

надання освітніх послуг; забезпечення доступу до освіти; запобігання надзвичайних ситуацій; захист учасників освітнього процесу; надання психологічної допомоги здобувачам вищої освіти, слухачам та працівникам; внесення позапланових змін до внутрішніх нормативних документів тощо.

У воєнний період в учасників освітнього процесу виникають потреби, які пов'язані не тільки з їх професійною діяльністю та процесом здобуття вищої освіти, а й реалізацією громадянських обов'язків щодо волонтерської діяльності, дотримання інформаційної безпеки, надання психологічної, первинної медичної допомоги тощо. Тому більш затребуваною стає неформальна освіта, в тому числі й післядипломна. Саме у цей період спостерігається значне ускладнення комунікації між усіма учасниками освітнього процесу, організації освітнього процесу, обмежується можливість проведення не лише аудиторних занять, а й дистанційного навчання в цілому.

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INTERNET USE IN WAR TIME: UKRAINIAN CONTEXT

The war in Ukraine has taken a vast human toll, with the United Nations estimating more than 6,374 Ukrainian civilians have been killed, a total of 9,776 injured and more than 7,785,514 million people have fled the country by November 1. It is also taking place in the world where social media is ubiquitous, video and images can be quickly uploaded and shared worldwide, and both countries are using social media to rally support and spread information and disinformation (Ukraine: civilian casualty update 24 October 2022, 2022; Ukraine refugee situation, 2022). Both Russia and Ukraine have made extensive use of social media to portray their versions of unfolding events and reinforce contrasting narratives about the war, including its causes, consequences and continuation (Perez & Nair, 2022).

Thus, there are a lot of questions arising in this subject area. One can speak about:

How to provide the Internet and its essential services is running smoothly (Functioning of Internet in wartime when constant military actions are taken place): mobile telephony, messengers, social networking, video communications, and more?

How to provide the access to the internet and its services for Ukrainian citizens?

Where do Ukrainians get information in wartime?

How to create and disseminate content through the wartime?

How to organize effective cybersecurity state system in the wartime?

How to win in the information war against Russia?

Concerning Internet functioning Vodafone Ukraine took precautionary measures before the invasion, planning for scenarios including an attack on its infrastructure. It expanded its coverage range, stress-tested its network to ensure it could handle a sharp increase in traffic, and put in place plans to handle physical damage. These measures paid off after the invasion. When Vodafone infrastructure was damaged, the carrier could send equipment or parts for speedy on-site repair. Local internet providers have also set up wireless service at underground bomb shelters. Data capacity has been increased in more than 500 areas, mainly in the western part of the country, where many Ukrainians have fled. Top wireless carrier Kyivstar said in March it was connecting 15 to 20 shelters to the internet per day. Ukraine's big three mobile companies – Kyivstar, Vodafone and Lifecell – came together in March to enable free roaming between their networks, ensuring their customers could stay connected even if they could not reach their own service provider (Ban & Satake, 2022).

Elon Musk-led SpaceX reacted to the war in Ukraine, bringing its Starlink satellite Internet service to Ukraine and shipping large numbers of terminals to the country. Starlink was among the three most-downloaded apps in Ukraine for about 10 straight days from March. Likewise, Ukraine's efforts to build up its digital infrastructure began before the invasion: Its digital transformation ministry has directed a tech diplomacy campaign.

Currently the most popular source of information in Ukraine is social networks – 76.6% of Ukrainians use them to get news. The second place is taken by television with 66.7% of users, the third – by the Internet (not including social networks) – 61.2% of users. Radio is currently listened to by about 28.4% of Ukrainian citizens,

and only 15.7% of respondents read print media. Most respondents use Telegram (65.7%), YouTube (61.2%) and Facebook (57.8%) to receive news. 48% of respondents uses Viber, 29.1% – Instagram, 19.5% – TikTok, 8.9% – Twitter. About 2% of respondents uses other social networks (WhatsApp, Signal, etc.) to receive news. (Dlia bilshosti ukraintsiv sotsialni merezhi staly osnovnym dzherelom novyn pro viinu, 2022).

In the run-up to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, social media served as a battleground for states and non-state actors to disseminate competing narratives about the war and portray the ongoing conflict in their own interests. As the war continues, these digital ecosystems are flooded with disinformation. Strategic propaganda campaigns, including the spread of disinformation, are by no means new in times of war, but the shift to social media as a primary distribution channel is changing the way information warfare is conducted. It also changes who can participate in ongoing conversations to shape the narratives that emerge.

Thus, main research objective is to conduct sociological analysis of Internet function and use in Ukraine in Wartime. Its objective covers two research contexts:

The global context. Research questions cover global changes in the functioning of the Internet: general issues of Internet functioning and governance in wartime, hybrid information warfare, international cybersecurity issues – new challenges in war, freedom of speech on the net and censorship in war time.

Regional context. Study of Ukraine's experience (sociological study): The digital dimension of the conflict in Ukraine. Also, one proposes to analyze unique cases of Internet Functioning and Use in Ukraine as the Case with Starlink.

The Problematic Questions can be formulated as the following:

- How does war affect the Internet? (Long-term and short-term consequences: technical/social);
- Cybersecurity issues, information warfare. Chronicle of events... content blocking, network shutdowns, services, etc.);
- How does the Internet determine military conflict?
- Who are the main agents of digitalization in wartime?
- Actions of the main agents of digitalization in Ukraine in wartime;
- How does the Internet provide new opportunities for organization and interaction under conditions of war?

- How social media platforms are used to spread competing national narratives and disinformation;
- What is the role of social media companies and government policies to limit disinformation?

However, the question arises as to what extent such a survey conducted in Ukraine will reflect the overall picture, given that now the sample of such survey will only reflect the situation of users who are physically present on the territory of Ukraine.

In conditions of war, such sample becomes incomplete, as two additional groups of Ukrainian users have emerged (previously included in the general Ukrainian sample) – users in the occupied territories and users who have left Ukraine.

Based on this situation, it is advisable to use semi-structured interviews and focus groups with three groups of users:

- Internet users on the territory of Ukraine (two subgroups – users who have not left their place of residence and internally displaced citizens of Ukraine);
- Internet users in the occupied territories;
- Internet users who left the territory of Ukraine.

Research questions cover the analysis of peculiarities of Internet activities in the war time. Maybe it is possible to speak about the emergence of new priorities of Ukrainian users' Internet activity and its advantages and disadvantages, to specify the problems faced by users, and opportunities to solve them.

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ВОЇНИ ІНФОРМАЦІЙНОГО ФРОНТУ: ЯК УКРАЇНЦІ ПРОТИСТОЯТЬ РОСІЙСЬКІЙ ПРОПАГАНДИСТСЬКІЙ МАШИНИ

WARRIORS OF THE INFORMATION FRONT: HOW UKRAINIANS ARE OPPOSING THE RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA MACHINE

Сучасна війна є набагато більш складним, багат шаровим поняттям ніж всі попередні. Інформаційна складова почасти відіграє не менш важливу роль, ніж перемоги безпосередньо на фронті.

Найбільша складність в інформаційному протистоянні ворогу полягає у тому, що країна-агресор почала війну на цьому напрямку задовго до того, як в Україні звернули увагу на небезпеку та почали сприймати її серйозно. Тож на початок широкомасштабного російського вторгнення ситуація була вкрай кричущою.

Бажання, а почасти – життєва необхідність отримувати в режимі нон-стоп актуальну інформацію з фронту призвели до того, що в Україні Інтернет вийшов на перше місце серед джерел інформації. [1] Наприклад, кількість підписників Telegram-каналів, які з перших хвилин вторгнення почали висвітлювати події, зростала в геометричній прогресії буквально за лічені години. [2]

Проте, лише на отриманні інформації українці не зупинилися і поступово все більше і більше громадян своєю діяльністю в Інтернеті свідомо чи несвідомо долучалися до протистояння агресору на інформаційному фронті.