Establishment of an information society in Ukraine during wartime

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Abstract.
This article explores the development of an information society in Ukraine during times of conflict, highlighting its significance for the country's European integration efforts. It delves into the effective regulation of social dynamics in the realm of information, crucial for the establishment and growth of an information society.

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civil society
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information and communication development
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social intelligence
electronic democracy
The information society is seen as the cornerstone for realizing the freedom of information and the right to access it. However, the start of 2022 presented exceptional circumstances for shaping the information society, due to the military incursion of the Russian Federation into Ukrainian territory. This is primarily linked to the "information front," and secondly, to the information sovereignty of the state. Both aspects necessitate protective measures for every society to be considered civil and informed in all respects. Modern scholarly discourse dedicates significant attention to analyzing the conditions for forming civil society and the information society.

The scientific and methodological foundation rests on the research of renowned scholars such as Bely L., Bell D., Ismailov K., Kuznichenko S., Pismenytskyi A., Romashchenko V., Slyvka S., Tsvik M., Tsimbaliuk V., among others, whose works directly addressed the issues of forming and interacting within civil society and the information society.

The article aims to explore the development aspects of the information society in times of war.

The objectives of the article are the following:
- Develop and analyze the principles of the theory of the information society as an integral part of civil society.
- Determine priority directions for ensuring information security.
- Examine typical threats to information security and their origins.
- Analyze measures taken to ensure information security.

A high level of social intelligence in Ukraine is conducive to the development and effective functioning of an information society.

Due to the disconnect in social intelligence, which means society lacks knowledge about how to act in similar situations (essentially, the detachment from social experience content), this information is retained by society in its original form without analysis or processing, thus not becoming part of social experience. Obtaining information through such a mechanism, where it isn't filtered by semantic considerations, gives rise to what's known in social psychology as the "distress archetype" (O.O. Donchenko),
which is abundant in the psyche of the Ukrainian ethnic group and needs to be addressed [5, p.52]. These distress archetypes lead society to react similarly in similar situations, often repeating past mistakes because these distressful situations weren't recognized or analyzed consciously, thereby hindering logical thinking while emphasizing emotional and irrational factors. The more distress archetypes there are in social psychology, the less capable society becomes of making new, unconventional decisions in similar situations. The only way to overcome a distress archetype, born from historical internal conflicts, is by consciously recognizing and analyzing it, transforming situations where it arises into social experience. This process builds immunity in society against similar occurrences. The consequences of these distress archetypes include irregularities in interactions across different societal spheres and contradictions in determining paths for their development, indicating an inability to adapt the existing system of social relations to new historical realities [5, p.53].

Therefore, the objective and vital need for Ukrainian society becomes the transformation of the entire system of social relations and the establishment of new principles and foundations for human and societal interaction. The primary task for the effective process of such transformation is to determine the further development paths of the Ukrainian information society. It should be noted that in Ukraine, information law is dynamically developing, although it remains within the circle of debatable issues that require theoretical resolution, particularly the question of the nature, content, system, and sources of information law as a complex field. The main basis for the formation and development of the information society in Ukraine should be the constitutional principles and doctrinal provisions of modern constitutionalism, particularly regarding the recognition of the primacy of human rights in the field of societal information relations, ensuring information security, and so on. Information legislation should be built on these constitutional legal and doctrinal foundations. The modern information legislation of Ukraine is characterized by the presence of a normative legal base with a large number of laws in the field of information. At the same time, this
legislation is characterized by fragmentarity, incompleteness, and inconsistency. In the development of the information society in Ukraine, electronic democracy becomes of significant importance, one of the instruments of which is electronic petitioning, providing society with the opportunity to initiate the consideration of the most relevant issues by public authorities. The adoption of the Laws of Ukraine "On Electronic Documents and Electronic Document Management" of May 22, 2003 [5], "On Electronic Trust Services" of October 5, 2017 [6], and so on, is important.

As an example, the provision of information freedom by the state in Ukraine is the state application "Diia" [4], which is probably one of the first in the world to provide citizens with quality remote access to state services at a new modern level and significantly assist citizens in conditions of internal displacement, being abroad, or vice versa, in temporarily occupied territory. Ukrainian citizens, with the help of the "Diia" application, have access to resources such as: e-passport and e-passport for traveling abroad; eDocument (electronic passport valid during martial law); taxpayer identification card; international passport; displaced person certificate; child birth certificate; driver's license [4]. Citizens also have the opportunity to remotely receive services that just a couple of years ago required going to government agencies and spending more than one day: COVID certificate; file a claim for damaged property; obtain a certificate of internally displaced person (change of registration address); receive unemployment assistance; apply for a mortgage (eHousing); watch TV channels for free ("Rada TV", "CNN", "MEGOGO LIVE", "Susplne Kyiv", "Susplne Culture", "XSPORT", "Pixel", "plusplus") and listen to radio - "Ukrainian Radio"; check traffic fines; do car sharing; obtain certificates (Certificate OK-5, Certificate OK-7, extract of residence), numerous operations for individual entrepreneurs, etc.

As defined in the Encyclopedia of Modern Ukraine, the information society is a theoretical concept of the post-industrial society, a historical phase of possible evolutionary development of civilization, in which information and knowledge are produced in a unified
information space. The main products of the information society are expected to be information and knowledge. The characteristic features of the information society include [6]:

- increased role of information and knowledge in society's life;
- growth in the number of people engaged in information technologies, communications, and production of information products and services, increasing their share in the country's gross domestic product;
- increasing informatization and the role of information technologies in social and economic relations;
- creation of a global information space.

There are many, many definitions of the "information society" that were voiced at the World Summit on the Information Society, which is a society oriented towards people, open to all, and aimed at development, where everyone can create information and knowledge, have access to them, use and exchange them, enabling individuals, communities, and nations to fully realize their potential, contributing to their sustainable development and improving their quality of life [15]. This is a society whose economy is based on information technologies and which is socially transformed to help individuals and communities use knowledge and ideas, helping people to realize their potential and fulfill their aspirations. Therefore, the development of the information society and civil society in Ukraine should be oriented towards European standards of ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, including the implementation of practices of good governance, integrity, openness, transparency, and accountability of government institutions, creating conditions for diversity of societal interests, including economic, ecological, social, cultural, religious, territorial, etc., and forms of their expression (civil initiatives, social movements, associations, unions).

In conclusion, the emergence of an information society in Ukraine is crucial for its European integration and essential for its evolution into a modern state, necessitating effective constitutional and legal frameworks. Moreover, there's a pressing need to enhance information law and legislation.
It's only through the effective regulation of social interactions in the information sphere that the establishment and growth of an information society become feasible. The development of an information society in Ukraine heavily relies on successfully addressing several key issues. These include redirecting the state's strategy towards fostering science and expanding educational opportunities at all levels, coupled with initiatives to elevate the social status of intellectual and highly skilled labor. There's also a need to devise mechanisms that incentivize youth to pursue higher education and engage in intellectual pursuits, while also creating environments conducive to unleashing their creative potential. Additionally, crafting an optimal language policy as a coherent means of expressing societal meanings is crucial. Building upon these principles, transitioning to a new division of labor based on intellectual metrics is paramount. It's imperative to develop and implement social programs aimed at safeguarding the rights and freedoms of Ukrainian citizens, as well as their overall well-being. Furthermore, shaping a democratic society that fosters necessary dynamics, thus broadening avenues for individual self-realization and fostering freedom, is essential. This involves reorienting production towards scientific and high-tech sectors, as well as fostering favorable conditions for the growth of emerging industries such as telecommunications, electronics, biotechnology, and informatics. Only by accomplishing these objectives can Ukraine establish an intellectual foundation for overcoming its current crisis, develop the infrastructure of an information society, and transition towards an information-centric model of development in line with global trends.

References:
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