

ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЮ ПОЛІЦІЄЮ УКРАЇНИ ПУБЛІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ І ПОРЯДКУ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ

weeks after Russia's initial invasion. At this time, shops, bars, restaurants and other establishments are closed, and citizens must stay at home until the end of the curfew.

Currently, there are a lot of curfew violators, so the police are actively catching offenders and issuing fines to them, and in some cases, issuing summonses. There are also a lot of business owners who work during the curfew, so the police are trying to fight this. Police raids on such establishments usually result in summonses, arrests and fines.

Roadblocks where the police are on duty have also appeared in the cities of Ukraine. They have an important task: to identify potential criminals, subversive intelligence groups and simply dangerous persons. At roadblocks, the police have the right to stop each person to check their documents, and if everything is fine, they let them through without any problems.

So, during martial law, the police perform a great deal of work in the field of public safety and order, and without a doubt play an important role in this.

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3. Internet resources : [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу : <https://yur-gazeta.com/> ; <https://www.newsweek.com/> ; <http://dspace.univd.edu.ua/>

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PRIORITY AREAS OF ACTIVITY OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The relevance of the chosen topic is determined by the need to analyze the priority directions of the National Police of Ukraine in the conditions of martial law. The historical events of modern Ukraine prove that public safety and order are fundamental institutions of society, which determine the stability of its development, the effective operation of the state and its public bodies. They are aimed at the productive development of public organizations and private enterprises. The protection of individuals and legal entities are the main postulates of the state, which are of primary importance in ensuring the public

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good [1]. From the first hours of Ukraine's war against Russia, police officers – from private to general – effectively fight crime and ensure law and order, selflessly defend the country's sovereignty and inviolability.

Starting the presentation of the main part of the study, it should be noted that according to the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”, the police, in accordance with the tasks assigned to it, participates in accordance with the powers in ensuring and implementing the measures of the legal regime of martial law in the event of its introduction on the entire territory of Ukraine or in a separate area. The protection of the million population of the state fell on the shoulders of our defenders, rescuers and policemen. Many tasks were added to each of them, which were not easy before. Yes, due to the alarm, all the police officers arrived at their offices, which replaced their native homes for several weeks. Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Russian troops on the territory of Ukraine, police officers, in addition to their main powers, have also been engaged in organizing the logistics of volunteer groups, defense processes, and maintaining the morale of the military and civilian population. During the war, law enforcement agencies continue to work in an intensified mode - they ensure the operation of checkpoints, carry out evacuation of the population, check documents and vehicles, conduct search and investigative work with saboteurs, as well as combat looting. “When a full-scale war began in Ukraine, police officers do their work in all directions: who burns tanks, who fights, who helps civilians, who feeds them, who evacuates people” [2].

As the press service of the National Police of Ukraine notes, since the beginning of the full-scale Russian invasion, 22 policemen have died while performing official duties, 88 have been seriously injured, and 7 have gone missing.

In order to optimize the activities of the police, in particular during the martial law regime, the Verkhovna Rada adopted amendments to the laws of Ukraine “On the National Police” and “On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine”. As noted in the explanatory note, Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” has been supplemented with new items necessary for the performance of tasks, including under martial law. In particular, the additions relate to issues of interaction of the National Police bodies and units with state bodies, local self-government bodies, including in relation to prisoners of war, ensuring the escort and detention of detainees, demining and allowing police officers to carry out special explosive work, as well as representation in the International Criminal Police Organization. In addition, the issue of collecting biometric data of persons, including through fingerprinting, has been settled; the list of grounds for stopping a vehicle by the police and checking it, as well as checking the driver and passengers, has been expanded.

The Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine has been supplemented with a new section, which defines the specifics of conducting an official investigation in the National Police during the period of martial law.

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Also, one of the priority areas of activity of the National Police of Ukraine in the conditions of martial law is interaction with the population. Practice proves that today the process of interaction between the police and public associations in the field of public security protection has a positive effect, on the one hand, on the activities of law enforcement agencies and on the other hand, the formation of a positive image of official law enforcement officers in the eyes of the public. However, there is a problem of low awareness of the legally defined opportunities of human rights organizations in Ukraine, the expediency of their creation and development, the need to join forces with authorized state bodies in ensuring law and order in communities and the country as a whole through extensive educational activities; explanatory work; conducting information events, trainings, seminars, exhibitions; public discussions; dissemination of scientific publications on this topic; conducting public examinations for maximum transparency and openness of the activities of state bodies; joint training and training programs [3]. Such a comprehensive approach provides an opportunity for the public and private sectors, local communities and civil society to form a common view of existing and potential risks, to contribute to ensuring the readiness for action in war conditions of both individual citizens and various response systems, to develop coordinated response plans, to act jointly and in coordination. Thus, stability is achieved both at the state and sectoral levels and within territorial communities. Citizens of Ukraine can be a reliable assistant to law enforcement agencies under martial law in preventing and stopping violations of the rights and freedoms of citizens, maintaining public order, fighting crime, provided that law enforcement agencies and local self-government will provide adequate assistance to this interaction.

Summarizing my research, I can point out that the priority areas of activity of the national police of Ukraine under martial law are the protection of the country's million population from Russian aggression by performing the following tasks: ensuring the operation of checkpoints, evacuating the population, checking documents and vehicles, conducting searches and reconnaissance work with saboteurs, as well as combating looting. And one of the main directions of the national police's activity is interaction with the population, namely, it consists in organizing the logistics of volunteer groups, defense processes, and supporting the morale of the military and civilian population.

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MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITIES OF THE USA

Multicultural education of students is an important part of the university education system of the USA. Current pedagogical researches in the sphere of multicultural education are conducted in various directions: conceptualization of multicultural education, American diverse society studies, sociopolitical context, global context of human relations; school, university education, pedagogical education, bilingual and multilingual education, program and curriculum development.

Multicultural education of students is an integral part of professional education, aimed at mastering cultural-educational values of other cultures on the basis of the knowledge about one's own ethnocultural group, as well as all cultures interaction on the principles of mutual understanding, tolerance, dialogue and pluralism, which is the way to prevent discrimination, nationalism, racism.

The development of multicultural university education in the USA is influenced by the state and social organizations, pedagogical alliances and committees: The Holmes Group, National Association of Multicultural Education, American Council on Education, Association of American Universities, National Board for Professional Teaching Studies and others.

The main reforms of the current multicultural university education are aimed at: changing the life of students of different backgrounds and providing equal opportunities and successful learning for everybody; resisting any of the oppression demonstrations; revaluing educational practices; educating students to live and fruitfully work in dynamic and diverse society.

The system of the university education in the USA is flexible and varies in each state of the country. Multicultural education of students is aimed at multicultural curriculum transformation across disciplines that focuses on