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STATEMENTS OF RUSSIFICATION

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Prohibition of language

The Russification of Ukraine was a body of laws, decrees, and other actions undertaken by the Imperial Russian and later Soviet authorities to strengthen Russian national, political and linguistic positions in Ukraine.

During the XVII-XX ct, Ukraine was split up between various empires and states. The ruling regime of each of them tried to assimilate Ukrainians and prevent their selfdetermination by destroying what made them different: their language and culture.

Overall, there have been 134 prohibitions on the Ukrainian language in the 337 years that Ukraine was under foreign rule. They aimed to eradicate the Ukrainian language by inhibiting or prohibiting its use in education, official use, and the print. Most of these policies contributed to the forced Russification of Ukrainians in the Russian Empire and the USSR. Today, Ukraine grapples to overcome the negative legacy of these policies and undo the centuries of repressions.

Fortunately, the law regulates the functioning of the law and the use of the Ukrainian language as the only state in the spheres of social life throughout Ukraine.

The Ukrainian language should be used by public authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as in other public spheres of public life. The Prohibition of language in Ukraine serves as a significant historical backdrop to understand the struggles faced by Ukrainians in preserving their language, culture, and national identity. It highlights the importance of language rights and the need to protect linguistic diversity as an integral part of a nation's heritage and identity. [1].

Holodomor

The Holodomor, which occurred in Ukraine from 1932 to 1933, was a man-made famine and one of the darkest chapters in Ukrainian history. The term "Holodomor" is derived from the Ukrainian words "holod," meaning "hunger," and "mor," meaning "extermination" or "plague." During this period, Ukraine was part of the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin's rule. The Holodomor was a result of Stalin's policies, particularly the forced collectivization of agriculture and the seizure of grain by the Soviet authorities. These policies aimed to crush Ukrainian resistance to collectivization and strengthen Soviet control over agriculture and the Ukrainian population. The Holodomor was characterized by a deliberate and systematic withholding of food by the Soviet authorities. They requisitioned grain from Ukrainian farmers, leaving them without the means to sustain themselves and their communities. Additionally, Stalin's regime imposed harsh penalties for those found hoarding or attempting to acquire food, exacerbating the famine conditions.

As a result, millions of Ukrainians, particularly in rural areas, faced severe food shortages, starvation, and death. The famine had a devastating impact on Ukrainian society, leading to the loss of an estimated 3.9 to 7.5 million lives, with the exact number still a subject of debate among historians. The Holodomor disproportionately affected Ukraine's rural population, as they were the primary target of the Soviet policies. The Soviet government denied the existence of the famine and enforced strict censorship to prevent information about the Holodomor from reaching the outside world. Journalists, writers, and intellectuals who tried to document or report on the famine were silenced or faced persecution.

The Holodomor has been recognized as an act of genocide by several countries, including Ukraine, Canada, and many others. Genocide is defined as the intentional destruction, in whole or in part, of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. The deliberate policies implemented by

Stalin's regime that led to mass starvation and the targeting of the Ukrainian population meet the criteria of genocide. The memory of the Holodomor remains deeply ingrained in the collective consciousness of Ukrainians, serving as a symbol of national resilience and a reminder of the atrocities committed during the Soviet era. Efforts to commemorate the victims and raise awareness about the Holodomor continue to this day, both within Ukraine and among the Ukrainian diaspora. In recent years, Ukraine has taken significant steps to acknowledge and preserve the memory of the Holodomor. Museums, memorials, and educational initiatives have been established to ensure that the tragedy is not forgotten and that future generations understand the importance of preserving human rights, freedom, and dignity.

The Holodomor stands as a tragic testament to the devastating consequences of totalitarian rule, the abuse of power, and the impact of forced collectivization and agricultural policies on the lives of millions of people. It serves as a solemn reminder of the importance of upholding human rights, promoting freedom, and preventing such atrocities from recurring in the future [3].

Apolitical

Politics is an integral part of the life of every citizen of any country. It is the people who are the creators of the future of the state, and it is up to us to decide whether our country will flourish or go down, following in the footsteps of Russia, where the majority of the population is apolitical. What can I do? I'm just a small person, nothing depends on my actions. This is a typical ideology of Russia, a country where one person, the tsar, decides everything, and the people have no say. Ukrainians have a different ideology. Take, for example, Vyacheslav Chornovil, whose spirit the Soviet government tried to break to no avail, who served 17 years in Soviet prisons, and despite all this, did not lose faith and continued to fight for Ukrainian independence. He did not look for excuses, did not say that he was a small person, or that nothing depended on him, on the contrary, his well-known saying: "Ukraine starts with you!". Instead of condemning "stupid" politicians, remember who made them in power. Remember the elections you didn't see any point in going to, because your vote doesn't solve anything. Ask yourself: “Have I done enough to make my country develop and prosper?” Condemning the government for corruption and simultaneously giving or taking bribes is not the way to a better future. The more "apolitical" people there are in a country, the easier it is to manage that society. It is impossible to be apolitical in a civilized society, in our world, even if you do nothing.

References

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THE ROLE OF CYBER POLICE IN MODERN INFORMATION WARFARE

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The Cyber Police specializes in fighting cybercrime. Its functions include protecting computer networks from criminals. In the modern world, the virtual space is very widespread, which is why the role of the Cyber Police becomes more important with each passing year. The goal of this scientific research is to find out how the Cyber Police emerged and to explore the role of the Cyber Police in the fight against information warfare in the world and in Ukraine.