

Orest Krasiwski

(Poznań-Gniezno)

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7028-6038>

Nadiia Pidberezhenyuk

(Lwów)

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2197-6139>

INFORMATIVE AND CULTURAL SPACE AS A FACTOR IN THE CONTEMPORARY NATION-BUILDING IN UKRAINE

Abstract

The article analyzes the challenges to the Ukrainian nation-building and national security of Ukraine in the informative and cultural sphere at the present stage. Consequently, the author highlights the problems of linguistic self-identification of Ukrainians, the functioning of the informative and cultural space as well as its impact on the formation of Ukrainian national consciousness are highlighted. Also, the paper determines the threats in the information sphere in the context of Russia's hybrid war against Ukraine and examines the formation of national consciousness through the system of national and patriotic education in Ukraine. The priorities of the state language policy, state policy in the information sphere and national-patriotic education in Ukraine at the present stage are defined in order to ensure the formation of the Ukrainian national consciousness and the Ukrainian civil nation, countering the challenges to the national security of Ukraine.

Key words

Ukraine, nation formation, language, culture, informative and cultural space, information security, hybrid war, mass media, national consciousness, national and patriotic education

Most modern nations were formed primarily around the dominant ethnic group, which united other ethnic groups into a state entity and gave the name to the state and determined its cultural foundations. The ethnic core of a political na-

tion makes it possible to create a inimitable and unique national identity, using the cultural and historical heritage of the eponymous nation – its ethnic core.

Historically, the Ukrainian nation was formed precisely as an ethnic nation. The preamble of the Constitution of Ukraine states that the formation of the Ukrainian state is based on the exercised right to self-determination not only of the Ukrainian nation, but also of the entire Ukrainian people, which is composed of the citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities¹. This statement distinguishes between the Ukrainian nation and the Ukrainian people. The “Ukrainian people” are interpreted as the citizens of Ukraine regardless of their nationality. On the one hand, this establishes the status of Ukraine as a national state, on the other – as a multinational and multicultural one, and the Ukrainian nation is based on the civil and ethnic components. The Constitution of Ukraine defines the Ukrainian nation, national minorities, and the indigenous peoples as structural ethnic components of Ukrainian society. This statement can be considered as a desire to form a nation in Ukraine as a society based on nationhood from the people who gave the name to the state – Ukrainians, and other ethnic groups living on the territory of Ukraine.

The principles of determinism, systematicity, integrity, objectivity and specificity provide the basis for the methodology of studying information-cultural space as a factor in contemporary nation-building in Ukraine. A set of complementary general-theoretical and empirical methods was used in the study. In particular, analytical approach made it possible to study the features, properties, peculiarities and interrelations of individual elements of issues in question (information and cultural sphere, nation-building processes, national security, language policy, national-patriotic education). With the help of synthesis, causal links and patterns in the formation of national consciousness and Ukrainian national identity at the present stage were established. A combination of induction and deduction allowed the set of information and cultural factors in modern nation-building in Ukraine to be analyzed and generalized. The dialectical method was used to determine the contradictions of Ukrainian nation-building at the present stage. The historical method was used while studying the trends and systemic links between ethnic components of Ukrainian society in modern conditions. Methods of analogy, modeling and forecasting permitted the author to outline the main directions and approaches to determining the priorities of state language policy, state policy in the information sphere and national-patriotic education in Ukraine at the present stage to ensure the formation of Ukrainian national consciousness and Ukrainian civil nation. Content analysis of the official documents ensured collection and analysis of source information recorded in the legislative and regulatory acts and the administrative decisions of public administration bodies. Legislative and regu-

¹ Constitution of Ukraine, 1996.

latory acts of Ukraine regulating ethno-political processes, as well as scientific developments of Ukrainian and foreign scholars in the field of public administration, ethnology, political science formed the theoretical and practical basis of the study.

The hypothesis adopted in this study states that the process of nation-building in Ukraine at the present stage is negatively affected by a number of factors which deconsolidate Ukrainian society and erode national consciousness, including loss of ethnic identity based on the language factor, heterogeneity of information and cultural space, information war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, lack of an effective system of national-patriotic education and the formation of national consciousness.

PROBLEMS OF LANGUAGE-SPECIFIC SELF-IDENTIFICATION OF UKRAINIANS

Language is an important national asset and a key factor of nationhood. Where the language disappears, the state disappears. There is a two-way relationship between language and identification. On the one hand, use of language as a cultural meaning and marker is a consequence of identification; on the other hand, language is a necessary condition for a person's self-identification in culture.² Language acts as a means with one relates to others in society, along with other socio-cultural features. The peculiarity of a language among such features is that it is the simplest way to express identity through a separate type of language.³ It is in the language that the nation preserves its history, centuries of experience, and cultural achievements. Language as a cultural apparatus forms not only an idea of the real world which surrounds a person, but also of the individual himself. The latter, immersed into a certain cultural heritage, perceives numerous elements through language: traditions, customs, morals, the system of norms and values of its people, a specific cultural image of the world, gradually realizing its place in it. Language acts as the main instrument enabling one to become acquainted with and internalize cultural values, a guide of a person to the socio-cultural environment in which socio-cultural identity is formed.⁴

As noted by J. Fishman, language is closely related to identity in three ways. In particular:

- indexal, that is, the language is associated with a certain culture, it formulates statements and expresses the interests, assessments and worldview of the culture. This connection does not imply that a language that is tradition-

² Potapchuk 2010, p. 184.

³ Kiesling 2006, pp. 494-495.

⁴ Honcharova 2015.

ally or historically associated with a particular culture is ideally suited to that culture, and that another language will not be able to replace this traditional connection in the future. But in a certain period of time, no language other than the one which has historically and intimately been associated with a particular culture is able to express certain artifacts and concerns of that culture so well⁵;

- symbolic, which means that the language represents certain national (ethnic) groups with their own languages. The fate of languages is inevitably connected with the fates of the native speakers of this language⁶;
- the relationship of the part to the whole, according to which a significant part of any culture is verbal. In particular, child's socialization models are associated with a certain language, the cultural styles of interpersonal relationships are associated with a certain language, the ethical principles which are the essence of everyday life are correlated with a certain language, and even material culture and aesthetic perception are usually discussed and evaluated with the help of language figures that mainly exist only in this culture, and are not universal.⁷

In Ukraine, unfortunately, some citizens who identify themselves as Ukrainians consider Russian to be their native language rather than Ukrainian, and are held captive by the Russian information and cultural space. This is evidenced by sociological surveys conducted in March 2017. At that time, 90.6% of the population considered themselves Ukrainians by nationality. However, only 50.5% used Ukrainian as the main language of everyday communication.⁸ This is due to the long-term lack of a proper state policy to support the development of the Ukrainian language which, despite the official status, played a secondary role in the socio-political life of Ukrainian society for a long time due to the preference of Russian. This led to a number of negative trends in Ukrainian society, including:

- lack of self-identification with Ukraine in a proportion of Ukrainian society;
- lack of a complete information and cultural space in Ukrainian;
- dominance of a foreign (primarily Russian-speaking) cultural product in Ukraine;
- artificial politicization of the language issue, as a result of which the language is used as an instrument of political struggle and has become the object of manipulation;

⁵ Fishman 1991, p. 13.

⁶ Ibidem, p. 21.

⁷ Ibidem, p. 24.

⁸ More than 90% of citizens 2017.

- signs of discrimination against citizens in a significant part of the territory of Ukraine, where they are deprived of or restricted in receiving services and content in the Ukrainian language;
- lack of Ukrainian industrial terminology and proper vocabulary in many spheres;
- loss of linguistic identity of the population which relocates to large cities and is assimilated in the Russian-speaking environment;
- low level of proficiency in the official language among representatives of national minorities, which does not allow them to properly exercise their rights and integrate into Ukrainian society;
- insufficient level of satisfaction of the national, cultural and linguistic needs of Ukrainians living abroad.⁹

It should be noted that in the conditions of Russian aggression against Ukraine, there was a significant increase in the support for the status of the Ukrainian language as the only state and official language: if in May 2014 such support was shown by a third of the respondents (34%), then in May 2019 – by the majority of the respondents (65%). However, regional differences in the responses persisted. The Western region continues to show the most active support for the status of the Ukrainian language as the only state language (87%). Supporters of the proclamation of two official languages in Ukraine are still concentrated in the South and East (34% and 27%, respectively).¹⁰ The introduction of Ukrainian as the state language is extremely slow in all spheres of public life, primarily in the Russified regions of the Left Bank and southern Ukraine, because, as noted by Y. Kuts:

- the processes of Russification are still continuing and assume subtle forms;
- language rehabilitation of Ukrainian citizens is deliberately slowed down in some places, and any expansion of the scope of use of the Ukrainian language qualifies as the displacement of Russian, arousing the question of the need to take radical measures to protect the latter;
- higher education has been Russified, and the mechanisms for introducing the state language into the educational process are moving rather slowly;
- numerous corps of civil servants very reluctantly and poorly transition to the Ukrainian business language. It is rare to hear Ukrainian words in such spheres as sports, entrepreneurship, credit and financial sector, service industry, etc¹¹.

According to the analytical review “The Situation of the Ukrainian Language in Ukraine in 2017”, published by the Space of Freedom” movement, the service

⁹ About an approval of the Strategy 2019.

¹⁰ Research: language situation in Ukraine.

¹¹ Kuts 2017.

industry and the Internet remain problematic regarding the use of the Ukrainian language. According to the results of monitoring carried out in cafes and restaurants in 26 cities (all regional centers except the occupied ones, as well as Kryvyi Rih, Mariupol, Kramatorsk and Severodonetsk), only 38% of food establishments have a sign in the Ukrainian language; only 65% have a menu in Ukrainian and only 49% of establishments have staff serving Ukrainian-speaking customers in Ukrainian.¹² Such tendencies are observed not only because of the post-imperial inertia, but also because of the passivity of the population who still speak Ukrainian. Therefore, the Russian language actually remains the dominant one. The complete dominance of the Russian language endures in the business environment and the media, as well as in the bureaucratic apparatus, and so on. Due to inertia, most large cities with their outskirts and a significant part of the latter remain by inertia postcolonial centers of Russification from the old times of the Russian enslavement of Ukraine, including the Kharkiv region, Dnipropetrovsk region, Mykolaiv region, and the Kherson region.¹³

Given the language situation in Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine “On ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language” was adopted in 2019 to regulate the functioning and use of the Ukrainian language as the state language.¹⁴ According to the law, the status of the Ukrainian language as the only state language provides for its mandatory use throughout the territory of Ukraine in the exercise of the mandate by state authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as in other public spheres of social life which are defined by this law. The Ukrainian language as the only state language performs the functions of a language of interethnic communication, it is a guarantee of human rights protection for every Ukrainian citizen regardless of their ethnic origin, and a factor in the unity and national security of Ukraine.

According to a survey conducted in May 2019 as part of the Kantar TNS Online Track¹⁵, regional differences in relation to the language issue in Ukraine were preserved. The Western region continues to show the most active support for the status of the Ukrainian language as the only state language (87%). Supporters of the proclamation of two official languages in Ukraine are still concentrated in the

¹² Language and nation 2019.

¹³ Ibidem.

¹⁴ About ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language 2019.

¹⁵ Kantar TNS Online Track is a project launched in 2014 on the initiative and funding of Kantar Ukraine, which consists in monthly measurement and analysis of public opinion on the main events in Ukraine. The obtained data provide regular feedback to producers, the media and various institutions of the country. The survey represents the urban population of Ukraine which uses the Internet, aged 18-55 and stratified by gender, age, type of locality, region (internet penetration in this group is 84%). The sample size is 1,000 respondents.

South and East (34% and 27%, respectively). Instead, age differences in responses are no longer significant. About half of the respondents have a positive attitude to the law of Ukraine “On ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language” (42%), a fifth of respondents (23%) showed a negative attitude, and roughly the same proportion are neutral (21%). 14% of respondents found it difficult to answer. The majority of the respondents believe that the new language law contributes to the development of the Ukrainian language (39%). A fifth of the respondents believe that the new law on language will not affect the use of languages in Ukraine (21%). According to 17% of respondents, the new language law infringes the rights of people who do not communicate in Ukrainian but in other languages. 14% of the respondents consider the new language law to be a reason for disputes and conflicts. 9% of the respondents found it difficult to answer. In the West, the new language law is generally viewed positively (61%) compared to the sample, while in the East and South it is viewed negatively (34% and 32%, respectively). In the West, compared to the sample, the new language law is generally considered favorable for the development of the Ukrainian language (55%), while in the South and East, one observes more widespread concerns about the oppression of the rights of those who do not speak Ukrainian (26% and 25%, respectively)¹⁶.

According to the results of the national sociological survey of the Ilko Kucheriv Foundation “Democratic Initiatives” together with the Razumkov Center, which was conducted from 13 to 18 December 2019¹⁷, the Ukrainian language is considered an important attribute of Ukraine’s independence. This statement is shared by 81% of citizens (55% – “absolutely” and another 26% – “rather, yes”), and this is the opinion in all regions of Ukraine: Western (95%), Central (86%), Southern (71%), and Eastern (64%). Also, the absolute majority of Ukrainians (80%) agree that all state leaders and civil servants should communicate in the state language during working hours (56% – definitely agree and 24% – rather agree). Regarding the state language of communication of civil servants during working hours, citizens of all regions concur: Western (96%), Central (86%), Southern (71%), Eastern (64%). In addition, the majority of citizens (79%) believe that at least half of the content in the Ukrainian media should be in Ukrainian (53% agree with this unconditionally

¹⁶ Research: language situation in Ukraine, 2019.

¹⁷ The nationwide study was conducted by the Ilk Kucheriv Democratic Initiatives Foundation together with the Razumkov Center’s sociological service from December 13 to 18, 2019 in all regions of Ukraine with the exception of Crimea and the occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions. 2017 respondents aged 18 and over were surveyed. The theoretical sampling error does not exceed 2.3%.

and another 26% – rather agree), and this opinion prevails in all regions: Western (96%), Central (82%), Eastern (66%), Southern (63%)¹⁸.

Taking into account these language-related problems of the Ukrainian nation at the present stage and the public opinion on the status of the Ukrainian language as the state language, it is advisable to separate the policy concerned with development, protection and ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language into a separate component of the state language policy of Ukraine. Implementation of national measures in the field of state language policy or solving local language problems at the regional level is possible only through a set of interrelated mechanisms for implementing state language policy, coordinated with each other by means of implementation and resource provision. The state language policy should be aimed at promoting respect for the Ukrainian language and the languages of national minorities, and any manifestations of neglect are unacceptable.

PROBLEMS OF FUNCTIONING OF THE UKRAINIAN INFORMATION AND CULTURAL SPACE IN THE CONDITIONS OF RUSSIA'S HYBRID WAR AGAINST UKRAINE

The functioning of the cultural and information space is a component of the state's information security policy. Information security ensures high-quality, comprehensive information provided to citizens, free access to various sources of information, as well as control over the non-spread of disinformation, promoting the integrity of society, preserving information sovereignty, countering negative information and psychological propaganda influences and protecting the national information space from manipulation, information wars and operations.¹⁹

Contemporary Ukrainian information and cultural space does not sufficiently contribute to the formation of Ukrainian national consciousness. The problems of the language identity of Ukrainians have led to its heterogeneity. The consequence of this is a paradox when some Ukrainians identify with the neighboring culture, use someone else's language of communication and are potentially ready to support the aggressor in the event of an attack. Therefore, there are such trends in Ukrainian society as separatism, rejection of Ukrainian nationhood, symbols, and culture. These phenomena are widespread mainly in the territory where the Russian language dominates and vice versa: where the Ukrainian language dom-

¹⁸ Patriotism, language and foreign policy priorities 2019.

¹⁹ Ilnytska 2016, p. 28.

inates, such problems do not arise.²⁰ Such heterogeneity of the information and cultural space of Ukraine arose as a result of the anti-Ukrainian policy which was implemented for a long time by state entities that included Ukrainian lands, the USSR in particular. The centuries-old cultivation of the inferiority of Ukrainians as a nation, the displacement of the Ukrainian language from the spheres of education, science, or office management, the reduction of cultural practices only to ethnographic manifestations have caused the ethnic majority in Ukraine—Ukrainians—to need more assistance from the state to develop their ethno-cultural features than the national minorities.

Today, there is a negative impact of information flows from foreign countries on the shape of the information and cultural space of Ukraine. They are filled with information products that are alien to the Ukrainian nation in terms of mental values and ideals and demonstrate inferior quality, which blurs the Ukrainian national identity, undermines the foundations of Ukrainian cultural identity, and acts as a powerful factor in suppressing national consciousness. Within such an information space, society turns into an indefinite amorphous mass of consumers.

The pursuit of easy profits by mass media owners and the drive to generate content for newspapers, TV and radio broadcasts, t internet resources with low-quality products borrowed abroad, as well as deliberately distorted facts that often promote moral and political values that are alien to Ukrainians, contribute to the division of society.²¹

As a result, the current information and cultural space of Ukraine is one of the main factors of instilling incompatible value-symbolic systems in the public consciousness, alongside the lack of a well-developed Ukrainian equivalent. In the minds of citizens, the Western social values, beliefs in the European choice of Ukraine coexist simultaneously with a vast amount of the Russian information product, which promotes other values and priorities up to cultural and psychological distancing from Western countries, a return to the “Soviet past”.²²

In addition to the fact that the Ukrainian information and cultural space is unprotected from external negative influences, there is no Ukrainian national information product in the global media space that would distribute objective, unfiltered and up-to-date information about the events in Ukraine. As a result, the world community experiences lack of information or receives it from other sources, which often provide distorted, incomplete information. At the same time, the activities of the Ukrainian mass media regarding systematic, objective coverage of

²⁰ Parfeniuk 2019, p. 65.

²¹ Zakharenko 2018.

²² Karlova.

facts, events and phenomena are insufficient and lack strategic planning.²³ In addition, control over the key mass media of Ukraine, which are the main information channels that influence public consciousness, is held by financial and industrial groups that do not always occupy a pro-Ukrainian national position, but act in the interests of foreign states, Russia in particular. Such mass media carry out tendentious, prejudiced and pro-Russian activities. Such value disorientation hinders national progress and the formation of Ukrainian national identity. These trends are especially dangerous in the context of Russia's hybrid war against Ukraine. Russia is waging an information and psychological war aimed at inciting interethnic and religious enmity in Ukraine, calling for separatism, humiliating the Ukrainian language and culture, and distorting the information picture of the world.

Six years of active communication and content aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine have shown that it is through the information space that the Kremlin's special operations are most powerfully conducted using the Russian language. The main focus is on the Russian-speaking population, separated from the Ukrainian language while the range of exploited measures is extensive: twisting historical facts and denying the authenticity of the Ukrainian language, culture and the very existence of Ukrainians as a nation; the struggle for the establishment of the Russian language as the second state language and the displacement of the Ukrainian language from the media market; the use of political technologies and election companies in order to delineate the regions of Ukraine, clash of interests based on differences and deepening contradictions; nurturing nostalgia for the Soviet past.²⁴

The main task of information and psychological influence is to change the attitudes of the individual. For this purpose, in the course of the "hybrid war", everything that is being spread by the Russian mass media on the territory of Ukraine today, especially in the eastern regions, is a sheer distortion of reality. New, or rather dirty, methods and ways of waging this war are used: bribery, blackmail, intimidation, kidnapping, seizure of state facilities, local authorities and critical infrastructure, organization and conduct of terrorist acts. All this is accompanied by resonant acts of violence against the disobedient and manifestations of looting. The mechanism of informative and psychological influence is based on manipulating the consciousness of the masses and introducing purposeful misinformation into the consciousness.²⁵

The main directions and methods of manipulative psycho-informational technologies of the Russian Federation in relation to Ukraine are:

²³ Ilnytska 2016, p. 29.

²⁴ Bekh, Zhurba 2018.

²⁵ Saienko 2015.

- formation of a negative international image of Ukraine in order to weaken its geopolitical position;
- deliberately apportioned and distorted input of information in order to destabilize the situation in the state and implement its own policy of “controlled chaos”;
- formation of a stereotype of insignificance and secondariness of Ukrainians, as well as the destruction of nationality and ethnic sense;
- dominance of the Russian language, culture and traditions for establishing self-identification while simultaneously displacing the Ukrainian language and culture²⁶.

It should be noted that the object of information war is not just knowledge about events and socio-political processes, but significant meanings and values for the society that “guide the course of life”.²⁷ Then, in the conditions of information aggression, a semantic war is waged, aimed at changing the thinking and behavior of the enemy by imposing distorted meanings and values. As P. Petrovsky notes, semantic war changes the beliefs and self-identification of a person and forms social values, political guidelines, principles and criteria for identifying and directing society that are beneficial to the aggressor. Therefore, one of the priority directions of Russia’s semantic war against Ukraine is the destruction of Ukrainian identity, which is inseparable from the awareness of deep involvement in its people, country and state.²⁸ The destruction of Ukrainian national identity by Russia is carried out by denying its essential features. This is manifested in an attempt to deprive Ukrainians of their congenital love of freedom, democracy and creativity. Therefore, Russia’s information attacks against Ukraine, aimed at the destruction of Ukrainian national identity focus on negative phenomena, distort interpretations of history, spread disinformation, pseudo-facts, fakes, blur the prospects for the future, destroy the Ukrainian language, and deny the state-patriotic identity of Ukrainians.²⁹ Taking into account such challenges to the information security of Ukraine as the heterogeneity of the informative and cultural space of Ukraine and the lack of development of the national information infrastructure, the dispersion of the media market of Ukraine between private individuals who represent large business and the economic dependence of mass communication media from owners, special information operations by Russia in order to create a negative image of Ukraine in the world, the information dominance of Russia in the temporarily

²⁶ Shevchuk 2014.

²⁷ Pocheptsov 2016, p. 285.

²⁸ Petrovskyi 2019.

²⁹ Ibidem.

occupied territories of Ukraine, the priorities of state policy in the information sphere of Ukraine should be:

- Ukrainization of the information space, filling it with Ukrainian high-quality content, cultural and media products;
- providing state support for the creation of a national cultural product by creating favorable conditions for creative self-realization of the individual through a variety of forms of artistic expression, intercultural dialogue, cultural exchange;
- informing the Ukrainian society through social advertising about the main stages and experience of the Ukrainian state, promoting the values of freedom, democracy, patriotism, national unity and identity of the Ukrainian nation;
- promoting integration of Ukrainian society through the mass media relying on language, cultural tradition and historical memory, political consciousness of the Ukrainian ethnic group;
- stimulating the development of national production of textual and audiovisual content;
- supporting domestic book publishing;
- comprehensive support for the development of self-regulatory mechanisms for the mass media based on the principles of social responsibility;
- meeting the needs of the population of the temporarily occupied territories for objective, prompt and reliable information;
- full coverage of the territory of Ukraine with digital and internet broadcasting;
- popularization of Ukrainian cultural identity through the system of international cooperation in culture.

FORMATION OF NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS THROUGH THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

In the conditions of Russian aggression against Ukraine, the spread of separatist attitudes, the incompleteness of the processes of Ukrainian nation formation, the heterogeneity of the informative and cultural space, the problems of forming national consciousness and patriotic values among Ukrainian citizens, respect for its cultural and historical past are crucial. National consciousness is one of the most important factors in the formation of a political nation. Priorities in the formation of the national consciousness of Ukrainian citizens are the definition of a system of basic values, the historical memory of the Ukrainian people, the linguistic unity of society, a single informative and cultural space, cultural policy, and patriotic education of citizens.

The concept of “Ukrainian national political record” reflects the process of creation or return to life of Ukrainian spirituality, Ukrainian national values (national idea, the main component of which is the idea of sovereignty of the Ukrainian state and the Ukrainian nation, democratic ideal of the socio-political system, awareness of natural rights, actualization of the traditions of state formation and self-government) and – related to the political sphere – ethnic components of public consciousness (moral and ethical and socio-political concepts inherent in the Ukrainian language, terms, features of national character, patriotic feelings, historical memory, etc.). The process of formation of Ukrainian national political consciousness can be defined as the acquisition by public entities of Ukrainian national and ethnic qualities and features that reflect the fundamental interests of the Ukrainian ethnic group in creating their own national nationhood.³⁰

The system of national and patriotic education plays a significant role in the formation of national consciousness. As noted by V. Lipinsky, it is best to overcome the internal organic weaknesses of Ukrainians and unite the Ukrainian nation on the basis of “territorial patriotism”, i.e. awakening a sense of solidarity and unity of all permanent residents of the Ukrainian land, regardless of their ethnic origin, class, religion, or cultural background. The feeling of love for the native land—the Ukrainian land-fosterer as an organic whole, as the researcher believes, is a necessary and the only possibility of the most native connection of people in the world, which is called a nation.³¹ Therefore, the system of national and patriotic education can be considered as one of the factors of nation formation and an element of the information and cultural space.

In the process of national and patriotic education, a sense of citizenship is formed: a spiritual and moral value which includes a sense of respect and love for the native state, political and moral responsibility, legal culture, self-awareness, respect and trust in the compatriots. Citizenship manifests itself in the unity of civic consciousness and civic behavior: in the awareness of one’s belonging to the country, in active actions aimed at fulfilling one’s public duties to society and the state, and acts as a criterion of personal maturity. Citizenship is also associated with the formation of a developed legal consciousness: rule of law and compliance, legal culture, conscious and responsible attitude to the performance of their duties to society and the state.³²

The implementation of patriotic education in the state takes place in three stages:

- formation of early ethnic self-awareness, which begins in the family by transmitting traditions and rituals;

³⁰ Philosophy of politics 2003, p. 273.

³¹ Lypynskyi 1995, p. 131.

³² Chuprii 2015.

- national and political self-awareness, which develops under the influence of awareness of social life, the study of history and culture. A young person begins to think about the fate of their nation, they develops a sense of respect for his native country, a sense of national dignity;
- state and political self-awareness. A precondition for the successful formation of state patriotism is a sense of belonging to one's own nation and the development of one's own nationhood. In the conditions of a single state, a political nation is formed as the unity of all citizens of the country, regardless of their ethnicity³³.

According to the results of the national sociological survey of the Ilko Kucheriv Foundation “Democratic Initiatives” together with the Razumkov Center, (December 13-18, 2019), Ukrainians consider love of their country (80%) and readiness to defend their country to be the main components of patriotism, whether under arms (64%), by educating children in love and respect for their country (58%), through compliance with all laws of the country (56%), knowledge of the history of their country, its culture (51%)%. Somewhat fewer citizens consider patriotism to be evinced by participation in elections (38%), honest performance of their duties (36%), communication in the state language (35%), payment of taxes (30%), participation in public life (28%), respect for the authorities (26%), and the least proportion of citizens consider participation in the fight against corruption and other faults of the state (21%). The Western region should be singled out in terms of regional differences, where communication in the state language was recognized as a priority of patriotism (60%), but in the other regions this component was less important in public opinion (32% – in the Central Region, 25% – in the Southern and 24% – in the Eastern). But such a component as respect for the authorities is significantly more often associated with patriotism in the Eastern Region (42%) than in the rest (28% in the South, 20% in the Center and 16% in the West). The recognition of the importance of paying taxes for patriotism also differs regionally: 41% in the Eastern Region, 36% in the Southern Region, 25% in the Central region, and 24% in the Western region.³⁴

According to this survey, the absolute majority of the population of Ukraine (75%) consider themselves primarily citizens of Ukraine, whereas regional identification (affiliation with a region, district, city or village) as the main one was chosen much less frequently, i.e. by 16% of citizens. Moreover, national identification prevails in all regions of Ukraine: Southern (84%), Central (78%), Western (76%) and Eastern (66%). However, in the Eastern Region, 7% consider themselves pri-

³³ Vyshnevskyi 1996, p. 97.

³⁴ Patriotism, language and foreign policy priorities 2019.

marily citizens of the former USSR. Nationwide identification has increased significantly since 2013 (December 2013 – 54%, December 2014 – 73%).³⁵

Considering the challenges to national security, Ukraine needs a qualitatively new approach to national and patriotic education of young people. After all, we are talking about the issues of national security – the formation of national consciousness and love for homeland.

The implementation of national and patriotic education is carried out through:

- affirmation of patriotic values, beliefs and respect for the cultural and historical past of Ukraine in the minds of citizens;
- education of respect for the Constitution of Ukraine, laws of Ukraine, state symbols;
- formation of citizens’ readiness to defend Ukraine;
- cultivation of the best features of the Ukrainian mentality – hard work, freedom, justice;
- formation of respect for the Ukrainian language as the state language and the language of interethnic communication;
- encouraging active counteraction to separatism.

National and patriotic education in Ukraine, which applies not only to children and young people, but to all age groups, should be carried out through:

- improvement of the regulatory framework of the system of national and patriotic education;
- increasing the role of the Ukrainian language as a national value and an integral element of national and patriotic education, implementing measures to promote it;
- providing support for children and youth publications in Ukrainian, aimed at educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism, respect for the historical past and spiritual and cultural heritage;
- popularization and distribution of Ukrainian-language cultural products;
- implementation of projects and activities aimed at increasing the prestige of military service;
- streamlining and improving the system of pre-conscription military training;
- introduction of academic disciplines of spiritual and moral direction, which are based on the traditions of the Ukrainian state;
- assistance in the creation of national and patriotic education centers;
- organization and coordination of information and educational work in the field of national and patriotic education³⁶.

³⁵ Ibidem.

³⁶ Strategy 2019.

Through the system of national and patriotic education, the spiritual security of the nation is formed, which contributes to the safe and stable functioning of society as an integral socio-cultural system based on its cultural potential. Within the framework of spiritual security, the cultural potential of society is recreated and developed, its historical memory is preserved, basic values are transmitted to the younger generation, and stable ideological attitudes are developed that prevent public consciousness from being manipulated.

As a result of the study, it was found that significant challenges to Ukrainian nation-building and national security of Ukraine in the information and cultural sphere at the present stage are the following: loss of ethnic identity by the eponymous nation-building nation based on the language factor, heterogeneity of information and cultural space, information war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, lack of an effective system of national-patriotic education and formation of national consciousness. To overcome these threats, a number of measures should be taken in the field of state language policy and information security, new approaches should be applied to the issues of national-patriotic education of youth. In particular, priorities in the implementation of the state language policy should be the following: creation of an appropriate legislative framework for state support of book publishing, mass media, song production in the Ukrainian language; ensuring the right of citizens to receive information in the Ukrainian language; development of the Ukrainian segment of the Internet and software in the Ukrainian language; improving the quality of Ukrainian broadcasting on domestic TV and radio channels. Key measures in the field of information security of Ukraine should be: Ukrainization of information space, providing state support for creating a qualitative national cultural product, promoting the values of freedom, democracy, patriotism, national unity and identity of the Ukrainian nation, popularization of Ukrainian cultural identity through international cooperation in culture. In the process of national-patriotic education, the challenges which Ukrainian society is facing in the information and cultural space should be taken into account, and efforts should be made to nurture a high national-patriotic consciousness, a sense of belonging to and devotion to the Ukrainian state.

INFORMATIVE AND CULTURAL SPACE AS A FACTOR IN THE CONTEMPORARY NATION-BUILDING IN UKRAINE

Summary

Ukrainian nation-building is rooted in the ethnic element, meaning the ethnic, cultural and linguistic identity, as well as the historical achievement of the Ukrainian nation. At this stage, the nation-building processes in Ukraine are adversely affected by a range of factors, chiefly in the domain

of culture and information. The key such factors include loss of ethnic identity of a nation relating to the language, heterogeneity of the information-cultural space, Russian war of information against Ukraine, absence of an effective system that fosters development of national consciousness. A proportion of citizens who identify with the Ukrainian nation consider Russian to be their native tongue rather than Ukrainian, as it follows from the sociological survey conducted in 2017–2019. Ukraine lacks a uniform linguistic space, while foreign cultural products (mainly in Russian) predominate over their Ukrainian counterparts; also, the issue of artificial politicization has arisen. Furthermore, one observes a negative impact of the information flow from foreign countries on the development of the information-cultural space in Ukraine. One of such foreign countries is Russia which at this point continues to wage psychological and information war, aiming to provoke interethnic conflicts in Ukraine, reduce the influence of Ukrainian culture and language, or change how Ukrainians think and behave. In the circumstances of the Russian aggression against Ukraine, promoting national consciousness and patriotic values among the citizens of Ukraine is highly relevant.

Counteracting threats to Ukrainian nation-building through information and culture is possible by means of implementing nationwide projects as part of the state language policy, aimed at inspiring respect for Ukrainian as the official language as well as the languages of national minorities, expansion of Ukrainian presence in the media and online space; Ukrainization of the information and cultural space, state support for the national cultural “product”; use of mass media to propagate integration of the Ukrainian community in terms of language, culture, historical memory and political national consciousness. An important role to play in nurturing national consciousness belongs to the system of national-patriotic education. Its priority should be to teach respect for values which encompass the notion of Ukraine as a state-Homeland, as well as the unity of the Ukrainian nation which relies on shared culture, tradition, and common ideological, state-political and economic space.

Bibliography

- About approval of the Strategy of Ukrainian language popularization till 2030 “Strong language – a successful state”, Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of July 17, 2019 596-r.
- Bekh I., Zhurba K. 2018, The concept of formation of national and cultural identity among teenagers in secondary schools, [in:] Formation of national-cultural identity and personality in the challenges of time: collection of materials of the All-Ukrainian round table (to the centenary of the founding of Kamyanets-Podilsky National University named after Ivan Ogienko), Kamianets-Podilskyi.
- Chuprii L. Shliakhy optimization of national patriotic education of youth in the context of ensuring the formation of national self-awareness and historical memory of the Ukrainian people [online]. Bulava [access: 2020-12-21]. Available at: <http://bulava.in.ua/chupriy_molodist.html>.
- Constitution of Ukraine adopted at the fifth session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on June 28, 1996.
- Fishman J.A. 1991, Reversing Language Shift: Theoretical and Empirical Foundations of Assistance to Threatened Languages, Clevedon, England.
- Honcharova M. 2015, The role of language in the formation of varieties of identities, Language and Society 6, p. 60-69.
- Ilnytska, U. 2016, Information security of Ukraine: modern challenges, threats and mechanisms of counteraction to negative information and psychological influences, Humanitarian vision 2, 1, p. 27-32.

- Karlova V.V., The influence of the media on the formation of the Ukrainian national consciousness [online]. National Academy For Public Administration [access: 2020-12-21]. Available at: <<http://academy.gov.ua/ej/ej6/txts/07kvvunc.htm>>.
- Kiesling S. 2006. Identity in Sociocultural Anthropology and Language, *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics* 13, p. 494-502.
- Kuts Yu.O. 2017, Modern language policy of the Ukrainian state: administrative and legal aspect, *Theory and practice of public administration* 1 (56), p. 1-6.
- Language and Nation: The Struggle for the Linguistic and Cultural Space of Ukraine. Review of materials from the press, the Internet and unpublished documents for 2018-2019 [online]. *DZK* 4/4, 2019 [access: 2020-11-28]. Available at: <https://nlu.org.ua/storage/files/Infocentr/Tematic_ogliadi/2019/MovaI.pdf>.
- Lypynskiy V. 1995, Letters to the brothers-farmers. On the idea and organization of Ukrainian monarchism, Kyiv-Philadelphia.
- More than 90% of citizens called themselves Ukrainians by nationality [online]. *Pravda*, June 17, 2017 [access: 2020-12-07]. Available at: <<http://www.pravda.com.ua/news/2017/06/17/7147226/>>.
- On ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language, the Law of Ukraine (2019), Information of the Verkhovna Rada (IVR), 21, p. 81.
- Parfeniuk I. 2019, Ukrainization of the cultural space of Ukraine in the system of information security of the state, *Ukrainian information space* 2, p. 63-72.
- Patriotism, language and foreign policy priorities – public opinion of Ukraine [online]. Ilko Kucheriv Democratic Initiatives Foundation [access: 2020-12-21]. Available at: <https://dif.org.ua/article/%20patriotyzm_mova>.
- Petrovskiy P. 2019, The struggle for Ukrainian identity in a hybrid war, Public administration aspects of the formation of national identity [online]. Lviv Academy [access: 2020-12-23]. Available at: <http://www.lvivacademy.com/vidavnistvo_1/conferencii/konf_26.pdf>.
- Philosophy of politics, 2003, Kyiv.
- Pochepstov H. 2016, Meanings and wars: Ukraine and Russia in condition of information and semantic wars, Kyiv.
- Potapchuk T.V. 2010, Cultural identity of the individual: problem statement, *The problem of modern pedagogical education* 27, 1, p. 180-187.
- Research: language situation in Ukraine [online]. TNS [access: 2020-11-16]. Available at: <<https://tns-ua.com/news/doslidzhennya-movna-situatsiya-v-ukrayini>>.
- Saienko O.H. 2015, Mechanism of information and psychological influence in the conditions of hybrid war, [online]. *Bulletin of the National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine. Series: Psychology* 1 [access: 2020-12-27]. Available at: <http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Vnadpn_2015_1_11>.
- Shevchuk P. 2014, Information and psychological war of Russia against Ukraine: how to counteract it [online]. *Democratic governance* 13 [access: 2020-12-23]. Available at: <<http://lvivacademy.com/visnik13/zmist.html>>.
- Strategy of national-patriotic education, Decree of the President of Ukraine dated May 18, 2019 286/2019.
- Vilchynskiy Yu. 1994, Ukrainian national idea in the history of V. Lypynskiy, II International Congress of Ukrainians: Philosophy, Lviv
- Vyshnevskiy O. 1996, Modern Ukrainian education, Lviv.
- Zakharenko K.V. Openness of information space and control over the availability of information [online] IRCPNU [access: 2020-12-27]. Available at: <<http://ir.stu.cn.ua/bitstream/handle/123456789/17410/30-5.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>>.