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LAW. COMMUNICATION. SOCIETY

DAS RECHT. DIE KOMMUNIKATION. DIE GESELLSCHAFT

LE DROIT. LA COMMUNICATION. LA SOCIÉTÉ

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*У збірнику представлені тези доповідей учасників всеукраїнської
конференції – здобувачів закладів вищої освіти України. Висвітлено важливі
аспекти взаємодії правових процесів, комунікаційних стратегій та
суспільства. Поручено проблеми функціонування громадянського суспільства в
умовах війни. Розглянуто питання, що стосуються прав людини, діяльності
правоохоронних органів, комунікації в сучасному правовому просторі. Збірник
містить тези як українською, так і іноземними (англійською, німецькою,
французькою) мовами, що сприяє міжнародному обміну досвідом та поглиблює
науковий діалог у галузі права, комунікації та суспільства.*

*The collection features abstracts of presentations by participants of the all-
Ukrainian conference – students of higher education institutions in Ukraine.
Important aspects of the interaction of legal processes, communication strategies,
and society are highlighted. Problems of civil society functioning in conditions of war
are addressed. Issues related to human rights, law enforcement activities, and
communication in the modern legal space are discussed. The collection contains
abstracts both in Ukrainian and foreign languages (English, German, French), which
promotes international exchange of experience and deepens the scientific dialogue in
the fields of law, communication, and society.*

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THE ROLE OF COMMUNICATION IN SOCIETAL DEVELOPMENT

Communication is the cornerstone of human interaction and serves as a critical catalyst in the development of societies. It is not merely a tool for exchanging information, but a dynamic force that shapes social, political, economic, and cultural landscapes. Through communication, individuals and groups can foster understanding, address challenges, and create shared meanings, thereby facilitating collective progress. In this discourse, we will explore the multifaceted role of communication in the development of society, examining its significance in promoting unity, advancing innovation, and driving social change [1].

At the heart of any successful society lies the ability to communicate effectively. Communication forms the bedrock of social cohesion, enabling individuals to share common values, beliefs, and goals. Through language, gestures, and other forms of expression, people engage in dialogue that builds trust and understanding. Societies thrive when communication is open, transparent, and inclusive, fostering a sense of belonging and community among its members.

Moreover, communication allows for the negotiation of differences and the resolution of conflicts. Through dialogue that individuals reconcile opposing viewpoints and find common ground, which is essential for maintaining harmony in diverse societies. The free exchange of ideas in democratic systems is critical for informed decision-making and accountability, ensuring that government remains responsive to the needs of the people [2].

Communication has always been the conduit through which new ideas are disseminated. Historically, from the invention of the printing press to the rise of the internet, advances in communication technologies have profoundly reshaped society. The digital age, for instance, has connected people across the globe in real-time, enabling collaboration and the rapid dissemination of knowledge. In the realm of science and technology, communication channels such as academic journals, conferences, and online platforms serve as vehicles for sharing discoveries, leading to exponential advancements.

In the context of business and industry, communication fosters innovation by facilitating the exchange of ideas between entrepreneurs, researchers, and consumers. Through clear communication of needs and expectations, companies can develop products and services that meet the demands of the marketplace. Furthermore, the speed of communication in the digital era accelerates decision-making processes, enabling organizations to adapt quickly to market changes and technological breakthroughs.

One of the most profound roles of communication in societal development is its capacity to drive social change. Throughout history, movements for civil rights,

gender equality, and environmental sustainability have been propelled by the power of communication. Activists and advocates use communication strategies to raise awareness, mobilize support, and influence public opinion. Social media platforms, for instance, have become powerful tools for grassroots movements, amplifying voices that were once marginalized and facilitating global movements for change [3].

Additionally, communication plays a pivotal role in shaping public policy. The dissemination of information regarding social issues, scientific research, and political events allows citizens to engage in informed debate, thereby influencing the decisions made by policymakers. The media, in particular, acts as a conduit for public discourse, holding governments and corporations accountable for their actions and promoting transparency.

In today's interconnected world, communication transcends geographical boundaries, fostering global awareness and collaboration. The globalization of communication has led to the exchange of cultures, ideas, and perspectives, creating a more integrated and interdependent world. While this global communication network has the potential to unite societies, it also presents challenges related to cultural homogenization, misinformation, and the digital divide.

The ability to communicate across borders allows for the sharing of best practices in governance, healthcare, and education, which contributes to the global development agenda. For example, international organizations such as the United Nations rely on effective communication to coordinate global efforts in addressing issues like poverty, climate change, and human rights. However, with the advent of digital platforms, there is also the risk of misinformation, which can undermine public trust and social stability [4]. Therefore, responsible communication and media literacy are essential in mitigating these risks.

As we look to the future, the role of communication in societal development will continue to evolve. Advances in artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and other emerging technologies will further transform how we interact, collaborate, and share information. The ethical implications of these technologies, particularly in terms of privacy, misinformation, and surveillance, will require careful consideration.

In addition, the digital divide remains a significant challenge, as access to communication technologies is not universal. Efforts must be made to ensure equitable access to the tools and platforms that facilitate participation in the global conversation. As communication becomes increasingly digital, it is vital that we uphold the principles of inclusivity, transparency and respect for diverse voices.

In conclusion, communication is not merely a tool for transmitting information; it is a vital force that shapes the fabric of society. From fostering social cohesion to driving innovation, promoting social change, and facilitating global cooperation, communication plays an indispensable role in the development of society. As we continue to advance technologically and socially, the power of communication will remain central to our collective progress, helping us navigate the complexities of an ever-changing world. The challenge for future generations will be to harness this power responsibly, ensuring that communication remains a force for good in shaping the future of society.

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RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES: EUROPEAN STANDARDS AND UKRAINIAN PRACTICE

Respect for human rights in law enforcement activities is a fundamental aspect of a democratic society. European standards in this area serve as a reference point for many countries, including Ukraine, which seeks to integrate into the European community.

The basis of European standards in the field of human rights is the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), adopted in 1950. This document establishes the basic rights and freedoms that must be ensured by the participating states. The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) monitors compliance with the provisions of the Convention by considering complaints from individuals who believe that their rights have been violated.

One of the key principles of the ECHR is the prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Article 3). This principle is absolute and cannot be derogated from, even in emergency situations. The ECHR has repeatedly stressed the importance of this provision in its case law, stressing the need for its strict compliance by law enforcement agencies [1].

Ukraine, as a member of the Council of Europe, ratified the ECHR in 1997, committing itself to comply with its provisions. However, in practice, ensuring human rights in the activities of law enforcement agencies remains a challenge.

According to the ECHR, Ukraine is among the countries with the highest number of complaints of human rights violations. Many of these complaints concern