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MODERNIZATION OF THE POLICE DURING WARTIME

Modernization of the police during wartime is a crucial aspect of ensuring security and law and order in conditions of heightened threat and instability. War demands that police forces adapt to new challenges and changes, which includes both organizational and technological transformations.

War has a strong psychological impact on the population. The police must be ready to provide psychological support to citizens, helping them cope with anxiety and stress. It is also important to maintain public trust in the police, which is achieved through openness, honesty, and professionalism in work [1].

The full-scale invasion of the aggressor country into the territory of the country forced the defense and protection forces to quickly respond to the changing operational situation in the country by engaging all available forces, means, and reserves. As a result, the introduced martial law required law enforcement officers to exercise expanded powers, competencies, and duties, which would be enshrined at the legislative level [2].

On 14 February 2022, the National Police was transferred to combat alert, as a response to the Russian military buildup and threat of the invasion. The National Police and its tactical unit Rapid Operational Response Unit directly participated in hostilities against the invading Russian Armed Forces at the Kyiv offensive.

As the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine progressed, the National Police helped in the war effort by maintaining law and order in Ukrainian-controlled areas, escorting prisoners, operating checkpoints capturing infiltrators and detaining prisoners of war [3].

Since 2014, defense and protection forces have been repelling illegal encroachments by terrorist states. In order to protect the population and the country's territory, law enforcement officers are engaged in carrying out many expanded tasks. In particular, they serve at checkpoints in cooperation

with the National Guard of Ukraine or the State Border Guard Service. A checkpoint is a fortified road control point with armed guards, capable of independently maintaining circular defense. It controls the movement and checks or blocks people and vehicles [2].

The Ukrainian police received additional training, particularly from international partners, to improve their skills in crisis situations and counter-terrorism.

The introduction of new technologies, such as surveillance drones, facial recognition systems, and other innovative tools, helped improve police efficiency. The Ukrainian police actively cooperate with international organizations like Interpol, Europol, and other countries to exchange experiences and receive assistance in the form of equipment and training. The war stimulated reforms in the police aimed at increasing transparency, efficiency, and public trust.

The modernization process involves incorporating advanced technologies, surveillance systems, and intelligence-sharing mechanisms. These tools enable more effective information gathering, threat assessment, and response coordination, enhancing the overall capabilities of police forces in wartime. Police officers require specialized training to operate in complex and dynamic wartime settings. Training programs should focus on areas such as conflict resolution, cultural sensitivity, and collaboration with military counterparts [4].

In wartime, the risk of crime and disorder increases. The police must be ready to respond quickly to emergencies, maintain public order, and protect citizens. This includes both street patrols and preventive measures aimed at crime prevention [5].

Psychological support and interventions for Ukrainian National Police officers working in war zones are crucial components of ensuring their mental health and effective performance of their duties.

According to Ukrainian legislation, all employees have the right to healthy and safe working conditions, including individual psychological support if needed. Psychological support can take various forms, such as individual consultations with qualified psychologists, group sessions for collective discussion and problem-solving, and regular monitoring of employees' mental state [6].

Wartime often brings about new and evolving threats, such as cyberattacks, disinformation campaigns, and hybrid warfare. Police forces must adapt to these challenges by developing expertise in cybersecurity, understanding hybrid tactics, and investing in new technologies. Police must be able to identify and counter false information spread through social media and other digital channels. They also can work with community organizations and mental health professionals to identify and support vulnerable individuals.

Modernization of the police during wartime is a complex and multifaceted process that requires a comprehensive approach and constant improvement. Only in this way can reliable protection and security be ensured in conditions of heightened threat.

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PREVENTION SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. It includes rapes, sexual assault, showing one's genitals or naked body to others without consent, masturbating in public, watching someone in a private act, without their knowledge or permission.

According to information published by world health organization indicate that globally about 1 in 3 (approximately 30%) of women worldwide have been subjected to either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime.

Younger People ages 12–34 are the highest risk years for rape and sexual assault. Those age 65 and older are 92% less likely than 12–24 year olds to be a victim of rape or sexual assault, and 83% less likely than 25–49 year olds [2].