

information, leading to incorrect answers. Thirdly, the chatbot is sensitive to the wording of queries: different wording can lead to other answers.

Of course, integrating ChatGPT into the educational process can have positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, a chatbot can be a valuable tool for teachers and students, helping to create educational materials and provide additional explanations. On the other hand, there is a risk that students may use ChatGPT to automatically complete homework and tests, which jeopardizes the principle of academic integrity.

It is important to note that ChatGPT cannot completely replace teachers. The role of a teacher includes not only the transfer of knowledge but also education, motivation, and emotional support for students - aspects that artificial intelligence cannot provide. Therefore, the best approach is to use ChatGPT as an additional tool to complement traditional teaching methods.

Thus, distance learning during the war has become a challenge for the Ukrainian educational system. Artificial intelligence technologies like ChatGPT offer new opportunities to support and improve the educational process. However, considering potential risks and limitations, their integration should be cautious and thoughtful. ChatGPT should complement, not replace, live communication between teacher and student, thus ensuring a complete and high-quality educational process.

References:

1. Moore M., Massey A. Handbook of distance education / M. Moore, A. Massey. London : Hamilton Printing Company, 2003. 897 p.

THE SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES IN UKRAINE

DARIIA KOLESNYK, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser
Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

The System of Checks and Balances is crucial for the effective functioning of the state. This system ensures that no branch of government becomes too powerful, supporting a fair and effective state.

Article 6 of the Constitution of Ukraine divides power into three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. Each branch operates within constitutional limits, preventing power concentration and ensuring stability and coordination among state institutions.

This system encourages negotiation, cooperation, and compromise, helping resolve conflicts and reduce internal tensions. Its strengthening leads to a more transparent and accountable government, in the context of Ukraine's lasting institutional reforms. A balanced system protects the citizens' rights, prevents power abuses, and builds trust of the people in the government.

The system of checks and balances ensures no branch of government becomes too powerful, protecting democracy and political stability. In Ukraine, it involves the Parliament, President, Cabinet of Ministers, Constitutional Court, and Supreme Court in controlling power and ensuring accountability.

Key challenges of the system include: 1) judicial independence and necessary reforms to avoid political influence; 2) political conflicts between branches demand balance; 3) strong institutions are needed to fight corruption. Key mechanisms of the system comprise: 1) the President's veto on laws passed by Parliament; 2) impeachment of the President by Parliament; 3) a vote of no confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers;

The theoretical basis of the research is formed by the works of:

1) Montesquieu ["The Spirit of the Laws"], who supported the idea of the separation of powers to protect freedom; 2) John Locke ["Two Treatises of Government"], who asserted that government power should be restricted by laws and exist only to protect people's natural rights. The Ukrainian experts, V. Shapoval and M. Kravchuk studied constitutional reforms and their impact on checks and balances in Ukraine. The Western scholars, L. Fisher and R. Dahl, focused on accountability in democratic systems

Foreign models of checks and balances are variable. In the United States power is divided among the President, Congress, and Supreme Court with mechanisms like vetoes, impeachment, and judicial review.

In Germany there is a parliamentary system where the Chancellor is elected by Parliament and can be removed by a vote of no confidence.

In France there is a semi-presidential system with strong executive power, where the President and Prime Minister share responsibilities.

The Constitutional Council reviews laws before they come into force.

In the United Kingdom the executive and legislative branches are closely linked, with Parliament able to dismiss the government.

Key elements of the Check and Balances System in Ukraine are as follows

1) **separation of powers** — no branch of government can exceed its constitutional powers or interfere with another's jurisdiction; 2) **legislative power** — the Parliament controls the executive, approves, and appoints officials; 3) **executive power** — the President and Cabinet of Ministers enforce laws and oversee government operations; 4) **judicial power** — independent courts ensure laws align with the Constitution and prevent overreach; 5) **constitutional oversight** — the Constitutional Court ensures laws are constitutional, while the President can veto laws; 6) **inter-branch cooperation** — each branch has control over the others to ensure a balance of power;

Challenges in the functioning of the Checks and Balances System comprise:

1) **conflicts between branches of government** are possible in the form of: Tensions between the President, government, and Parliament that can lead to political crises; 2) **risk of power concentration** — there is a threat of excessive strengthening of the executive branch, which could upset the balance of power; 3) **judicial independence** — while the judiciary is formally independent, there are instances of political pressure on judges.

Summing up, we can make the following conclusions: 1) **well-balanced judicial system of the state** includes reducing political pressure and ensuring unbiased decisions; 2) **enhanced checks on executive power** prevent the concentration of power in the executive branch; 3) **improved inter-branch cooperation** promotes dialogue and collaboration between the President, government, and Parliament to avoid conflicts; 4) **anti-corruption reforms** ensure transparency and accountability in all branches of government; Increasing transparency in the work of state institutions and improved communication between the government and citizens strengthen public trust.

Thus, the research has proved that: Ukraine's checks and balances system helps maintain a balance of power between branches. Key challenges such as: conflicts between branches, risk of executive overreach, and political pressure on judges must be taken into consideration and avoided by effective and well-balanced strengthening of judicial independence, improving cooperation between branches, and tackling their corruption, to build up public trust.

References:

1. Andreescu, M. (2016). The Limits of State Power in the Democratic Society. *Journal of Civil & Legal Sciences*, Vol. 5, p. 23-30.
2. Fukuyama, F. (2017). Checks and Balances. *The American Interest*, Vol. 12, p. 13-18.
3. Haidanenko, N. (2005). Problems of scientific research of the system of checks and balances in modern political theory, Vol. 7, p. 152-158.
4. Shapoval, V. (1997). Constitutional mechanism of state power in independent Ukraine: political and legal problems of organisation of executive power. *The Law of Ukraine*, Vol. 1, p. 32-36
5. Sylenko, L. (2000). Constitutional foundations of the system of checks and balances as a means of organization and functioning of state power in Ukraine. *Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv*
6. Tsvyk, M. (1995). Actual problems of the power organization in Ukraine. *Problems of legality*, Vol. 30, p. 22-30.

THE PROTECTION OF REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS IN THE PRACTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

VIKTOR KOLISHKO, student

SVIATOSLAV P. DOBRIANSKYI, Associate Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser
Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

The protection of fundamental human rights is the key task of the national legal systems of democratic states. Reproductive rights as a component of these rights determine the autonomy in making decisions that affect a person's reproductive health.

The European Court of Human Rights is the main international body that protects human rights and freedoms in Europe. It determines the standards for their