освіту у складних умовах. Це, наприклад, ЗУ «Про правовий режим воєнного стану» (2015), який регламентує роботу освітніх закладів в цей час (ст.8 ч.1 - включає перелік заходів, що встановлюють охорону об'єктів критичної інфраструктури та об'єктів, що забезпечують життєдіяльність населення) ; Наказ МОН України №201 від 24.02.2023 «Про затвердження Змін до Положення про дистанційну форму здобування повної загальної середньої освіти» тощо.

За роки збройного конфлікту освітня інфраструктура зазнала масштабних руйнувань і скорочень. Згідно з результатами досліджень, рівень знань української молоді відстає щонайменше на кілька років від належного рівня. 331903 дітей що закріплені в нашій системі освіти наразі перебувають за кордоном, реальна кількість дітей значно більша, але невідома, через вибір закордонної освіти. Станом на кінець 2023/2024 року на території України працювало 12592 закладів загальної середньої освіти. Від початку воєнного стану від масованих ракетних обстрілів та авіаційних бомбардувань зазнало руйнувань 3524 відповідних закладів, 360 з них зруйновано повністю. Ця кількість становить 14,81% від усіх закладів освіти у країні. 879 шкіл знаходяться на тимчасово окупованих територіях. [3]

Навіть у менш напружених регіонах, що знаходяться далі від лінії фронту, учні стикаються із значними бар'єрами у навчанні. Сигнали повітряної тривоги є однією з фундаментальних частин безпекової складової під час війни, але й у той самий час вони виступають і свого роду бар'єром у навчанні: постійні переривання навчального процесу (скасування та скорочення занять) заважають повноцінному засвоєнню необхідного обсягу матеріалу учнями та студентами. Постійне напруження негативно впливає на психологічний стан здобувачів освіти: з'являється тривожність, втома, втрата концентрації, страх і стрес організму, що виливаються у проблеми зі сном та занепадом мотивації до навчання.

Війна створила виклики не лише для учнів, а й для педагогічного складу, який стикається з тими самими проблемами. Постійна робота з ризиком для життя, психологічне виснаження, фінансові труднощі (затримка зарплат, втрата додаткових джерел доходу, недостатня підтримка від держави) та переселення, не тільки у інші, більш безпечні, регіони країни, а і за кордон, що створює кризу відтоку кваліфікованих кадрів. Це призводить до того, що заклади не можуть заповнити штат працівників, збільшується робоче навантаження на тих, хто залишився, скорочується навчальна програма та врешті-решт погіршується якість освіти.

Для послаблення таких негативних наслідків існують національні механізми захисту прав громадян, у тому числі прав дітей на освіту, підтримки

учнів та викладачів під час війни. Законодавче забезпечення прав на освіту і безпеку для учнів і викладачів встановлені Законом України «Про правовий режим воєнного стану»(2015), Наказом МОН №1112 «Про затвердження Порядку та умов здобуття загальної середньої освіти в комунальних закладах загальної середньої освіти в умовах воєнного стану в Україні» (07.08.2024) та Кодексом цивільного захисту України (2013), що передбачає заходи безпеки для учнів і викладачів під час надзвичайних ситуацій.[2]

Міністерство освіти і науки затвердило порядок дистанційного навчання з використанням платформ Google Classroom, Zoom та Moodle з якими працює близько 14% закладів.[3] Такий порядок позитивно впливає на збереження навчального процесу, формує гнучкий графік, незалежний від сигналів повітряної тривоги, та надає доступ для безлічі цифрових інформаційних ресурсів, але має низку негативних факторів: нестабільність інтернет підключення; недостатність технічних засобів для залучення учнів та викладачів; проблеми з програмним забезпеченням стосовно ліцензованих цифрових продуктів; відсутність соціалізації учнів; труднощі викладачів в управлінні дистанційними групами і внаслідок цього - зниження дисципліни; неможливість повного контролю за виконанням домашньої роботи і проблема поколінь, що виражається у відмінності технічної підготовки викладачів та учнів.

Актуальним залишається питання забезпечення закладів освіти укриттями. Згідно з вимогами Державної служби України з надзвичайних ситуацій відповідні установи облаштовуються укриттями, надаються рекомендації щодо організацій укриття в об’єктах захисних споруд цивільного захисту та систематично проводяться навчання з алгоритму дій під час повітряної тривоги. На даний момент в Україні більше 7000 об’єктів фонду захисних споруд цивільного захисту приведено до належного стану, з них 447 у 2024 році.[4]

Дітям, які пережили стресові події та отримали психологічні травми через постійні обстріли, евакуацію та втрату близьких, надається кваліфікована психологічна допомога. Такими організаціями як «Ла Страда - Україна»[5] проводяться індивідуальні консультування та групові терапії. Для педагогів створені програми боротьби з професійним вигоранням та програми підтримки цифрової грамотності.

Механізми, що ми розглянули, мають свої переваги та обмеження, і важливо їх враховувати при аналізі положення та розробці подальших кроків оптимізації доступу освіти, стабілізації та подальшого підвищення освітнього рівня, фінансової допомоги та заохочення працівників педагогічного сектору, психологічної допомоги постраждалим від війни.

Держава повинна приділити більше уваги розвитку онлайн – інфраструктури, щоб забезпечити безперервне і якісне навчання. Необхідно розширювати зони покриття для доступу в мережу Інтернет: збільшувати кількість точок Wi-Fi в комунальних закладах; провести оптоволокно до віддалених від обласного центру і великих міст населених пунктів (сіл та селищ); встановлювати вежі зв’язку для посилення мобільного інтернету.

Також ес нашу думку слід запровадити наступні заходи: забезпечити безкоштовні інтернет послуги для здобувачів освіти; посилювати забезпечення мобільними технічними засобами, ноутбуками та смартфонами дітей з малозабезпечених та багатодітних родин, сиріт; розвивати «Єдиний інформаційний простір» шляхом розширення баз навчальних матеріалів національною та іноземними мовами; створювати інтерактивні системи заохочення і контролю за навчанням (наприклад «Лідерборди», які будуть формувати «ТОП» учнів, для стимуляції конкуренції у коллективі; модульне навчання та створення індивідуальних планів за зразком фінської, шведської чи канадської систем освіти, що дозволяє розвивати сильні сторони, покращувати слабкі області та підвищувати зацікавленість до відповідних інтересів у учнів); створювати спеціалізовані чати для обговорення навчальних тем та проведення бінарних занять з кваліфікованими професіоналами, які можуть поділитися власним досвідом та надати більш конкретні і спеціалізовані пояснення до конкретних тем; розроблювати мобільні застосунки, що стануть корисними додатками і допоможуть ефективно проводити менеджмент вільного часу для самопідготовки і зберігання учбових матеріалів; продовжувати розширення, відновлення та модернізацію захисної інфраструктури, розробку проектів по посиленню конструкцій, облаштовувати зручні та інтерактивні сховища; встановлювати системи попередження та оповіщення комунальних закладах освіти для прискорення реагування на сигнали тривоги, та вдосконалювати мобільні автономні системи сповіщення без використання додатків і застосунків (наприклад, система «J-ALERT» в Японії, що миттєво попереджає громадян про загрозу цунамі і землетрусів).

Для підтримки психологічного стану і надання психологічної допомоги громадянам слід збільшувати обсяг спеціалізованих фондів і благодійних організацій, в тому числі онлайн платформ; запровадити планові індивідуальні і групові психологічні тренінги для учнів та викладачів; проводити освітні програми щодо важливості психологічної допомоги; підвищувати ступінь довіри до осіб, які надають психологічну допомогу.

Отже, процес реалізації права на освіту під час війни стикається з безліччю викликів і перешкод. Однак держава має механізми, що пом’якшують їх негативний вплив на освітній процес, створюючи стратегію розвитку та модернізації необхідних заходів для забезпечення молодого покоління гідним рівнем знань, а викладачів - можливостями та інструментами, для досягнення відповідного рівня освіти. Цей процес не є легким, але він є основоположним для становлення кращого майбутнього країни, бо рівень розвитку країни безпосередньо залежить від рівня освіти та кількості кваліфікованих кадрів. Як би ми не були поглинуті війною, піклування про дітей, їх виховання та розвиток залишається одним із головних завдань нашої держави, адже без освіченої та розумної молоді в України немає майбутнього.

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ТУРЕЦЬКО-СИРІЙСЬКІ ПРОТИРІЧЧЯ: ЕВОЛЮЦІЯ, АНАЛІЗ, ШЛЯХИ ПОДОЛАННЯ

Турецько-сирійські протиріччя були, є і, на жаль, надалі залишаються одними з ключових факторів погіршення міжнародного становища на Близькому Сході. Також вони безпосередньо впливають на внутрішньополітичну ситуацію в обох країн, створюють міжнародну напругу і міждержавні суперечки, породжують міграційні кризи через потік біженців із охопленою війною Сирії, сприяють зростанню кількості терористичних угрупувань (Ісламська Держава, ІДІЛ, РПК, Партія демократичного союзу сирійських курдів) та боротьбу світових держав за сферу впливу у регіоні. Пошук шляхів врегулювання цього конфлікту та забезпечення регіональної безпеки можливі лише через осмислення причин та аналізу еволюції цього конфлікту.

Мета роботи: проаналізувати історичні передумови турецько-сирійських протиріч, етапи розвитку міждержавних відносин між цими країнами та окреслити можливі перспективи стабілізації та їх врегулювання.

Початком турецько-сирійських протиріч можна вважати розпад Османської Імперії. Севрський мирний договір 1920 року між Туреччиною та країнами Антанти, який прийнято вважати остаточним завершенням Першої світової війни, було укладено на вкрай несприятливих для турецької сторони умовах. Туреччина зазнала значних територіальних втрат: усі європейські володіння; Аравійський півострів; землі Сирії, Лівану, Іраку, Палестини, Йорданії; визнала незалежність Вірменії; протоки **Босфор і Дарданелли**

передавалися під **міжнародний контроль**, що позбавляло Туреччину суверенітету над ними; передбачалося суттєве роззброєння армії; економіка підлягала міжнародному контролю [1].

Реакція турецького народу була обурливою, в країні почався національно-визвольний рух на чолі з Мустафою Кемалем (Ататюрком), який переріс у війну за незалежність (1920 - 1923) і, врешті-решт, до скасування Севрського договору. У 1923 році був підписаний Лозаннський договір між Туреччиною та сімома державами світу, який встановив нові (сучасні) кордони Турецької республіки і визнав її суверенітет.

Саме з цього моменту і починаються турецько-сирійські протиріччя через спірні території Хатаю, який залишився частиною Сирії під мандатом (управлінням) Франції. Обидві країни вважали Хатай своїм через етнічну приналежність місцевого населення, яке належало як до турецької, так і до арабської спільноти. У 1936 році Франція оголосила про намір надати Сирії незалежність. Це загострило регіональне протистояння - Туреччина зробила заяву про свої права на спірні території. 1937 року Ліга Націй надала Хатаю автономію і у 1938 році було проголошено про створення незалежної республіки Хатай. Але, вже у 1939 році республіка Хатай була анексована Туреччиною і стала частиною однойменної провінції. Анексії передував так званий «референдум» під контролем турецької адміністрації, яка забезпечила більшість голосів прибічникам об'єднання з Туреччиною. У Хатай привезли і долучили до голосування турецьких громадян. Франція, яка у той час була впливовою країною у цьому регіоні, вирішила не втручатися з метою заручитися підтримкою Туреччини на Близькому Сході. Ця територіальна суперечка і досі залишається одним із джерел напруженості у складних відносинах між Сирією та Туреччиною [2].

У 1980 - 1992 роках реалізація Туреччиною «Південноанатолійського проекту» на річці Євфрат передбачала будівництво дамб і гідроелектростанцій у Південно-Східній Анатолії. Це, у свою чергу, суттєво зменшувало обсяг надходження річкової води до Сирії і було розцінено нею, як використання водних ресурсів з метою політичного тиску [3].

Ще одним турецько-сирійським протиріччям є курдське питання. Курди – це індоєвропейський народ Західній Азії, який мешкає в етнографічній та історичній області Курдистан, який перебуває у складі чотирьох держав: Туреччини, Ірану, Іраку та Сирії. У 1980-х і 1990-х роках Сирія активно підтримувала КРП (Курдську робітничу партію), яка вдавалася терору проти Туреччини з метою створення незалежного Курдистану. КРП розглядалася Туреччиною як терористична організація, лідер якої Абдулл Оджалан з 1980 року жив і керував нею з території Сирії. Тільки у 1998 році, після ультиматуму Анкари із погрозою військового втручання, президент Сирії Хафез Асад був змушений попросити Оджалана покинути країну. Ця подія заклала підвалини певній нормалізації стосунків між двома країнами [4].

Аданська угода 1998 року зафіксувала міждержавний компроміс. Сирійська сторона забов'язувалася припинити підтримку КРП та ліквідувати її тренувальні табори на своїй території. Турецькій стороні надавалося право

перетину кордону Сирії у межах 5 км для пошуку і ліквідації бойовиків КРП. В наслідок цих домовленостей регіональна напруженість зменшилась, почали розвиватися економічні та культурні зв'язки між країнами, до поки у 2011 році у Сирії не спалахнула громадянська війна в якій Туреччина підтримала опозиційні режиму президента Башара Асада сили та здійснила низку військових операцій на півночі Сирії.

Загостренню турецько-сирійських протиріч сприяє намагання інших держав укріпити свої позиції у регіоні. Так, США з 2011 року підтримували опозиційні режиму Асада сили та курдські збройні угрупування, зокрема SDF (Сирійські демократичні сили) [5]. До складу цих загонів входили курдські повстанці, яких Туреччина досі вважає терористами. Також Туреччина вважає що посилення впливу США на Близькому Сході загрожує її національним інтересам. Оскільки США і Туреччина є членами НАТО, це створює протиріччя всередині самоготальянса.

Стратегічним партнером Сирії виступала РФ, яка активно брала участь у військових операціях, створила там військові бази і забезпечувала підтримку президента Асада. Підтримка різних таборів у сирійській громадянській війни не стала на заваді турецько-російських відносин, зокрема, енергетичним проектам (будівництво газогону «Терецький потік» та АЕС «Аккую»), експорту до РФ харчової, текстильної та автомобільної продукції та імпорту газу і нафти. Наразі Туреччина залишається важливим каналом для російських товарів незважаючи на санкції Європейського Союзу. Туреччина стала першою країною-членом НАТО, яка закупила російські зенітно-ракетних комплексів С-400, що викликало критику з боку союзників по НАТО [6]. Додатковим фактором зближення Туреччини з РФ є с**хожість політичних моделей** – централізація влади, авторитарний стиль керівництва державою, контроль над медіа, придушення опозиції. Все це сприяє взаєморозумінню. Нещодавні події у Сирії, а саме, перемога повстанців, втеча Асада, наміри нової влади налагодити стосунки із західним світом, вкотре змінили конфігурацію сил у регіоні.

Отже, подолання турецько-сирійських протиріч - це складне завдання через багаторічний конфлікт, територіальні суперечки та інтереси інших країн у регіоні. Однак є кілька можливих шляхів для нормалізації відносин між Анкарою та Дамаском. По-перше, необхідно почати діалог між двома країнами. Для цього потрібно відновити дипломатичні відносини, і шляхом перемовин, припинити ескалацію конфлікту задля забезпечення стабільності у регіоні. По-друге, відновлення економічної співпраці між Туреччиною і Сирією також буде фактором подолання непорозумінь. По-третє, доречним виявляється встановлення справедливого регулювання водних ресурсів, шляхом укладання двосторонніх угод, які будуть визначати квоти на постачання води для кожної з країн. У-четверте, справедливе і демократичне вирішення курдського питання, яке потребує комплексного підходу і повинно покласти край багаторічному пригніченню курдського народу.

Всі ці процеси у дуже складні і потребують значного часу, великих інвестицій та готовності обох країн до компромісів. Нормалізація сирійсько-

турецьких відносин можлива, але потребує **поступових компромісів, взаємних гарантій безпеки та міжнародної підтримки.**

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Паламарчук Іван
головний спеціаліст Департаменту правового забезпечення Національного агентства України з питань виявлення, розшуку та управління активами, одержаними від корупційних та інших злочинів (АРМА), кандидат юридичних наук

ЩОДО ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО ЕФЕКТУ ВІД ПЕРЕГЛЯДУ МЕЖІ ВАРТОСТІ РЕЧОВИХ ДОКАЗІВ (АКТИВІВ) У ВИГЛЯДІ ГРОШОВИХ КОШТІВ, ЯКІ ПІДЛЯГАЮТЬ ПЕРЕДАЧІ ДО АРМА

АРМА здійснює управління активами, на які накладено арешт у кримінальному провадженні, у тому числі як захід забезпечення позову – лише щодо позову, пред'явленого в інтересах держави, із встановленням заборони розпоряджатися та/або користуватися такими активами, а також у позовному провадженні у справах про визнання необґрунтованими активів та їх стягнення в дохід держави із встановленням заборони користуватися такими активами, сума або вартість яких перевищує 200 розмірів прожиткового мінімуму, встановленого для працездатних осіб на 1 січня відповідного року [1; 2]. Тобто,

із урахуванням положень закону [3], вартість активів на які накладено арешт та підлягають передачі в управління АРМА має становити понад 584 000 грн.

Під активами розуміються – кошти, майно, майнові та інші права, на які може бути накладено або накладено арешт у кримінальному провадженні чи у справі про визнання необґрунтованими активів та їх стягнення в дохід держави або які конфісковані за рішенням суду у кримінальному провадженні чи стягнені за рішенням суду в дохід держави внаслідок визнання їх необґрунтованими [2].

Управління такими активами здійснюється на умовах ефективності, а також збереження (за можливості – збільшення) їх економічної вартості, у зв'язку з чим надходження від здійснюваного АРМА управління активами перераховуються до державного бюджету [2].

При цьому наслідком виконання АРМА своїх повноважень є «результативність», яка може виражатися й в економічному ефекті від діяльності АРМА – відношення отриманого результату до касових видатків із Державного бюджету України на діяльність АРМА.

Тому, на виконання саме вимог закону [2], АРМА забезпечило управління переданими в установленому порядку активами безпосередньо в інтересах та на користь держави, про результати та досягнення чого неодноразово було висвітлено в медіа та на офіційному веб-сайті АРМА [4], як приклад:

у 2024 році загальний результат від управління АРМА арештованими активами досягнув майже 13 млрд гривень, з яких майже 8 млрд гривень – АРМА скеровано на придбання військових облігацій;

у січні 2025 році загальний результат від управління АРМА арештованими активами досягнув майже 430 млн гривень.

Таким чином, апріорі будь-які рішення, дії або бездіяльність вчинені (прийняті) будь-якими суб'єктами владних повноважень, що можуть перешкоджати забезпеченню АРМА надходжень до Державного бюджету України від управління та реалізації переданих в установленому порядку до АРМА активів – може створити передумови для настання відповідних ризиків у недоотриманні надходжень до Державного бюджету України та у зменшенні обсягів у придбанні АРМА військових облігацій, що суперечитиме інтересам держави із породженням відповідних ризиків у сфері воєнної безпеки.

Доречно також зазначити, що згідно зі Стратегією воєнної безпеки України [5] успіх реалізації стратегії залежить, зокрема, від достатності економічного розвитку держави для нарощування можливостей оборонної промисловості щодо розроблення, виробництва і постачання силам оборони новітнього озброєння, військової та спеціальної техніки.

Отже, логічним є те, що усі складові державної влади в Україні представляючи державу діють виключно в її інтересах, як наслідок такі активи (речові докази) повинні та будуть працювати на користь держави, а не перебувати у заблокованому стані, що є абсурдом в умовах в яких на теперішній час функціонує національна економіка.

Продовжуючи слід зазначити, що в установленому законом [1] порядку грошові кошти (готівка та кошти, що розміщені на банківських рахунках)

визнаються речовими доказами у відповідному кримінальному провадженні та здійснюється накладення арешту на такі речові докази – проте, якщо сума таких коштів не еквівалентна сумі у вигляді 584 000 грн, то такі речові докази не підлягають передачі в управління АРМА, а по суті перебувають у заблокованому стані та не приносять жодної користі державі. Ба більше, такі кошти втрачають свою вартість, адже власник зазначених коштів на період арешту не може ними розпоряджатися, а при цьому інфляційні процеси продовжують свою динаміку, що не відповідає взятим Україною міжнародним зобов'язанням «з приводу забезпечення умов для мирного володіння своїм майном».

Тому, такі закони [1; 2] є інструментами держави у здійсненні контролю за користуванням майном відповідно до загальних інтересів (відбувається збереження, за можливості збільшення економічної вартості такого майна; доходи від управління перераховуються до державного бюджету).

З огляду на викладене, а також із урахуванням виявлених під час аналізу чинного законодавства окреслених питань, підлягає розгляду питання внесення відповідних змін до законів України [1; 2], на предмет зменшення межі вартості (як приклад та експериментально) речових доказів (активів) у вигляді грошових коштів (готівка та кошти, що розміщені на банківських рахунках), які підлягають передачі до АРМА для здійснення заходів з управління ними, якщо сума таких коштів була б еквівалентна сумі у вигляді 30 000 грн.

Тим паче, результат у разі зменшення за вказаних умов межі вартості грошових коштів, які могли б бути передані в управління АРМА за таких умов був би вражаючий для Державного бюджету України. Як приклад, згідно відомостей Єдиного державного реєстру активів, на які накладено арешт у кримінальному провадженні (далі – Реєстр) [6] розділ «Грошові активи та банківські метали» містить 26003 записів, і значний сегмент цих записів стосується грошових коштів, на які в установленому законом [1] порядку накладено арешт (у відповідному кримінальному провадженні), але враховуючи те, що сума таких коштів менша еквівалентно сумі необхідній для прийняття судом рішення про передачу їх до АРМА – такі кошти залишаються у неприбутковому для Державного бюджету України стані.

Ба більше, рандомно за допомогою відомостей Реєстру можна констатувати, що відносно кримінальних проваджень (12024091130000070; 22024060000000085; 12023020000000231; 12024162390000441; 42024050000000590) відповідними судовими рішеннями (у справах 938/647/24; 296/7600/24; 127/22957/23; 511/2386/24; 208/12/25, 1-кс/208/282/25) було накладено арешт на грошові кошти, які еквіваленті сумі 30 000 грн та більше, але їхня сума менша суми, необхідної для прийняття судом рішення, згідно вказаних норм права для передачі їх до АРМА, задля здійснення заходів з управління ними – проте сумарно ці речові докази, як перебувають по суті у заблокованому (неоприбуткованому або пасивному для Державного бюджету України) стані, становлять еквівалентно (деякі речові докази перебувають в іноземній валюті) **майже 900 000 грн.**

При цьому, означена сума (900 000 грн) є результатом рандомного дослідження відомостей Реєстру відносно декількох кримінальних проваджень – тоді апріорі постає питання який би міг бути економічний ефект у разі впровадження зазначеної ідеї щодо зменшення межі вартості речових доказів (активів) у вигляді грошових коштів, які підлягали б передачі до АРМА (сумі у вигляді 30 000 грн)?

1. Кримінальний процесуальний кодекс України : Закон України від 13.04.2012 № 4651-VI : станом на 16 лют. 2025 р. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17#Text (дата звернення: 09.03.2025).

2. Про Національне агентство України з питань виявлення, розшуку та управління активами, одержаними від корупційних та інших злочинів : Закон України від 10.11.2015 № 772-VIII : станом на 16 лют. 2025 р. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/772-19/ed20240516#Text (дата звернення: 09.03.2025).

3. Про Державний бюджет України на 2025 рік : Закон України від 19.11.2024 № 4059-IX : станом на станом на 16 лют. 2025 р. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4059-20#Text (дата звернення: 09.03.2025).

4. Агентство з розшуку та менеджменту активів. URL: https://arma.gov.ua/ (дата звернення: 09.03.2025).

5. Стратегія воєнної безпеки України «ВОЄННА БЕЗПЕКА – ВСЕОХОПЛЮЮЧА ОБОРОНА» : Указ Президента України від 25.03.2021 р. № 121/2021 : станом на 16 лют. 2025 р. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/121/2021#Text (дата звернення: 09.03.2025).

6. Єдиний державний реєстр активів, на які накладено арешт у кримінальному провадженні. URL: https://reestr.arma.gov.ua (дата звернення: 09.03.2025).

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ПОТРЕБА У ЗАКОНОДАВЧОМУ ВРЕГУЛЮВАННІ СПІВЖИТТЯ БЕЗ РЕЄСТРАЦІЇ ШЛЮБУ

На сьогоднішній день кількість осіб, які проживають разом без офіційної реєстрації шлюбу є досить значною. Незважаючи на широке поширення таких відносин, українське законодавство не забезпечує достатнього правового регулювання прав і обов’язків осіб, які проживають разом, але не перебувають у зареєстрованому шлюбі. Як наслідок, правова невизначеність у питаннях майнових відносин, спадкування, виховання дітей та соціального забезпечення.

З огляду на це дана тема є актуальною, адже існує потреба у врегулюванні та вдосконаленні механізму для захисту інтересів таких пар, в тому числі орієнтуючись на позитивний зарубіжний досвід.

В українському законодавстві відсутнє чітко визначене поняття, яке можна застосовувати до осіб, котрі проживають спільно, але без офіційної реєстрації шлюбу.

У термінологічному аспекті щодо фактичних шлюбних відносин часто застосовуються поняття «фактичний шлюб» та «проживання однією сім'єю чоловіка і жінки, які не перебувають у шлюбі між собою або в будь-якому іншому шлюбі». Останнє визначення, попри свою громіздкість, є термінологічно правильним з точки зору формулювання статті 74 СК України.

Водночас враховуючи загальні правила нормотворчої техніки, а саме вимог щодо лаконічності та ємності юридичних термінів, Н. С. Андрєєва зазначає на доцільності заміни цієї конструкції на термін «фактичне подружжя» [1, с. 178], а також законодавчого закріплення поняття «фактичний шлюб» [1, с. 180]. М.В. Менджул вирізняє два поняття: «фактичний союз» для позначення будь-яких фактичних шлюбних відносин і «кваліфікований фактичний союз» для фактичних шлюбних відносин тривалістю понад п'ять років та в яких учасники такого союзу мають спільну дитину; учасників фактичних союзів та кваліфікованих фактичних союзів вона називає партнерами [2,с. 31-32].

Як зазначає В.В. Лучковський, зважаючи на те, що основною відмінністю фактичних шлюбних відносин від відносин, які базуються на зареєстрованому шлюбі є відсутність їх державної реєстрації в органах реєстрації актів цивільного стану, а також вужчий перелік прав та обов'язків, які визнаються за учасниками фактичних шлюбних відносин, як такі, що підлягають правовому захисту порівняно із правами та обов'язками подружжя, а отже різниця у правових наслідках зареєстрованого шлюбу та фактичних шлюбних відносин, доцільно застосовувати термін «фактичні шлюбні відносини» [3, с. 37].

Ми абсолютно погоджуємось з думками вище зазначених науковців і вважаємо, що слід використовувати термін фактичні шлюбні відносини, оскільки ст. 21 СК України визнає правові наслідки лише за зареєстрованим шлюбом, а тому застосовувати поняття «шлюб» до фактичних шлюбних відносин не є доцільним.

Можна виокремити ряд критеріїв, при яких можна вважати, що жінка та чоловік проживають у фактичних шлюбних відносинах, а саме:

- намір жінки та чоловіка встановити стійкі відносини, притаманні шлюбу;
- відсутність зареєстрованого в органах державної реєстрації актів цивільного стану шлюбу як між особами, які спільно проживають, так і з будь-якою іншою особою;
- особи проживають разом та ведуть спільне господарство;
- взаємне матеріальне забезпечення та піклування;
- публічність відносин, тобто відсутність приховування їх перед третіми особами.

І хоча перебування у фактичних шлюбних відносинах може здаватися зручним і менш формальним варіантом для партнерів, які бажають уникнути юридичних процедур або ускладнень, пов'язаних з офіційною реєстрацією шлюбу, однак, попри популярність такої форми співжиття, такі відносини мають низку негативних аспектів, які можуть призвести до юридичних та соціальних труднощів.

Так, відповідно до ст. 21 Сімейного кодексу Україні, проживання однією сім'єю не є підставою для виникнення у осіб прав та обов'язків подружжя [4]. Тобто, навіть якщо двоє людей живуть разом, ведуть спільне господарство та виконують обов'язки, характерні для сімейного життя, це не надає їм юридичних прав, які виникають у випадку офіційної реєстрації шлюбу.

Особам, які проживають однією сім'єю без реєстрації шлюбу, на праві спільної сумісної власності належить майно, набуте ними за час спільного проживання або набуте в результаті спільної праці та за спільні грошові кошти. Однак у разі виникнення суперечностей щодо того хто є власником, за чиї кошти та за яких обставин придбане таке майно – усі ці питання доведеться вирішувати у судовому порядку, що досить таки ускладнює життя.

До того ж, про відсутність у осіб, які проживають у так званому фактичному шлюбі, прав та обов'язків подружжя свідчать і норми щодо спадкування. Відповідно до ст. 1264 Цивільного кодексу визначено, що у четверту чергу право на спадкування за законом мають особи, які проживали зі спадкодавцем однією сім'єю не менш як п'ять років до часу відкриття спадщини.

Враховуючи ці потенційні спори, необхідно звернути увагу на важливість законодавчого врегулювання правового статусу співжиття без реєстрації шлюбу, щоб забезпечити чітке правове регулювання цих відносин і зменшити кількість правових конфліктів між партнерами.

Водночас, у багатьох зарубіжних країнах, таких як Франція, Великобританія, Швеція, Нідерланди, вже існують законодавчі механізми, які регулюють права осіб, що живуть разом без офіційної реєстрації шлюбу. Ці країни пропонують різні форми правового визнання таких відносин як цивільне партнерство, громадянське партнерство, де-факто відносини, забезпечуючи майнові права, спадкові питання, права на соціальні пільги та інші гарантії, подібні до прав подружжя.

Запровадження правового регулювання співжиття без реєстрації шлюбу в Україні є важливим кроком для забезпечення прав і свобод осіб, які проживають разом без офіційної реєстрації шлюбу, але виконують функції сім'ї.

Для вдосконалення законодавства України в цьому напрямку вважаємо за доцільне запровадити інститут фактичних шлюбних відносин для осіб, які не хочуть або не можуть зареєструвати шлюб, але бажають мати правовий статус, схожий на статус подружжя, що охоплюватиме закріплення прав на спільне майно, права на утримання, соціальні пільги, права в медичних правовідносинах, спадкові права тощо. До того ж, аби уникнути зловживань, необхідно встановити чітку процедуру реєстрації таких відносин, яка є більш

доступною та менш формальною, ніж процедура шлюбу із законодавчо визначеними критеріями для визнання такого партнерства (тривалість співжиття, наявність спільних дітей або спільно нажитого майна тощо).

Отже, враховуючи все вище викладене, з огляду на те, що в Україні на сьогоднішній день відсутній чіткий правовий статус для осіб, що проживають у незареєстрованому шлюбі, але фактично ведуть спільне господарство і можуть мати спільних дітей, необхідно впровадити законодавчі нововведення, що забезпечать правову визначеність і захист для таких пар. Вважаємо, що фактичні шлюбні відносини можуть стати новим юридичним поняттям та альтернативою шлюбу для осіб, які хочуть офіційно визнати свої відносини, не проходячи процедуру реєстрації шлюбу.

1. Андрєєва Н. С. Поняття та ознаки фактичних шлюбних відносин. Європейські перспективи. 2014. № 3. С. 177-181.

2. Менджул М. В. Теоретичні проблеми дії принципів сімейного права. Дис. … докт.юр.наук. Спец.: 12.00.03 – цивільне право і цивільний процес; сімейне право; міжнародне приватне право. Харків, 2020. 544 с.

3. Лучковський В. В. Фактичні шлюбні відносини у сімейному праві – Дис. доктора філософії за спеціальністю 081 Право. Хмельницький університет управління та права імені Леоніда Юзькова Хмельницької обласної ради, Хмельницький, 2021. 225 с.

4. Сімейний кодекс України: Кодекс України від 10.01.2002 р. № 2947-III. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2947-14#Text (дата звернення 01.03.2025).

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КОМУНІКАЦІЯ ЯК ВАЖЛИВИЙ КОНЦЕПТ СЬОГОДЕННЯ ТА ІСНУЮЧІ ЗАГРОЗИ МАСМЕДІЙНОГО ПРОСТОРУ

Вілма Девідсон вважає, що впливовий діловий лист має такі характеристики: - передбачає потреби читача; – мова викладу емоційно нейтральна, з повагою; – має ядро – чітко щось стверджує; – впорядкований і вказує напрям руху; – гарно виглядає на сторінці, його легко проглянути, прочитати і отримати з нього інформацію – у ньому використовується конкретні, ретельно підібрані слова; короткий, але завершений за змістом; – звучить так, ніби одна людина розмовляє з іншою; надає сильне відчуття автора, характеризує автора; змушує читача повірити в написане; – повідомляє щось нове або щось відоме іншим способом; – читається легко,

звучить природньо; – в ньому дотримано правил написання та вживання слів, пунктуації [1, с. 3–4].

Феномен комунікативного впливу (далі – КВ) здавна становив інтерес для парадигм різних гуманітарних наук, серед яких риторика, психологія, соціологія, політологія тощо. Однак утвердження в науковій думці максими, згідно з якою «впливовий потенціал мають сама мова, учасники спілкування, паравербаліка комунікативної взаємодії, різноманітні ознаки та сугестивні властивості спрямованого на адресата повідомлення» [2, с. 198]. О. Селіванова підкреслює невід'ємність комунікації в процесі здійснення всіх видів соціальної діяльності, зазначаючи, що вона «сприяє соціалізації особистостей, акумулює суспільний досвід і транслює його від покоління до покоління, зберігає культуру, служить чинником цивілізаційної, історичної та групової ідентифікації» [3, с. 243]. Сказане, безперечно, візуалізує/активізує увагу науковців до проблеми комунікації з позицій міждисциплінарного дискурсу, що може бути чи не центральним лейтмотивом пріоритетів та наукових пошуків у даній царині.

Н. А. Хабарова На сучасному етапі міжкультурна комунікація залишається актуальною дисципліною, яка вивчається у всьому світі. Міжкультурна комунікація – це обмін інформацією при зіткненні різних культур, в процесі якого мова є одним із головних засобів комунікації, а фразеологізм одним із представників етнокультурних особливостей, втілених в цьому засобі. Сам фразеологічний зворот несе в собі багатий культурологічний зміст, його значення складне та багатогранне, що може викликати труднощі в міжкультурній комунікації. Тому для рішення бар'єрів комунікації, пов'язаних с проблемами культурних розбіжностей, дослідження фразеологізмів представляє велике наукове і практичне значення. [4, с. 160].

Комунікація – це масштабне та багатозначне явище, яке лежить в основі життя суспільства. Сучасне суспільство формує і використовує розгалужену систему зв'язку, обробки та передачі різних видів повідомлень, а соціальна комунікація забезпечує зв'язок між поколіннями, накопичення і передачу соціального досвіду, його збагачення та трансляцію культури. Важливо розглянути культурний контекст, в якому розгортається соціальна комунікація навколо гуманітарних літературних та бібліотечних проєктів та охарактеризувати складові елементи комунікативного процесу в умовах, коли країна стикається з екзистенційними викликами через військові дії. Окрім того, варто зафіксувати зміну ролі літературного твору та книги в системі соціальної комунікації з витвору, який є продуктом індивідуальної роботи автора, на культурне надбання суспільства, що є носієм суспільної свідомості та символом національної ідентичності. І прослідкувати, як книга стає матеріальним символом гуманітарного та культурного співробітництва між державами та важливим повідомленням для реципієнтів за межами країни її походження [5, с. 113].

Сучасна наука розглядає соціальну комунікацію з різних точок зору. У теоретичних дослідженнях соціальна комунікація розглядається або як дія,

тобто односторонній процес передачі сигналів без здійснення зворотного зв'язку, або як взаємодія, тобто двосторонній процес обміну інформацією, або як комунікативний процес, в якому комуніканти послідовно і неперервно виступають в ролі джерела і отримувача інформації. Визначення поняття комунікації численні, але, як правило, обмежені тими чи іншими контекстуальними рамками. [5, с. 113–114].

Сучасні комунікації в глобальному світі стали помітними не лише як засіб локальної міжособистісної або інституціональної взаємодії, але й як об'єднуюче середовище, в якому реалізується цілісність людини та суспільства. Властивість комунікаційних технологій виходити за межи локальної взаємодії та підтримувати зв'язок між людьми, які змінюють місце проживання, стає в нагоді особливо в обставинах, коли мільйони людей вимушені переїжджати чи емігрувати в інші країни. Україна на сучасному етапі засвідчує приклад побудови соціальних комунікації на глобальному рівні через просування літературних та бібліотечних проектів [5, с. 114].

Уся ж комунікаційна діяльність військової структури *(авт. в тому числі можна сказати й поліцейської структури)* повинна базуватися на цінностях людиноцентризму (людське життя як головна цінність, повага до особистості, дотримання норм і правил міжнародного гуманітарного права); взірцевості (український військовослужбовець має бути взірцем патріотизму, мужності, доблесті, сміливості, відданості справі тощо); професіоналізму (постійне навчання та розвиток військовослужбовців, обмін бойовим досвідом, здатність оперативно приймати рішення); відповідальності (кожен, і передусім командир, бере на себе відповідальність за боєздатність, за додержання принципів соціальної справедливості, заохочення ініціативи та врахування думок підлеглих і т. ін.) [6].

Сьогодні, в умовах інтенсивної глобалізації та інформатизації суспільства, коли дедалі більшої значущості набувають цифрові комунікаційні технології, усе менше уваги людство приділяє реальному живому міжособистісному й колективному спілкуванню. Без сумніву, завдяки цифровим технологіям можна істотно підвищити рівень якості й продуктивності навчання, праці й добробуту населення, подолати проблеми у сферах освіти, офіційно-діловій взаємодії, управлінні, що постали внаслідок російської агресії і війни в Україні, адже для їх вирішення нерідко виникає потреба у віддаленому якісному й миттєвому зв’язку. Поєднання технологій у навчанні й управлінні змінює спосіб функціонування закладів освіти, підприємств, організацій, дає змогу надалі дієво продовжувати провадити діяльність, але, крім позитивних змін, провокує появу низки нових проблем, на які не завжди можна швидко й ефективно відреагувати, а саме: неправильне розуміння завдання і висока ймовірність помилок під час виконання, абсолютне несприйняття навчального й управлінського процесу через різні морально-психологічні особливості учасників, неможливість вчасно вплинути на перебіг виконання завдання і спрямувати в потрібне русло тощо. Усе це потребує осмислення і пошук нових форм і завдань для успішної комунікації як між викладачем і студентством у закладі вищої освіти, так і між керівником та підлеглими під час професійного

спілкування в майбутньому. Звідси, постає об'єктивна комплексна потреба дослідження сучасних особливостей ведення успішної соціальної комунікації під час здобуття вищої освіти й професійної діяльності в перспективі [7, с. 336].

Поняття суспільної комунікації є досить важливим і впливовим в сучасному соціумі, визначаючи його тип та форму владних відносин. В трансформаційних змінах у всіх сферах людської життєдіяльності змінюються інформаційні та комунікаційні технології, відбувається витіснення традиційних засобів масової інформації так званими соціальними медіа. У сучасну епоху така форма політичної комунікації стала найбільш популярним засобом донесення інформації до населення. Основну платформу для створення нових соціально-політичних комунікацій на сьогодні надає Інтернет, віртуальна реальність якого має необмежені можливості для цього процесу [8, с. 23–24].

Загальновідомий факт, що мова постійно розвивається, удосконалюється, збагачується. Однією із основних причин цього динамічного процесу є комунікативна функція, адже мова використовується не лише як засіб спілкування між людьми, але й як інформаційний зв'язок у суспільстві. Останнім часом одним із найпоширеніших засобів спілкування, пошуку інформації та новин можна сміливо назвати медіа. Популярність інтернет-платформ та соціальних мереж, де знижується культуромовний контроль, відповідальність за дотримання стандартів літературної мови, спричинює те, що кодифіковані мовні норми ніби похитнулися, ними нехтують, частина з них зазнає змін в умовах глобалізації. На жаль, ця проблема стосується не лише інтернет-джерел, але й друкованих видань. Для багатьох масмедіа, які спілкуються із суспільством, стало звичною справою ігнорувати правила писемної та усної мови. Тому дедалі частіше можна спостерігати в різних ЗМІ велику кількість помилок та відхилень від мовних норм. Зважаючи на те, що медіатексти є найбільш доступними масовій аудиторії, вони здатні впливати на формування світогляду, культурних уявлень й уподобань аудиторії. Журналісти, ведучі, редактори та автори статей повинні пам'ятати, що їх мова є прикладом і взірцем для переважної більшості читачів, тому вони мають дбати про власну культуру мовлення, дотримуватися норм української мови й цим бути прикладом для своєї аудиторії. Мова масмедіа виконує в інформаційному суспільстві роль своєрідної моделі національної мови, охоплює практично необмежену тематику, суттєво впливає на літературну мову, формуючи мовні смаки та уподобання, впливаючи на сприйняття політики, мистецтва, літератури тощо, неологізми віддзеркалюють поточні процеси в суспільстві. Мова ЗМІ збагачує літературну мову: насичує її оціночними оборотами, формує відточену мову, розвиваючи прийоми і методи дискусії і полеміки. Водночас, розвиваючи літературну мову, мова медій сприяє і розвиткові культури за рахунок таких якостей мови, як гнучкість, багатство, різноманіття її функцій. Беззаперечним фактом залишається те, що мова масмедіа, освітніх платформ, соціальних мереж, які спрямовані на велике коло читачів, має бути взірцевою щодо грамотного використання мовного етику, правильного слововживання, багатства словника, експресивного словотвору [9, с. 97].

Явище пограниччя в умовах бурхливих глобалізаційних процесів останніх десятиріч стало одним з пріоритетних в міждисциплінарних студіях. Утім, його трактування досі видається дискусійним, хоча більшість науковців схиляються до думки, що фронтир передусім заслуговує вивчення як ментальне виявлення на перетині функціонування різних культур. Формування таких локусів є наслідком рухливості адміністративних кордонів, залежних від історичних перипетій. Зазвичай тип лімінальної спільноти схильний до особливої траєкторії еволюції, що відбувається доволі швидко [10, с. 218]. З позиції фронтиру/фронтирної злочинності *(за Ю. В. Орловим, ХНУВС)* важливо досліджувати вплив комунікації на міжособистісне спілкування з налагодження нормальних дипломатичних міжколективних, міжетнічних відносин, що є запорукою запобігання конфліктів, війн, протистоянь. Саме мова, висловлювання лідерів в цих процесах відіграють основоположну роль. І своєрідний критицизм є, або запорукою об'єднання, чи навпаки роз'єднає усіх нас. Тому мова потребує пильної кримінологічної уваги, щоб запобігти багатьом руйнуванням як на свідомісному, так і на суспільно-політичному рівні.

Виходячи зі всього сказаного, слід зауважити, що саме живе спілкування є запорукою прогресивного розвитку суспільства, держави та окремих колективів. Слід створити для кожного окремий дослідницький/індивідуальний простір, щоб можна було зосередитись на науці. Хто в житті не написав жодної наукової статті, той ніколи й не зрозуміє, що таке наука та якої пильності й уваги, сконцентрованості/зосередження вона потребує. Саме тому для кожного, хто дає відповідні показники у роботі повинен бути визначений індивідуальний підхід, що складатиметься зі стимулів, різного роду заохочень, спрямованих на ефективну працю, особливо в дистанційному режимі. Водночас, тим чи іншим колективом слід жити, мислити, молитись за нього щодня. Не можна в сучасних умовах російсько-української війни за відсутності індивідуального простору робити з колективів «гестапо», коли можна суттєво пришвидшити ефективність роботи у дистанційному режимі. Головне – це показник, результат і слід особливо прагнути до найвищих показників роботи.

На засадах методу наукометрії можна бути своєрідним політтехнологом, що визначає політику, ідеологію багатьох текстів та важливість подальшого наукового дискурсу. Сучасна молодь, здебільшого, нічого не читає, основні зусилля і час спрямовані на тік-ток культуру. Тому слід розвивати набагато глибші рівні вивчення української мови з виявлення багатьох смислів її духовно-ціннісного значення. Ефективна комунікація дозволяє зменшити кількість суїцидальних станів.

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СПЕЦИФІКА МЕТАФОРИЧНИХ ТЕРМІНІВ СФЕРИ ІТ-ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ

Сучасна ІТ-індустрія характеризується надзвичайно стрімким розвитком, активним технологічним прогресом, що зумовлює появу значної кількості нових термінів і понять для опису складних процесів та інновацій. У процесі виникнення нових слів-термінів з’являється потреба спростити сприймання складних понять, щоб легше їх інтегрувати в повсякденне життя. Для того, щоб викликати чіткі та відомі асоціації, загальновживані слова часто використовують у метафоричному (образному) значенні, роблячи ІТ-термінологію більш зрозумілою для широкого загалу. Такий підхід дає змогу

знизити бар'єри для розуміння нових понять і дозволяє людям із різним рівнем технічної підготовки ефективно послуговуватися сучасною термінологією.

Як зазначає О. Левченко, «дослідження специфіки метафоричних процесів в українській комп'ютерній термінології набуває особливої актуальності, адже динамічний розвиток терміносистеми і стрімке зростання кількості метафоризованих терміноодиниць, що матеріалізують наукове поняття та стають складниками наукової картини світу, зумовлюють їхнє проникнення в різні сфери життя й діяльності людини» [1, с. 38]. Вивчення термінів ІТ-сфери, утворених за допомогою метафоричних значень загальновживаних слів, важливе, оскільки дає змогу розкрити культурні та соціальні аспекти формування нової лексики і демонструє, як адаптація технічних термінів сприяє їх поширенню серед людей із різним життєвим досвідом. Знання й розуміння метафоричних значень може допомогти як професіоналам, так і пересічним користувачам краще орієнтуватися в мінливому світі технологій.

Термін, утворений шляхом метафоризації, – це складна структура, у якій представлено «знання про об'єкт, що позначається, та сукупність певних семантичних ознак». Найменування термінів засобом метафоризації зумовлене їхнім формуванням на базі узагальнень, які отримано у процесі пізнання світу [2].

Серед найпоширеніших термінів ІТ-сфери, утворених шляхом метафоризації, можемо виділити такі:

1) *баг* (bug). Термін «баг» виник у технічному середовищі, коли під час роботи з комп'ютером Harvard Mark II була знайдена мертва міль, що викликала помилку. Цей випадок набув розголосу, і слово «bug» стало означати будь-яку помилку в програмному забезпеченні. Баги асоціюють із «комахами», що «проникають» у код, порушуючи його роботу. Це підкреслює випадковий і часто несподіваний характер помилок у програмному коді, а також необхідність регулярного усунення їх через тестування;

2) *вірус*. Метафоричне значення терміна виникло через асоціації комп'ютерного вірусу з біологічним. Він проникає в комп'ютерну систему й заражає файли, при цьому може поширюватися на інші системи. Перший комп'ютерний вірус Creeper з'явився в 1970-х роках і був створений для тестування безпеки мереж, однак згодом віруси перетворилися на серйозну загрозу для користувачів;

3) *хмарне середовище*. Переносне значення загальновживаного слова «хмара» виникає на основі подібності з природним явищем. Суть терміну «хмара» підкреслює те, що дані, хоч і зберігаються фізично на серверах, не мають конкретної прив'язки до жодного місця й доступні через Інтернет. Розвиток хмарних сервісів, таких як Amazon Web Services, Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud, призвів до революції в обробці та зберіганні даних. «Хмара» стала популярною серед компаній та індивідуальних користувачів завдяки своїй зручності та економії ресурсів, адже не потребує власного фізичного простору й доступна з будь-якого місця;

4) *мишка* (mouse). Мишка була винайдена в 1960-х роках і спочатку мала дріт, що нагадував хвіст миші, завдяки чому пристрій і отримав свою назву.

Форма миші, ймовірно, пов’язана з аналогією до поведінки миші, яка «пересувається» поверхнею екрана;

5) *спам*. Термін «спам» походить від бренду консервованого м’ясного продукту масового виробництва SPAM і став асоціюватися з нав’язливими повторюваними повідомленнями завдяки комедійному скетчу Monty Python. У сучасному значенні *спам* – це небажані повідомлення, що надходять у великих обсягах на електронну пошту, а також у соцмережах;

6) *павутина*. Усесвітня павутина (web) була розроблена Тімом Бернерсом Лі як система гіпертекстових документів, пов’язаних через гіперпосилання. Завдяки цій технології користувачі можуть легко переходити з однієї сторінки на іншу, що схоже на павутину з переплетених ниток;

7) *фаєрвол*. Термін «фаєрвол» походить від реальних протипожежних стін, що захищають від поширення вогню. У сфері кібербезпеки фаєрвол захищає мережі від несанкціонованого доступу, фільтруючи трафік і блокуючи потенційно небезпечні з’єднання.

Отже, терміни, утворені на основі переносного значення слів, є невід’ємною складовою сучасної ІТ-лексики. Завдяки таким термінам нові поняття та технології можуть швидко увійти в обіг, спрощуючи процес адаптації до них як фахівцям, так і звичайним користувачам. Уживання термінів із переносним значенням робить складні технічні концепції доступнішими для широкої аудиторії, оскільки такі слова і вирази мають глибокі асоціативні зв’язки з повсякденними ситуаціями. Крім того, такі терміни виконують важливу функцію об’єднання фахівців, створюючи спільне професійне середовище з єдиною мовою, де кожен розуміє технології і процеси, завдяки чому забезпечується швидка комунікація та взаєморозуміння.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ В ПРАВООХОРОННІЙ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ

Комунікація є смисловим аспектом соціальної взаємодії, однією із найбільших загальних характеристик будь-якої діяльності, включаючи управлінську. Вона являє собою нову форму політичної, наукової, організаційної і технічної сили в суспільстві, за допомогою якої організація включається у зовнішнє середовище, здійснюється обмін думками або інформацією для забезпечення взаєморозуміння.

Проблема, яка виникає в діяльності правоохоронних органів, полягає в тому, що ефективна комунікація між правоохоронцями та громадою є важливим елементом виконання їхніх обов'язків, але часто зустрічається недостатня взаємодія та непорозуміння між цими сторонами.

Професійна діяльність поліцейських передбачає готовність і здатність до ефективного спілкування як для забезпечення здійснення професійних функцій, так і в повсякденному житті з різними категоріями громадян.

Спілкування – це завжди суб'єкт-суб'єктний процес, де кожний учасник передбачає активність свого партнера. Спрямовуючи інформацію іншій людині, ми обов'язково враховуємо її мотиви, цілі, установки, настрій тощо. У процесі спілкування люди передають знання, обмінюються досвідом, формують різні вміння та навички, погоджують і координують спільні дії. Спілкування є суттєвою складовою комунікативної готовності до здійснення професійної діяльності. Від нього залежить психологічний клімат в організації, її виробнича мобільність, конкурентні позиції на ринку, взаєморозуміння між людьми. Правильно організоване спілкування забезпечує ефективний обмін інформацією, дає змогу глибше пізнати співрозмовника, спрогнозувати особливості подальшої ділової взаємодії з партнером.

Крім того, інформація має бути не просто сприйнятою партнером по спілкуванню, а й зрозумілою, осмисленою. Успіх спілкування забезпечується вмінням ініціатора спілкування – правоохоронця – взяти все це до уваги, використати для вирішення професійних завдань. Спілкування не існує як самостійна форма людської активності, воно є складовою індивідуальної чи групової практичної діяльності. Психологи виокремлюють три основні типи спілкування, які можуть використовуватися працівниками правоохоронних органів під час служби:

імперативне, маніпулятивне та діалогічне спілкування.

Імперативне спілкування. Цей тип спілкування ще називають авторитарним або директивним. Він є найбільш поширеним серед силових

структур та є ефективним типом міжособистісної взаємодії між керівником і підлеглими, оскільки передбачає повне підпорядкування, негайне виконання наказів і розпоряджень.

На підставі викладених положень тези можна стверджувати, що ефективність правоохоронної діяльності тісно пов'язана з якістю комунікації, яка виступає не просто інструментом обміну інформацією, а комплексним засобом впливу на психологічний клімат як у колективі, так і у взаємодії з громадськістю. Успішне виконання службових завдань неможливе без постійного удосконалення навичок спілкування, адже кожна взаємодія має безпосередній вплив на оперативність, точність прийняття рішень і навіть на безпеку як самих співробітників, так і тих, з ким вони контактують.

З одного боку, традиційні форми імперативного спілкування, що ґрунтуються на суворій ієрархії, дозволяють швидко передавати накази та координувати дії в кризових ситуаціях, але водночас можуть обмежувати ініціативність та творчий підхід підлеглих. З іншого боку, маніпулятивні методи впливу, хоча й забезпечують певний контроль, створюють ризики виникнення етичних конфліктів та погіршення довіри як всередині колективу, так і в стосунках з громадськістю. Саме тому перехід до діалогічного, гуманістичного типу комунікації є найбільш бажаним, оскільки він сприяє побудові рівноправних взаємин, відкритості і взаєморозумінню, що особливо важливо при роботі з вразливими групами населення.

Таким чином, для сучасних правоохоронних органів критично важливо розвивати не лише технічну складову своєї діяльності, але й інвестиції в розвиток комунікативних умінь, які дозволяють забезпечити ефективний обмін інформацією та сприяти створенню позитивного іміджу влади. Лише через комплексну інтеграцію різних підходів до спілкування можна досягти стабільності у внутрішньому колективі та зміцнення довіри з боку громадян, що в кінцевому результаті є запорукою успішного виконання правових функцій і підтримання громадського порядку.

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https://academysps.edu.ua/wpcontent/uploads/2023/09/Komunikativnitehnologii-u-POD_Silabus-1.pdf

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ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКИЙ КОДЕКС ПОЛІЦЕЙСЬКОЇ ЕТИКИ ЯК МІЖНАРОДНО-ПРАВОВИЙ ДОКУМЕНТ У НАЦІОНАЛЬНІЙ СИСТЕМІ УКРАЇНИ

Європейський кодекс поліцейської етики [3], ухвалений Радою Європи у 2001 році, є важливим міжнародно-правовим актом, що встановлює принципи демократичного, правового та етичного функціонування поліції. Його основні положення включають підзвітність, прозорість, повагу до прав людини та законність дій правоохоронних органів. Для України, яка є членом Ради Європи, цей документ став орієнтиром у реформуванні правоохоронної системи. Принципи Кодексу знайшли відображення у Конституції України [5], Законі «Про Національну поліцію» [6] та інших нормативно-правових актах. Його вплив проявляється у підвищенні стандартів професійної етики поліцейських, запровадженні громадського контролю та механізмів протидії корупції. Однак ефективна імплементація Кодексу вимагає подальшого вдосконалення законодавства, належної професійної підготовки правоохоронців та зміцнення довіри суспільства до поліції.

Таким чином, Європейський кодекс поліцейської етики залишається важливим орієнтиром у розбудові демократичної та ефективної системи правопорядку в Україні. Основні міжнародно-правові стандарти цінностей та принципів професійної етики поліцейського. Підкреслюється, що у контексті євроінтеграційного курсу України та приведення вітчизняного поліцейського законодавства у відповідність до законодавства ЄС, а також сучасних тенденцій розвитку принципів міжнародного права у сфері поліцейської діяльності у руслі її гуманізації, соціалізації та етичності, актуалізується подальше вивчення та поглиблення знань щодо міжнародних стандартів професійної етики поліцейських як основи для удосконалення діяльності національної поліції України.

Професійна етика співробітника поліції, яка ґрунтується на фундаментальних загальнолюдських та професійних моральних цінностях, передусім, на таких постулатах, як повага до людської гідності та справедливе ставлення до людини, в останні роки закономірно оцінюється вже як частина універсальної системи соціальних норм. Розглядаються керівні положення міжнародно-правових актів, що складають правову основу професійної етики

поліцейських, зокрема, Кодексу поведінки посадових осіб з підтримання правопорядку 1979 р. [4], Декларації про поліцію 1979 р. [1], Європейського кодексу поліцейської етики 2001 р., що стали методологічним і ідеологічним підґрунтям національних кодексів професійної етики поліцейських.

Сучасні соціально-політичні умови, в яких реалізують свою діяльність співробітники поліції, вимагають вироблення нового типу професійної етики і моралі, що ґрунтується на моральних критеріях та культурно-правових традиціях, а також міжнародних стандартах професійної етики поліцейських, якими продиктована необхідність побудови світогляду співробітників поліції на основі морально-правових цінностей, основними з яких є професійна честь, гідність та ділова репутація, а також сформульована система таких моральних заборон, як упередженість, жорстокість, принизливе ставлення до людей, використання службового становища в особистих цілях, втрата контролю над своїм емоційним станом тощо.

Наслідком реалізації цих стандартів має стати високий рівень культури та професіоналізму поліцейських, розвинення практики етичного самоконтролю співробітників поліції, підвищення інформаційної відкритості поліції, удосконалення норм зовнішнього контролю за діяльністю поліцейських, а також підвищення ефективності діяльності поліції в цілому.

Висновок: Європейський кодекс поліцейської етики є важливим міжнародно-правовим документом, що встановлює загальні стандарти поліцейської діяльності у демократичних країнах. Його основні положення зосереджені на дотриманні прав людини, принципах верховенства права, політичної нейтральності, пропорційності застосування сили, підзвітності та професійної етики. Для України цей Кодекс став важливим орієнтиром у процесі реформування Національної поліції.

Значні зусилля спрямовані на модернізацію поліції, запровадження нових механізмів громадського контролю та підвищення професійної підготовки правоохоронців.Проте, попри позитивні зрушення, Україна все ще стикається з низкою викликів у впровадженні стандартів Кодексу. Зокрема, серед основних проблем залишаються корупційні ризики, недостатня ефективність механізмів громадського контролю, окремі випадки порушень прав людини та необхідність подальшого підвищення рівня професійної підготовки поліцейських.

Таким чином, для повної реалізації положень Європейського кодексу поліцейської етики в Україні необхідне подальше вдосконалення законодавства, посилення механізмів контролю за діяльністю поліції, а також зміцнення довіри суспільства до правоохоронних органів. Тільки комплексний підхід до реформування дозволить створити в Україні справді демократичну та ефективну систему правопорядку, яка відповідатиме європейським стандартам.

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СОЦІАЛЬНІ ВИКЛИКИ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ ТА У ПІСЛЯВОЄННИЙ ПЕРІОД

За 33 роки незалежності перед Україною як суверенною державою час від часу виникають серйозні економічні, політичні ті соціальні випробування. Одним з тригерів, що в останні десять років призвів до активації різноманітних соціальних викликів в нашій країні стало збройне вторгнення російської федерації, починаючи від окупації Криму та Східної України (створення так званих ДНР, ЛНР) у 2014 році, ведення триваючої гібридної війни, і завершуючи повномасштабним військовим вторгненням, що супроводжується окупацією значних українських територій, терористичними обстрілами цивільної інфраструктури всієї країни. Воєнна загроза утворила низку нових і активізувала вже наявні негативні соціально-політичні процеси та наслідки в середині країни, деякі з яких нажаль можуть виявитися незворотними чи такими, що потребуватимуть для їх вирішення значного часу та зусиль.

Кожного року Американська академія соціальної роботи та соціального забезпечення визначає «Великі виклики для соціальної роботи» (Grand Challenges for Social Work), що є актуальними на цей час, та доповнює їх рекомендаціями у своїй збірці «Policy Recommendations for Meeting the Grand Challenges for Social Work». Слід наголосити, що серед представлених у 2024 році проблем немає таких, що безпосередньо пов'язані з воєнними діями, проте частина з них є дотичними до питань соціального захисту в умовах, властивих нашому суспільству:

- забезпечення здорового розвитку молоді (особлива увага акцентується на ментальному здоров'ї);
- зупинення та запобігання насильству в кожному його прояві;
- підвищення якості життя осіб похилого віку;
- подолання соціальної ізоляції;
- боротьба з расизмом;
- етичне використання штучного інтелекту;
- зменшення надзвичайної економічної нерівності [1].

Деякі з перелічених у збірці викликів грають новими барвами в контексті українського суспільно-політичного життя. Такими проблемами, до прикладу, є безпритульність (житло багатьох українців зруйновано внаслідок бойових дій та повітряних обстрілів ворога) чи питання екології, що в Україні має риси екоциду [2].

Водночас для українського суспільства властиві і такі серйозні соціальні проблеми, які не згадуються зараз у переліку «Великих викликів для соціальної роботи.

1. *Демографічна криза та старіння населення*. Частка працездатного населення, що також є населенням репродуктивного віку, в нашій країні стрімко скорочується. Старіння населення створює значні виклики для економічної продуктивності та соціального забезпечення. Ця проблема є загальною для багатьох країн, проте для України рок від року війни стає все критичнішою через воєнні дії, що постійно потребують людського ресурсу [3].

Іншим наслідком російського вторгнення є велика кількість *внутрішньо переміщених осіб* (далі – ВПО). Інтеграція ВПО, забезпечення їх житлом, роботою та соціальною підтримкою є критичним викликом для українського суспільства. Війна також поглиблює соціальні розколи та травми, потребуючи комплексних програм психологічної допомоги та соціальної реабілітації [4].

Корупція та недовіра до державних інституцій. У дослідженні Transparency International за 2024 рік Україна посідає 105 місце поміж 180 країн у сприйнятті корупції. Цьогорічні результати сигналізують про формальний підхід до виконання багатьох реформ або ж свідоме пробуксовування в їх реалізації. Це призводить до браку довіри населення до інституцій [5].

Підсумовуючи наведене слід констатувати, що українське суспільство стикається з рядом соціальних викликів, серед яких вирізняються такі, що спричинені або підсилені воєнними діями. Прогнозуючи наперед певні соціальні проблеми, можна з великою вірогідністю допускати, що навіть за

умови припинення активних бойових дій в Україні, в нашій державі може виникнути ще низка інших соціальних викликів. Багато чого залежить від умов так званого «перемир'я», подальшої підтримки європейських партнерів, соціально-економічної політики в державі тощо.

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ТЮТЮНОВА ЗАЛЕЖНІСТЬ ТА ЇЇ ВПЛИВ НА ЖИТТЯ ЛЮДИНИ

У процесі життєдіяльності люди постійно стикаються з різними видами залежностей. Питання щодо тютюнової залежності були актуальними в різні часи і залишаються такими і на сьогодні, адже у більшості досліджень, їх автори наголошують на негативному впливі на організм як самої людини, так і тих, хто її оточує.

Тютюнова залежність – це фізіологічна та психологічна потреба в використанні тютюнових виробів, що виникає при звиканні до нікотину, що є основним складових тютюнових виробів [1].

Причинами такого роду залежності є декілька факторів. З фізіологічної точки зору, це те, що нікотин швидко потрапляє в кров та далі спрямовується в мозок та формує легкий дофамін, що, в свою чергу, викликає залежність. Дофамін стимулює ділянку мозку, пов'язану із задоволенням і винагородою. Як і будь-які інші ліки, вживання тютюну з часом може викликати фізичну і психологічну залежність. Це також відноситься і до бездимних форм тютюну, таких як нюхальний тютюн і жувальний тютюн.

Фізичними наслідками куріння є:

1. Серцево-судинні захворювання. Тютюнокуріння підвищує ризик інфарктів, внаслідок пошкодження судинної стінки. Під впливом тютюнового

диму певні елементи крові налипають на стінки судин, що надалі зумовлює утворення тромбів. А утворення тромбів в судинах серця чи судинах мозку спричиняє розвиток інфаркту або інсульту.

2. Високий ризик розвитку раку. Останнім часом у світі щорічно виявляють понад 2,1 мільйонів випадків легеневого раку, а за 100 років захворюваність на нього зросла більш ніж в 14 тисяч разів. Цей вид раку, як і раніше, залишається головним «кілером», відповідаючи за 26% онкологічних смертей пацієнтів обох статей і суттєво випереджаючи рак інших локалізацій.

3. Порушення функцій органів дихання. Тютюновий дим, крім нікотину, містить чадний газ, синильну кислоту, сірководень, вуглекислоту, аміак, ефірні масла і концентрат з рідких і твердих продуктів горіння і сухої перегонки тютюну, так званий тютюновий дьоготь. В останньому міститься близько сотні хімічних сполук речовин, в тому числі радіоактивний ізотоп калію, миш'як і ряд ароматичних поліциклічних вуглеводнів – канцерогенів, хімічних речовин, вплив яких на організм може викликати рак.

Психологічними наслідками куріння є:

1. Психологічна залежність. Нікотин, який міститься у сигаретах, викликає звикання. Під час куріння ваш мозок стимулює виділення дофаміну – гормону задоволення, який дарує відчуття щастя, енергії та зосередженості. Однак, цей ефект є короткочасним, з часом мозок починає покладатися на нікотин для отримання цих почуттів. Тому, чим довше ви курите, тим більше дофаміну вам потрібно, щоб добре почуватися. Такий процес називається «нейроадаптацією». Через нестачу нікотину в організмі вам може бути важко зосередитися, ви можете відчувати нервозність, неспокій, дратівливість або тривогу.

2. Зниження концентрації та пам'яті – так нікотин впливає на роботу мозку, що може погіршити навчальні результати [2].

У випадку захворювання спричиненого залежністю від тютюнопаління, застосовується така ж лікарська тактика, що і для інших захворювань. Дуже важко відмовитись від паління через ряд факторів, що обумовлюють цю залежність. Однак існують ефективні методи лікування залежності від тютюнопаління і їх слід пропонувати для використання кожній людині з залежністю. Особливо необхідно звернути увагу на наявність цієї залежності у жінок, які готуються стати мамами, або ж вже ними стали. У випадку небезпечних для життя захворювань потрібно активно допомагати курцям кинути палити. Боротьба з курінням та лікування залежності від тютюнопаління є обов'язком не тільки для представників медичної сфери, але усього суспільства, усіх його інституцій.

Вчені зазначають, що для лікування тютюнової залежності ефективними є такі методи як:

- Спеціальні патчі: пластир відомий як нікотинова замісна терапія (НЗТ). Це невелика наклейка у вигляді пов'язки, яку ви наносите на руку або спину. Пластир поставляє організму низький рівень нікотину. Це допомагає поступово відучити тіло від нього.

- Нікотинова камедь: ще одна форма НЗТ. Може допомогти людям, які потребують оральної фіксації куріння або жування. Жувальна гумка доставляє невеликі дози нікотину, щоб допомогти вам впоратися з тягою.
- Спрей або інгалятор: дають низькі дози нікотину без вживання тютюну. Вони продаються без рецепта і широко доступні. Спрей вдихається, відправляючи нікотин в легені.
- Лікарські препарати: деякі лікарі рекомендують використовувати ліки, щоб побороти тютюнову залежність. Певні антидепресанти або ліки від високого кров'яного тиску можуть допомогти впоратися з тягою до паління.
- Психологічні й поведінкові методи лікування:

1. Гіпнотерапія.
2. Когнітивно-поведінкова терапія.
3. Нейролінгвістичне програмування (НЛП) [3].

Тютюнова залежність є серйозною медичною та соціальною проблемою, що охоплює як фізіологічну, так і психологічну залежність від нікотину.

Основними чинниками її виникнення є фізіологічні, зокрема вплив нікотину на мозок, та психологічні – соціальні стереотипи і стрес.

Тютюнопаління має численні негативні наслідки для здоров'я, зокрема, воно спричиняє серцево-судинні захворювання, рак, хвороби органів дихання та порушення функцій різних систем організму. Лікування тютюнової залежності вимагає комплексного підходу, що включає медикаментозне лікування, психологічну підтримку, а також зміну звичок і способу життя [4].

Профілактика залежності повинна включати освітні кампанії, що підвищують обізнаність про шкоду куріння, а також підтримку законодавчих ініціатив, спрямованих на обмеження реклами тютюнових виробів і куріння в публічних місцях. Соціально-економічні наслідки тютюнової залежності мають великий вплив на суспільство, адже високі витрати на лікування, зниження продуктивності праці та погіршення якості життя курців створюють значне навантаження на економіку та систему охорони здоров'я. Тому боротьба з тютюновою залежністю є важливим завданням для кожної держави та суспільства в цілому.

Отже, можна констатувати, що тютюнова залежність є викликом для усього суспільства. На фізіологічному й психологічному рівні, вона спричинює цілу низку проблем, які негативно відображаються на життєдіяльності людини. Головним завдання у вирішенні цього питання є не тільки заходи на рівні держави й суспільства у в рішенні цієї проблеми, але й свідоме ставлення кожної людини до власного здоров'я, природи.

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ЗНАЧЕННЯ ВИРОБНИЧОЇ ПРАКТИКИ ДЛЯ НАУКОВИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ СТУДЕНТІВ: ОСОБЛИВА РОЛЬ НАУКОВОГО КЕРІВНИКА

Вища освіта виконує не лише навчальну, а також і науково-дослідницьку функцію. Вона повинна формувати у студентів навички самостійного аналізу, критичного мислення та проведення наукових досліджень. Одним із ключових елементів освітнього процесу є виробнича практика. Ця практика дозволяє студентам застосувати теоретичні знання в реальних умовах професійної діяльності, а також набути практичних навичок та визначити напрям подальших наукових досліджень. Водночас у сучасній українській системі освіти існує значний розрив між науковою діяльністю студентів та їхнім практичним досвідом, оскільки заклади вищої освіти не завжди залучають наукових керівників до проходження студентами виробничої практики. Науковий керівник відіграє дуже важливу роль у розвитку дослідницького потенціалу студента, спрямовуючи його діяльність, допомагаючи у виборі теми дослідження, визначенні методології, а також аналізі отриманих результатів. Однак через відсутність налагодженої системи взаємодії між університетами, підприємствами та науковими керівниками студенти часто залишаються без належного наукового супроводу під час проходження виробничої практики. На нашу думку, це часто призводить до того, що студенти або не використовують цей період для розвитку власних наукових досліджень, або стикаються з труднощами у впровадженні отриманих практичних знань у свої наукові праці, а також у дипломні роботи.

Таким чином, постає важливе питання – яким чином виробнича практика може сприяти розвитку наукових досліджень студентів та яку роль у цьому процесі повинен відігравати науковий керівник студентів? Відповідь на це питання має особливе значення для вдосконалення освітнього процесу в Україні, оскільки недостатнє залучення наукових керівників до організації та супроводу виробничої практики студентів є, на нашу думку, значним недоліком. Цей недолік обмежує якість підготовки майбутніх фахівців та науковців.

У цій статті буде проаналізовано значення виробничої практики для наукових досліджень студентів, підкреслено роль наукового керівника у цьому

процесі, а також розглянуто проблеми української системи освіти, які заважають ефективній інтеграції науки та практичного досвіду.

Виробнича практика може надати студентам унікальну можливість застосувати отримані теоретичні знання в реальних умовах [1]. Це є важливим етапом у формуванні професійних компетентностей. Під час практики студенти стикаються з реальними проблемами та завданнями, які потребують наукового підходу для їх вирішення [2]. Це стимулює розвиток дослідницьких навичок та критичного мислення. Також виробнича практика може стати джерелом ідей для наукових робіт студентів. Спостереження за виробничими процесами, участь у реальних проєктах та аналіз отриманих даних дозволяють студентам формулювати актуальні наукові проблеми та пропонувати шляхи їх вирішення [3].

Науковий керівник відіграє ключову роль у розвитку дослідницьких навичках студента, особливо під час проходження виробничої практики. Його завдання не обмежуються лише формальним керівництвом курсовими та дипломними роботами. Він також повинен бути наставником, який допомагає студенту застосовувати отримані знання на практиці та інтегрувати виробничий досвід у наукові дослідження.

Одна з найважливіших функцій наукового керівника – це допомогти студентові правильно обрати тему дослідження. Часто студенти підходять до цього процесу без належного розуміння актуальних проблем галузі або можливостей їхнього дослідження в межах виробничої практики. Науковий керівник повинен сприяти вибору такої теми, яка буде: практично значущою; актуальною з наукової точки зору; доступною для аналізу. Якщо науковий керівник бере активну участь у виборі та коригуванні теми дослідження, студент отримує можливість працювати над проблемою, яка є не лише цікавою, а також й корисною для професійного розвитку.

Виробнича практика може надати студентам унікальні можливості для збору первинних даних, аналізу технологічних процесів, тестування нових підходів [4]. Однак без належного методичного керівництва студент може використати ці можливості неефективно. Науковий керівник може допомогти студентові: обрати оптимальні методи дослідження, зважаючи на доступні ресурси, а також умови виробничої практики; сформувати чітку методологічну базу, що дозволить провести дослідження структуровано і послідовно; здійснювати збір та аналіз отриманих даних відповідно до наукових стандартів.

Якщо науковий керівник не залучений до процесу, студент ризикує, на нашу думку, отримати поверхневі результати. Вони не матимуть значущої наукової або практичної цінності.

У процесі проходження виробничої практики студент може зіткнутися з різними труднощами: відсутністю необхідної інформації; небажанням підприємства надавати доступ до певних даних; технічними або організаційними проблемами. У таких ситуаціях важлива роль наукового керівника полягає у підтримці студента, а також коригуванні його дослідження. Це може включати: допомогу в розв’язанні проблем, пов’язаних з доступом до інформації; деяку корекцію напрямку дослідження в разі непередбачуваних

обставин; допомогу у правильному тлумаченні отриманих результатів, а також формулюванні висновків. Якщо науковий керівник не взаємодіє зі студентом під час виробничої практики, останній може залишитися сам на сам із труднощами, що негативно вплине на кінцеву якість наукового дослідження.

Одне із головних завдань наукового керівника - це перетворення досвіду, отриманого під час виробничої практики, у повноцінне наукове дослідження. Виробничий досвід може стати основою для дипломної роботи, а також для наукових статей, конференційних доповідей або навіть стартап-проектів. Науковий керівник може допомогти студенту: визначити, як результати практики можуть бути використані у його подальших дослідженнях; сформулювати проблематику наукової роботи на основі реального досвіду; оформити дослідження відповідно до наукових стандартів. Якщо науковий керівник не залучений до цього процесу, велика частина цінного досвіду та даних, які отримані під час виробничої практики, залишається невикористаною або недостатньо структурованою.

Окрім методичного керівництва, важливою функцією наукового керівника, на наш погляд, є мотивація студента до активної наукової діяльності. Багато студентів сприймають виробничу практику як формальність. Вони не розглядають її як можливість для проведення власних досліджень. Завдання наукового керівника – показати, що виробнича практика є чудовим майданчиком для апробації наукових ідей, збору даних, а також розвитку професійних компетенцій. Методи стимулювання можуть включати: включення студентів у наукові дослідження кафедри на основі їхніх практичних напрацювань; залучення до написання статей та участі в наукових конференціях; мотивацію до критичного аналізу виробничого процесу та пошуку інноваційних рішень. Якщо студент відчуває підтримку та зацікавленість з боку наукового керівника, то він буде більш вмотивованим проводити глибокі дослідження та розвивати власні ідеї.

В українських закладах вищої освіти часто спостерігається розрив між теоретичним навчанням та практичною підготовкою. На нашу думку, однією з причин цього є недостатнє залучення наукових керівників до організації та супроводу виробничої практики студентів.

Науковий керівник є невід’ємною частиною процесу наукової підготовки студента. Його залучення до виробничої практики значно підвищує якість навчального процесу. На жаль, в українській системі освіти роль наукових керівників у цьому аспекті є недооціненою. Це призводить до розриву між теоретичною підготовкою студентів та їхнім практичним досвідом. Необхідно реформувати підхід до організації виробничої практики, зробивши її не лише формальним етапом навчання, а також й повноцінним інструментом для розвитку студентської науки. Це передбачає тіснішу взаємодію між університетами та роботодавцями, створення спільних науково-практичних програм, а також обов’язкове залучення наукових керівників до процесу наставництва студентів. На нашу думку, впровадження таких змін сприятиме підготовці висококваліфікованих спеціалістів, які володіють не лише

теоретичними знаннями, а також й практичним та науковим досвідом, що відповідає сучасним вимогам ринку праці.

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ЦИФРОВА ЗАЛЕЖНІСТЬ ЯК НОВИЙ СОЦІАЛЬНИЙ ВИКЛИК: ВПЛИВ НА ПСИХІКУ ТА МІЖОСОБИСТІСНІ СТОСУНКИ

У сучасному світі цифрові технології стали невід'ємною частиною нашого життя. Навіть для того, щоб прокинутися ми використовуємо або стаціонарний годинник, або будильник на телефоні. До цього, постійним нашим другом є телефон, який входить до цього виду технологій. Він постійно знаходиться з нами та є вірним помічником щодня. Де б ми не були, цифрові пристрої знаходяться навколо нас, що з однієї сторони полегшує нам життя, а з іншої – завдає шкоди, руйнує його, викликає звикання та залежність.

Окрім цього, можна виокремити й позитивні моменти: ці технології полегшують наше життя, економлять наш час, організують нас.

Цифрова залежність, як і будь-яка інша, заважає нормально жити та виконувати завдання, досягати поставлених цілей, і в подальшому встановлювати контакти з людьми. Постійно перебуваючи в світі технологій, ми часто забуваємо про своє реальне життя. Звичні раніше справи стають

місією, яку неможливо виконати, іноді встати з ліжка є складним завданням. З цього ми розуміємо, що розгляд цього питання є необхідним для нашої сучасності.

Цифрова залежність – проблема, час захоплює суспільство щодня ще більше та з великою інтенсивністю. Навіть в тих кутках нашої планети, куди немає можливості доставити техніку для навчання згодом з'являються комп'ютери, телефони та інші девайси. Так, звісно це набагато спрощує повсякденні процеси, але суспільство стає залежним від них. І вже стикаючись з проблемами відключення світла, стихійних лих, пожеж не можуть як раніше зробити елементарні дії. Це завдає шкоди для розвитку людства, що в майбутньому може призвести до його краху. Незважаючи на це ми можемо удосконалювати самостійно навички необхідні для виживання у складні періоди нашого існування.

Як відмічають дослідники, цифрова залежність суттєво впливає на встановлення стосунків та підтримання у них гармонії та взаєморозуміння. З позитивного боку вони дають нам можливість спілкуватися на відстані (звичайний дзвінок, відеодзвінок), ділитися фото, спогадами, емоціями, знаходити друзів, бути учасником різноманітних зібрань. Це, в свою чергу, знижує рівень стресу рідних, які хвилюються за інших членів свого оточення. Також цифрові технології дають нам можливість працювати на віддаленій від офісу роботі, що значно поліпшує життєдіяльність людей, які проживають на значній відстані від фірми, компанії, або ж мають певні обмеження в русі.

З іншого боку, цей вид технологій має й негативний вплив. Постійне використання гаджетів робить людей слабшими та починає заважати спокійному існування суспільства в цілому. Перебуваючи більшу частину дня в месенджерах, соціальних мережах, ми забуваємо про основні потреби, які підтримують наше тіло і організм в цілому. Це, в свою чергу, призводить до виникнення не тільки залежностей, а й хвороб. Як наслідок – хвороби, які раніше спостерігалися в більш дорослому віці, значно помолодшали. На сьогодні у сучасної молоді можна спостерігати проблеми із зором, хребтом, суглобами, різноманітні психічні стани тощо.

За результатами відображеними у звіті Globaldigital 2023 було визначено, що кількість користувачів соціальних мереж сягає 4,76 мільярдів, трохи менше ніж 60% населення планети [2]. Ці дані наштовхують на думку про те, як люди піклуються про себе, адже рівень екранного часу за результатами дослідження може перевищувати 3 години [1], які могли б витратити на покращення свого стану, настрою та здоров'я, саморозвитку.

Найбільше під цей вплив підпадають маленькі діти. Причиною цього може бути відсутність часу у батьків через роботу, домашні справи, втомленість і перебування в цифровому світі. У випадках, коли батьки зайняті своїми проблемами, діти, залишаючись на одинці – найчастіше дивляться телевізор, грають на планшеті або в телефоні, грають в приставку. Вони дивляться мультфільми, грають в ігри, переглядають короткі відео, що з часом затягує і, коли батьки намагаються залучити дитину до активності (допомогти, піти на прогулянку), дитина починає вередувати, відмовляється виконувати прохання

батьків, влаштовує істерики. Все це пояснюється тим, що її витягують із зони комфорту, що, звісно, їй не подобається.

З цим стикається майже кожна родина, в якій присутня така схема виховання дітей, і багато з молодих батьків не знають що з цим робити й до кого звертатися. Попри це, не тільки маленькі діти страждають від цього. Такого впливу зазнають всі – підлітки, дорослі, старше покоління. І тим самим, ми часто отримуємо у відповідь – обґрунтований викид агресії в нашу сторону, що спричинює збільшення рівня стресу, зниження імунітету та збою у нормальному функціонуванню організму.

Не зважаючи на сказане вище, є можливість вибратися з цього кругообігу технологій у нашому житті. На нашу думку, одним з ефективних шляхів виходу з цього кругообігу – це просто відкласти всі цифрові пристрої в закуток та залишитися наодинці з собою, з сім'єю, провести разом час, розслабитися та зрозуміти чого насправді хочемо ми та наші близькі. Цей метод дозволяє нам проаналізувати все наше життя, звернути увагу на важливі для нас речі та осягнути розмір нашої проблеми. Таким чином, ми можемо знайти відповіді на очевидні питання та розділити цінні, приємні моменти разом з родиною або близькими друзями.

Наступним моментом, який є важливим для людини – це спілкування. Так, спілкування через соціальні мережі та месенджери можна замінити на живе спілкування, зустрічі з друзями. Тоді з'являється можливість встановити глибший емоційний зв'язок та налагодити атмосферу довіри один з одним. Цей процес принесе більше досвіду, емоцій та почуттів, які зможуть наповнити наше життя іншими фарбами, емоціями, спогадами, мріями. Попри це, поліпшиться загальний стан організму від прогулянок, обміну енергією та розмовами про плани, ідеї, події навколо нас, обговорення цікавої інформації тощо.

Ще одним, не менш дієвим методом, є збалансоване застосування гаджетів. Доцільним було б організувати свій час таким чином, щоб визначити, скільки часу ми проводимо в гаджетах, за комп'ютером та іншими електронними пристоями, скільки часу відводимо на живе спілкування, читання книжок, зайняття спортом та скільки часу ми приділяємо іншими інтересами тощо. Такий підхід звільнить час для більш важливіших потреб, задоволення яких дасть можливість людини зрозуміти, що їй необхідно для ефективної життєдіяльності, сконцентруватися на життєвих цілях.

Щодо дітей, то запропоновані нами методи також є ефективними. Залучення їх до сімейного дозвілля, через власний приклад дорослих щодо заміни проведення часу в телефонах, комп'ютерах та інших девайсах на прогулянки, катання на велосипеді та заняття різноманітними видами активності, буде сприяти не тільки зміцненню організму, але й його загартуванню, покращенню емоційного зв'язку із членами родини.

Однак, якщо життя без цифрових технологій стає нестерпним, то слід звернутися до фахівця за кваліфікованою допомогою у вирішенні визначених людиною проблем. Головне у цьому питанні – терпіння і наполегливість.

Отже, можна зробити висновок, що використання цифрових технологій є частиною нашого життя. Вони мають як позитивний, так і негативний вплив на наше життя і здоров'я. Якщо цей процес стає проблемою, то слід одразу вирішувати це питання, адже відкладання на потім, може призвести до небажаних наслідків. Доцільною є рекомендація щодо фільтрування й збалансування, а в деяких випадках й обмеження використання цифрових девайсів, що у кінцевому результаті дасть можливість людині по іншому подивитися на цей світ, своє оточення, свої життєві цілі.

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ ВРЕГУЛЮВАННЯ СПОРУ ЗА УЧАСТЮ СУДДІ В ГОСПОДАРСЬКОМУ СУДОЧИНСТВІ

Сучасний господарський процес потребує ефективних механізмів врегулювання спорів, які б сприяли оперативному та справедливому вирішенню конфліктів між суб'єктами господарювання. Одним із таких механізмів є врегулювання спору за участю судді. Дана процедура є порівняно новою для української правової системи, проте вже демонструє позитивні результати та має значний потенціал для розвитку.

Врегулювання спору за участю судді – це альтернативна процедура, яка передбачає активну участь судді у пошуку компромісного рішення між сторонами. На відміну від традиційного судового розгляду, де суддя виносить рішення, у цьому випадку він виступає в ролі нейтрального посередника, який допомагає сторонам знайти взаємоприйнятний вихід з конфліктної ситуації.

Процедура врегулювання спору за участю судді регулюється главою 4 Господарського процесуального кодексу України.

Ключові положення включають:

• добровільність - регулювання спору проводиться лише за згодою обох сторін (ст. 186 ГПК України).

• нейтральність судді - суддя виступає як нейтральний посередник, не нав'язуючи сторонам власне рішення (ст. 187 ГПК України).

• конфіденційність - інформація, отримана під час врегулювання спору, є конфіденційною (ст. 187 ГПК України).

• форми проведення - врегулювання спору здійснюється у формі спільних або закритих нарад (ст. 188 ГПК України)[1].

Сучасне правосуддя вимагає постійного вдосконалення механізмів вирішення спорів, зокрема у сфері господарського процесу. Врегулювання спору за участю судді є важливим інструментом, який може сприяти швидкому, ефективному та менш витратному розгляду справ. Хоча цей інститут ще не набув широкого застосування в Україні, його потенціал є значним, а перспективи розвитку відкривають нові можливості для правової системи.

Однією з ключових переваг цієї процедури є *економія часу та ресурсів*. Тривалість судового процесу може бути значною, особливо якщо мова йде про складні господарські справи, що включають численні докази та експертизи. Врегулювання спору за участю судді дозволяє сторонам знайти взаємоприйнятне рішення без необхідності проходження всіх судових інстанцій, що суттєво знижує фінансові витрати.

Ще однією важливою перевагою є *гнучкість*. На відміну від традиційного судового процесу, де рішення приймається суддею на основі норм права, сторони у врегулюванні спору можуть самостійно визначити умови його вирішення, враховуючи власні інтереси та потреби. Це сприяє досягненню компромісу, який влаштовує всіх учасників процесу.

Крім того, застосування цієї процедури допомагає знизити навантаження на судову систему, що є актуальним для України, де суди часто перевантажені великою кількістю справ. Ефективне використання врегулювання спору за участю судді може значно прискорити розгляд господарських справ. Такої ж думки притримується і науковці Ніколенко Л. М. у співавторстві з Масловським С. В., де відзначають важливість існування вказаної процедури з погляду розвантаження суддів, прискорення вирішення спорів, зменшення кількості апеляційних та касаційних скарг[2].

Незважаючи на очевидні переваги, процедура врегулювання спору за участю судді поки що не є широко застосовуваною в Україні. Саме тому важливо проводити активну інформаційну кампанію, яка допоможе змінити ставлення до цієї процедури та заохотити її застосування. Для цього можна організовувати тематичні семінари, тренінги та круглі столи, де практикуючі юристи та судді розповідатимуть про реальні випадки успішного застосування цього механізму. Крім того, важливо висвітлювати цю тему в засобах масової інформації, а також використовувати онлайн-платформи для проведення вебінарів та публікації аналітичних матеріалів. Лише комплексний підхід до інформування допоможе змінити сприйняття цієї процедури та зробити її популярнішою серед суб’єктів господарювання.

Аналізуючи Єдиний державний реєстр судових рішень можна сказати, що дану процедуру не широко використовують, прикладом побоювань, необізнаності, обережного ставлення до цієї процедури може бути справа № 904/2440/24 Господарського суду Дніпропетровської області за позовом Приватного акціонерного товариства "НАУКОВО-ВИРОБНИЧИЙ ДІАГНОСТИЧНИЙ ЦЕНТР", м. Кривий Ріг, Дніпропетровська область до Акціонерного товариства "КРИВОРІЗЬКА ТЕПЛОЦЕНТРАЛЬ",м Кривий Ріг, Дніпропетровська область про стягнення штрафних санкцій у розмірі 140 165,56 грн.

Відповідач надав суду клопотання про проведення процедури врегулювання спору за участю судді. Проте Позивача подав заперечення на це клопотання. Суд, застосувавши норму ч. 1 ст. 186 ГПК України, відмовив Відповідачу у задоволенні клопотання про врегулювання спору за участю судді, оскільки Позивач не надав відповідну згоду з таким клопотанням[5].

Ще одним важливим аспектом є підготовка суддів, які беруть участь у процедурі врегулювання спору. Адже їхня роль у цьому процесі значно відрізняється від традиційного судочинства. Суддя, який проводить врегулювання спору, не має повноважень ухвалювати обов'язкове рішення, натомість він виконує функцію медіатора, допомагаючи сторонам дійти компромісу. Для ефективного виконання цієї функції суддя повинен не лише досконало знати законодавство, але й володіти навичками медіації, переговорів, психології. Саме тому необхідно розробити спеціальні навчальні програми, які допоможуть суддям освоїти ці навички. Можливим рішенням є створення спеціалізованих курсів при Національній школі суддів України, запрошення міжнародних експертів з альтернативного вирішення спорів та обмін досвідом із країнами, де ця процедура вже успішно функціонує.

На сьогоднішній день чинне законодавство містить загальні положення щодо врегулювання спору за участю судді, однак деякі аспекти залишаються не врегульованими або потребують уточнення. Такої ж думки дотримується науковиця Н. О. Петренко розглядає врегулювання спору за участю судді як окремий інститут господарського процесуального права, що має відмінності від медіації. Вона наголошує на необхідності проведення цієї процедури до початку судових дебатів, а також пропонує чітке врегулювання строків її реалізації. Такий підхід дозволить уникнути затягування розгляду справи та сприятиме більш ефективному застосуванню цього механізму[3].

У своїх інших дослідженнях Н. О. Петренко також аналізує певні ризики, пов'язані з використанням процедури врегулювання спору. Зокрема, вона вказує на можливість її застосування для затягування процесу або зміни складу суду, що може порушувати принцип правової визначеності. Крім того, існують випадки зловживання з боку сторін, коли вони використовують цю процедуру для досягнення власних стратегічних цілей, а не для реального пошуку компромісу[4].

Ще одним важливим питанням є виконання домовленостей, досягнутих під час врегулювання спору. Законодавство має містити положення про те, як забезпечити обов'язковість виконання таких домовленостей та які наслідки

настануть у разі їх порушення. Без чітких норм у цій сфері процедура ризикує залишитися декларативною, без реального механізму реалізації.

Отже, впровадження та популяризація врегулювання спору за участю судді є важливим етапом реформування господарського процесу в Україні. Успішний розвиток цього механізму допоможе створити більш справедливу, гнучку та ефективну систему вирішення конфліктів між суб'єктами господарювання. До того ж, це сприятиме зміцненню довіри до судової системи.

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АСПЕКТИ ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ПРЕВЕНТИВНИХ ПОЛІЦЕЙСЬКИХ ЗАХОДІВ: ВИКЛИКИ І РИЗИКИ

У демократичному суспільстві забезпечення правопорядку, публічної безпеки та захисту прав і свобод громадян є основним завданням правоохоронних органів. Одним із важливих інструментів для досягнення цієї мети є поліцейські превентивні заходи, які спрямовані на попередження правопорушень та зменшення рівня злочинності. Діяльність Національної поліції України базується на чітких правових нормах, що регламентують застосування превентивних заходів, а також на їх співвідношенні з правами людини та принципами правової держави. У цьому контексті, застосування таких заходів є важливою складовою правоохоронної діяльності.

Згідно зі статтею 29 Закону України «Про Національну поліцію», поліцейський захід є дія або комплекс дій превентивного або примусового

характеру, що обмежує певні права та свободи людини. Ці заходи застосовуються поліцейськими для забезпечення виконання покладених на поліцію завдань, зокрема для запобігання кримінальним правопорушенням, забезпечення публічного порядку і безпеки, а також охорони прав і свобод громадян. Превентивні заходи є важливою частиною профілактичної роботи поліції та сприяють ефективному запобіганню злочинності [1].

Превенція (від лат. praeventio – «попереджаю») в праві передбачає здійснення комплексу заходів, спрямованих на запобігання скоєнню правопорушень. Це охоплює широкий спектр дій, починаючи від профілактики злочинів і закінчуючи забезпеченням громадської безпеки під час надзвичайних ситуацій або масових заходів. Завдяки ефективному застосуванню таких заходів поліція може зменшити рівень злочинності та попередити виникнення правопорушень, ще до їх скоєння.

Поліція України має право застосовувати превентивні заходи на основі чіткої правової бази. Відповідно до статті 31 Закону України «Про Національну поліцію», існує кілька видів поліцейських превентивних заходів, серед яких: перевірка документів, опитування осіб, поверхневий огляд, зупинка транспорту, вимога залишити місце, обмеження доступу до території, обмеження пересування особи або транспортного засобу, проникнення в житло, перевірка дозвільної системи, використання технічних засобів для фото- і відеозйомки, поліцейське піклування тощо. Ці заходи здійснюються з метою попередження правопорушень та виконання інших завдань, що покладені на поліцію [1].

Застосування поліцейських заходів, зокрема превентивних, має ґрунтуватися на чітких правових підставах. Важливими аспектами застосування превентивних заходів є: законність, необхідність, прозорість та пропорційність до обставин. А це в свою чергу означає, що ці заходи повинні бути: адекватними до рівня потенційної загрози або порушення; повинні відповідати законодавству та не порушувати права громадян; повинні бути відкритими і чітко регламентованими, щоб уникнути зловживань з боку правоохоронних органів.

Крім вищезазначених аспектів, поліцейський захід не може порушувати основні права та свободи особи, якщо це не передбачено законом і не відповідає принципам справедливості, рівності та недискримінації. Для здійснення таких заходів поліція повинна також дотримуватися міжнародних стандартів і норм, що закріплені у міжнародних договорах, на які Україна погодилася. Зокрема, важливою є також практика Європейського суду з прав людини, що надає керівні принципи щодо застосування превентивних заходів і обмеження прав особи.

Незважаючи на важливість превентивних заходів, їх застосування не позбавлене певних викликів та ризиків, зокрема в контексті забезпечення прав і свобод громадян. По-перше, надмірне або неправомірне застосування таких заходів може призвести до порушення прав людини, зокрема до необґрунтованих обмежень свободи пересування чи приватності. Тому кожен поліцейський захід має бути ретельно продуманий і відповідати принципам

пропорційності та необхідності [2]. По-друге, важливо забезпечити належне навчання та підготовку поліцейських, оскільки вони повинні володіти не лише технічними знаннями, але й глибоким розумінням етичних і правових норм, що регулюють застосування превентивних заходів. Важливо враховувати ситуації, коли законодавство може змінюватися, зокрема в умовах надзвичайного або воєнного стану. У таких випадках поліцейські можуть отримувати додаткові повноваження, що вимагає від них особливої уваги до дотримання прав і свобод осіб [3].

Одним із важливих аспектів застосування превентивних заходів є визначення того, до яких категорій осіб ці заходи можуть бути застосовані. Залежно від конкретних обставин, поліцейські можуть застосовувати превентивні заходи до різних категорій осіб, зокрема: осіб, підозрюваних у скоєнні правопорушень; осіб, схильних до правопорушень; осіб, які порушують публічний порядок; осіб, які перебувають у певному статусі. Застосування заходів до різних категорій осіб має певні особливості, які залежать від характеру поведінки особи, її соціального статусу або ризику скоєння правопорушення.

Коротко зупинемось на особливостях застосування превентивних заходів до цих категорій осіб. Щодо осіб, які перебувають під підозрою у скоєнні правопорушення, найчастіше має місце перевірка документів, опитування особи, збір доказів задля попередження можливих правопорушень. З особами, схильними до правопорушень або з підвищеним ризиком їх скоєння, поліція: проводить освітні програми, тренінги, бесіди; виявляє та допомагає у соціалізації особам, які перебувають у складних життєвих обставинах; співпрацює з соціальними службами для забезпечення підтримки. До осіб, які порушують публічний порядок під час масових заходів чи протестів, можуть бути застосовані такі превентивні заходи як: обмеження доступу до певних територій або зупинку транспорту для забезпечення безпеки учасників події. До осіб, які вчиняють дрібні правопорушення, застосовуються: попереджувальні заходи (штрафи, накладення адміністративних стягнень); освітні кампанії, спрямовані на підвищення правосвідомості. До осіб, які перебувають у певному підконтрольному органам внутрішніх справ статусі (знаходяться під адміністративним наглядом, умовно засуджені, перебуває на обліку через вчинення правопорушень), застосовуються превентивні заходи, що передбачають суворий контроль за їх поведінкою: регулярні перевірки на дотримання умов звільнення; перевірка на наявність наркотичних речовин або алкоголю в організмі; контроль за переміщеннями та місцезнаходженням. До осіб, які можуть бути замішані в організованій злочинності або тероризмі, застосовуються заходи більш агресивного характеру, а саме: проведення оперативно-розшукових заходів; встановлення прослуховування; контроль за фінансовими операціями; співпраця з іншими правоохоронними органами та міжнародними структурами.

Вищеназвані превентивні заходи дійсно здатні створити атмосферу правопорядку та стабільності, що позитивно впливає на соціальне середовище. Коли поліція активно працює над попередженням правопорушень, громадяни

почуваються більш захищеними і мають більше довіри до правоохоронців. Крім цього, за допомогою таких заходів можна знизити рівень злочинності та забезпечити порядок у суспільстві. Превентивні заходи дозволяють своєчасно виявляти злочинні наміри або організовані групи, що готуються до скоєння кримінальних правопорушень. В свою чергу, якщо вдається запобігти правопрушенням, це сприяє зменшенню навантаження на суди та слідчі органи.

Таким чином, застосування поліцейських превентивних заходів є необхідним інструментом для забезпечення публічного порядку та безпеки, а також для попередження правопорушень. Проте їх застосування має бути чітко регламентоване правовими нормами, щоб не порушувати права та свободи громадян. Важливо, щоб поліцейські діяли в межах закону, а застосування превентивних заходів було справедливим, пропорційним та адекватним до конкретних обставин. Поліція, зокрема у співпраці з іншими органами влади, повинна продовжувати вдосконалювати свою діяльність, підвищуючи ефективність превентивної роботи та дотримуючись міжнародних стандартів прав людини.

1. Про Національну поліцію: Закон України від 02.07.2015. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/580-19/conv#Text.

2. Про затвердження Інструкції з оформлення матеріалів про застосування поліцейського піклування: наказ Міністерства внутрішніх справ України від 12.10.2020 № 724. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1174-20#Text.

3. Про затвердження Інструкції про порядок виготовлення, придбання, зберігання, обліку, перевезення та використання вогнепальної, пневматичної, холодної і охолощеної зброї, пристроїв вітчизняного виробництва для відстрілу патронів, споряджених гумовими чи аналогічними за своїми властивостями метальними снарядами несмертельної дії, та патронів до них, а також боєприпасів до зброї, основних частин зброї та вибухових матеріалів: наказ МВС України від 21.08.1998 № 622. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0637-98#Text.

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ПРАВО НА ОСВІТУ ПІД ЧАС ВІЙНИ: ВИПРОБУВАННЯ КРИЗОЮ ТА ШЛЯХИ АДАПТАЦІЇ

Ключові слова: освіта, заклади освіти, війна, інформатизація, криза, шляхи адаптації.

Постановка проблеми дослідження. Освіта є однією з ключових основ суспільного розвитку, забезпечуючи передачу знань, формування особистості та розвиток навичок, необхідних для економічного та соціального процвітання країни. Вона сприяє формуванню громадянської свідомості, підвищує рівень культури та відіграє важливу роль у підтриманні стабільності суспільства. Однак у період воєнних конфліктів освітня система стикається з численними викликами, які суттєво ускладнюють реалізацію права на освіту.

Під час війни школи, університети та інші навчальні заклади зазнають руйнувань, що призводить до фізичної недоступності освітніх послуг. Вимушене переселення населення ускладнює можливість продовження навчання, а брак фінансування та викладацького складу створює додаткові перешкоди для функціонування освітніх установ. Крім того, діти та молодь, які переживають військові дії, зазнають значного психологічного навантаження, що негативно впливає на їхню здатність до навчання.

В умовах воєнного конфлікту важливо не лише забезпечити доступ до освіти, а й адаптувати навчальний процес до нових реалій. Використання дистанційних технологій, міжнародна підтримка, створення альтернативних форм навчання та адаптаційні програми для дітей, які постраждали від війни, можуть сприяти мінімізації негативних наслідків. Відповідно, проблема права на освіту в умовах війни потребує детального аналізу та вироблення ефективних стратегій адаптації освітньої системи до кризових умов.

Стан вивчення проблематики свідчить, що реалізація права на освіту в умовах воєнного стану стала предметом уваги багатьох експертів, серед яких юристи, політологи, соціологи тощо. До їх числа входять такі дослідники, як Н. Бондар, М. Козюбра, А. Колодій, , Н. Онищенко, Н. Пархоменко, О. Петришин, В. Погорілко, О. Скрипнюк, Р. Стефанчук, С. Стеценко, М. Хавронюк та інші.

Основною метою цього дослідження є аналіз проблематики реалізації права на освіту в умовах війни, зокрема в контексті кризи, спричиненої воєнними діями, та пошук ефективних механізмів адаптації освітньої системи до надзвичайних умов. Особлива увага приділяється важливості забезпечення освітніх прав для всіх суспільних верств та розгляду викликів, з якими стикається українська освітня система.

Виклад основних матеріалів дослідження. Протягом останнього століття війна вдруге охопила Європу, завдаючи серйозного удару по системі освіти. Під час Другої світової війни освітні установи зіткнулися з масштабними викликами: школи та університети зазнавали руйнувань від бомбардувань, що унеможливлювало їхню повноцінну роботу. З міркувань безпеки дітей евакуйовували з небезпечних регіонів до сільської місцевості, де навчання відбувалося в імпровізованих класах, облаштованих у церквах, сільських будинках та тимчасових притулках. У Лондоні, де постійні авіаційні атаки створювали загрозу життю мешканців, уроки проводили навіть на станціях метро, які слугували укриттям від бомбардувань.

Оскільки сьогодні війна знову змушує адаптувати освітню систему до умов кризи, історія повторюється. Повномасштабне військове вторгнення в

Україну спричинило серйозні зміни в освітньому процесі, що порушило положення статті 53 Конституції України, яка гарантує право на освіту [4]. Це особливо позначилося в умовах воєнного стану.

У відповідь на ці загрози багато батьків, за можливості, евакуювали своїх дітей у безпечніші регіони або за кордон, прагнучи зберегти доступ до освіти в умовах війни. Водночас система освіти змушена була швидко адаптуватися до нових реалій. Одним із ключових напрямів, що допомагає забезпечити стабільність навчального процесу, стала інформатизація освіти. Вона дозволяє не лише підтримувати освітній процес у віддаленому режимі, а й сприяє модернізації підходів до навчання та забезпеченню безперервного доступу до знань.

За словами Н. Бондар, інформатизація освіти охоплює три ключові напрями:

- Доступність і відкритість інформації – передбачає прозорість освітнього процесу, висвітлення діяльності закладів на офіційних ресурсах та забезпечення відкритого доступу до навчальних матеріалів.
- Інформатизація навчального процесу – впровадження інформаційних технологій, інноваційних методик навчання, збагачення освітнього середовища та індивідуалізація підходу до навчання.
- Інформаційно-технологічне забезпечення освітньої діяльності – використання програмних засобів для підтримки та вдосконалення навчального процесу [1, с. 126].

Дослідження, проведене Державною службою якості освіти України в грудні 2023 — січні 2024 року, вказало на аналіз змін в організації освітнього процесу за два роки війни. Метою дослідження було виявлення динаміки освітніх втрат і здобутків, а також вивчення компенсаторних заходів, які громади запроваджували у закладах освіти в умовах воєнного стану. Результати показали, що більшість навчальних закладів частково відновили очну форму навчання. Зокрема, 53% закладів працювали у традиційному очному режимі, 19% перейшли на дистанційне навчання, а 28% обрали змішаний формат роботи. Крім того, 75% керівників закладів зазначили, що мають достатньо педагогічного персоналу для забезпечення якісного навчального процесу.

За результатами опитування батьків учнів, основною причиною пропусків занять у дітей (56%) була хвороба. До 14% пропусків пов’язували з перебоями електропостачання, а ще 29% — із необхідністю реагування на повітряні тривоги. Для компенсації освітніх втрат учням надавали навчальні матеріали для самостійної роботи, організовували індивідуальні або групові консультації, як було зазначено самими дітьми [3].

Для адаптації до нових умов Міністерство освіти і науки України створило платформу з освітніми ресурсами, які допомагають учням, студентам і викладачам працювати в дистанційному режимі. Наприклад, розділ «Сучасне дошкілля під крилами захисту» пропонує відеозаняття, поради психологів, літературні твори та консультації фахівців. Приватні освітні заклади відкрили безкоштовний доступ до ресурсів для покращення якості освіти.

За підтримки ЮНІСЕФ створено платформу НУМО, яка містить відеозаняття для дітей 3–6 років і поради щодо першої психологічної допомоги у кризових ситуаціях. Це сприяє якості освіти та підтримує психологічне благополуччя в умовах кризи. Крім того, активно впроваджуються онлайн-курси та вебінари для підвищення кваліфікації педагогів, а також забезпечення безперервності освітнього процесу для школярів та студентів.

Одним із яскравих прикладів підтримки освіти є стипендіальна програма «Завтра.UA» – найбільша національна недержавна ініціатива, започаткована у 2006 році Фондом Віктора Пінчука. Вона спрямована на підтримку талановитої молоді та формування нового покоління інтелектуальної та управлінської еліти України. За час існування програми понад 2600 осіб стали її стипендіатами, отримавши можливості для професійного та особистісного розвитку [2].

У контексті російської агресії Міністерство освіти і науки України використовує Секторальну робочу групу «Освіта і наука» для діалогу з міжнародними партнерами та створення міжнародної коаліції на підтримку української освіти. Основні пріоритети включають:

- реалізацію проєктів для невідкладних потреб освіти;
- забезпечення комп’ютерною технікою;
- підтримку закладів, що приймають внутрішньо переміщених осіб;
- надання психологічної допомоги [5].

Студенти та викладачі можуть долучатися до міжнародних грантових програм і академічної мобільності. Закордонні заклади освіти пропонують програми підтримки для українців, а в Україні діють пільги для вступу внутрішньо переміщених осіб, дітей-сиріт і мешканців прифронтових регіонів.

Пропонуємо кілька шляхів забезпечення права на освіту:

- Законодавче гарантування реалізації права на освіту з урахуванням європейських цінностей, як-от мобільність, інноваційність, залученість, гуманізація, толерантність, автентичність.

- Створення урядових програм для захисту освітніх закладів, зокрема будівництва укриттів, евакуації у безпечні місця та відновлення закладів за сучасними стандартами.

- Організація інституцій для психологічної та соціальної підтримки учасників освітнього процесу й їхніх родин, які постраждали через воєнний конфлікт.

- Урахування міжнародного досвіду під час реформування освіти.

Висновки. Право на освіту під час війни проходить значні випробування, проте його забезпечення залишається важливим завданням держави та міжнародної спільноти. Військові конфлікти руйнують освітню інфраструктуру, перешкоджають доступу до навчання, створюють психологічні та соціальні бар'єри. Попри ці виклики, існують ефективні механізми адаптації, зокрема дистанційне навчання, міжнародна допомога, мобільні освітні центри та зміни в законодавстві. Забезпечення безперервності освіти в умовах війни є критично важливим для майбутнього покоління, що вимагає комплексного підходу та тісної співпраці між урядами, громадянським суспільством і міжнародними організаціями.

1. Бондар Н. А. Інформатизація юридичної освіти: основні напрямки, виклики часу. *Міжнародна науково-практична конференція для науково-педагогічних, педагогічних працівників, аспірантів, студентів закладів фахової передвищої та вищої освіти «Цифрова трансформація та диджитал технології для сталого розвитку всіх галузей сучасної освіти, науки і практики»* (м. Лодзь, Польща, 26.01.2023 р.). С. 123–127. (Дата звернення: 01.03.2025).

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ВПЛИВ ПРАВОВОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ НА РОЗВИТОК УКРАЇНИ

Правова культура є невід'ємною складовою демократичного суспільства та основою стабільного правового розвитку держави. В Україні питання формування високого рівня правової культури дедалі активніше набуває особливого значення, що зумовлено як зовнішньо-політичними чинниками, так і реалізацією внутрішньою довготривалою правовою реформою, євроінтеграційними процесами та утвердженням принципу верховенства права.

Варто нагадати, що правова культура – це система позитивних правових цінностей, що формуються та накопичуються суспільством у процесі соціально-правової діяльності. Вона відображає соціальну значущість права та проявляється у сукупності чинників, які визначають рівень правосвідомості, якість законодавства, дотримання законності та правопорядку у державі [1].

Однією із основних складових правової культури суспільства є рівень правосвідомості громадян та посадових осіб, тобто ступінь засвоєння ними цінності права, основних прав і свобод; знання права, поваги до нього, переконаності у необхідності дотримуватися приписів правових норм [2].

Правова культура охоплює систему правових знань, переконань, навичок і правомірної поведінки громадян, що забезпечує ефективне функціонування правової системи держави. Зокрема, до її складових елементів відноситься:

- правова свідомість – розуміння громадянами своїх прав і обов'язків;
- правова поведінка – дотримання законодавства та активна участь у правовій сфері;
- правова активність – ініціативна участь у розбудові правової держави.

Проте, варто зауважити, що структура правової культури є динамічною та постійно змінюється, оскільки залежить від впливу змін в суспільстві і правовій системі.

Окремо варто наголосити на тому, що одним із ключових компонентів правової культури, яке беззаперечно впливає на її формування, є якісне законодавство, що повинно відповідати ознакам юридичної визначеності та систематизації правових норм. Воно має базуватися на науковій обґрунтованості, демократичних та гуманістичних принципах, справедливості, а також не містити прогалин, суперечностей, нечітких чи двозначних формулювань.

Наявність законів, що суперечать правовим засадам, містять застарілі норми або обмежують права і свободи громадян, свідчить про низький рівень правової культури [3].

Змістовна сутність цього правового явища полягає в сукупності цінностей, переконань, відображає ставлення до права і правопорядку громадян та суспільства загалом [4]. При цьому, слід пам'ятати, що на рівень правової культури та її сутнісні характеристики впливають багато чинників – від індивідуальних до соціально значущих, що обумовлює особливості її стану в різних країнах. Якщо ж рівень правової культури виявиться достатньо низьким, а заходи щодо його підвищення недостатньо ефективними можуть сформуватися умови для подальшої правової деформації.

Відтак, правова культура є основою для демократичних змін в Україні, а її розвиток залежить від активної взаємодії державних інституцій, суспільства та громадян. Вона є особливим видом культури, що визначає спосіб правової діяльності та відносин, відображає і закріплює основні правові цінності, формує правові погляди, знання та навички громадян у сфері суспільно-правового життя [1].

Правова культура однозначно є неодмінною передумовою наближення до інтеграційних процесів України в європейський і світовий правовий простір. Оскільки, правовий прогрес, до якого прагне Україна, втілюючи в життя ідеї верховенства права, громадянського суспільства та правової держави, може бути реальністю лише за умови, що правова реформа поєднується з формуванням правової культури суспільства європейського типу. Більше того,

без успіхів у сфері підвищення правової культури населення ефективна реалізації правової реформи буде просто неможливою [5].

Отже, правова культура відіграє ключову роль у становленні правової держави та забезпеченні її стабільного розвитку. Підвищення рівня правової обізнаності громадян сприятиме зміцненню демократичних принципів, ефективності державного управління, захисту прав людини та наближення Україні до європейських людиноцентричних цінностей.

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БОРОТЬБА ЗА УКРАЇНСЬКУ МОВУ ЯК ОСНОВУ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ІДЕНТИЧНОСТІ: ВІД ШІСТДЕСЯТНИКІВ ДО СЬОГОДЕННЯ

Сьогодні українська мова – це не просто засіб комунікації, а справжній маркер ідентичності та національного спротиву. В умовах війни ми спостерігаємо, як багато українців, навіть тих, хто раніше не надавав значення мовному питанню, свідомо переходять на українську. Але ця боротьба не сьогочасна, а триває ще від часів шістдесятників і дисидентів, які відкрито заговорили про загрозу русифікації. Їхні слова й сьогодні є надзвичайно актуальними.

Праця Івана Дзюби "Інтернаціоналізм чи русифікація?", яка значною мірою вплинула на розвиток національного руху 1960-1970-х рр., могла б стати

заголовком сучасних дискусій про мовну політику [1]. Адже мовна експансія – це не лише про минуле, а й про сьогодення, оскільки і нині, в час війни, мову використовують як інструмент впливу. «Битва за українську мову, яка розтяглася на століття опору більш потужним сусідам, фактично стала метафорою боротьби України за свою незалежність» [2]. На жаль, боротьба і протести щодо мовного питання, розпочаті шістдесятниками, були придушені владою. Проте завдяки поглядам і зусиллям шістдесятників українська мова постала як головна та незамінна складова особистої та колективної ідентичності, а також як потужна зброя у боротьбі за свою культуру проти радянської стандартизації [3, с. 45].

Василь Стус писав: "Як добре те, що смерті не боюсь я..." [4 с. 294]. Для великого поета боротьба за українську мову й культуру була питанням життя і смерті. Українську мову обмежували, забороняли і змінювали протягом сторіч. Офіційно – циркулярами, указами, законами, анафемами тощо [5]. Сьогодні ця боротьба триває, хоча й в іншій формі. Ми воюємо не лише зброєю, а й словом – відмовою від російської, створенням якісного українського контенту, підтримкою українських книговидавництв, фільмів, музики тощо. Раніше мовне питання розглядали крізь призму колоніальної політики радянської влади, але сьогодні ми бачимо: мова – це не просто культурне явище, це безпека держави [6]. Тому замість абстрактних дискусій про двомовність чи толерантність, ми говоримо про реальні наслідки – зокрема, як інформаційний вплив через російськомовний простір створював підґрунтя для війни.

Ліна Костенко зазначила: "Нації вмирають не від інфаркту. Спочатку їм відбирає мову". Цей процес ми бачимо й зараз: всюди, де росія отримує контроль, відбувається знищення української мови та культури – в Криму, на тимчасово окупованих територіях. Саме тому питання мови – це питання не лише культури, а й виживання нації.

Світ живе в епоху інформаційних війн, і одним із головних інструментів впливу є мова. Це добре розуміли як шістдесятники, так і дисиденти, які боролися з радянською пропагандою, і це чудово розуміємо ми, зіштовхуючись із сучасною російською дезінформацією. І внесок шістдесятників та дисидентів у відстоюванні української самобутності неможливо переоцінити [3, с. 395]. Якщо раніше українську мову маркували як "селянську", намагаючись нав’язати комплекс меншовартості, то зараз ми чуємо інші маніпуляції: "українська – це лише мова заходу України", "не можна змушувати людей відмовлятися від російської", "мовне питання роз’єднує суспільство". Але варто лише проаналізувати, як інші країни активно підтримують мовну політику й національну ідентичність, щоб зрозуміти, що єдина державна мова не роз’єднує, а зміцнює державу.

"Ми є, були і будемо!" – Іван Багряний не просто констатував факт існування українців – це був виклик системі, яка намагалася стерти нашу ідентичність [7]. Сьогодні ці слова мають стати гаслом усіх, хто продовжує боротьбу за українську мову. Шістдесятники та дисиденти боролися через поезію, літературу, самвидав тощо. Сучасні активісти використовують різноманітні соціальні мережі, громадські ініціативи тощо. Їхня мета – не

просто зберегти українську мову, а зробити її популярною, сучасною, цікавою для молоді.

В умовах сучасних викликів та загроз, питання мовної політики та національної ідентичності залишаються особливо актуальними. Досвід минулих поколінь, зокрема дисидентів, є важливим уроком для сучасного суспільства, яке веде боротьбу за збереження та розвиток української мови та культури [8]. "...головний здобуток борців – незалежна й демократична Українська держава – попри все, залишається з нами. А самі вони стали частиною нашої історії. Тією частиною, яка нагадує: далекого 1991 року незалежність не впала на нас з неба. За неї боролися багато поколінь і ця боротьба триває" [9]. Важливо зрозуміти, що проблема не лише в російській мові, а й у глибших мовних звичках, у небажанні докладати зусилля для переходу на українську. Сьогодні ми повинні не тільки законодавчо закріпити мовні права, а й створити українськомовний простір, який буде різноманітним та багатим. Це має бути не просто формальне використання мови, а середовище, яке підтримує мовну культуру, забезпечує доступ до якісного українського контенту в усіх сферах життя [10].

"Ти знаєш, весь час хочеться писати українською мовою. Розмовляєш по-українськи – і думати починаєш українською…" [11]. Ці слова української дисидентки, громадської діячки та однієї із засновниць та найяскравіших творчих особистостей покоління руху шістдесятництва Алли Горської відображають глибокий зв’язок між мовою і думкою, а також те, як мовне середовище впливає на сприйняття світу. Як відомо, вже в дорослому віці Алла свідомо вивчала українську, починаючи з абетки. А коли почала говорити українською, то не просто використовувала слова, вона занурювалася у певну культурну та ментальну атмосферу, яка пов’язана з українською мовою [12]. Розмовляючи українською, починаємо бачити навколишній світ через призму цієї мови: з її специфічними образами, стереотипами та уявленнями.

Якщо шістдесятники та дисиденти виборювали право говорити українською, то зараз ми виборюємо право, щоб українська була мовою держави, суспільства, науки, культури, бізнесу тощо. Тепер це не просто вибір – це наша відповідальність. Бо якщо не ми, то хто? Якщо не зараз, то коли? І якщо знову відступимо – хто говоритиме українською завтра?

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СОЦІАЛЬНІ ВИКЛИКИ, ПОВ'ЯЗАНІ З НАДАННЯМ ДОМЕДИЧНОЇ ДОПОМОГИ: ДОСТУПНІСТЬ, ЯКІСТЬ ТА ЕФЕКТИВНІСТЬ

Надання долікарської допомоги пов'язане з низкою соціальних викликів, серед яких доступність, якість та ефективність. Доступність залежить насамперед від рівня освіти населення, наявності необхідних інструментів та здатності швидко реагувати на кризові ситуації. У багатьох регіонах відсутні навчальні програми та низька поінформованість населення, що знижує можливість своєчасного надання допомоги. [2]

Крім того, економічна нерівність впливає на можливість пройти навчання з надання першої допомоги та придбати необхідні медикаменти. Проблеми, пов'язані з наданням першої допомоги, включають низький рівень освіти, недостатнє фінансування навчальних програм, брак обладнання та законодавчі обмеження. Відсутність бажання населення навчатися наданню першої допомоги є ще одним важливим фактором, що впливає на загальну ефективність реагування на надзвичайні ситуації. Крім того, відсутність єдиних національних стандартів для навчальних програм призводить до різного рівня підготовки населення. Вирішення цієї проблеми полягає в комплексному підході, що включає обов'язкові навчальні курси з надання першої допомоги в школах, університетах і на робочих місцях. Важливо також розробити національну інформаційну кампанію для підвищення обізнаності населення про

важливість надання першої допомоги. Державна підтримка у вигляді фінансування навчальних програм і вільного доступу до навчальних матеріалів може допомогти зменшити бар'єри для більш широкої участі громадськості. [5]

Крім того, слід розробити та впровадити єдині стандарти надання першої домедичної допомоги відповідно до міжнародних рекомендацій. Створення і поширення мобільних додатків та онлайн-платформ для навчання і тестування навичок також сприятиме підвищенню якості надання першої допомоги. Усунення правової невизначеності та забезпечення правового захисту надавачів першої допомоги сприятиме формуванню активної громадянської позиції та готовності діяти в кризових ситуаціях. Якість першої допомоги залежить не лише від наявності сучасних методичних рекомендацій та обладнання для надання першої допомоги, але й від рівня знань та практичних навичок надавачів першої допомоги. Відсутність єдиних стандартів підготовки або невідповідність міжнародним протоколам може призвести до помилкових рятувальних заходів. Рівень медичної грамотності населення також має вирішальне значення, оскільки безпосередньо впливає на ефективність дій у кризових ситуаціях. Нестача кваліфікованих тренерів та недостатня кількість навчальних центрів у віддалених районах також ускладнюють ситуацію. [8]

Ефективність першої допомоги багато в чому залежить від швидкості і точності дій у кризовій ситуації. Навіть маючи знання, люди часто стикаються з психологічними бар'єрами та страхом відповідальності, що може затримати або унеможливити надання допомоги. Серед інших проблем - юридична відповідальність за надання першої допомоги та соціальні стереотипи, які можуть впливати на готовність людей діяти в надзвичайних ситуаціях. Іншим важливим аспектом є розвиток інформаційних кампаній та обов'язкове навчання з надання першої допомоги в школах і на робочих місцях, що може значно підвищити готовність суспільства до надзвичайних ситуацій.

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МОВНА ПОЛІТИКА ТА МОВНА ІДЕНТИЧНІСТЬ: ВИКЛИКИ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ

Без мови немає нації. Тарас Кремінь зазначив, що мова – це не тільки засіб комунікації. Це основа національної ідентичності, вияв громадянської позиції, простір нашої свободи та гідності.

Свій початок сучасна українська мова бере з творів Івана Котляревського : «Енеїда», «Наталка Полтавка», а її основоположником став Тарас Шевченко. Саме ці письменники почали писати народною мовою. Поява мови це складний і довготривалий процес. Вона формується разом з етносом. Наша «солов'їна» наповнена фонетичними, граматичними і лексичними особливостями. Кожен регіон має свої діалекти, що зумовлено різними історичними процесами. Як нація, мова витримала багато утисків. Заборони друку книжок українською, спалення книгозбірні Києво-Печерської лаври, переписування всіх постанов і розпоряджень на російську, запровадження польської мови в українських канцеляріях, заборона викладання українською, закриття шкіл і культурних товариств, зруйнування Запорізької Січі, обмеження вживання мови, румунізація – ці всі події увійшли в історію, показуючи скільки всього пройдено, і скільки ще належить витримати, боротьба продовжується, наша нація, як ніхто знає наскільки важливою є мовна ідентичність .

Мовна ідентичність – це сукупність вірувань, цінностей та звичок, які пов'язані з мовою, якою людина говорить і яку вважає своєю рідною. Це

поняття має вплив на різні сфери нашого життя, є актуальним у всі часи, оскільки впливає на сприйняття і розуміння різноманіття культур і мов. Формується під впливом таких факторів: місце проживання, сімейна історія, культурне середовище та інші.

Після повномасштабного вторгнення в Україну ставлення народу до рідної мови кардинально змінилося, вона стала більш вживаною і популярною. Мовна політика стала важливим напрямком діяльності держави для консолідації суспільства. 15 березня 2024 року Уряд схвалив Державну цільову національно-культурну програму забезпечення всебічного розвитку і функціонування української мови як державної в усіх сферах суспільного життя на період до 2030 року. Програма сприятиме поступовому формуванню єдиного мовно-інформаційного україномовного простору на всій території України. Законодавча база містить більше десяти законів та інших нормативно-правових актів, які регулюють мовну ситуацію в країні. Зокрема стаття 10 Конституції України, яка визначає державною мовою України – українську. Законом України «Про громадянство України» закріплено володіння українською мовою, як одне з умов прийняття до громадянства України. Починаючи з березня 2022 зменшується використання російської мови у побуті. Опитування показало, що 60% спілкуються українською, 30% українською і російською, і 9% російською. Часто виникає питання – чому так багато українців розмовляють російською? З часів незалежності досі є поділ на Східну і Західну Україну. Стереотипи живуть минулим. Опитування показують, що більш літні люди дотримуються таких поглядів як : «савок» у Донецьку, і «бандерівці» Львова. Молодь же не відчуває ворожого ставлення. Східна частина була майже вся русифікована. Цьому сприяли арешти українських політичних діячів і інтелігенції, посилення вивчення російської, перехід її на офіційний статус.

Мовна політика нашої держави заснована на Конституції, Україна виборола незалежність у 1991 році, а 1989 було прийнято закон УРСР «Про мови», який діяв до 2012 року, він надав українській мові статус державної, закон гарантував національно-культурні та мовні права, проте російська визнавалась міжнаціональною. Після відновлення незалежності, влада хоч і не проводила цілеспрямовану мовну політику, але ухвалювала закони для популяризації й захисту української мови. Так у 2006 році уряд видав постанову про обов’язкове дублювання субтитрування українською мовою іноземних фільмів для прокату і домашнього перегляду. Тому з січня 2007 року половина фільмів мала дублюватись українською мовою, а з липня 2007 – 70%.

Хоч від російської мови українці відмовлялись поступово, та «зв'язок між русифікацією і загрозою державній незалежності України та безпеці її громадян» був беззаперечний на думку авторів дослідження руху «Простір свободи» [1]. Вони також закликали українську владу розвивати і зміцнювати українську мову «в усіх сферах суспільного життя». З 2019 року діє закон «Про забезпечення функціонування української мови як державної», який зміцнив її статус. Постійний розвиток мовної ідентифікації свідчить про прагнення народу розвивати і піднімати свою націю. Адже Українська займає друге місце після італійської по милозвучності. Це мова, якою жили наші предки, раділи,

святкували, або ж співчували і журилися. Це історичне надбання, яке повинно удосконалюватися, нас не буде, але залишається генетика, таким чином відбувається піднесення до вічності. «Нації вмирають не від інфаркту. Спочатку їм відбирає мову» – Ліна Костенко.

Формування солов'їної відбувалось під впливом різних мов, залишаючи свій невід'ємний слід, це політичні процеси. З XVI по XVII століття значна частина України перебувала під впливом Речі Посполитої, у XVIII-XIX столітті через вплив німецьких військових і ремісників, в цей же час мова Шекспіра вважалася мовою аристократії та дипломатії, також з XVIII по XX століття перебування частини територій України під контролем Румунії. Реґіони наповнювалися діалектними особливостями, змішання мов супроводжується і до нині, українська вбирає в себе вплив європейських і східних народів, при цьому зберігається своя унікальність та самобутність [2].

Щодо трансформацій та перспектив мовної політики : по перше, вона спрямована на зміцнення статусу, як єдиної державної, по друге – це захист і популяризація у всіх сферах. Відома діячка Ірина Фаріон, пропагандистка українізації, була переконана, що двомовність є загрозою для нації, що ми програли тилову війну. «Українську не треба захищати – її треба утверджувати».

Двомовність не так легко викорінити, це болючий і довготривалий процес, і жорстка політика діячки, призвела до конфлікту з військовими. Ця справа набула великих обертів серед всіх верств населення, думки розбігалися. «Хто більший патріот: людина, яка розмовляє українською мовою і ховається від ТЦК, сидячи в тилу або за кордоном, чи військовий, який розмовляє російською, але віддає свій час, життя, здоров'я, перебуваючи на Сході, беручи участь у бойових діях?», – каже військовослужбовець. Чи винні такі люди, що держава з часів незалежності не сильно переймалась українізацією, і почнем з того, що багато навчальних закладів функціонували на мові загарбників? Фаріон керувалась законами, що армія і деякі громадяни порушують Конституцію. Але цим прирівнювала захисників до окупантів. Це моя суб'єктивна думка. Чому ніхто не згадує про «українських румунів»? Людей які, крім румунської не розуміють, живучи в Україні, і називаючи себе українцем, чому я їду до Західної частини і можу не розуміти відсотків 40% їх виразів? Мовне питання часто ділить на «правильних» і «не правильних» українців, що поглиблює внутрішні конфлікти. Це рана, яка кровоточить, напевно одне з найбільш гострих проблем нації, але ж щоб не повторювати історичних помилок, треба вводити якісь зміни.

Після повномасштабного вторгнення, бажання спілкуватись державною зросло в рази, ідентифікувати себе як нація, це було вже питання не просто комунікації. Активізувалась дерусифікація та деколонізація мовного простору. Перейменування вулиць, витіснення російськомовних продуктів з українського ринку, перекладання знаків, вивісок, реклами…Це все почало формувати мовне середовище. Виходить що детонацією став саме початок бойових дій. Точка незворотності, яка прискорила трансформації в Україні, зробивши державну ще й елементом безпеки та демократичного розвитку країни. Як казав п'ятий

президент: «Армія, мова і віра – це не гасло, це формула сучасної української ідентичності».

Розмовляти у наш час рідною мовою – виклик, це сила духу і незламності, зброя, яка постійно у руках кожного, а от користуватись їй чи ні, це вже вибір…

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ПРОБЛЕМИ ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ ВИНИ У СПРАВАХ ПРО ВІДШКОДУВАННЯ ШКОДИ, ЗАВДАНОЇ ЛІКАРСЬКОЮ ПОМИЛКОЮ

Питання вини як передумови цивільно-правової відповідальності за шкоду, заподіяну життю чи здоров'ю людини внаслідок лікарської помилки, є однією з найактуальніших тем у сучасній правовій науці. Воно викликає жваві дискусії та має значну практичну цінність, адже безпосередньо пов'язане із захистом прав пацієнтів і відповідальністю медичних фахівців.

Складність проблеми полягає у визначенні вини лікаря в межах його професійної діяльності, що є багатогранним і складним процесом. Не кожна лікарська помилка є результатом умисних дій чи бездіяльності. Часто такі помилки виникають через недбалість або необережність, що вимагає ретельного аналізу форм вини (умислу та необережності) у контексті цивільно-правової відповідальності.

Додаткові труднощі створює необхідність доведення причинно-наслідкового зв'язку між діями лікаря та заподіяною шкодою, що ускладнює притягнення медичного працівника до відповідальності. Також слід враховувати поведінку самого потерпілого (зокрема, грубу необережність), яка може впливати на розмір відповідальності лікаря та можливість компенсації завданої шкоди.

Цивільний кодекс України (далі – ЦК України) не містить визначення поняття «вина», а лише встановлює її форми та зазначає, що особа вважається невинуватою, якщо доведе, що вжила всіх можливих заходів для належного виконання своїх зобов'язань. Важливість встановлення вини у виборі заходів

правової відповідальності підтверджує необхідність розгляду цього поняття як окремої теоретико-правової категорії [1].

Єдине нормативне визначення вини міститься у ст. 23 Кримінального кодексу України, де вина трактується як психічне ставлення особи до вчиненого діяння та його наслідків, виражене у формі умислу або необережності [2].

У цивільному праві вина розглядається як невжиття особою всіх можливих заходів для належного виконання зобов'язань або запобігання заподіянню шкоди [1]. Практикуючі юристи наголошують, що таке визначення позбавлене суб'єктивного елементу й базується на об'єктивних критеріях. Підтримуючи цю точку зору, можна стверджувати, що вживання всіх залежних від особи заходів є характеристикою її поведінки, а не психічного ставлення. В актах міжнародного приватного права ключовим є саме відсутність вини, що підтверджує презумпцію винуватості особи, яка несе відповідальність, і спрощує механізм притягнення її до відповідальності [3].

Згідно зі ст. 614 ЦК України, вина може існувати у формі умислу або необережності, однак законодавство не містить чітких критеріїв їх розмежування. У цивілістичних дослідженнях ці поняття також трактуються неоднозначно, що спричиняє дискусії [1].

Умисел передбачає свідоме ставлення особи до своїх протиправних дій і їхніх наслідків, що виражається у бажанні або свідомому допущенні їх настання. Основною психологічною ознакою умислу є наявність наміру вчинити протиправні дії, що робить його найбільш тяжкою формою вини.

Необережність, як легша форма вини, характеризується недостатньою уважністю, обережністю та нездатністю передбачати наслідки своєї поведінки. Основним психологічним показником необережності є низький рівень інтелектуальної та вольової активності правопорушника [4].

Необережність поділяється на грубу та легку. У цивільному праві форма вини рідко впливає на розмір відповідальності, тому це питання часто не розглядається на практиці. Водночас у деяких випадках форма вини може мати юридичне значення, наприклад, при визначенні обсягу шкоди, звільненні від відповідальності або в інших правових ситуаціях.

При відшкодуванні шкоди береться до уваги й груба необережність потерпілого, якщо вона сприяла виникненню або збільшенню шкоди. Наприклад, коли пацієнт ігнорує рекомендації лікаря, неправильно приймає ліки, порушує призначений режим харчування або гігієни [3].

Якщо груба необережність потерпілого відіграла роль у спричиненні шкоди, розмір компенсації може бути зменшений з урахуванням ступеня вини потерпілого та особи, яка заподіяла шкоду [5]. Це питання регулюється ст. 1193 ЦК України та підтверджується судовою практикою.

Груба необережність потерпілого – це поведінка, що проявляється у свідомому або явно необдуманому нехтуванні власним здоров'ям чи життям, навіть при усвідомленні потенційних наслідків. У медичних справах вона може полягати у невиконанні призначених лікарем рекомендацій або порушенні лікувального режиму.

Прикладами грубої необережності є відмова від необхідного лікування, недотримання приписів лікаря, зловживання алкоголем чи наркотичними речовинами під час терапії.

Стаття 1193 ЦК України передбачає, що у разі грубої необережності потерпілого, яка сприяла виникненню чи збільшенню шкоди, розмір відшкодування може бути зменшено. Проте ця норма не звільняє винну особу (у даному випадку лікаря) від відповідальності за вчинену помилку. Однак судова практика враховує поведінку потерпілого як фактор, що впливає на розмір заподіяної шкоди.

Підводячи підсумок, хочемо зазначити, що на нашу думку, необережність може проявлятись у вигляді легковажності (самонадіяності) та халатності (недбалості). Тому при спричиненні шкоди життю чи здоров'ю людини лікар (медичний працівник) не передбачає настання шкідливих наслідків (тобто тут немає свідомої відмови від дотримання норм права), але може і має їх передбачати. Відповідальність за невиконані чи виконані неналежним чином зобов'язання медичний заклад несе, зазвичай, за наявності вини. При цьому особливістю цивільно-правової відповідальності заподіювача шкоди є презумпція його винуватості, яка полягає в тому, що винуватість відповідача передбачається доти, доки він не доведе протилежне [6].

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПРОФЕСІЙНОГО СЛЕНГУ ПРАВООХОРОНЦІВ

«Сленг – це відносно стійкий для певного періоду, широко вживаний, стилістично маркований (знижений) лексичний пласт (іменнники, прикметники та дієслова, що позначають побутові явища, предмети, процеси та ознаки), компонент експресивного просторіччя, що входить до літературної мови, вельми неоднорідний за своїми витоками, ступенем засвоєння» [1, с. 5].

Сленг – це пласт лексики, який постійно оновлюється і є свідченням еволюції лексичного складу мови. Наявність його в мові підтверджує тезу про постійний розвиток мови, її словникового складу, стилістичних засобів тощо. Сленг – прошарок лексики й фразеології, що з'являється у сфері живого розмовного мовлення як розмовні, емоційно забарвлені й часто образні неологізми, які легко переходять до сфери загальновживаної літературної розмовної лексики [2].

У більшості випадків, подібні вирази є унікальним культурним явищем, яке існує в закритому середовищі, яке здебільшого обмежене певним колом осіб, що мають спільні інтереси. Так, свій сленг є у програмістів і кримінальних банд, особливий сленг мають панки, футбольні вболівальники, рокери, хіпі, фанати і, звісно, поліцейські [1, с. 11]. Сленг часто не зафіксований у письмовому вигляді й не є єдиним для всіх, але зазвичай після початку його вживання в певній сфері він стає його невід'ємною частиною. Так, поширеними сленгізмами правоохоронної сфери є такі: *адмінка* – справа про адміністративне порушення; *доки* – документи, докази; *закрити* – арештувати, застосувати тримання під вартою, призначити покарання у вигляді позбавлення волі; *запобіжка* – запобіжний захід; *капешка* – кримінальне провадження; *районка* – районний суд; *шапка* – набір початкових реквізитів документа; *слідак* – слідчий.

Професійний сленг є важливим елементом у формуванні корпоративної культури та зміцненні комунікації між працівниками правоохоронних органів. Особливістю його є поєднання загальновживаної мови з вузькоспеціалізованими поняттями, які часто зрозумілі лише в професійному середовищі. Вивчення таких лексичних особливостей дає можливість краще зрозуміти внутрішню культуру майбутніх правоохоронців, їхні пріоритети та специфічний підхід до виконання службових обов'язків.

У правоохоронних органах професійний сленг виконує такі основні функції:

1) комунікативна – сприяє швидкому обміну інформацією між працівниками, зокрема в стресових ситуаціях, де потрібна миттєва реакція;

2) ідентифікаційна функція – допомагає виділити працівника як частину професійної групи, створюючи своєрідний код спілкування, зрозумілий лише членам цієї групи.

3) емоційна функція – дає можливість знизити психологічне навантаження, що часто супроводжує діяльність правоохоронців. Через сленг працівники можуть висловлювати своє ставлення до ситуацій, з якими стикаються, зокрема негативних або стресових.

Професійний сленг правоохоронців містить низку різновидів, зокрема:

1) криміналістичний сленг – терміни, пов'язані з роботою на місці злочину, методами розслідування та ідентифікації підозрюваних (*блатний* – людина, яка належить до кримінального світу або має зв'язки з ним; *пахан* – лідер злочинного угруповання; *розкатати* – обдурити або викрити когось; *липа* – підробка або фальшивий документ);

2) судово-медичний сленг – специфічні терміни, які використовують під час огляду тіл, а також для опису особливостей ушкоджень (*трупище* – тіло, що має очевидні ознаки смерті; *фарш* – дуже травмоване тіло після ДТП; *коктейль* – суміш алкоголю й наркотиків в організмі);

3) сленг оперативних служб – містить терміни для позначення різних дій та осіб у процесі оперативної роботи (*суб'єкт* – підозрюваний; *точка* – місце спостереження; *опер* – працівник оперативної служби).

Незважаючи на певну користь, професійний сленг має й деякі обмеження. Його надмірне використання може ускладнити комунікацію з іншими службами або громадянами, для яких така лексика є незрозумілою. Крім того, деякі терміни можуть викликати негативні асоціації через свою грубість або емоційне забарвлення. Використання сленгу, з одного боку, є елементом неформального спілкування, з іншого боку, воно обмежене вимогою дотриманням професійних стандартів.

Отже, професійний сленг відіграє важливу роль у професійному спілкуванні майбутніх правоохоронців. Він дозволяє швидко передавати інформацію, зменшити психологічний тиск, ідентифікувати особу як належну до певної корпорації. Однак його застосування має бути обмежене, зокрема через незрозумілість для широкого загалу чи невідповідність нормам літературної мови.

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ПСИХОЛОГІЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕБУВАННЯ В ПОЛОНІ

З початком бойових дій в 2014 році Україна зіштовхнулася й з проблемою повернення своїх громадян, як цивільних так і військових з російського полону. Численні порушення і злочини проти людяності стали постійними заголовками як в українських ЗМІ, так і закордонних. На тимчасово окупованих територіях вже понад майже 11 років проукраїнські громадяни зазнають переслідувань і терору з боку окупаційної влади. Росія постійно порушує правила на очах в світової спільноти і чинить звірства навіть не намагаючись їх приховати. Повномасштабне вторгнення лише «примножило» цю статистику не на користь нашої держави. Українці цілком справедливо не довіряють «здачі в полон», оскільки для противника це ніщо, і це «ніщо» не підлягає жодному правовому регулюванню, а відповідно, і контролю навіть з боку структур, для яких – це безпосередній обов'язок.

З психологічної точки зору, перебування в полоні передусім асоціюється з високим рівнем невизначеності. У загальному розумінні поняття «невизначеність» застосовується в ситуаціях, коли доступна інформація є неповною, суперечливою або передбачає наявність множинних альтернативних рішень і варіантів вибору. Серед негативних наслідків невизначеності можна виокремити порушення випереджувальної функції психіки, що зумовлює втрату здатності прогнозувати розвиток подій та контролювати власне життя. Потрапляння в полон є стресовою подією, що супроводжується значним рівнем невизначеності.

Формування страху перед полоном відбувається на основі свідчень звільнених осіб, які повідомляють про акти жорстокого поводження та тортури. Історичний аналіз поводження з військовополоненими демонструє суттєві порушення гуманітарних норм у різних збройних конфліктах [1, 50 с.]. Наприклад, під час Другої світової війни СРСР і Японія не ратифікували відповідні Женевські конвенції (Японія лише декларативно висловила готовність до їх підписання), а нацистська Німеччина відмовилася дотримуватися їхніх положень щодо радянських військовополонених. Наслідком цього стало надзвичайно високе співвідношення смертності серед полонених: 11% військовослужбовців США та Великої Британії загинули в полоні (переважно в японських таборах), 60% радянських полонених не повернулися з німецьких таборів, а рівень смертності серед німецьких військовополонених у СРСР становив 45%.

Попри розвиток міжнародного права та прийняття додаткових конвенцій, негуманна практика поводження з військовополоненими продовжує мати місце

у XXI столітті. Одним із найбільш резонансних випадків сучасної українсько-російської війни стала трагедія в Оленівці. У ніч на 29 липня 2022 року внаслідок вибухів на території колишньої Волноваської виправної колонії № 120 загинули щонайменше 53 українські військовополонені – захисники «Азовсталі», понад 130 осіб отримали поранення.

Забезпечення психічної стійкості в умовах екстремального стресу, зокрема полону, значною мірою залежить від усвідомлення власних психофізіологічних реакцій, рівня психологічної витривалості та наявності стійких переконань. В контексті цього, можна згадати цитату Віктора Франкла: «Той, хто має «навіщо» жити, може витримати майже будь-яке «як»».

У процесі адаптації до таких обставин можна виокремити кілька послідовних стадій [2, 138 с.]:

1. Стадія вітальних реакцій (тривалість від кількох секунд до 5–15 хвилин).

На цьому етапі поведінка людини спрямована виключно на збереження життя. Відзначається звуження свідомості, зміна морально-етичних орієнтирів, порушення часової оцінки подій і чутливості до внутрішніх подразників. Спостерігаються явища заціпеніння та втрата здатності до раціональної поведінки.

2. Стадія гострого психоемоційного шоку з ознаками надмобілізації (3–5 годин).

Характеризується інтенсивною психологічною напругою, активацією психофізіологічних резервів, загостреним сприйняттям і прискореними когнітивними процесами. Спостерігається готовність до ризикованих дій, особливо у ситуаціях порятунку близьких, що супроводжується зниженням критичного аналізу ситуації. У цей період можуть виникати відчуття відчаю, запаморочення, головний біль, тахікардія, сухість у ротовій порожнині, спрага та утруднене дихання. Поведінка визначається потребою забезпечити безпеку близьких осіб, що може призводити до поширення панічних реакцій.

3. Стадія психофізіологічної демобілізації (до трьох діб).

Цей період супроводжується усвідомленням критичності ситуації («стрес усвідомлення»), що зумовлює різке погіршення психоемоційного стану, почуття розгубленості, панічні реакції, порушення поведінкових норм, втрату мотивації до діяльності. Можливе зниження когнітивних функцій, зокрема уваги та пам’яті, а також прояви депресивних тенденцій.

4. Стадія адаптації (3–12 діб).

На цьому етапі поступово стабілізуються емоційний стан і загальне самопочуття, проте зберігається низький емоційний фон, обмежена соціальна взаємодія, гіпомімія, монотонність мовлення, сповільненість рухів, а також порушення сну та апетиту. Відзначається виснаження психофізіологічних ресурсів, зниження когнітивної та фізичної працездатності.

5. Стадія відновлення (починається переважно з кінця другого тижня після стресової події).

Відзначається поступова нормалізація міжособистісної взаємодії, відновлення емоційної експресії та мови, поява гумору в комунікації.

6. Завершальна стадія (через місяць).

У цей період у 20% осіб зберігаються порушення сну, епізоди нав'язливого страху, повторювані нічні жахи. У 75% спостерігаються астено-невротичні розлади, що супроводжуються дисфункціями шлунково-кишкового тракту, серцево-судинної та ендокринної систем. Водночас посилюється внутрішня напруга та міжособистісна конфліктність.

Для збереження психологічної стійкості в умовах полону та під час катувань визначальну роль відіграють внутрішня мотивація, стійкість характеру та надія на звільнення. Незважаючи на відносну стабільність особистісних рис, опанування певних поведінкових стратегій може сприяти підвищенню резистентності до екстремальних умов [2, 147 с.].

Дослідження механізмів подолання нудьги та адаптації до тривалого перебування в ізоляції засвідчили існування чотирьох основних стратегій, застосовуваних американськими військовими пілотами, які перебували в полоні у В'єтнамі [1, 53 с.]:

– Взаємодія між полоненими та охороною: комунікація з охоронцями, виконання фізичних вправ, спостереження за поведінкою охоронців, використання гумору, створення вигаданих історій, планування втечі.

– Відтворення минулого: пригадування минулих подій, зокрема сімейних спогадів.

– Повторювані дії: відпочинок, ментальні вправи, запам'ятовування фактів, фантазування, спостереження за комахами, ведення внутрішнього діалогу.

– Саморозвиток: роздуми про майбутнє, створення уявних об'єктів і приладів, здобуття нових знань і навичок, запам'ятовування історій та ігор тощо.

Дослідження засвідчили, що найбільш ефективною стратегією була соціальна взаємодія, тоді як повторювані дії виявилися найменш результативними. Пригадування минулого було поширеним у перші тижні полону, а саморозвиток набував значення на пізніших етапах. Зокрема, боєць «Азову» Ярослав («Ясь») зазначає [3] , що полонені підтримували моральний дух через спільні заняття, обмін знаннями, фізичні вправи та читання книг. Загалом, тривале ув'язнення підвищувало значущість усіх стратегій.

Фізична активність є важливим чинником збереження психологічної рівноваги, оскільки впливає на витривалість і загальний психічний стан. За відсутності можливості інтенсивних тренувань доцільно практикувати навіть мінімальні рухи чи розтяжку. Також критичною є когнітивна активність—уявне моделювання текстів, проєктів або планів допомагає підтримувати гідність та запобігає когнітивному виснаженню. Адаптація до полону потребує уникнення провокування агресії з боку охоронців, що може підвищити ризик фізичного насильства. Важливо зберігати тактовність, водночас залишаючись пильним і критично оцінюючи ситуацію. Крім того, соціальна взаємодія та взаємопідтримка значно знижують рівень стресу та відчуття ізоляції. Навіть

якщо можливість втечі обмежена, її планування сприяє збереженню активної позиції та контролю над власним майбутнім [2, 148 с.].

Отже, полон супроводжується важкими фізичними та психологічними випробуваннями: антисанітарними умовами, нестачею їжі, води та сну, виснаженням, що може бути наслідком тортур. Сучасні методи катування змінюються, намагаючись не залишати видимих слідів (наприклад, імітація утоплення), що свідчить не про гуманізацію поводження, а про еволюцію технологій насильства.

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КОРУПЦІЙНІ КРИМІНАЛЬНІ ПРАВОПОРУШЕННЯ В СИСТЕМІ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ: КРИМІНАЛЬНО-ПРАВОВІ АСПЕКТИ ПРОТИДІЇ

Корупція є однією з найсерйозніших загроз національній безпеці України. Вона підриває основи державного управління, негативно впливає на економіку, сприяє поширенню організованої злочинності та знижує рівень довіри громадян до державних інституцій. Корупційні кримінальні правопорушення, особливо серед представників органів влади, створюють передумови для правової нестабільності та дискредитують державу як на внутрішньому, так і на міжнародному рівнях.

Корупційні кримінальні правопорушення – це кримінально карані діяння, які пов'язані з використанням службового становища з метою отримання неправомірної вигоди. Вони охоплюють широкий спектр правопорушень, включаючи хабарництво, зловживання владою, незаконне збагачення, втручання у діяльність державних органів тощо.

Згідно із Законом України «Про запобігання корупції», корупція визначається як використання особою наданих їй владних чи службових

повноважень для отримання неправомірної вигоди [1]. Кримінальний кодекс України містить низку статей, спрямованих на боротьбу з корупцією:

• одержання неправомірної вигоди службовою особою;
• пропозиція, обіцянка або надання неправомірної вигоди службовій особі;
• зловживання владою або службовим становищем;
• декларування недостовірної інформації.

Особливістю корупційних кримінальних правопорушень є їхня латентність, що ускладнює їхнє виявлення та розслідування. Через конфіденційний характер корупційних схем правоохоронним органам часто складно отримати докази вчинення кримінального правопорушення.

Попри наявність законодавчої бази, в Україні існує низка проблем, що ускладнюють ефективну боротьбу з корупцією. Деякі положення законодавства містять оціночні категорії, що дозволяє правопорушникам уникати відповідальності. Наприклад, поняття «неправомірна вигода» не має чіткої межі, що може ускладнювати кваліфікацію кримінальних правопорушень. Більшість корупційних кримінальних правопорушень не розкриваються через їхній прихований характер та змову між учасниками.

Органи, відповідальні за боротьбу з корупцією, часто стикаються з політичним тиском, що ускладнює їхню діяльність. Попри міжнародні зобов'язання, процедура екстрадиції корумпованих осіб та повернення незаконно виведених коштів залишається складною. Посадові особи продовжують знаходити способи обходу вимог законодавства, приховуючи активи через офшорні компанії або підставних осіб.

В Україні функціонують спеціалізовані органи, які займаються розслідуванням корупційних кримінальних правопорушень: Національне антикорупційне бюро України, Спеціалізована антикорупційна прокуратура, Вищий антикорупційний суд, Національне агентство з питань запобігання корупції.

Проте ефективність цих органів залишається недостатньою. Наприклад, у 2024 році ВАКС ухвалив лише кілька десятків обвинувальних вироків, що не відповідає реальному рівню корупції [2].

Для покращення ситуації необхідно удосконалити антикорупційне законодавство. Важливо уточнити правові норми щодо кваліфікації корупційних кримінальних правопорушень, розширити поняття «неправомірна вигода» та посилити відповідальність за корупційні правопорушення.

Необхідно посилити незалежність антикорупційних органів та зменшити політичний вплив на діяльність НАБУ, САП та ВАКС. Важливо забезпечити реальну відкритість декларацій посадовців і розширити можливості громадського контролю за доходами держслужбовців [3, с. 109].

Також слід активізувати роботу щодо повернення незаконно виведених активів та екстрадиції корупціонерів.

Отже, корупційні кримінальні правопорушення є суттєвим викликом для національної безпеки, оскільки підривають стабільність державного управління та правопорядку. Незважаючи на існування правових механізмів і спеціалізованих органів, боротьба з корупцією залишається малоефективною

через низку законодавчих та організаційних проблем. Для подолання цієї загрози необхідне посилення правових інструментів, підвищення прозорості державних процесів та забезпечення незалежності антикорупційних структур. Лише системний підхід дозволить мінімізувати корупційні ризики та зміцнити державні інституції.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ЗАПОБІЖНИХ ЗАХОДІВ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ

Особливості реалізації запобіжних заходів в умовах воєнного стану визначаються правовими нормами, що регламентують забезпечення національної безпеки, правопорядку та прав людини. Відповідно до Конституції України, Кримінального процесуального кодексу України та Закону України "Про правовий режим воєнного стану", запобіжні заходи є важливим інструментом забезпечення дієвості кримінального провадження в умовах підвищеної загрози. У період воєнного стану діють особливі правові режими, які передбачають певні обмеження прав і свобод, зокрема у сфері кримінального судочинства.

Застосування запобіжних заходів в умовах воєнного стану має свої особливості, зокрема, щодо обрання та продовження строків тримання під вартою, зміни порядку застосування застави та домашнього арешту та скасування запобіжних заходів для осіб, які зобов'язані виконувати військовий обов'язок під час мобілізації.

З метою забезпечення оперативності та ефективності кримінального провадження, законодавець "делегував" повноваження слідчого судді щодо обрання та продовження строків тримання під вартою, а також ухвалення

рішення про затримання з метою приводу, керівнику органу прокуратури. Такий підхід, хоча й є винятком із загальних правил, відповідає положенням статті 15 Європейської конвенції про захист прав людини та основоположних свобод, що дозволяє відступати від певних зобов'язань в умовах воєнного стану [1].

Воєнний стан створює низку проблем, пов'язаних із запобіжними заходами, зокрема, через фізичну відсутність матеріалів кримінального провадження. У таких випадках, згідно з позицією Верховного Суду України, слідчий суддя (суд) враховує всі наявні матеріали клопотання. Водночас, на практиці спостерігаються й інші підходи, зокрема, автоматичне продовження запобіжних заходів.

Особливо важливим є тримання під вартою, як запобіжного заходу, яке в умовах воєнного стану може застосовуватися до осіб, що підозрюються у колабораціонізмі, державній зраді, терористичній діяльності. Відповідно до ч. 6 ст. 176 КПК України, при розгляді кримінальних проваджень про злочини проти основ національної безпеки альтернативні запобіжні заходи не застосовуються, що посилює можливості держави у протидії внутрішнім загрозам. Крім того, за наявності воєнного стану строки тримання під вартою можуть подовжуватися з огляду на складність розслідування та особливі умови судочинства [2].

Домашній арешт у контексті воєнного стану є менш ефективним, оскільки контроль за підозрюваними ускладнюється через мобілізаційні заходи та загальну дестабілізацію суспільного життя. Окрім того, виникає низка колізійних питань, що стосуються практичної реалізації запобіжного заходу у вигляді цілодобового домашнього арешту в умовах систематичних повітряних тривог, які вимагають негайного переміщення до обладнаних укриттів. Зокрема, потребує детального правового аналізу питання співвідношення між обов'язком неухильного дотримання умов домашнього арешту та безумовним правом на захист життя та здоров'я в умовах воєнної загрози. Тому органи слідства та суду частіше застосовують інші види запобіжних заходів.

Застосування запобіжних заходів у період воєнного стану потребує комплексного аналізу на основі принципів пропорційності, необхідності та обґрунтованості. У правовій доктрині зазначається, що ефективне функціонування системи запобіжних заходів повинно відповідати не лише внутрішньому законодавству, але й міжнародним стандартам прав людини. Важливим аспектом є врахування міжнародних стандартів прав людини при застосуванні запобіжних заходів. Європейська конвенція з прав людини передбачає можливість тимчасового обмеження прав у надзвичайних умовах, однак наголошує на пропорційності таких обмежень. Тому Україна повинна балансувати між забезпеченням безпеки та дотриманням міжнародних стандартів правосуддя [3].

У воєнний період також посилюється роль військових судів та військових адміністрацій, які можуть ухвалювати рішення щодо застосування запобіжних заходів у зонах активних бойових дій. Такий підхід виправданий необхідністю швидкого реагування на загрози, пов'язані з диверсійною діяльністю,

шпигунством та іншими злочинами воєнного характеру. У контексті сучасних умов особливої актуальності набуває правовий аналіз співвідношення загальнообов'язкових норм права та спеціальних норм, що діють у період воєнного стану, з огляду на їхнє застосування в конкретних правових ситуаціях.

Таким чином, запобіжні заходи в умовах воєнного стану набувають особливого значення, оскільки спрямовані на забезпечення правопорядку та державної безпеки. Вони застосовуються з урахуванням специфіки воєнного стану, що впливає на їхню тривалість, умови застосування та процесуальні особливості. Важливо забезпечити дотримання балансу між правами людини та необхідністю забезпечення обороноздатності країни. Враховуючи сучасні виклики, законодавство України продовжує адаптуватися до нових умов, що дозволяє ефективніше застосовувати запобіжні заходи та зберігати стабільність правопорядку навіть у кризових ситуаціях.

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ПЕРЕВАГИ Й ЗАГРОЗИ ЦИФРОВОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА В УМОВАХ ДІДЖИТАЛІЗАЦІЇ

Сучасний світ стрімко трансформується під впливом діджиталізації, яка охопила всі аспекти суспільного життя та розвитку – від побутових зручностей до складних соціальних і економічних процесів. Цифрові технології змінили спосіб спілкування, ведення бізнесу, надання державних послуг, освіту і навіть культуру. Вони стали потужним інструментом глобалізації, стираючи межі між країнами та створюючи нові можливості для розвитку.

Діджиталізація - це більше, ніж просто технологічний прорив, це соціокультурний феномен, що став складовою розвитку всіх сфер

життєдіяльності сучасного соціуму та є одним з найскладніших, комплексних соціально-економічних явищ. Це глибока зміна суспільної структури та свідомості людини. Вона не тільки полегшує доступ до інформації та прискорює комунікацію, але й впливає на наші цінності, спосіб мислення та взаємодію із зовнішнім світом[2].

У новій реальності кожен із нас стає учасником цифрової екосистеми, де баланс між перевагами та загрозами визначає якість нашого життя. Діджиталізація відкриває безліч можливостей для розвитку. Одна з основних переваг цифрових технологій – це необмежений доступ до інформації та освітніх ресурсів незалежно від географічного розташування. Завдяки онлайн-курсам, дистанційному навчанню та можливості користування глобальними бібліотеками забезпечується ефективний процес саморозвитку та підвищення професійної кваліфікації. Крім того, цифрові платформи сприяють розвитку віддаленої роботи, що набуло особливої актуальності в умовах пандемії та воєнних дій. Це, своєю чергою, дозволяє оптимізувати робочий графік і сприяє раціональному використанню часу[1].

Цифровізація значно підвищує ефективність комунікацій, надаючи можливість миттєвого обміну інформацією через соціальні мережі, месенджери та відеоконференції, незалежно від географічного розташування співрозмовників. Крім того, соціальні мережі та онлайн-платформи відіграють важливу роль у розвитку громадянської активності, сприяючи об’єднанню людей для розв’язання суспільно значущих питань, участі в громадських дискусіях та впливу на процеси ухвалення рішень.

Важливою складовою діджиталізації є цифровізація послуг, яка охоплює впровадження сучасних технологій у різні сфери економіки та суспільного життя. Вона сприяє підвищенню економічної ефективності, зокрема спрощенню доступу до банківських операцій, державних послуг та консультацій. Вона забезпечує зниження витрат, підвищення продуктивності праці та стимулює розвиток інноваційних моделей. Крім того, автоматизація виробничих процесів сприяє оптимізації витрат на персонал і водночас підвищує якість послуг[1].

Однією з найбільш значущих галузей, що зазнала кардинальних змін, є медицина. Цифрові технології суттєво сприяли розвитку медичної сфери, забезпечивши можливість дистанційних консультацій. Крім того, впровадження електронного документообігу, цифрових ідентифікаційних систем та автоматизованих сервісів значно спрощує бюрократичні процедури, підвищуючи прозорість і ефективність державного управління[4].

Однак цифрове суспільство супрводжується значними загрозами та викликами. Зокрема, зі зростанням обсягів цифрових даних посилюється небезпека кіберзлочинності. Хакерські атаки, витоки персональних даних та кібершахрайство становлять серйозні ризики як для державних установ і бізнесу, так і для окремих громадян.

Ще одним важливим викликом є цифровий розрив, адже не всі соціальні групи мають рівний доступ до цифрових технологій. Відмінності у рівні цифрової грамотності, наявності швидкісного інтернету та доступі до сучасних

цифрових пристроїв спричиняють нові форми соціальної нерівності. Крім того, масове збирання даних технологічними компаніями створює серйозні ризики для конфіденційності. Відсутність ефективних механізмів захисту персональних даних може призвести до зловживань інформацією та маніпуляцій[3].

Не можна ігнорувати й психосоціальні наслідки цифровізації. Надмірне використання цифрових технологій може призводити до соціальної ізоляції, залежності від інтернету, зниження рівня міжособистісної комунікації та порушення когнітивних функцій. Крім того, зростає проблема психологічного впливу цифрового середовища на людину. Залежність від соціальних мереж, інформаційне перевантаження та зменшення реальних соціальних контактів негативно впливають на психічне здоров'я. Швидке поширення дезінформації у цифровому просторі також створює загрозу для суспільної думки та підриває довіру до медіа[3].

Для подолання або мінімізації цих викликів важливо розвивати цифрову грамотність та критичне мислення. Освітні програми мають допомагати людям ефективно користуватися цифровими технологіями та аналізувати інформацію. Потрібно також забезпечити надійні механізми кібербезпеки та захисту персональних даних. Не менш важливо сприяти балансу між цифровим і реальним життям. Розумне поєднання переваг цифрового суспільства з активною боротьбою проти його загроз є ключем до гармонійного розвитку суспільства в умовах цифрової епохи.

Діджиталізація є потужним інструментом модернізації суспільства, що сприяє підвищенню ефективності економічних, соціальних та культурних процесів. Сучасне суспільство неможливо уявити без цифрових технологій, які стали рушієм глобальних змін. Водночас діджиталізація створює нові виклики, пов'язані з безпекою, соціальною рівністю та етичними аспектами використання технологій.

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АКТУАЛІЗАЦІЯ НЕОБХІДНОСТІ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ У СФЕРІ БЕЗПЕКИ ЖИТТЄДІЯЛЬНОСТІ

У сучасному світі глобалізації та міжнародного співробітництва вагоме місце посідають організації, які забезпечують безпеку та співпрацю між країнами. Прикладом такої організації є НАТО, що відіграє важливу роль у забезпеченні безпеки в Європі та поза її межами. Зважаючи на нинішню ситуацію у світі, НАТО публікують велику кількість циркулярів, директив та документів, які розглядають питання безпеки та цивільного захисту. З огляду на це зростає потреба у перекладі таких документів, що у свою чергу вимагає відповідних мовних навичок, глибокого знання мови, контексту та специфіки тексту з яким ви працюєте. Отже, завдяки стрімкому розвитку цивільного захисту, як в країнах Європи так і поза її межами, зростає потреба в умінні правильно перекладати та розуміти термінологію цієї сфери. Процес інтеграції України до Європейського Союзу зумовлює необхідність посилення співпраці з країнами ЄС. Приєднання України до механізму цивільного захисту ЄС (UCPM) 20 квітня 2023 року актуалізовують потребу вивчення специфічної лексики та термінології у даній сфері. Заклади освіти, які готують фахівців цивільного захисту у державах Європейського Союзу, мають специфічні особливості підготовки, беруть участь у міжнародних програмах професійної підготовки та мають партнерські відносини зі спорідненими закладами освіти країн-членів ЄС [1].

Механізм цивільного захисту ЄС – це ряд контрзаходів, які націлені посилити співпрацю країн членів ЄС та їх союзників, щодо покращення запобігання, готовності та реагування на катастрофи. Працює цей механізм наступним чином. Коли надзвичайна ситуація переважає можливості держави ефективно впоратися з проблемою, країна під загрозою може подати запит на допомогу через цей механізм. Після отримання запиту на допомогу, Координаційний центр з реагування на надзвичайні ситуації (КЦРНС) мобілізує допомогу або експертизу. КЦРНС відстежує події по всьому світу в режимі 24/7 і забезпечує швидке застосування допомоги в надзвичайних ситуаціях завдяки прямому зв’язку з національними органами цивільного захисту. Ланцюг цього механізму виглядає наступним чином:

1. Виникнення катастрофи всередині або поза межами ЄС;
2. Уражена країна робить запит на допомогу через КЦРНС;
3. Країни члени ЄС та інші союзні держави пропонують свою допомогу у виді персоналу або спорядження;
4. КЦРНС координує розміщення та надання допомоги;

5. КЦРНС може розмістити команду експертів з цивільного захисту;
6. Після надання допомоги команда експертів повертається назад [2].

З початком повномасштабної війни потреба в допомозі значно зросла. Внаслідок цього ЄС запровадила центри допомоги розміщені в Польщі, Румунії та Словаччині, що стали логістичними осередками куди потрапляє допомога країн ЄС звідки вона згодом відправляється до України. Допомога з боку ЄС містить в собі велику кількість різного виду спорядження, як от: протипожежне обладнання для укриття, аптечки для надання першої допомоги, водяні помпи, електрогенератори, паливо тощо. Окрім спорядження, ЄС також координує медичну евакуацію українських пацієнтів, які потребують невідкладної допомоги, до лікарень по всій Європі.

Протягом 2018-2023 років Львівський Державний Університет Безпеки Життєдіяльності став базою проведення низки міжнародних навчань таких як EU CHEM REACT, EU CHEM REACT 2 та EU MED REACT, завдяки цьому здобувачі освіти та науково-педагогічні працівники університету отримали безцінний досвід. Це стало можливим завдяки міжнародній інтеграції з іншими закладами вищої освіти, що дозволило нам брати участь у міжнародних проєктах, навчанні, тренуваннях, а також отримувати грантову підтримку для розвитку інноваційних ідей у сфері цивільного захисту. За час проведення навчань учасники навчилися реагувати на надзвичайні ситуації в рамках механізму цивільного захисту Євросоюзу (UCPM – Union Civil Protection Mechanism). Насамперед можна виділити досвід отриманий внаслідок активного обміну інформації між службами швидкого реагування, як українськими, так і іноземними. Не менш важливим є також розробка та реалізація ідей, які з’явилися внаслідок практичних відпрацювань проблемних ситуацій, що забезпечило зближення України до європейської спільноти у сфері цивільного захисту. Вищезгадані події актуалізовують вивчення спеціалізованої термінології у сфері цивільного захисту.

Варто звернути увагу на циркуляри та інші англомовні керівні документи НАТО разом з їхніми офіційними перекладами аби побачити на практиці певні характерні риси, які притаманні саме формальним текстам. В таких документах можна знайти різні лексичні, морфологічні та синтаксичні засоби, які є характерними для формальних текстів в особливості цивільного захисту та інших суміжних галузь. Циркуляри НАТО насичені великою кількістю термінології різних сфер життєдіяльності, в тому числі цивільного захисту, яка стандартизована під всіх членів учасників НАТО задля сприяння ефективної співпраці держав-членів. Отже, велика кількість термінів у сфері цивільного захисту робить вивчення цієї термінології невіддільною частиною життя людини, яка працює в цій галузі, а оскільки терміни будуть існувати допоки існують люди, вивчення термінології не втратить своєї актуальності ніколи.

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КОНСИЛІАЦІЯ ЯК СПОСІБ ВИРІШЕННЯ КОНФЛІКТІВ

У сучасному світі конфлікти виникають у різних сферах життя – від міжособистісних відносин до міжнародних відносин, трудових та господарських конфліктів. Важливо не лише вчасно реагувати на них, а й шукати ефективні шляхи їхнього врегулювання. Існує чимало методів досягнення згоди, які дозволяють уникнути затяжних протистоянь і зберегти взаємини між сторонами. Один із таких підходів набув значної популярності завдяки своїй гнучкості, мирному характеру та здатності сприяти конструктивному діалогу.

У літературі консиліація, або узгоджувальне примирення, розглядається як один із методів позасудового врегулювання конфліктів. Подібно до медіації, вона базується на принципах добровільності, конфіденційності та гнучкості, а також спрямована на врахування інтересів обох сторін. У цьому процесі бере участь нейтральна особа – консиліатор (примирник), яка допомагає сторонам знайти взаємоприйнятне рішення [7, с. 44].

Консиліація та медіація є двома рівноправними методами врегулювання конфліктів, кожен із яких має свої особливості. Консиліація є більш гнучкою та менш структурованою процедурою, що дозволяє посереднику не лише сприяти діалогу, а й пропонувати можливі варіанти вирішення конфлікту, хоча сторони не зобов'язані їх приймати. Натомість медіація ґрунтується на кооперативній моделі переговорів і передбачає активне застосування медіатором спеціальних технік для допомоги сторонам у пошуку взаємовигідного рішення. При цьому медіатор не висуває власних пропозицій, а лише сприяє виробленню рішення самими сторонами. Вибір між цими підходами залежить від характеру конфлікту та уподобань його учасників, оскільки кожен із методів може бути ефективним у різних ситуаціях [2, с. 148].

В.Є. Прущак визначає консиліацію як погоджувальну процедуру, основна сутність якої полягає в активних діях посередника, що діє на підставі угоди сторін, переговорному процесі між сторонами конфлікту з метою досягнення ними взаємоприйнятного врегулювання спору [7, с. 44].

Н. Крестовська та Л. Романадзе визначають консиліацію як процес переговорів між сторонами за участю третьої нейтральної особи – консиліатора.

Його роль полягає в сприянні налагодженню комунікації та допомозі сторонам у досягненні ефективних домовленостей. На відміну від медіатора, консиліатор має ширші повноваження, оскільки не лише підтримує діалог, а й може пропонувати варіанти вирішення спору, що сприятимуть пошуку взаємовигідного рішення [5, с. 90].

Галіян М. І. визначає консиліацію як примирну процедуру внутрішнього корпоративного характеру, яка за своєю організацією та процесом нагадує медіацію. Вона спрямована на досягнення компромісного та взаємовигідного врегулювання спору між учасниками господарського товариства або самою юридичною особою. Обов'язковим елементом цього процесу є участь нейтральної третьої сторони – консиліатора, який консультує сторони та, за необхідності, пропонує можливі варіанти вирішення конфлікту. У зв'язку з наявними дискусіями щодо сутності консиліації та її відмінностей від медіації, автор наголошує на важливості законодавчого визначення цього поняття [3, с.204].

У процесі консиліації сторони самостійно визначають часові рамки, структуру та зміст процедури врегулювання спору. Як і в медіації, остаточне рішення залишається за учасниками конфлікту, які мають повну свободу у виборі його форми та змісту. Примиритель, за запитом сторін, може запропонувати кілька можливих варіантів розв'язання спору, проте вони не є обов'язковими для прийняття. Весь процес консиліації відбувається на засадах конфіденційності [6, с. 25].

Консиліатор – це неупереджений, незалежний та компетентний посередник, який аналізує конфлікт і, за підсумками обговорення, пропонує сторонам можливі варіанти його вирішення [1, с. 251].

І. М. Галіян зазначає, що консиліація характеризується гнучкістю, добровільністю та конфіденційністю, а її основна мета – врахування інтересів сторін [3, с.203].

Консиліатор повинен мати спеціальні знання для ефективного вирішення конфліктів, надавати юридичну інформацію, поради та рекомендації, а також сприяти досягненню згоди між сторонами. Він допомагає учасникам на різних етапах процедури, дотримуючись принципів справедливості та неупередженості. Посередник не має ставати на чийсь бік, чинити тиск або нав'язувати власне рішення, а його роль полягає в тому, щоб спрямовувати сторони до конструктивного діалогу та взаєморозуміння [8, с. 57].

Консиліатор не має права виконувати функції суду, тобто розглядати спір по суті та визначати, яка зі сторін є правою з юридичної точки зору. Крім того, він не повинен аналізувати та оцінювати докази для їх подальшого використання в судовому процесі. Важливою особливістю консиліації є укладення мирової угоди за підсумками процедури, яка є обов'язковою для виконання сторонами [4, с. 37-38].

Отже, консиліація – це метод вирішення конфліктів, що передбачає залучення нейтральної третьої сторони (консиліатора) для сприяння переговорам між сторонами. Основна мета консиліації – допомогти конфліктуючим сторонам знайти взаємоприйнятне рішення без примусу чи

судового втручання. На відміну від медіації, консиліатор може не лише полегшувати діалог, але й активно пропонувати варіанти вирішення спору. Це сприяє швидшому знаходженню компромісу, особливо в ситуаціях, коли сторони не можуть самостійно досягти угоди. Проте остаточне рішення залишається за самими учасниками конфлікту. Консиліація широко використовується в міжнародному праві, комерційних суперечках, трудових конфліктах та інших сферах, де важливе збереження ділових або соціальних відносин. Її перевагами є економія часу, гнучкість процесу та уникнення тривалих судових розглядів.

Таким чином, консиліація є ефективним способом врегулювання суперечок, що сприяє мирному вирішенню конфліктів без застосування примусових заходів. Вона допомагає зберегти добрі відносини між сторонами та знайти рішення, яке буде взаємовигідним.

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КОНСТИТУЦІЙНИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ В УМОВАХ СУЧАСНИХ ВИКЛИКІВ

Конституційний контроль є однією з ключових ознак сучасної правової держави. Його основна мета полягає у забезпеченні верховенства конституції як головного закону держави та захисті прав і свобод громадян. У багатьох країнах він відіграє роль гаранта стабільності правової системи та демократичних принципів, що особливо актуально в кризових ситуаціях, таких як війна або надзвичайний стан. Це явище є складним і багатогранним, адже охоплює різні моделі, механізми та практики, які формуються під впливом історичних, політичних і культурних особливостей конкретної держави.

У загальному розумінні конституційний контроль – це система перевірки відповідності нормативно-правових актів, а також дій органів публічної влади конституції. Його завданням є попередження або усунення суперечностей між нормами закону та конституцією [1, с. 379]. Це забезпечує ієрархію нормативно-правових актів та утверджує найвищу юридичну силу конституції. Конституційний контроль є не лише механізмом перевірки законності, а й важливим інструментом підтримки верховенства права. Він гарантує, що діяльність державних органів відповідає демократичним принципам, запобігаючи узурпації влади та порушенням прав людини [2, с. 318].

Сучасні держави застосовують різні моделі конституційного контролю. Серед найвідоміших варто виділити: американську модель – децентралізовану або судову. Вона передбачає, що суди загальної юрисдикції можуть здійснювати перевірку відповідності законів конституції. Прикладом є США, де Верховний суд виконує цю функцію, встановлену ще у справі «Марбері проти Медісона» [3]; європейську модель – централізовану. Тут функцію конституційного контролю виконує спеціальний орган, найчастіше конституційний суд. Ця модель є поширеною в країнах континентальної Європи, таких як Німеччина, Франція, Італія. Структурними ознаками європейської моделі є централізація та абстрактний контроль. Централізація означає, що лише конституційний суд уповноважений визнавати закон або частину закону неконституційними. Винятком є Португалія, де Конституція дозволяє звичайним судам скасовувати закони на підставі своєї компетенції. Своєю чергою абстрактний контроль дозволяє суду оцінювати закони незалежно від конкретної справи та визнавати їх недійсними, якщо вони суперечать конституції. Прикладом можуть слугувати Люксембург і Бельгія [4].

Також існує змішана модель конституційного контролю, яка поєднує елементи двох попередніх. Прикладом є Канада, де як Верховний суд, так і інші судові органи виконують обмежені функції конституційного контролю.

У демократичних державах конституційний контроль забезпечує баланс влади, обмежуючи повноваження виконавчої та законодавчої гілок влади. Наприклад, у Німеччині Федеральний конституційний суд відіграє ключову роль у збереженні стабільності демократичної системи. Він не лише розглядає справи про неконституційність законів, а й вирішує конфлікти між різними державними інститутами.

Важливим напрямком здійснення конституційного контролю є захист прав і свобод громадян, особливо в умовах війни, коли зростає ризик їх порушення через запровадження надзвичайних станів. У багатьох країнах громадяни мають право звертатися до органів конституційної юрисдикції у разі порушення їх прав, що сприяє формуванню правової культури та довіри громадян до державних інституцій. Конституційний Суд України відіграє ключову роль у забезпеченні прав громадян, оцінюючи конституційності запроваджених та контролюючи їх відповідність як нормам національного законодавства, так і міжнародним стандартам прав людини. Його рішення визначають правові межі дій органів влади, запобігають зловживанням та забезпечують збереження демократичних засад, що є запорукою правової стабільності.

Крім того, конституційний контроль є інструментом для адаптації держави до нових викликів, таких як глобалізація, технологічний прогрес чи боротьба з тероризмом. Наприклад, у Франції Конституційна рада часто вирішує складні питання, пов’язані з європейським правом та його інтеграцією у національну правову систему.

Попри численні переваги, ефективність конституційного контролю може бути обмежена низкою чинників, зокрема ризиком його політизації. У деяких державах органи конституційної юрисдикції можуть використовуватися як інструмент впливу політичних еліт, що ставить під загрозу їхню незалежність. Так, у низці пострадянських країнах конституційні суди ухвалюють рішення, спрямовані радше на зміцнення влади президента, ніж на забезпечення верховенства конституції. В Україні питання незалежності Конституційного Суду також залишається актуальним, особливо в умовах правового режиму воєнного стану. Політичний тиск на цей орган може не лише підірвати його авторитет, а й створити загрозу демократичним цінностям і принципу верховенства права. Відтак забезпечення об’єктивності його рішень є необхідною передумовою належного функціонування механізму конституційного контролю.

Ще однією проблемою є тривалість розгляду справ у конституційних судах. Складність процедур і значне навантаження на ці органи нерідко призводять до затягування судових процесів, що ускладнює своєчасний захист прав громадян.

Розвиток конституційного контролю у сучасному світі вимагає підвищення його ефективності та незалежності. Це включає забезпечення прозорих процедур призначення суддів, розробку механізмів протидії політичному тиску

та модернізацію роботи конституційних органів за допомогою цифрових технологій.

Отже, конституційний контроль є ключовим механізмом забезпечення верховенства права, захисту демократичних цінностей та прав громадян. Його особливості в кожній державі формуються під впливом історичних та правових традицій.

В України, з огляду на воєнний стан, роль Конституційного Суду набуває особливого значення, оскільки саме він контролює законність обмежень прав і свобод громадян, запроваджених державою. Його діяльність спрямована на підтримку правопорядку, стабільності правової системи та дотримання демократичних засад. Це підкреслює необхідність гарантування його незалежності та ефективності як основного інструменту захисту прав людини та демократичного устрою.

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ВПЛИВ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ НА КАР'ЄРНИЙ РІСТ КУРСАНТІВ СТРУКТУРИ ДСНС

У сучасному світі знання англійської мови є невід'ємною складовою професійної підготовки курсантів ДСНС. Сьогодні Україна активно співпрацює з міжнародними організаціями з питань цивільного захисту тому рятувальники все частіше стикаються з необхідністю використовувати англійську в робочих цілях. Це дає можливість брати участь у міжнародних навчаннях, конференціях та спільних операціях та для ефективного обміну досвідом.

Англійська мова є важливим критерієм для підвищення кваліфікації у службі. Відповідно до нових стандартів, запроваджених Кабінетом Міністрів України у 2024 році, знання англійської мови є обов'язковою вимогою для призначення на керівні посади в ДСНС. Сюди належить низка посад підрозділів ДСНС, а також деякі посади в територіальних органах та підрозділах такі як: начальник та перший заступник начальника Головного управління, начальник та заступник начальника районного управління, частини, загону, центру, старший психолог, психолог, оперативний черговий, диспетчер та оператор [1]. Це означає, що офіцери, які володіють англійською, мають значно більше шансів отримати вищу посаду, брати участь у міжнародних місіях та розвивати свою кар'єру в структурі ДСНС.

Знання англійської мови відіграє досить важливу роль під час міжнародних рятувальних операцій адже в екстремальних умовах чітка комунікація може врятувати життя. Курсанти ДСНС, які володіють англійською, мають значно більше шансів брати участь у таких заходах в майбутньому, працювати разом із закордонними колегами та обмінюватися досвідом. Прикладами ситуацій коли знання англійської відіграло важливу роль можуть бути наступні:

1. Гасіння лісових пожеж у Греції (2021 рік):

У 2021 році українські авіаційні загони ДСНС працювали в Греції, де було задіяно близько 100 рятувальників зі всієї України [2]. У цій місцевості необхідно було взаємодіяти з місцевими службами порятунку, обговорювати стратегію гасіння пожеж та координувати дії особового складу. Оскільки міжнародні команди використовують англійську мову як робочу, володіння нею стало основним фактором ефективного виконання завдань.

2. Рятувальна місія після землетрусу в Туреччині (2023 рік):

Після руйнівного землетрусу в Туреччині в лютому 2023 року українські рятувальники прибули на місце події для проведення пошуково-рятувальних робіт [3]. У таких умовах вкрай важливо діяти швидко, передаючи точну інформацію про постраждалих, оцінюючи ризики для рятувальників і підтримуючи координацію з ООН та іншими міжнародними структурами. Використання англійської мови дозволило ефективно та доступно надавати необхідну інформацію турецьким службам та міжнародним рятувальним командам, що значно пришвидшило процес евакуації та надання допомоги.

Володіння англійською мовою є основним для курсантів ДСНС, оскільки дозволяє оперативно ознайомлюватися із сучасними науковими дослідженнями та новітніми технологіями, що застосовуються у сфері цивільного захисту та рятувальних операцій. Завдяки цьому курсанти можуть отримувати актуальну інформацію: Багато провідних світових журналів (наприклад, Safety Science, International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction та Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management) публікують результати досліджень щодо нових методик, технологій моніторингу надзвичайних ситуацій, систем раннього попередження, а також оптимізації рятувальних операцій. Наприклад, дослідження, опубліковане у Safety Science, розглядає використання дронів для моніторингу пожежних зон та оцінки ризиків у режимі реального часу [4]. Тут

знання англійської мови дозволяє курантам досліджувати найновіші та найактуальніші питання, що в подальшому надає їм перевагу в навчальному процесі, а згодом і при виконанні своїх службових обов'язків на роботі.

Отже, знання англійської мови для курсантів ДСНС виступає невід'ємною складовою їх професійної підготовки, що забезпечує ефективну міжнародну взаємодію, обмін досвідом та доступ до сучасних наукових досліджень і технологій. Володіння англійською дає можливість брати участь у міжнародних навчаннях, конференціях і спільних операціях, що в умовах євроінтеграції та підвищених вимог до працівників служби цивільного захисту є вирішальним фактором у підвищенні кваліфікації та кар'єрного зростання. Приклади застосування англійської під час рятувальних операцій у Греції та Туреччині демонструють як чітка комунікація в екстремальних ситуаціях може врятувати життя, а доступ до актуальних наукових публікацій дозволяє курсантам оперативно впроваджувати інноваційні підходи у своїй роботі. Таким чином, знання англійської мови є основним інструментом, що сприяє не лише професійному розвитку офіцерів, а й загальному рівню підвищення ефективності роботи ДСНС у сфері цивільного захисту.

1. Постанова КМУ від 24 грудня 2024 р. №1488 «Про затвердження переліку посад поліцейських середнього і вищого складу Національної поліції, посад начальницького складу інших правоохоронних органів, посад начальницького складу служби цивільного захисту, кандидати на зайняття яких зобов'язані володіти англійською мовою»

2. https://hromadske.ua/posts/pozhezhi-u-greciyi-ukrayinski-vogneborci-yakih-vidpravili-na-dopomogu-vryatuvali-dva-selisha

3. https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-society/3673551-ukrainski-ratuvalniki-pid-cas-likvidacii-naslidkiv-zemletrusu-u-tureccini-distali-58-til.html

4. https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=12332&tip=sid

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РОЛЬ ОРГАНІВ МІСЦЕВОГО САМОВРЯДУВАННЯ У ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННІ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ УКРАЇНИ

Забезпечення національної безпеки є одним із ключових завдань державної політики, і важлива роль у цьому процесі належить органам місцевого самоврядування. В умовах сучасних загроз, таких як воєнні конфлікти, терористичні атаки, інформаційні війни та кіберзагрози, ці органи виступають не лише виконавцями загальнодержавних заходів, а й самостійними суб'єктами

безпекової політики [1, с. 245]. Їхня діяльність спрямована на зміцнення стабільності, захист прав і свобод громадян та створення безпечного середовища для розвитку громад.

Органи місцевого самоврядування (ОМС) мають значні повноваження у сфері громадської безпеки. Відповідно до статті 38 Закону України «Про місцеве самоврядування в Україні», вони співпрацюють з правоохоронними органами, організовують місцеві програми безпеки та підтримують добровольчі формування громад [2]. Ефективна взаємодія ОМС із громадськими організаціями та волонтерами сприяє оперативному реагуванню на загрози й запобіганню злочинності. Крім того, вони реалізують програми профілактики правопорушень і проводять роз'яснювальну роботу, формуючи у громадян відповідальне ставлення до безпеки. Це допомагає знижувати рівень соціальної напруги та запобігати радикалізації населення [3, с. 537].

Важливим напрямом їхньої діяльності є контроль за станом інфраструктури та довкілля. Регулярний моніторинг якості води, стану доріг, функціонування медичних закладів та інших об'єктів соціальної інфраструктури дозволяє мінімізувати ризики, пов'язані з нестачею фінансування або зношеністю матеріальної бази. ОМС також відіграють значну роль у підвищенні стійкості критичної інфраструктури до можливих атак і надзвичайних ситуацій, що зміцнює систему національної безпеки.

Не менш важливим є реагування ОМС на надзвичайні ситуації. Відповідно до статті 27 Закону України «Про місцеве самоврядування в Україні» [2], вони забезпечують організацію заходів із запобігання та ліквідації надзвичайних ситуацій, координують діяльність рятувальних служб, організовують евакуаційні заходи та надають допомогу постраждалим. З початку повномасштабної війни в Україні такі заходи включають розміщення внутрішньо переміщених осіб, організацію гуманітарних штабів, евакуацію населення із зони бойових дій та координацію волонтерської допомоги. Наприклад, міська рада Дніпра створила ефективну систему прийому та розселення переселенців, а також їх працевлаштування, що стало взірцем для інших міст [4].

Національна безпека держави значною мірою залежить від рівня економічної стабільності громад. ОМС сприяють розвитку малого та середнього бізнесу, що створює нові робочі місця, підвищує рівень доходів населення та сприяє загальному розвитку громади. В умовах воєнного стану багато громад ініціювали програми підтримки підприємців, зокрема податкові пільги, надання безкоштовних приміщень та грантові програми. Наприклад, у Львові реалізовано програму допомоги релокованому бізнесу, що позитивно впливає на відновлення економічного потенціалу країни.

Зростальні кіберзагрози вимагають від ОМС впровадження систем кібербезпеки. Вони повинні захищати інформаційні системи, персональні дані громадян та фінансові ресурси від потенційних атак. Водночас важливим завданням є захист інформаційного простору громад від зовнішніх маніпуляцій та дезінформації. ОМС здійснюють моніторинг медіапростору, сприяють підвищенню медіаграмотності населення та співпрацюють із національними

структурами для протидії поширенню фейкових новин. Для зміцнення інформаційної безпеки необхідні системні заходи, зокрема створення регіональних центрів із протидії дезінформації та запровадження освітніх програм для громадян.

Зміцнення екологічної безпеки також є одним із ключових завдань ОМС, що сприяє охороні природних ресурсів і забезпеченню стійкого розвитку територіальних громад, оскільки захист навколишнього середовища тісно пов'язаний зі збереженням здоров'я населення та стійким розвитком держави [5, с. 130]. Для цього вони розробляють та впроваджують екологічні програми, спрямовані на зменшення рівня забруднення довкілля, раціональне використання водних та земельних ресурсів, удосконалення системи утилізації відходів. В умовах війни цей напрям набуває особливого значення. Руйнування промислових об'єктів, забруднення водойм і лісові пожежі створюють нові екологічні виклики, що потребують невідкладного реагування. У відповідь на ці загрози місцеві органи влади ініціювали проєкти з «зеленого» відновлення територій. Наприклад, у Київській, Харківській і Донецькій областях здійснюється підготовка «зелених» планів повоєнного відновлення, що включають заходи з очищення водних об'єктів, рекультивації забруднених земель і відновлення лісів [6].

Попри значний потенціал, місцеве самоврядування стикається з низкою викликів, які обмежують ефективність їх діяльності у сфері безпеки, зокрема недостатнім фінансуванням, правовими колізіями у розподілі повноважень, складністю координації з державними структурами та загрозами у сфері кібер- й інформаційної безпеки. Наприклад, у багатьох громадах бракує ресурсів для належного функціонування територіальної оборони, що впливає на їхню здатність ефективно реагувати на безпекові виклики.

Підсумовуючи, слід зазначити, що ОМС відіграють важливу роль у забезпеченні національної безпеки України, особливо в умовах військової агресії, екологічних викликів та економічної нестабільності. Вони не лише виконують адміністративні функції, а й є важливими суб'єктами безпекової політики, що реагують на кризові ситуації та забезпечують сталий розвиток громад.

Для підвищення ефективності їхньої діяльності необхідне посилення інституційної спроможності, оновлення нормативно-правової бази, збільшення фінансування, розвиток цифрової та інформаційної безпеки, модернізація критичної інфраструктури та розширення співпраці з міжнародними партнерами. Розвиток місцевого самоврядування у цих напрямах сприятиме не лише підвищенню стійкості громад, а й зміцненню національної безпеки в цілому.

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ПОСМЕРТНА РЕПРОДУКЦІЯ У ВІЙСЬКОВОСЛУЖБОВЦІВ: ПРАВОВІ АСПЕКТИ ТА МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ДОСВІД

Посмертна репродукція як один із напрямів застосування допоміжних репродуктивних технологій викликає значні правові, етичні та соціальні дискусії у світі. Особливої уваги набуває питання її застосування щодо військовослужбовців, які можуть загинути під час виконання службового обов'язку. В нашій країні це питання є особливо актуальним у зв'язку з військовими діями та необхідністю правового врегулювання можливості використання репродуктивного матеріалу загиблих військових.

Посмертна репродукція передбачає зачаття дитини шляхом допоміжних репродуктивних технологій та її народження, коли один з партнерів є мертвим, або перебуває в стані клінічної смерті, тобто коли його життєздатність спеціально підтримується задля вилучення яйцеклітин чи сперматозоїдів (або інших анатомічних об'єктів). І водночас, містить в собі два аспекти: запліднення із використанням статевих клітин отриманих за життя вже померлого донора та запліднення із використанням статевих клітин відібраних у донора посмертно (постмортальна репродукція) [1].

Щодо правового регулювання постмортальної репродукції, то, хоча посмертна репродукція є більш доступною для законодавчого врегулювання,

постмортальна репродукція породжує багато питань і викликає значні суперечки [5, с. 224].

Основними нормативними актами, які регулюють питання посмертної репродукції є:

- Закон України «Про соціальний і правовий захист військовослужбовців та членів їх сімей», в якому зазначається, що «у період дії воєнного стану військовослужбовці, визначені у підпункті 1 пункту 1 статті 3 вказаного Закону, мають право на безоплатне отримання медичної послуги, пов'язаної із забезпеченням реалізації їхнього права на біологічне батьківство (материнство), зокрема на здійснення забору, кріоконсервації та зберігання їхніх репродуктивних клітин на випадок втрати репродуктивної функції при виконанні обов'язків із оборони держави, захисту Вітчизни та інших покладених на них обов'язків відповідно до законодавства, у порядку, встановленому Кабінетом Міністрів України» (п.1 ч. 1 ст. 3 вказаного Закону) [2]. Але варто зазначити, що дана норма поширюється лише на живих людей, коли обидва в подружжі живі;

- Наказ Міністерства охорони здоров'я України від 09.09.2013 року № 787 «Про затвердження Порядку застосування допоміжних репродуктивних технологій в Україні». Цей Порядок регулює відносини між пацієнтами (жінками, чоловіками) та закладами охорони здоров'я, які забезпечують застосування методик допоміжних репродуктивних технологій, та визначає механізм та умови застосування методик допоміжних репродуктивних технологій [3]. Але, цей Наказ хоч і регулює використання допоміжних репродуктивних технологій, проте теж не врегульовує питання посмертного використання біологічного матеріалу;

- Цивільний кодекс України [4] – містить положення про спадкові права, однак статус дітей, народжених у результаті посмертної репродукції, залишається невизначеним. За загальним правилом, батьківство може бути визнане за життя чоловіка або шляхом добровільного визнання чи судового рішення. У випадку посмертної репродукції відсутня чітка процедура юридичного визнання батька. Законодавство нашої країни передбачає, що спадкоємці визначаються на момент відкриття спадщини (смерті спадкодавця). Оскільки посмертно народжена дитина ще не існує на цей момент, вона може не відповідати критеріям спадкоємця, що створює труднощі в реалізації її спадкових прав.

Деякі науковці допускають можливість вилучення статевих клітин та їх подальшого використання для запліднення іншої особи після смерті пацієнта за умови підтвердженого волевиявлення померлого (наявності відповідної згоди). У світі вже зафіксовані випадки застосування такої репродукції. Зокрема, у Великій Британії в червні 2007 року 42-річна жінка, дізнавшись про смерть свого чоловіка під час операції, оперативно подала судовий запит на вилучення його генетичного матеріалу. Суд задовольнив запит, і кріоконсервовані гамети були збережені у спеціалізованій клініці. Подібний випадок мав місце і в США: у 1999 році жінка звернулася до суду з проханням отримати гамети нещодавно померлого чоловіка. Генетичний матеріал було вилучено через 30 годин після

його смерті та збережено протягом 15 місяців. Після завершення періоду трауру жінці провели процедуру ICSI, внаслідок чого вона завагітніла та народила здорову дівчинку. Ще один прецедент мав місце в Австралії: Джоселін Едвардс виграла судову справу та отримала дозвіл на вилучення і кріоконсервування гамет свого чоловіка, який загинув за два дні до підписання документів, необхідних для проведення екстракорпорального запліднення (ЕКЗ). Проте, згідно з австралійським законодавством (як і у Великій Британії), процедура запліднення з використанням репродуктивного матеріалу померлого не врегульована, тому жінці необхідно було отримати додатковий дозвіл на його використання [5].

Отже, у законодавстві зарубіжних країн також існують значні прогалини щодо регулювання застосування новітніх репродуктивних технологій. Крім того, у державах із прецедентною правовою системою нерідко виникають колізії між законодавчими нормами та судовою практикою. Водночас у вітчизняній правовій системі, що належить до романо-германської правової традиції, за відсутності належного законодавчого врегулювання реалізація цього права опиняється під загрозою.

Підводячи підсумок вище викладеному, варто зазначити, що право на посмертну репродукцію закріплене в національному законодавстві, тоді як постмортальна репродукція залишається неврегульованою через відсутність комплексного дослідження цього методу відтворення людини.

У сучасних умовах, особливо в період воєнного стану в нашій державі, питання посмертної та постмортальної репродукції набуває особливого значення для військовослужбовців та їхніх сімей. Захист репродуктивних прав військових, які можуть загинути внаслідок бойових дій, є надзвичайно важливим для збереження сімейних цінностей, права на батьківство та підтримки народжуваності в країні. У багатьох державах світу вже існують правові механізми, що дозволяють використовувати репродуктивний матеріал загиблого за умови його попередньої згоди. В Україні ж відсутність чіткої законодавчої бази створює правові колізії та ускладнює реалізацію таких прав.

Зважаючи на це, нагальною є потреба в розробці та ухваленні відповідних нормативно-правових актів, які б урегулювали порядок збереження та використання репродуктивного матеріалу військових, визначили правовий статус дітей, народжених унаслідок посмертного запліднення, а також забезпечили соціальний і правовий захист їхніх матерів. Це питання не лише юридичного, а й морального та демографічного значення, адже йдеться про продовження роду та збереження майбутнього нашої нації навіть у найскладніші часи.

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ГАРАНТІЇ АДВОКАТСЬКОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ТА ЇХ ВПЛИВ НА КРИМІНАЛЬНЕ ПРОВАДЖЕННЯ

Закон України «Про адвокатуру та адвокатську діяльність» встановлює ***гарантії адвокатської діяльності*** (ст. 23). Відповідно до цієї норми професійні права, честь і гідність адвоката гарантуються та охороняються Конституцією України, Законом України «Про адвокатуру та адвокатську діяльність» та іншими законами. Органи державної влади, органи місцевого самоврядування, їх посадові і службові особи у відносинах з адвокатами зобов'язані дотримуватися вимог Конституції України та законів України, Конвенції про захист прав людини і основоположних свобод 1950 р. та протоколів до неї, згоду на обов'язковість яких надано Верховною Радою України, практики Європейського суду з прав людини [1].

Колегія суддів апеляційного суду, посилаючись на висновок Великої Палати Верховного Суду, викладений у постанові від 11.12.2019 року у справі № 536/2475/14-к, зауважила, що за приписами ст. 480 КПК України адвокат належить до категорії осіб, щодо яких здійснюється особливий порядок кримінального провадження, а відповідно до п. 1 ч. 1 ст. 481 КПК України письмове повідомлення про підозру адвоката здійснюється Генеральним прокурором, його заступником, керівником регіональної прокуратури в межах його повноважень [2].

До основних гарантій відноситься:

Незалежність адвоката. Принцип незалежності адвоката у здійсненні адвокатської діяльності полягає в діяльності адвокатури у правовому просторі, за якого неможливі будь-які позаправові обмеження щодо адвоката під час виконання своїх обов'язків з надання правничої допомоги. Специфіка цілей і завдань адвокатури вимагає як необхідної умови належного здійснення адвокатської діяльності, максимальної незалежності адвоката у виконанні своїх

професійних прав і обов'язків, що передбачає його свободу від будь-якого зовнішнього впливу, тиску чи втручання в його діяльність з надання професійної правничої допомоги, здійснення захисту або представництва клієнта, зокрема з боку державних органів, політичних партій, інших адвокатів тощо, а також від впливу своїх особистих інтересів (ст. 6 Правил адвокатської етики [3]. З метою дотримання цього принципу в своїй професійній діяльності адвокат зобов'язаний протистояти будь-яким спробам посягання на його незалежність, бути мужнім і принциповим у виконанні своїх професійних обов'язків, відстоюванні професійних прав, гарантій адвокатської діяльності та їх ефективному використанні в інтересах клієнта. На сучасному етапі принцип незалежності адвоката у здійсненні адвокатської діяльності є одним із ключових у здійсненні адвокатської діяльності. Це визначається як і законодавцем, так і науковою доктриною. Для встановлення і підтримки правопорядку адвокатура має бути незалежною при виконанні своїх професійних обов'язків, тобто без неправомірних обмежень, прямого або непрямого тиску чи втручання [1]. Незалежність адвокатури є найважливішою гарантією захисту прав людини і є необхідною умовою для ефективного й продуктивного надання професійної правничої допомоги.

Адвокатська таємниця. Відповідно до ст. 22 Закону України «Про адвокатуру та адвокатську діяльність» *адвокатською таємницею* – є будь-яка інформація, що стала відома адвокату, помічнику адвоката, стажисту адвоката, особі, яка перебуває у трудових відносинах з адвокатом, про клієнта, а також питання, з яких клієнт (особа, якій відмовлено в укладенні договору про надання правничої допомоги з передбачених Законом підстав) звертався до адвоката, адвокатського бюро, адвокатського об'єднання, зміст порад, консультацій, роз'яснень адвоката, складені ним документи, інформація, що зберігається на електронних носіях, та інші документи і відомості, одержані адвокатом під час здійснення адвокатської діяльності [1].

Адвокатська таємниця є фундаментальною основою діяльності адвоката.

У рекомендаціях Рекомендація № R (2000) 21 Комітету Міністрів державам-членам про свободу професійної діяльності адвокатів Ухвалено Комітетом Міністрів Ради Європи на 727 засіданні заступників міністрів 25 жовтня 2000 р. про свободу здійснення професійних адвокатських обов'язків зазначено, що слід вдаватися до всіх необхідних дій, спрямованих на належне забезпечення конфіденційного характеру взаємин між адвокатом і його клієнтом (п. 6 принципу I), адвокати мають дотримуватися професійної таємниці відповідно до національного законодавства, внутрішніх нормативних актів і професійних стандартів. Будь-яке недотримання принципу професійної таємниці без відповідної згоди клієнта має бути належно покаране (п. 2 принципу III) [4].

Обов'язок зберігати адвокатську таємницю в Україні поширюється на адвоката, його помічника, стажиста та осіб, які перебувають у трудових відносинах з адвокатом, адвокатським бюро, адвокатським, а також на особу, стосовно якої припинено або зупинено право на заняття адвокатською діяльністю.

Розголошення відомостей, що складають адвокатську таємницю, заборонено за будь-яких обставин, включаючи незаконні спроби органів дізнання, слідства і суду допитати адвоката про обставини, що складають адвокатську таємницю, відповідно до ст. 65 КПК України [5].

Інформація та документи можуть втратити статус адвокатської таємниці за письмовою заявою клієнта [1].

Імунітет адвоката. Імунітет адвоката є елементом гарантії адвокатської діяльності, який забезпечує незалежність правозахисника та його захист від незаконного втручання чи переслідування. Його наявність гарантує, що адвокат може виконувати свої професійні обов'язки без страху репресій або тиску. (Ніхто не має права примушувати адвоката до певного способу захисту або представника).

Адвокат самостійно визначає правову позицію у кримінальному провадженні, керуючись законом та інтересом.

Процесуальні гарантії. Проведення стосовно адвоката оперативно-розшукових заходів чи слідчих (розшукових) дій, що можуть проводитися виключно з дозволу суду, здійснюється на підставі судового рішення, ухваленого за клопотанням Генерального прокурора, його заступників, прокурора Автономної Республіки Крим, області, міста Києва та міста Севастополя [1].

Судовим рішенням, на підставі якого здійснюються оперативно-розшукові заходи чи слідчі (розшукові) дії, є ухвала слідчого судді, суду.

Так, за ухвалою слідчого судді проводяться певні негласні слідчі (розшукові) дії та такі слідчі (розшукові) дії, як допит під час досудового розслідування в судовому засіданні (ст. 225 КПК України); обшук (ст. 234 КПК України), огляд житла чи іншого володіння особи (ч. 2 ст. 237 КПК України); слідчий експеримент, що проводиться у житлі чи іншому володінні особи (ч. 5 ст. 240 КПК України).

У разі проведення обшуку чи огляду житла, іншого володіння адвоката, приміщень, де він здійснює адвокатську діяльність, тимчасового доступу до речей і документів адвоката слідчий суддя, суд у своєму рішенні в обов'язковому порядку зазначає перелік речей, документів, що планується відшукати, виявити чи вилучити під час проведення слідчої (розшукової) дії чи застосування заходу забезпечення кримінального провадження [1].

Відповідне клопотання про проведення обшуку, огляду, тимчасового доступу до речей і документів має подавати Генеральний прокурор, його заступник, прокурор Автономної Республіки Крим, області, міста Києва та міста Севастополя [5].

На цьому наголошує і ЄСПЛ у рішенні ANDRÉ AND ANOTHER v. France (заява № 18603/03)/.

Крім того, забороняється проведення огляду, розголошення, витребування чи вилучення документів, пов'язаних із здійсненням адвокатської діяльності.

Під час проведення вищезазначених слідчих (розшукових) дій чи застосування заходу забезпечення кримінального провадження має бути присутній представник ради адвокатів регіону, проте неявка такого

представника за умови завчасного повідомлення ради адвокатів регіону не перешкоджає проведенню відповідної процесуальної дії [7].

Для забезпечення його участі службова особа, яка буде проводити відповідну слідчу (розшукову) дію чи застосовувати захід забезпечення кримінального провадження, завчасно повідомляє про це раду адвокатів регіону за місцем проведення такої процесуальної дії.

З метою забезпечення дотримання вимог закону щодо адвокатської таємниці під час проведення зазначених процесуальних дій представнику ради адвокатів регіону надається право ставити запитання, подавати свої зауваження та заперечення щодо порядку проведення процесуальних дій, що зазначаються у протоколі [1].

Захист адвокатської діяльності на міжнародному рівні є ключовим елементом правосуддя та гарантією дотримання прав людини. Незалежність адвокатів захищається на міжнародному рівні, після чого вона є основою для забезпечення справедливого судового розгляду та права верховенства. Європейський суд з прав людини розглядає скарги адвокатів порушено щодо їх прав. Має численні рішення про захист адвокатської діяльності.

Міжнародна асоціація адвокатів (IBA) та Міжнародна комісія юристів (ICJ) виступають за захист прав адвокатів. Організовують моніторингові місії та надають підтримку переслідуваним адвокатам.

Посилення міжнародного моніторингу порушених прав адвокатів. Правильність цієї норми, її відповідність гарантіям незалежності адвокатської діяльності не викликає сумніву, - вважають у Комітеті НААУ з питань безоплатної правничої допомоги. Тож усі наявні скарги мають направлятись центрами до таких комісій. Але центри безоплатної правничої допомоги намагаються самостійно розглядати скарги на адвокатів. Більше того – робити з таких скарг висновки для продовження співпраці з адвокатом [6].

Розширення механізмів захисту адвокатів на рівнях ООН і Ради Європи.

Вдосконалення національного законодавства відповідно до міжнародних стандартів. Посилення співпраці адвокатських спільнот для колективного захисту незалежності професій.

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КОМУНІКАТИВНІ СТРАТЕГІЇ У ПРАВОВІЙ ПРАКТИЦІ

Комунікативні стратегії у правовій практиці набувають особливої актуальності в умовах розвитку сучасного суспільства, де інформаційні потоки та взаємодія між суб'єктами правових відносин стають визначальними чинниками забезпечення справедливості та ефективності правозастосування. Вступаючи в сферу юридичної комунікації, можна зазначити, що вона охоплює як вербальні, так і невербальні засоби впливу, що дозволяють не лише аргументовано захищати позицію, але й формувати позитивний імідж правозахисних структур, сприяти налагодженню довірчих відносин між сторонами правового процесу та створювати сприятливий клімат для вирішення конфліктів. Правова комунікація виступає не лише як інструмент передачі інформації, а й як засіб стратегічного планування, що дозволяє учасникам процесу чітко визначити свої завдання та методи досягнення поставлених цілей.

У науковій літературі проблематика комунікативних стратегій у правовій практиці висвітлюється широким спектром дослідницьких підходів. О.Овсянікова, наприклад, трактує комунікативну стратегію як систему цілеспрямованих заходів, що спрямовані на створення умов для ефективної взаємодії між учасниками правових процесів. Науковиця підкреслює важливість чіткого формулювання правових норм та аргументованої довідки позиції, що дозволяє не лише переконувати співрозмовників, але й уникати можливих непорозумінь під час судового розгляду справи [3]. З іншого боку, за словами дослідника К. Торсона, комунікація в правовій сфері має двосторонній характер, де важливим є не лише процес передачі інформації, але й отримання зворотного зв'язку від аудиторії [5]. Даний підхід дозволяє оперативно коригувати аргументацію, враховувати реакцію суддів, опонентів та громадськості, що, у свою чергу, підвищує ефективність захисту інтересів клієнта. Бетекке ван Рулер, аналізуючи комунікативні стратегії в різних сферах,

зазначає, що успішність правової комунікації залежить від здатності адаптуватися до конкретного контексту, дотримуватися принципів відкритості, послідовності та адаптивності [4]. Він наголошує, що лише інтегроване використання різноманітних засобів комунікації дозволяє досягти максимального ефекту, забезпечуючи як логічну аргументацію, так і емоційний відгук аудиторії.

Практичний аспект впровадження комунікативних стратегій у правовій практиці можна проілюструвати на прикладі судового процесу щодо захисту особи, обвинуваченої у службовій недбалості. У даній справі адвокат, орієнтуючись на принципи раціональної аргументації, представив численні документальні докази, що свідчать про відсутність умислу у вчиненні правопорушення, а також звернув увагу на системні недоліки організаційної роботи установи, в якій працював підсудний. Такий підхід дозволив не лише змінити акцент з окремих дій особи, а й викликати розуміння у суддів, що помилки можуть бути спричинені зовнішніми чинниками, що не залежать від особистої відповідальності [3]. Крім того, адвокат застосував стратегію емоційної апеляції, акцентуючи увагу на позитивних рисах характеру та бездоганній репутації клієнта, що сприяло зниженню рівня суспільного осуду та формуванню більш об’єктивного сприйняття його діяльності. Водночас, важливим етапом стало використання стратегії рефреймінгу, коли акцент змістили з окремих фактів на загальні проблеми організаційної культури та системних процесів у державних структурах. Комплексний підхід дозволив адвокату не тільки забезпечити виправдувальний вирок, а й продемонструвати потенціал комунікативних стратегій у зміні сприйняття суспільством правових процесів.

Отже, комунікативні стратегії у правовій практиці виступають як універсальний засіб, що сприяє підвищенню якості юридичної роботи. Ефективність цих стратегій базується на комплексному використанні як раціональних, так і емоційних компонентів комунікації, що дозволяє досягати не тільки логічного переконання, але й створювати позитивний емоційний відгук у аудиторії. У правовій практиці це набуває особливого значення, оскільки саме через комунікативну взаємодію формується довіра до правових інститутів та забезпечується належне захист інтересів усіх учасників процесу. Сучасні дослідження вказують на необхідність впровадження інноваційних підходів до формування комунікативних стратегій, зокрема застосування новітніх технологій у сфері інформаційної безпеки та цифрової комунікації, що дозволяє розширити можливості правозастосовної практики та адаптувати її до вимог часу [2].

Зважаючи на вищезазначене, можна стверджувати, що інтеграція комунікативних стратегій у правову практику має не лише практичну, але й методологічну цінність. Вона відкриває нові перспективи для побудови ефективного діалогу між сторонами правових відносин, сприяє підвищенню рівня юридичної освіти та розвитку професійних компетенцій у сфері Необхідно враховувати, що успіх комунікативних стратегій залежить від здатності правників своєчасно реагувати на зміни у суспільстві, враховувати

специфіку кожного окремого випадку та використовувати всі доступні засоби для досягнення максимальної ефективності.

Впровадження ефективних комунікативних стратегій у правовій практиці сприяє не лише захисту інтересів клієнтів, але й підвищенню рівня довіри до правових органів та забезпеченню справедливості у суспільстві. Саме так відкриваються нові можливості для інтеграції сучасних технологій у юридичну діяльність, що в свою чергу створює базу для подальших досліджень та вдосконалення методів правового спілкування. Подальші дослідження в цьому напрямі повинні бути зосереджені на аналізі практичних кейсів, що демонструють застосування комунікативних стратегій у різних галузях права, а також на розробці рекомендацій щодо їх адаптації до сучасних умов функціонування правових інститутів. Розвиток комунікативних стратегій є важливим кроком на шляху до створення ефективної системи правосуддя, що відповідає вимогам сучасного суспільства та сприяє забезпеченню високого рівня правової культури.

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ЦЕНЗУРА ЯК ІНСТРУМЕНТ БОРОТЬБИ З НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЮ ІДЕНТИЧНІСТЮ: ЗАБОРОНЕНЕ ПОЕТИЧНЕ КІНО

Обмеження та цензура в українському кінематографі завжди була не лише політичним, а й культурним інструментом, спрямованим на придушення національної ідентичності. Особливо це дотично до феномена «поетичного

кіно», який, попри зовнішню аполітичність, став надзвичайно потужним засобом національного самовираження.

Заборона та обмеження фільмів таких режисерів, як Сергія Параджанова, Юрія Іллєнка, Леоніда Осики та інших, свідчать про систематичну боротьбу з проявами української культурної автономії і не тільки. Аналізуючи історію цензурних утисків, можна простежити, як кіно стало, так би мовити, «колізеєм» боротьби за ідентичність та свободу вираження, оскільки це було місцем публічних видовищ, де глядачі спостерігали за боротьбою гладіаторів, які, опинившись на арені, могли здобути перемогу і свободу або загинути. Подібно до цього українське поетичне кіно 1960-1970-х років опинилося в епіцентрі ідеологічного двобою. Його творці та їхні роботи були під постійним наглядом радянської влади, абсолютно кожен фільм ще до виходу на екрани ставав об'єктом пильної уваги, критики, цензури та потенційних репресій. Проте українські митці, попри цензуру, змогли створити надзвичайні кінотвори, які стали символами української культури.

Однак перемогти систему було неможливо. Якщо людина потрапляла в до неї, вона рано чи пізно була приречена на фізичне чи моральне знищення. Суду, в його справедливому розумінні, тоді не існувало. З режисерів робили «тіні», які або замовкали назавжди, або погоджувалися працювати в межах цензури, втрачаючи власний голос. Репресовані режисери, як-от Сергій Параджанов, могли фізично вижити, але після таборів і переслідувань їх ламали морально, змушуючи замовкнути або підкоритися системі. Як написав Іван Багряний у «Саду Гетсиманському»: «Вони убивають не тільки тіло, а й душу. Вони ламають людину так, що вона сама хоче померти» [1].

Радянська влада знищувала не лише українських митців, а й саму ідею національного кінематографа. Українське поетичне кіно, з його глибокими символами, зверненням до фольклору та історичної пам'яті, особливо дратувало радянську владу. Поетичне кіно з його символізмом, міфологічністю та відвертим зверненням до українських коренів, викликало панічний страх у радянських цензорів. Кожен образ, кожен колір, кожен символ у цих фільмах міг трактуватися як натяк на національну незалежність або антирадянський підтекст. Намагалися перетворити мистецтво на безлику ідеологічну продукцію, позбавлену самобутності та національної ідентичності. Саме тому навіть ті фільми, в яких не було прямої політичної критики, могли бути заборонені лише через свою атмосферу та образність. Наприклад, такі стрічки, як «Тіні забутих предків» Сергія Параджанова, «Криниця для спраглих», «Білий птах з чорною ознакою», «Легенда про княгиню Ольгу» Юрія Іллєнка та інші, були піддані жорсткій цензурі, а їхні творці – переслідуванням.

Якщо говорити про систему, що знецінює людське життя, варто повернутися знову до цитати із твору Івана Багряного «Сад Гетсиманський»: «Тут усе продумано так, щоб людина не мала права ні на що, навіть на власні думки» [1]. Це ідеально відображає суть радянської репресивної машини, яка контролювала кожен аспект життя людини, включаючи її свідомість, творчість і навіть можливість самовираження. Система працювала так, що людина не мала права не тільки на власну думку, а й на власний мистецький голос.

Радянські цензори навмисно не пояснювали, що саме не так у фільмі – їхнє завдання було змусити режисера відчувати провину й страх. Це психологічне знущання мало на меті не просто заборонити фільм, а морально зламати митця, щоб він більше не намагався виходити за встановлені межі. У контексті українського кінематографа ця система працювала як інструмент повного знецінення особистості режисера, митця, поета, змушуючи їх або пристосовуватися, або зникати фізично, соціально чи морально.

У радянській системі кінематограф сприймався не як мистецтво, а як пропагандистський інструмент. Усі фільми проходили суворий ідеологічний контроль, а наглядачі перевіряли не лише політичну відповідність, а й сам спосіб мислення режисерів. Будь-яка невідповідність могла призвести до заборони фільму або ув'язнення його творців. Сергій Параджанов після арешту говорив, що його посадили не за політичні злочини, а за його «інший спосіб мислення». Така «провина» вважалася достатньою підставою для переслідувань. «Я знаю свою вину, але думаю, що сиджу за інше. Не треба було підписувати свого часу листи і різко виступати з трибун. Чому я, вірменин, повинен жити в центрі Києва і робити український кінематограф. А ще отримувати призи на міжнародних фестивалях. Чому? За це треба розплачуватися», – писав сестрі, яка турбувалася про нього, намагалася добитися звільнення [2, с. 13].

Систематичне знищення незалежного українського кінематографа було частиною процесу русифікації й знищення української ідентичності. Радянська влада добре розуміла, що кіно, як і література чи музика, є важливим елементом культурного коду нації. Тому українське поетичне кіно підлягало не просто цензурі – воно мало бути стерте як явище, а його творці мали або зникнути, або стати «правильними» радянськими митцями. Цензура в українському кінематографі не була лише боротьбою з окремими фільмами – вона була частиною великої війни за ідентичність. Радянський режим розумів, що кіно – це не просто мистецтво, а потужний інструмент формування національної свідомості. Тому українських режисерів або ламали, або змушували мовчати. Але навіть під гнітом цензури поетичне кіно змогло залишити свій слід і стати символом національного спротиву.

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РОЛЬ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ІНСТИТУЦІЙ У СИСТЕМІ ГАРАНТУВАННЯ ПРАВ ЛЮДИНИ І ГРОМАДЯНИНА В УКРАЇНІ

На сучасному етапі розвитку демократії в світі права і свободи людини і громадянина є найважливішими нематеріальними цінностями. В міжнародному праві права людини обґрунтовані як правовий стандарт, досягнення якого повинні прагнути всі держави. Відповідно до найважливіших функцій правової держави належить гарантування, захист та реалізація основних прав і свобод людини і громадянина.

У широкому розумінні гарантії прав та свобод людини і громадянина є системою юридичних засобів, що забезпечують їх захист та реалізацію [1, с. 115].

Відповідно до ч. 2 ст. 3 Конституції України, права і свободи людини та їх гарантії визначають зміст і спрямованість діяльності держави. Утвердження і забезпечення прав і свобод людини є головним обов'язком держави [2].

Актуальні стратегічні напрями розвитку правозабезпечувальної та правозахисної сфери визначені Національною стратегією у сфері прав людини від 24 березня 2021 р. [3].

Гарантування державою прав людини і громадянина є єдиною правовою системою, в межах якої реалізується тісна взаємодія загальновизнаних норм міжнародного права та норм національного права. Єдність цієї системи об'єктивно обумовлена тим, що всі права людини характеризуються універсальністю, неподільністю, взаємопов'язаністю.

З 1945 р. розпочався новий етап у сфері охорони й гарантування прав і свобод людини: розвиток міжнародних стандартів прав людини забезпечується діяльністю Організації Об'єднаних Націй (далі – ООН), Статут якої як багатосторонній міжнародний договір започаткував процес формування загальнолюдських цінностей. Зокрема, параграф «в» ст. 55 Статуту зобов'язує держави до розвитку міжнародного співробітництва з метою сприяння «загальній повазі та дотриманню прав людини та основних свобод для всіх, незалежно від раси, статі, мови чи релігії» [4].

На сьогодні Україна як правоспадкоємиця з 1991 р. міжнародних правових зобов'язань УРСР є стороною майже всіх конвенцій ООН у галузі прав людини. Положення Загальної декларації прав людини 1948 р., у якій було сформульоване розуміння прав людини як єдиного комплексу громадянських, політичних, соціально-економічних прав, повною мірою отримали закріплення в Конституції України.

«Міжнародний білль про права людини» був ратифікований УРСР 19 жовтня 1973 р. Проте положення Міжнародного пакту про громадянські і політичні права набули чинності лише 23 березня 1976 р. До Факультативного протоколу Міжнародного пакту про громадянські і політичні права Україна приєдналася 25 жовтня 1990 р. Його положення набули чинності для нашої країни через рік. Закон України «Про приєднання України до Другого Факультативного протоколу до Міжнародного пакту про громадянські і політичні права, що стосується скасування смертної кари» був прийнятий 16 березня 2007 р.

Положення Міжнародного пакту про економічні, соціальні і культурні права набули чинності для УРСР 3 січня 1976 р. 24 вересня 2009 р. Україна підписала Факультативний протокол до Міжнародного пакту про економічні, соціальні і культурні права, прийнятий Генеральною Асамблеєю ООН 10 грудня 2008 р. Метою його розробки було впровадження механізмів розгляду індивідуальних та колективних скарг щодо порушення прав, закріплених у Міжнародному пакті про економічні, соціальні і культурні права.

На сучасному етапі основними міжнародними інститутами захисту прав людини та громадянина, які виконують функції нагляду за виконанням державами своїх зобов'язань за конвенціями і пактами, є головні органи у структурі ООН – Рада Безпеки ООН, Генеральна Асамблея ООН, Економічна і Соціальна рада ООН, Рада з прав людини (далі – РПЛ), Комісія зі становища жінок, Підкомісія з попередження дискримінації й захисту меншин Управління Верховного комісара ООН, спеціалізовані органи у структурі ООН – Міжнародна організація праці, Організація Об'єднаних Націй з питань освіти, науки і культури (ЮНЕСКО).

2006 р. Україна набула членства в Раді ООН з прав людини, діяльність якої розцінюється як важливий внесок у зміцнення міжнародної стабільності й безпеки та поширення демократичних стандартів у світі. У структуру Ради входить універсальний періодичний огляд (далі – УПО) – механізм огляду інформації з прав людини в усіх державах-членах ООН, завдяки якому кожна країна інформує про заходи, вжиті нею задля покращення ситуації у галузі прав людини. Україна успішно пройшла вже три цикли УПО (2008, 2012, 2017 рр.) [5].

Україна активно співпрацює з Управлінням Верховного комісара ООН з прав людини (далі – УВКПЛ). Однією зі складових місії УВКПЛ є приділення однакової уваги реалізації громадянських, культурних, економічних, політичних і соціальних прав, включаючи право на розвиток.

27 червня 2014 р. під час проведення 26-ої сесії РПЛ було проголосовано резолюцію «Співпраця та допомога Україні в галузі прав людини», ініційовану Україною й засновану на положеннях доповідей УВКПЛ щодо оцінок ситуації у вітчизняній правозахисній сфері, зокрема на тимчасово окупованих територіях України. Резолюцією віталася співпраця України з міжнародними правозахисними механізмами ООН та засуджувалися порушення прав людини.

Для моніторингу та контролю за виконанням державами окремих міжнародних договорів створено договірні органи ООН – десять комітетів, для

яких правом, що застосовується, є міжнародний договір, яким створено конкретний комітет, а саме: Комітет з прав людини, який здійснює контроль за дотриманням Міжнародного пакту про громадянські і політичні права; Комітет з економічних, соціальних і культурних прав; Комітет з прав дитини, що здійснює контроль за дотриманням Конвенції з прав дитини та Додаткових протоколів (про дітей у військових конфліктах, про торгівлю дітьми та ін.) та ін. [6, с. 28].

Інституцією, що забезпечує гарантії прав людини, дотримання країнами-учасницями положень Європейської конвенції щодо захисту прав людини та основних свобод, упровадження її норм і принципів у національні правові системи, є Європейський суд з прав людини (далі – ЄСПЛ) – інструмент європейської системи прав людини, доступний країнам, що входять до Ради Європи і які ратифікували зазначену конвенцію. Її ратифікація Україною стала важливим віхою у процесі входження до європейського політико-правового простору. Ця процедура означає визнання обов'язковості юрисдикції ЄСПЛ для нашої країни. Практика ЄСПЛ застосовується у разі наявності певної правової проблеми, вирішення якої є неможливим без застосування практики ЄСПЛ, прогалин у чинному законодавстві України, колізій норм чинного законодавства України, неоднозначного трактування норм чинного законодавства України, за відсутності порядку реалізації окремих положень вітчизняного законодавства, що порушує конвенційні права людини. Для громадян України доступний механізм подання індивідуальних звернень до ЄСПЛ.

Збройна російська агресія проти України суттєво ускладнила реалізацію в нашій країні міжнародних правових гарантій прав людини і громадянина. Численних порушень зазнають право людини на життя, право на житло, право на достатній рівень життя, право на охорону здоров'я, право на освіту та ін. Крім того, введення правового режиму воєнного стану на території України уможливлює обмеження окремих конституційних прав і свобод (зокрема права на недоторканість житла, на таємницю листування, телефонних розмов, свободу пересування, вільний вибір місця проживання, права вільно залишати територію України та ін.). Тому для нашої держави актуалізувалася низка завдань щодо удосконалення національної моделі дотримання Україною міжнародних стандартів у сфері гарантування прав людини і громадянина, пошуку та впровадження дієвих механізмів їх реалізації та захисту в умовах війни.

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ДЕЯКІ АСПЕКТИ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ПРАВА ПІДОЗРЮВАНОГО НА ЗАХИСТ У КРИМІНАЛЬНОМУ ПРОВАДЖЕННІ

Відповідно до ч. 1 ст. 42 КПК України підозрюваним є особа, якій у порядку, передбаченому статтями 276-279 КПК України, повідомлено про підозру, особа, яка затримана за підозрою у вчиненні кримінального правопорушення, або особа, щодо якої складено повідомлення про підозру, однак його не вручено їй внаслідок невстановлення місцезнаходження особи, проте вжито заходів для вручення у спосіб, передбачений КПК України для вручення повідомлень. Втім, ураховуючи зміни, що були внесені до КПК України щодо удосконалення окремих положень досудового розслідування в умовах воєнного стану, особою, стосовно якої зібрано достатньо доказів для повідомлення про підозру у вчиненні кримінального правопорушення, але не повідомлено про підозру у зв'язку з її смертю, є фізична особа, стосовно якої за результатами проведеного досудового розслідування настав випадок та існують підстави, передбачені ч. 1 ст. 276 КПК України для повідомлення про підозру, але якій у порядку, передбаченому статтями 276-279 КПК України, не повідомлено про підозру через її смерть (п. 27 ч. 1 ст. 3 КПК України та абз. 2 ч. 2 ст. 42 КПК України) [1; 2].

Вказаними змінами визначено, що строк затримання особи без ухвали слідчого судії, суду не може перевищувати строк, визначений ст. 211 КПК України, у якій зазначено, що затримана без ухвали слідчого судді, суду особа не пізніше 60 годин з моменту затримання повинна бути звільнена або доставлена до суду для розгляду клопотання про обрання запобіжного заходу. Якщо в умовах воєнного стану відсутня об'єктивна можливість доставити затриману особу до слідчого судді, суду у строк, передбачений ст. 211 КПК України, розгляд клопотання про обрання стосовно неї запобіжного заходу здійснюється із застосуванням доступних технічних засобів відеозв'язку з метою забезпечення дистанційної участі затриманої особи [1; 2].

Якщо затриману особу неможливо доставити до слідчого судді, суду у строк, передбачений ст. 211 КПК України, для розгляду клопотання про обрання стосовно неї запобіжного заходу або забезпечити її дистанційну участь під час розгляду відповідного клопотання, така особа негайно звільняється.

Власне набуття процесуального статусу підозрюваного в кримінальному провадженні визначає та окреслює межі правового статусу підозрюваного, тобто права й обов'язки, якими наділений підозрюваний на відповідній стадії досудового розслідування. Саме досудове розслідування є однією з перших стадій кримінального провадження, на етапі якої органи досудового розслідування збирають докази, щоб встановити обставини злочину та особу підозрюваного. Відповідно адвокат підозрюваного забезпечуватиме дотримання всіх процесуальних норм закону. Захист підозрюваного також полягає у розробці стратегії захисту підозрюваного, участі адвоката в окремих слідчих (розшукових) діях та збиранні адвокатом доказів на користь підозрюваного.

Отже, з моменту отримання процесуального статусу підозрюваного цій особі надається конституційне право на захист від підозри (ч. 2 ст. 63 Конституції України) [3].

Водночас, ст. 20 КПК України закріплює право підозрюваного, обвинуваченого, виправданого, засудженого на захист, яке полягає у можливості надати йому усні або письмові пояснення з приводу підозри чи обвинувачення, право збирати і подавати докази, брати особисту участь у кримінальному провадженні, користуватися правничою допомогою захисника, а також реалізовувати інші процесуальні права, задекларовані КПК України.

Відповідно обов'язок слідчого, прокурора, слідчого судді та суду полягає у тому, щоб роз'яснити підозрюваному, обвинуваченому його права та забезпечити право на кваліфіковану правничу допомогу з боку обраного ним або призначеного захисника.

Зазначимо, що права підозрюваного, обвинуваченого, підсудного охоплюють всю сукупність прав, що належать такій особі, здійснення яких дає можливість протистояти висунутому обвинуваченню та доводити свою невинність, непричетність до скоєння злочину, захищати свої права, претендувати на пом'якшувальні обставини. Важливо також сказати, що право на захист тісно пов'язане і невіддільне від гарантій його реалізації. Тому безпосередня реалізація цього права має ключове значення у конституційній нормі [4].

Зокрема, гарантії права на захист обвинуваченого, підозрюваного на міжнародному рівні закріплені у п. 3 ст. 6 Європейсько конвенції з прав людини (ЄКПЛ). Більше того, відповідні положення Конвенції знайшли своє закріплення у тексті національних джерел права. Таким чином, права, гарантовані Конвенцією кожному підозрюваному, обвинуваченому у кримінальному правопорушенні, певною мірою відтворені в ст. ст. 42, 48, 49, 290 та інших нормах КПК України, а саме: право підозрюваного, обвинувачуваного знати, у скоєнні якого кримінального злочину його підозрюють, звинувачують; право мати достатній час та можливості для

підготовки свого захисту; захищати себе особисто чи з допомогою захисника; за відсутності коштів, право на безоплатну правову допомогу; право на допит свідка особисто, або з допомогою захисника (адвоката); право на безкоштовну допомогу перекладача тощо.

В контексті даного питання доцільно також згадати порушення щодо участі захисника у кримінальному провадженні, а саме: незабезпечення обов'язкової участі захисника в передбачених законодавством випадках; обмеження права на вільний вибір захисника; перешкоджання в реалізації процесуальних прав щодо отримання безоплатної правової допомоги тощо.

Ефективна реалізація права підозрюваного на захист у кримінальному провадженні також вимагає застосування практики Європейського суду з прав людини (ЄСПЛ). Так, відповідно до ст. 17 Закону України «Про виконання рішень та застосування практики Європейського суду прав людини» від 23 лютого 2006 року №3477-IV, статей 8-9 КПК України, ЄКПЛ та практика ЄСПЛ визнаються джерелом права, а їх застосування та врахування є обов'язковим у кримінальному провадженні. Іншими словами, застосування прецедентів ЄСПЛ є обов'язковим, а отже її необхідно враховувати і під час застосування кримінального процесуального законодавства, і в процесі вдосконалення його положень [5, с. 106].

Резюмуючи викладене вище, зазначимо, що захист у кримінальному провадженні – це реалізація права сторін на правову допомогу в кримінальному провадженні. Можна сказати, що учасники кримінального провадження, їх захисники та представники здійснюють діяльність щодо усунення підозри, притягнення до відповідальності, виявлення та доведення обставин, що пом'якшують відповідальність підозрюваного, обвинуваченого, підсудного, засудженого щодо захисту законних прав та інтересів осіб, майнових і немайнових прав та інтересів учасників кримінального провадження.

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ВМІННЯ ПОБУДОВИ ЛОГІЧНИХ І ПЕРЕКОНЛИВИХ АРГУМЕНТІВ

У сучасному світі ефективна комунікація є ключовою навичкою для досягнення успіху у багатьох сферах життя – від бізнесу до юриспруденції. Основою такої комунікації є вміння побудови логічних і переконливих аргументів, які дозволяють впливати на думки, переконання та рішення інших людей. Незважаючи на важливість аргументації, багато людей не завжди вміють чітко викладати свої думки або допускають логічні помилки. У цій роботі розглянемо принципи логічної аргументації, методи переконання та практичні рекомендації з їх застосування.

Побудова логічних і переконливих аргументів є важливим аспектом ефективної комунікації, оскільки вона дозволяє переконувати співрозмовника в обґрунтованості своїх поглядів, обґрунтовувати рішення та знаходити компроміси у суперечливих ситуаціях. Аргументація відіграє ключову роль не лише в особистих розмовах, але й у професійній діяльності, наприклад, у праві, політиці, бізнесі. У цих сферах успіх часто залежить від здатності людини чітко формулювати свої думки, надавати докази та будувати раціональні висновки. В основі аргументації лежить логіка, яка забезпечує зв’язок між тезою, доказами та висновком, що робить аргументи переконливими.

Основні принципи логіки включають індуктивне та дедуктивне мислення. Дедуктивне мислення полягає у виведенні конкретних висновків із загальних положень. Наприклад, якщо всі люди смертні (загальне положення), і Сократ є людиною, то Сократ також смертний (конкретний висновок). Дедуктивне мислення є надійним, але його висновки залежать від правильності вихідних посилань. Індуктивне мислення, навпаки, базується на узагальненні окремих фактів для формування загального висновку. Наприклад, спостереження за багатьма птахами, які можуть літати, може призвести до висновку, що всі птахи можуть літати, хоча це не завжди так. Індуктивні аргументи можуть бути менш точними через обмежену кількість спостережень, проте вони є важливими для побудови нових знань.

Крім того, важливо уникати поширених логічних помилок, які можуть підривати силу аргументації. Однією з найчастіших є аргумент ad hominem, коли дискусія переходить на особисті якості співрозмовника замість обговорення суті питання. Наприклад, замість того щоб обговорювати зміст аргументу, людина може атакувати репутацію опонента. Інша поширена помилка — хибний вибір, коли ситуація зводиться до двох альтернатив, хоча насправді можливостей може бути більше. Наприклад, вислів “або ви підтримуєте цю політику, або ви проти нашої країни” створює помилковий дуалізм і ігнорує інші можливі позиції.

Методи переконання можуть включати як раціональні, так і емоційні аспекти. Аристотель виокремлював три основні способи переконання: етос, пафос і логос. Етос стосується довіри до особистості оратора, його морального авторитету та

компетентності. Якщо людина має авторитет у певній галузі, її аргументи сприймаються більш переконливо, оскільки аудиторія довіряє її знанням і досвіду. Пафос пов'язаний з емоційним впливом на аудиторію; він використовується для посилення аргументів шляхом звернення до емоцій, що може значно вплинути на сприйняття теми. Наприклад, розповіді про особисті історії або надання прикладів, які викликають емоційний відгук, можуть значно підсилити переконливість аргументу. Логос є основою раціональної аргументації, яка базується на фактах, доказах та логічних висновках. Він апелює до розуму аудиторії, переконуючи її через послідовні логічні міркування.

Поєднання етосу, пафосу та логосу дозволяє створити сильні аргументи, які враховують як раціональні, так і емоційні аспекти переконання. Наприклад, у юридичній практиці, де користувач може стикатися з необхідністю доводити правоту тієї чи іншої сторони, раціональна аргументація, підкріплена правовими нормами, часто доповнюється зверненням до моральних аспектів справи. Це допомагає впливати на суд або журі не лише через факти, але й через емоційний контекст, що може відігравати важливу роль у прийнятті рішень. У політичній діяльності, де важливо впливати на великі групи людей, емоційні аргументи часто є ключовими, оскільки вони можуть викликати у слухачів співпереживання та стимулювати до дії. Наприклад, політики часто використовують пафос, коли звертаються до почуттів патріотизму або соціальної справедливості.

Практичне застосування навичок аргументації передбачає ретельну підготовку. Це включає збір якісної інформації, аналіз доказів, структурування аргументів та визначення потенційних слабких місць. Важливо також використовувати приклади та наочні ілюстрації, які допомагають слухачам або читачам краще зрозуміти аргументи. Оцінка та корекція власних аргументів на етапі підготовки дозволяє уникнути логічних помилок і зробити виступ більш переконливим. Регулярна практика, участь у дебатах або дискусіях допомагає вдосконалювати навички побудови аргументів та досягати успіху в різних сферах життя.

Отже, уміння будувати логічні та переконливі аргументи є важливою навичкою, яка сприяє успіху у різних сферах життя. Логіка, як основа аргументації, забезпечує зв'язок між тезою, доказами та висновками, роблячи аргументи обґрунтованими та переконливими. Індуктивне та дедуктивне мислення дозволяють вибудовувати аргументацію з різних точок зору, що розширює можливості для обґрунтування своїх думок. Однак для того, щоб аргументація була ефективною, важливо уникати логічних помилок, які можуть підривати силу доказів.Уміння побудови логічних і переконливих аргументів є незамінною навичкою, яка не тільки підвищує ефективність комунікації, але й допомагає у вирішенні складних ситуацій та досягненні поставлених цілей.

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ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ ГРОМАДЯНСЬКОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА В УМОВАХ ВІЙНИ

В сучасних умовах війни функціонування громадянського суспільства відображає взаємодію з інститутами різних структур, суб'єктів, а також органів державної влади. В свою чергу це забезпечує підвищення рівня демократії та свободи навіть у військовий час. Результатами такої активності є становлення нової форми суспільства (військової) та підтримка міжнародних патрнерів, організацій. Так, з офіційного джерела Міністерства національної єдності України можна виокремити некомерційні українські громадянські організації, які ініціюють та запроваджують необхідні гумунітарні проєкти, профінансовані міжнародними партнерами: громадська організація «Проліска», благодійний фонд «Карітас України» та інші. Зацікавленість у даній тематиці обумовлена тим, що цією діяльністю громадян змінюється вектор соціальної свідомості, а також встановлюються нові принципи комунікації : громадянин — держава.

Функціонування громадянської спільноти в такий історичний період країни є безперечно актуальним питанням, тому що його вивчення дозволить обє'ктивно розширити уявлення про соціальну інтеграцію в умовах збройного протистояння, її сутність та ефективність, розуміння впливу такої діяльності на стійкість держави та міжнародну підтримку.

Доцільно зазначити, що метою даної порушеної проблеми є дослідження стану цивільної спільноти у військових умовах, зокрема аналізу адаптації, діяльності громадських організацій та об'єднань, особливо волонтерських ініціатив. До складових дослідження також можна віднести : самоорганізацію цивільного населення, участь громадськості в реалізації державної політики, вругулювання їх законодавством, та досвід інших країн в даній тематиці.

Окремим аспектам даної проблеми присвячені наступні наукові статті, тези та роботи : Якубовський Я.С «Сутність функціонування громадянського суспільства в умовах воєнного стану» [8], Львівський державний університет внутрішніх справ «Механізм функціонування громадянського суспільства в умовах війни» [5], Київський національний університет ім. Т. Шевченка (факультет філософії) «Розвиток громадянського суспільства в умовах воєнного часу». Так, у праці Якубовського Я.С. висвітлюється функціональна сутніть цивільного суспільства в демократичній системі правової держави у сучасних військових умовах, але не визначається місце міжнародного партнерства та досвіду інших країн в розвитку громадянського суспільства. Неабиякий вдалий приклад даної тематики відображений у вищезазначеному збірнику тез Львівського державного університету внутрішніх справ від 24 листопада 2023 року. В ньому ефективно освітлено низка аспектів щодо механізму

функціонування моделі громадянської спільноти. Попри перелічиний список робіт та їх авторів, питання функціонування цивільного суспільства в умовах війни залишається не вивченим в повному обсязі.

Громадянське суспільство — спільнота, до якої належать вільні, свідомі, рівноправні громадяни з високим рівнем культурного соціального та економічного буття. Кожен з яких в індивідуальному порядку захищений законодавством країни від прямого втручання чи обмеження держави. В даному контексті держава виконує регуляторну функцію. Незважаючи на незначні розбіжності у різних правових актах, до даного переліку відносяться : організації роботодавців, релігійні організації, недержавні ЗМІ, саморегулюючі організації, спілки, ГО та об'єднання, БФ та організації, інші установи та непідприємницькі товариства, що є легалізованими відповідно до закону. Законодавчою базою врегулювання взаємодій таких інституцій з місцевим самоврядуванням чи органами державної влади, а також з іншими суб'єктами виступає : Закон України «Про громадські об'єднання», Закон України «Про політичні партії в України», Закон України « Про волонтерську діяльність», Закон України «Про професійні спілки, їх права та гарантії діяльності» та інші закони, законодавчі акти, які регламентують діяльність таких об'єднань.

Важливим значенням в даній області є досвід ЄС у становленні громадянського суспільства. У країнах Європи спільнота розлядається як незалежна структура соціальних інститутів, що гарантує умови для самореалізації громадян, а також правового захисту їх інтересів. Цей досвід яскраво проілюстрований у статті Вісника Прикарпатського університету «Європейський досвід становлення громадянського суспільства: можливості використання в умовах воєнного стану в Україні» [2], авторкою якого є Оксана Липчук.

В умовах війни громадське суспільство стає рушійною силою у напрямку волонтерського руху, засвідченні російських злочинів на території України, інформаційного спротиву, правового захисту, зокрема адвокації постраждалих громадян і внутрішньо переміщених осіб. Згідно з ч.1 ст.10 Закону України «Про національну безпеку України» можна зазначити, що громадяни України мають доступ та участь у проведенні цивільного контролю за допомогою утворених громадських об'єднань, учаснакми яких вони є, через уповноважених осіб територіальних громад чи місцевих рад, а також особисто, звертаючись до Уповноваженого Верховної Ради з прав людини або до інших органів влади відповідно до законодавства країни. Область цивільного моніторингу може бути обмежена лише Законом України "Про державну таємницю"». Дослідження даної тематики є актуальним для розуміння її впливу на стійкість держави та міжнародну підтримку: «За результатами дослідження близько 10% громадських та благодійних організацій та волонтерських ініціатив, що брали участь у дослідженні, займаються міжнародною адвокацією» [1]. Громадські організації наділені позитивними відгуками серед українських громадян: «Зокрема, у 2023 р., за даними соціологічних досліджень, баланс довіри неурядовим організаціям становив майже 40 %, а 51,6 % опитаних зазначали, що скоріше довіряють, ніж не довіряють

українським громадським організаціям» [3]. Цивільні ініціативи відображають вагомий внесок у забезпеченні інформаційної безпеки, зберігаючи, підтримуючи та поширюючи достовірні публікації незалежних експертів, медіа. Таким чином, ініціатори цієї діяльності розвінчують фейки та поширюють правду про війну до міжнародної спільноти всупереч ворожій пропаганді. Громадські організації – це значущий партнер для міжнародних та національних правоохоронних органів, який займається документуванням міжнародних злочинів, що скоєні під час війни. Однак не всі діяння таких організацій є вдосталь ефективними та корисними через нехтування або недотримання методології фіксування та збереження доказів злочину. Truth Hounds — громадська організація українських правників, які здійснюють документування, фіксування, розслідування та збереження доказів воєнних злочинів. «Із 2014 року організація провела більше 220 польових місій та зібрала понад 5000 тисяч свідчень від постраждалих та безпосередніх свідків.» [4]. Починаючи з подій повномасштабного вторгнення їх команда проводить свою діяльність на всій території країни, де проводилися або й наразі ведуться бойові дії.

Гострим питанням функціонування громадянського суспільства в умовах війни є правові особливості їх діяльності, ресурсні труднощі та фізичні загрози. Значні зміни у діяльності волонтерських організацій відбулися після 24 лютого 2022 року, внаслідок запровадження військового стану. Суттєвим кроком стало прийняття 15 серпня 2022 р. Закону «Про внесення змін до Закону України «Про волонтерську діяльність»». Так, дійсно, відбулися вагомі трансформації на законодавчому рівні від моменту повномасштабного вторгнення рф на територію України, але обмеження, що регламентовані внаслідок впровадження військового стану не забороняють повну участь спілок, ГО та активних громадян в реалізації соціальних проєктів, зокрема в місцевому самоврядуванні. Аналізуючи чинні нормативно-правові акти та закони, можна зазначити, що будь-яка діяльність інституцій громадського суспільства може бути обмежена в умовах воєнного стану лише у порядку визначеного законом, а саме за рішенням військової адміністрації або суду, якщо є будуть наявні ознаки порушення громадського порядку. Залученням інститутів цивільного суспільства у правозастосовній діяльності органів виконовчої влади передбачена передача повноважень державних органів частково або в повній формі. До прикладу можна віднести громадський моніторинг виконання і підготовки рішень державної влади, подання органам влади експертних пропозицій та утворення комісій, рад для висвітлення громадської думки та врахування її в реалізації державної політики. Участю цивільної спільноти та її об'єднань у правоохоронній діяльності держави забезпечується реалізацією права спільно з працівниками Національної поліції заходів щодо припинення злочинів та адміністративних правопорушень. Посилаючись на сайт npu.gov.ua, можна знайти звіти про консультації з громадськістю: «Інформація про проведені Національною поліцією України консультації з громадськістю та взаємодію з громадською радою у IV кварталі 2024 року.» [6]. Вивчаючи дану інформацію, можна зазначити, що було здійснено 9 робочих зустрічей з

громадськими організаціями, а також представниками громадянського суспільства щодо впровадження системи електронної фіксації дій стосовно затриманих осіб «Custody Records».

На підтримку функціонування громадянського суспільства у 2023 році організований проєкт «Європейське відродження України: ініціатива громадського суспільства для стійкості та відновлення» [7] за фінансової підтримки ЄС. Він скерований на покращення внеску української цивільної спільноти щодо політичного діалогу про інтеграцію України в Європейський Союз. У контексті цієї ініціативи даний Міжнародний фонд « Відродження» сприяє організації громадянської спільноти, взаємодіє з територіальними громадами в багатьох напрямках: енергоефективність, незалежні ЗМІ, територіальний розвиток, місцева демократія, бюджетна підзвітність.

Таким чином, функціонування громадянської спільноти в умовах війни є провідним фактором участі цивільних інституцій у відстоюванні своїх прав та інтересів, внаслідок чого представлення України на міжнародній арені як демократичної, суверенної та правової держави.

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