

However, this bill was not approved, so justice under martial law is carried out in accordance with the norms of the current procedural codes, as well as in regards to the recommendations of the Supreme Court, the Council of Judges of Ukraine, and the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine.

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## **OVERCOMING CHALLENGES FOR UKRAINE'S FUTURE AS A TRUE DEMOCRACY: A REFLECTION ON ASSERTIVENESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS DURING WARTIME**

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There are a lot of great challenges for the Ukrainian society nowadays. It is quite difficult to understand what role will everyone play in that society in the future. However, nobody has ever asked us whether to become one of the «chosen one's» or not. Our primary responsibility at present is to cultivate our own sense of dignity and understand our individual roles in building an independent nation. The central focus of this article is to emphasize the significance of the challenges faced by Ukrainian society as a means of fostering a genuine democracy in the future. It highlights the need to address these challenges at the individual level to effectively tackle them.

The aim of the research stems from the importance of representing the democracy as the «international assertiveness». The assertiveness is considered as the person's ability to be able to advocate oneself – their own positions, to achieve their own objectives and to overcome difficulties, to be determined but without

harming the right of others and to be able to control the aggressive impulses [3, p. 3]. We consider the 24 of February as the beginning of the «great challenge» for us to overcome and to eventually acquire the capacity to govern our own nation and establish ourselves as an assertive society. Indeed, the wars tend to be the midwife of the democracy. It is represented in the Wolfgang Merkel's article [1, p. 491-492]. The military defeat of the autocratic regime tend to open the way for changes [1, p. 492].

It is difficult to determine whether the idea of a "clean" democracy during wartime is realistic or unrealistic. The argumentation for this position is quite uncomplicated and relates to the «mess/chaos» in the society during the other country's invasion. For sure, this is one of the challenges for the democracy during the war time. We could speak about an adaptation during the latest chronology of war but still consider the necessity of taking urgent and strong decisions at the beginning of it. During times of war, the strength and resilience of a country's democracy are put to the test. It is during these times that democracy must show its true colors and prove that it can weather the storm. Therefore, it can be said that democracy is being tested in real-time during the ongoing conflict. The success of democracy in a war-torn country requires a steadfast commitment to democratic principles and values, even in the face of great adversity. It is only through unwavering determination and a strong sense of purpose that a democracy can emerge from a period of conflict stronger and more resilient than ever before. By the above we mean the importance of the country's army to defend its own democracy. «The country without an army it is the country whom no one takes into consideration» as Vyacheslav Chornovil, the late Ukrainian candidate to the presidents and one of the personas that had played a key role in the achievement of Ukrainian independence in 1991, said. This implies that addressing the challenges that democracy faces during wartime largely involves the organization of a country before the onset of war. The ability to defend oneself is also the crucial characteristic of the assertive personality.

Looking at it from a different perspective, it is a challenging issue to consider whether democracy can sustain itself amidst the challenges posed by times of war. It is even mentioned in the European Convention on Human Rights at the Article 15 about the ability of own government to take measures derogating from its obligations under the convention which Ukraine is the part of [4, p. 13-14]. That is why human rights during the war time would inevitably be interrupted. There is no use to present the statistics of injuries that Ukrainian population have suffered through the war. But still, there had been for about an 8 thousand and 401 hundred killed civilians and 14 thousand and 23 injured on the estimation from 30 of March, 2023 [5] and there inevitably will be more. Here is also the answer on the question of the price that we must pay for our own democracy. That is why, at the beginning, it has been mentioned that no one is really inquiring or has inquired about the over 8,000 civilians who lost their lives. That is why in our opinion it explains the importance of the formulated question, especially in the modern days.

As a conclusion, we believe that the question of democracy during times of war can be likened to navigating the boundaries between good and bad, just as individuals navigate between aggression and passivity on their way to becoming assertive. Therefore, in a sense, aggression is more acceptable in our country now due to its current relevance. Surely, the democracy faces enormous challenges being put to war and, therefore, it is difficult to consider it as a genuine democracy. But we would rather consider it an inevitable measure for modern reality. Moreover, the representation of democracy is, in our point of view, an assertiveness on the international level built from the everyone's assertiveness of its citizens. There are a lot of challenges that haven't been mentioned yet and probably more thought should be put to it. We are committed to maintaining an unwavering focus on the future gleam of the sun of democracy and the assertiveness of our country.

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## **SIGNIFICANCE OF LANGUAGE CHOICE WITHIN THE CONTEMPORARY MEDIA MILIEU IN UKRAINE**

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Ukrainians seem to daily encounter the language dilemma in various aspects of life, from browsing social media feeds to consuming news updates, particularly amid the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian conflict, where the struggle is not only against the enemies but also to eliminate Russian language content in their surroundings. The Ukrainian language holds an integral position in the daily routine of Ukrainians, and it is solely their responsibility to eliminate the presence of the Russian language in their lives.

In this research we aim to investigate the methods employed by individuals to eliminate Russian-language content and promote exclusively Ukrainian