

Subsequently, these exercises became the main and repeated complexes several times a day. After strengthening the main muscle groups due to intense physical exercises, they started learning the technique of walking, in several stages: mastering the initial elements of walking on bars; walking training in mobile arenas, with crutches or "walkers" with four support legs; walking with a support on "Canadian sticks" or a wheelchair on a flat surface; walking with additional support on the stairs.

The analysis of scientific sources shows a tendency to increase the number of patients with the consequences of spinal cord injuries, rehabilitation of which remains one of the most difficult and priority areas. The use of motor therapy helps to improve adaptive capacity, improve self-care skills, which allows people with spinal cord injury to be more independent in their life.

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THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON TOURISM AND TOURISTS

In the last few decades, the tourism sector has experienced and recovered from many crises, such as different terrorist attacks, the SARS outbreak, the West African Ebola, the Global Economic Crisis, etc [1]. However, the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism industry is different.

Tourism is one of the greatest economy sectors in the world. In 2019 it accounted for 7% of the world's trade, and it is the third largest export sector of the global economy. For some countries, it may be more than 20% of their GDP, and for some Small Island Developing States, tourism accounts for up to 80% of exports. It represents a significant share of the national economies of both developed and developing countries. Tourism also supports one in ten jobs and provides livelihoods for millions of people in all countries [2]. But in April 2020 when COVID-19 reached almost all countries, the world travel stopped because governments decided to restrict free movement in order to curb the infection.

The tourism industry has managed to lose more than US\$ 820 billion in revenue worldwide due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is important to emphasize that the hospitality industry has suffered mainly due to the "stay at home" and social distancing policies imposed by most governments, as well as due to the cancellation of bookings, which can cost about US\$ 150 billion worldwide [3]. Moreover, lockdown and closed borders of some countries completely stopped outbound tourism, and this has had a very strong impact on the global economy. The economic decline is more profound than any recession since World War II [1].

UNWTO data also show that in 2020, due to the coronavirus epidemic worldwide, the number of international tourists decreased from 1.5 billion to 381 million [3].

It should be noted that the impact of COVID-19 on tourism puts additional pressure on the preservation of heritage, as well as on the cultural and social structure of communities, especially for indigenous peoples and ethnic groups. For example, many intangible cultural heritage practices, such as traditional festivals and gatherings, have been suspended or postponed. 90% of countries have closed World Heritage Sites, with huge socio-economic consequences for tourism-dependent communities. Furthermore, 90% of museums are closed, and 13% may never open again [2].

Another negative impact is that hotels around the world are facing cancellation of bookings due to the pandemic situation. Thus, the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the hotel industry can be assessed by canceling room reservations and the status of hotel industry employees. The hotel industry in all regions of the world recorded a massive drop in global income per available room, for example, in Asia (-67.8%) and Europe (-61.7%). In addition, global employment in countries declined significantly in March 2020, from 20% to more than 70% worldwide [4].

To continue running their business, restaurants, recreation services, and hotels are shutting down or reducing certain activities, that will subsequently reduce the labor force and productivity and ultimately influence the profitability of travel and leisure industries [5]. Besides, many tourism companies and businesses promote their hygiene certificates accredited by associations of medical experts. Tourism professionals are receiving appropriate certificates confirming their skills in identifying cases, establishing communication and mutual understanding with patients, identifying their contacts and stopping transmission of COVID-19 in the community. Restaurants, hotels, airports, and public places are redesigning their operations to make them contactless. Different mobile apps (for check-in, check-out, room keys, mobile payments, booking purchases), self-service kiosks, in-room technology for entertainment and electronic purchases, digital payments were developed and implemented. Additionally, the new operating environment provided by COVID-19 measures requires firms to implement new technologies and applications to manage crowds and the number of people gathered in public places, use human sanitizers and hand sanitizer equipment, applications that identify and manage the identification and health profiles of people.

But it's not just the tourism businesses have been hit by COVID-19. One cannot deny that tourists were most affected. Tourists have experienced, through their loved ones and through the shared experiences of others, significant disruptions and health risks in their travel plans and bookings. The experiences of tourists and the impact of other people's experiences (which are also enhanced by emotional contagion and the spread of information on social media) can have a significant impact on their travel attitudes, intentions, and future behavior. Psychiatric research examining the impact of traumatic experiences on people's lives, behaviors, and experiences of places and services can provide a useful theoretical basis for understanding tourist behavior and attitudes of tourists who have been exposed to their own or someone else travel trauma by COVID-19. Tourism research mainly focuses on the study of how tourists develop their perceived risk and the impact of the latter on tourist's decision-making processes, future intentions, and segmentation profiles. Researchers also examine the impact of tourist perception of crisis management readiness certification on their travel intentions [6]. Such studies are significant because risk perception is important for predicting future tourism demand and developing appropriate recovery strategies. This is also relevant for COVID-19 tourism research due to the new COVID-19 standards and certification rules that companies are now required to adopt. Studies have shown that the perception of risks may differ among tourists with different origin country, final destination, age, gender, and travel typology [6].

The study has revealed mainly negative impacts of COVID-19 on the global tourism industry. Nevertheless, the coronavirus pandemic has created opportunities to develop online tourism and to improve customer services. Since COVID-19 has subsided, the whole world, as well as the tourism

sector, is beginning to gradually remove its consequences. The World Tourism Organisation is launching recovery plans and programs aimed at rebuilding tourism for the future.

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THE PRINCIPLE OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

According to Article 5 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power in Ukraine is the people. The people exercise power directly and through state authorities and local self-government. [1, p. 5]

The notion «people» means the part of the citizens of Ukraine who have reached a certain age and have the opportunity to realize the importance of their civic duty imposed on them by the state, as well as have accumulated sufficient life experience to participate in the implementation of their will.

Formation of rule-of-law state in Ukraine requires the creation of an independent judiciary with the exclusive right to execute justice on the basis of the rule of law. The people are directly involved in the administration of justice through lay judges and jurors (Article 124 of the Constitution of Ukraine) in order to reduce possible corruption and bribery of government officials, especially its judiciary. Professional judges obey the law in their work, while lay judges and jurors must apply law on a first-priority basis and assess the circumstances of the case guided by life experience and thus establish the fact of the commission of crime.