

***HALENKO Yuliia,**
Senior lecturer at the Department
of Language Studies,
Dnipro State University of Internal Affairs*

FORMS OF INTERACTION BETWEEN THE NATIONAL POLICE AND THE PUBLIC UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Under the conditions of martial law, significant transformations have taken place in social processes, as well as in specific areas of activity that have acquired fundamentally new features and characteristics. For the most effective fulfillment of responsibilities in the field of ensuring public safety and order, the police collaborate with citizens and public associations [2]. It is noteworthy that under the conditions of martial law, the primary sphere for such interaction is volunteer assistance in addressing basic life needs. It is also important to mention that assistance provided in such interaction during martial law is mutual, directed at both vulnerable segments of the public and police units. In regions where active combat operations are being conducted, police units

transitioned to quasi-military status required assistance from civic organizations and volunteers in terms of sustenance and material-technical support.

Having outlined the main sphere of such interaction, let us delve into the deep essence of the concept of “public”. In the context of martial law, the public can be considered a socially active part of the population formed into a specific group (an association, a civic organization, an initiative group without corresponding registration) or individual representatives who influence other people or organizations through their activities. After the imposition of martial law, these entities have been operating within the territory of Ukraine or beyond its borders, engaging in activities aimed at providing assistance to Ukrainian citizens.

A key aspect worth considering in the analysis of the provided definition is the territory under the category of “public” at a particular moment. This territory can be either Ukraine or another state, an international organization whose representations are located outside Ukraine, but the ultimate recipients of assistance in the form of goods, information or services are Ukrainian citizens, who have either

remained within the country or temporarily left its borders [1]. This differentiated approach allows for a broader understanding of the complexity and multifaceted nature of the concept of “public” under conditions of martial law, particularly in forming a strategic vision for police interaction with the public in the future.

For the public itself in the conditions of martial law, certain bureaucratic procedures have significantly simplified in the process of socially active activities. Meanwhile, some researchers, examining the state of interaction between government authorities and the public before the imposition of martial law in Ukraine, emphasized the negative factors, such as the bureaucratization of this process on the one hand, and lack of skills among citizens to advocate for their position in the legitimate field of socio-political relations on the other hand. It is important to recognize that under the conditions of martial law police units have undergone the transformation as well due to the performance of new functions, including combat tasks.

As O. Maksymenko notes, in modern conditions, a professional who can effectively combat crime, confidently and reliably protect citizens from criminal encroachments is needed [4]. It is also essential

to add that under the conditions of martial law, police units essentially carry out tasks that were previously provided by social services and other state organizations or municipal enterprises (institutions) at the local level. This includes delivering humanitarian aid, accompanying cargoes with essential products for the population, providing shelter for citizens in police facilities, and more. Therefore, this social vector of police work has formed the organizational basis, increased public trust in the police, and should be taken into account when building fruitful interaction with the public in future.

In the context of understanding the essence of police units under the conditions of martial law, it is worth separately emphasizing that the positive impact of interaction with the public is reflected in the increase in police salaries, the growth of public trust, and a positive image of a police officer as a defender of the state. This also motivates police officers to enhance their moral and professional qualities, including adopting new approaches in interacting with the public to remain competitive under new drastically changing conditions [2].

These statements prompt reflections on the interdependence

between police interaction with the public and the competitiveness of police officers. D. Tomas notes that the importance of competitiveness lies in its potential to apply moral, business and personal qualities necessary for occupying a certain position, as well as to protect an employee from unjustified denial of employment during job placement [3].

In conclusion, analyzing the activities of police units, we can observe that they exhibit certain features under the conditions of martial law, including the following:

- transition of police units across the regions with active combat operations, especially within the first days of the imposition of martial law, to quasi-military conditions, involving a complex set of managerial tasks related to organizing accommodation, meals and leisure for personnel;
- performance of functions not typical for the personnel in certain cases not provided by their functional duties, including combat operations and services to assist the population;
- overcoming problems related to the complication of electricity supply, both planned and sudden power outages for an

extended period, requiring police units not only to have appropriate generators, but also to switch from printed to handwritten document formats, use autonomous lighting devices, and maintain high level of executive discipline in conditions of prolonged power outage;

- prolonged stress, which may reflect in harmful habits among police personnel, decrease in executive discipline and stimulation of certain disciplinary offenses in the professional sphere.

In summary, it can be noted that the issue of the forms of interaction between the police and the public under the conditions of martial law has become fundamental among others, which study has a strategic character as it is associated with establishing sustainable mutual relationships between the police and the public at organizational-and-managerial and ideological levels. These relationships can mutually address and complement the problematic aspects of both police and the public in future. Throughout the research, understanding of the public under the conditions of martial law was formulated, taking into account its international and virtual dimensions of functioning, and the main characteristic features of its activities were identified. The peculiarities of police activities

connected with interaction with the public under the conditions of martial law have been outlined. Considering its fundamental importance, there is a need for further research in this field, the development of specific methodological recommendations, manuals, and the implementation of comprehensive programs to promote effective practices of such interaction.

References:

1. State Migration Service of Ukraine. Official website: <https://dmsu.gov.ua/en-home.html> (date of access: 17.02.2025).
2. The Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” No. 580-VIII as of July 2, 2015. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/580-VIII#Text> (date of access: 17.02.2025).
3. Tomas D. “Professional Speech Competence as a Mandatory Component of Police Activities”. / *Language and Intercultural Communication: Theory and Practice*: conference proceedings of the VI All-Ukrainian Scientific-and-Practical Conference, 14 November, 2024. Poltava : Poltava State Agrarian University, 2024. 373 p. P. 348-351.

4. Tsareva I., Maksymenko O., Kalko R. “Philosophical Aspect of Information Warfare”. / *Philosophy, Economics and Law Review*. Volume 4, no. 1, p. 57-66.