

9. Sunita Verma. Indian Medicinal Plants: Advancement in the Traditional Medicine, Sustainable Utilization and Conservation. 2023. URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/369022663_Indian_Traditional_Medicine_and_its_Protection_A_Global_Perspective
10. Suniti Kumar Chatterji. The origin and development of the Bengali language. 2005. URL: https://www.amazon.com/Origin-Development-Bengali-Language/dp/8120830636/ref=sr_1_1?qid=1679216164&refinements=p_27%3ASuniti+Kumar+Chatterji&s=books&sr=1-1
11. Рибалкіна Ю. О. Етимологічний склад лексики індійської традиційної медицини. The Oriental Studies. 2013. С. 97-106.

V. Vorobyov, O. Sokolenko, O. Hurko

PECULIARITIES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE AUTHORITIES DURING THE INTRODUCTION OF MARTIAL LAW

Our life became completely different after February 24 2022. The changes, which the full-scale aggression of Russia had brought, had the impact on all spheres of life in Ukraine. The range of rights and responsibilities of Ukrainian citizens was limited and new rules for the functioning of the state authorities were established. First of all, this concerns changes in the functioning of state authorities.

The President of Ukraine by Decree No. 64/2022 of February 24, 2022 "On the introduction of martial law in Ukraine" introduced martial law in Ukraine from 05:30 on February 24, 2022 for a period of 30 days [4] for the implementation of the rules according to p. 20 article 106 of The Constitution of Ukraine – The President of Ukraine adopts a decision, in accordance with law on the introduction of martial law in Ukrainian the event of a threat of aggression or danger to the independence of Ukraine [2].

Organization of state authorities work and local self-government in the conditions of martial law comes down to assisting to authorized bodies in solving the tasks of state defence.

In order to characterize the changes in the implementation of the activities of state authorities, it is necessary to analyze the concept of martial law, which is

contained in Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law". The martial law is a special legal regime that introduced in Ukraine or in some parts in event of armed aggression or threat of attack, danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity and provides for the provision of appropriate state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies powers necessary to avert the threat, repulse armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as the temporary, threat-induced, restriction of the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and citizen and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities with the indication period of validity of these restrictions [5]. The definition of martial law provides the peculiarities of the functioning and authority of state bodies, which also affects their name.

The introduction of martial law primarily affects the organization of work of all branches of government. The legislative branch, which introduced by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, works in session mode. The main issues of its work during martial law are defence capability, economy support, protection of the population and punishment for treason, collaborationism, looting.

In particular Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and relevant ministries the central bodies of the executive branch of power issue acts, which regulate certain spheres of life under martial law.

The judicial branch of power in the most cases works as usual, but there are several restrictions, which applied only to places of active hostilities, where only urgent cases are considered, under conditions of occupation may be transferred to other places. In particular, the list of courts that have been temporarily transferred to other places can be found on the official website of the Judiciary of Ukraine.

The President of Ukraine implements general management of the state, but also is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. One of his main duty during the martial law is a diplomatic one, which is manifested in the coverage

of events in Ukraine, drawing the world's attention to Russia's military aggression and attracting international support.

Regional military administrations begin to act instead of regional state administration. According to p. 1 Art. 4 of Law in Ukraine «On the legal regime of martial law» in the territories where martial law has been introduced, to ensure the action of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, to ensure, together with the military command, the introduction and implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law, defence, civil protection, public safety and order, protection of critical infrastructure, protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, temporary state bodies – military administrations can be formed [5]. The main term of creation of military administrations is introduction of martial law in the territory of Ukraine or in the certain part of the state. It is mentioned in the legislation that in case of adoption the decision of creation the district and regional administrations their status is acquired by district, regional state administrations, respectively [1, c. 219]. The decision on formation military administration is adopted by the President of Ukraine at the request of regional state administrations or military command.

However, the difference between the regional state administration and the regional military administration is not only in the title of authorized body, but also in the additional power of these authorities, in particular restrictive. For example, military administrations can restrict free movement of the population, the sale of goods, check the personal belongings and housing of citizens, ban certain political parties, rallies, interfere with the work of enterprises, carry out the evacuation of the population, provide humanitarian aid, etc. [3, c. 30].

The changes also concern the activities of local self-government. The local self-government bodies function in cooperation with military administrations, which play a leading role at the level of local government, make the most important decisions for the stabilization and defence of the regional territory. Their responsibilities contain new sphere of activity – solving social problems of internally displaced persons. Also the sphere of competence of local self-government is narrowed, due to the transfer of part of their responsibilities to military administrations [1, c. 100].

Legal regime of martial law restricts human rights, which carried out and controlled by the state authorities. This mostly concerns the restriction, it is concerned the restrictions of movement freedom and free access to any information. However, martial law «mobilizes» state regime to prompt adoption of important decisions for society designed to increase the effectiveness of the state's defence capabilities and ensure the safety of the civilian population by implementing the necessary restrictions [3, с. 31].

Hence, legal regime of martial law made changes not only in Ukrainian people`s and citizens` everyday life. Foremost, this concerns the activity of state authorities. Responsibilities and competence of the state body have changed since the first days of full-scale russian invasion of Ukraine. The primary function of state authorities and local self-governments was to resolve challenges related to defence capability and internally displaced persons, there was a need to regulate various spheres of state functioning during martial law, which led to the issuance of acts and orders by central executive authorities. In addition, the foreign policy of the President of Ukraine is also important for attracting international support. It is important that the local state authorities also underwent changes, which turned into regional military administrations with broader responsibilities.

REFERENCES

1. Діяльність державних органів в умовах воєнного стану: збірник матеріалів Міжнародного науково-практичного онлайн-семінару (в авторській редакції), (м. Кривий Ріг, 29 квітня 2022 року). Кривий Ріг, 2022. 498с.
2. Конституція України від 28 червня 1996 року: URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text> (дата звернення – 21.03.2023)
3. Постна Д.А. Вплив запровадження воєнного стану на способи реалізації державної влади в Україні: URL: <http://dspace.onu.edu.ua:8080/bitstream/123456789/33309/1/28-32.pdf> (дата звернення 21.03.2023).
4. Про введення воєнного стану в Україні : Указ Президента України від 24.02.2022 р. No 64/2022. URL: <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/642022-41397> (дата звернення – 21.03.2023).
5. Про правовий режим воєнного стану: Закон України: URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/389-19#Text> (дата звернення 21.03.2023).