The policy concerns on power of society or in specific public policy decisions. It has several different but complementary meanings. It is used for processes in which public policies are formulated and adopted and for the role played by elected officials, organized interest groups, public opinion and political parties. In this meaning it is policy making. Politics can be understood as conflicts in society, such as attitudes towards environmental protection. It is related to social interests or values. The policy in this case refers to problem positions that various groups of people take actions to promote their values. These collections of people with similar interests often become active in policy making. Politics concerns power and influence in society, as well as in policy making processes in government. This applies to who participates and who influences the decisions made by governments, who gains and who loses (Kraft M. E.– Furlong S. R. 2017).

Public policy is what government officials and citizens decide. They decide about public problems. Public problems related to conditions that public opinion generally believes are bad or insufficient and therefore require intervention. Problems such as environmental degradation, insufficient access to health care services can be addressed through governmental action, private activities in which individuals or corporations, or a combination of the two, are responsible. The choice depends on how the society defines the problem and on the dominant social attitudes. Public policy reflects not only the most important social values, but also conflicts between values. Policies represent which of the many different values receive the highest priority in a given decision. Politics is the authoritative division of values for society. Actions by policy makers can determine by law which society is different and sometimes conflicting values prevail. For example, should a carbon tax be introduced for industry to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address health problems and climate change, even if this increases the cost of products? Should such decisions be left to the market or individual choice (Kraft M. E. – Furlong S. R. 2017).

Food security is a multi-aspect concept, defined and interpreted differently. Food security is certainly one of the public policies, and it is important element of managing the state by providing citizens with adequate food quality and quantity. The spectrum of food security means the availability of appropriate supplies at the global and national level, on the other hand, the problem is adequate to nutrition and well-being of people who consume food. Food security issues at the national level are viewed collectively, in the field of food security, before reviewing approaches to food safety in households – in more detailed level (Morrison, J. A. – Pearce, R. 2000).

MOBILE LEARNING AS A WAY TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CLASSICAL EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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The article discusses the use of mobile learning technologies to improve the efficiency of the classical educational process. This article contains information about mobile learning models. The author gives some rules for creating educational content for mobile learning.

Keywords: mobile learning, education.

In recent years, much research has been conducted on mobile learning and on integrating mobile apps into educational settings [1]. The widespread use of mobile devices makes it necessary for educational technologies to become more mobile, and mobile learning should become a full-fledged part of the modern educational process [2]. The teacher's task is to use mobile devices in the classroom and beyond for activating students' learning activity.

The classic form of interaction «Teacher – student» is that the teacher transfers his knowledge to students, and also directs independent work, provides support in the assimilation of new material. The quality of the educational process directly depends on the availability of effective feedback from students. Mobile learning technologies can also be used to increase the effectiveness of the educational process and the student's interaction with teacher.

Mobile learning involves freedom and independence for the student. The main task of mobile learning is to develop students' interest in independent education [3]. There are three models of mobile learning [4]: «Teacher-directed activity», «Teacher-set activity», «Autonomous learning activity».

Mobile learning can be embedded in the classic educational process. It can become both an independent part of it, and an addition. However, in the case of mobile learning, it is important to follow a number of rules. Content should be provided with clear and understandable instructions. The student should have an idea what exactly

and how he should do, as well as what results will be obtained and what goals are achieved. This creates additional motivation for the student. The proposed material should be divided into logical blocks and clearly structured (by topic, by difficulty level, etc.), and also contain the entire list of materials that will be necessary to master a specific topic, discipline, etc. The volume of mobile content should be such that the student has the opportunity to master it, understand it, without losing interest and motivation for learning, and also complete all the proposed tasks, without resorting to third-party sources of information. It is strictly forbidden to set obviously unrealistic requirements. Sub-ject to these rules, mobile learning technologies can significantly improve the quality and effectiveness of the learn-ing process. There are currently many resources for creating educational mobile content [1–4]. This allows the teacher to combine approaches and use the most appropriate resources to improve the quality of learning.

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IMPACT OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ON HUMAN HEALTH AND LIFE - SUICIDOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM

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Suicide is a very important problem in the 21st century. There has been an increase in this phenomenon over the past 50 years. There are more and more suicides in the countryside, which is associated with the disintegration of this environment.

People feel increasingly alienated and lonely in the city. Another important issue is that more and more children and young people are reaching for these drastic solutions. Lack of general support for the environment negatively affects people's perception of reality. The growing number of cities, adaptation difficulties at work, lack of space for active rest and regeneration of strength means that people are increasingly unable to deal with mental problems.

This is an interdisciplinary problem that is worth solving on various levels. An integral approach to the topic is needed here.

ASSESSMENT OF ADAPTATION OPPORTUNITIES OF UNIVERCITY GRADUATES

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The study presents the results of an empirical assessment of the state of the circulatory system and the psycho-emotional status of university graduates. It should be admitted, that most university graduates received scores that show the boundaries of the norm, which indicates the normal course of adaptation processes. However, there are graduates with a tendency to impair neuropsychic activity and reduce the functional capabilities of the body.

Keywords: psychological and physiological adaptation, adaptive potential, neuropsychic stability, functional capabilities of the body.