The role of digitalization of libraries in ensuring the humanitarian security of society

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the peculiarities of the of Ukrainian digital libraries formation and their role in ensuring the humanitarian security of society. The relevance and novelty of the study lies in the clarification of the need for digitization of library funds and the creation of a national system of digital libraries as a significant countermeasure in the worldview (conscientious) wars of today. It has been established that the digital epoch forms a new type of person - a "digital person", which sets to the library the task of developing new strategies for library service, based on knowledge management and increasing the level of digital competences of both library workers and library users for the effective accumulation of personal and social digital capital. The essential features of digital libraries, their advantages compared to traditional libraries are analyzed; the peculiarities of the formation of digital libraries are determined, taking into account the world and Ukrainian experience. It is noted that in the Ukrainian library space, the leading place in the digitization of national cultural heritage is occupied by the V. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine, on the basis of which the national electronic library "Ukrainika" was created, which aims to collect in digital format works about the Ukrainian people, the territory of Ukraine and about all peoples who lived or live in this territory. This will provide users of the electronic library with knowledge about the history of Ukraine, its traditions and culture, the Ukrainian nation and statehood, and its place in the world civilizational development. It was established that the issue of digitization of library resources requires additional attention to the problem of their protection, in order to ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of their information resources. The conclusions emphasize that the digitization of the national book heritage for the preservation of national memory and identity is a promising strategy for countering conscientious wars.

Introduction

In the conditions of global geopolitical threats of today, one of the main missions of Ukrainian libraries is the preservation of its cultural heritage in terms of document resources. Digitization forms a new type of modern society's culture – digital culture, which has a powerful effect on human consciousness. The qualitative leap associated with the transition from analog to digital information transmission systems became an event that became decisive for the entire future fate of civilization. The influence of digital technologies on culture is manifested in the digitization of traditional culture and the spread, along with the classical values, of the digital society's values, the ideology of digital transformation, the construction of "industry 4.0", the intelligent interaction of people and things, rationality, functionality, efficiency, mobility. And it is libraries that appear as an archetypal storehouse of knowledge, which ensures the preservation of public memory in opposition to worldview (conscientious) wars of modernity.

The *purpose of the study* is to determine the worldview, technological and security aspects of the Ukrainian libraries' digitalization in the conditions of a tough military and information confrontation with the Russian invaders. The purpose determines the following tasks: determination of the worldview prerequisites of the need for digitalization of Ukrainian libraries; elucidation of the international experience of library collections' digitization; study of the positive experience of creating Ukrainian digital libraries.

Research methods

The study problem is at the intersection of socio-philosophical and information-communication systems of scientific knowledge, which led to the involvement of an interdisciplinary approach to its understanding. The system approach permitted to analyze the library complex as an integral component of the information and communication system of society, which ensures its integrity and information security. The basis of the work is the use of the following general scientific research methods: logical method – when building the research structure; comparative analysis – to identify essential features of various scientific approaches to the analysis of the problem of digital libraries; analysis and synthesis – in the process of presenting the main content of the work; generalization – when writing the conclusions of the work.

Results and Discussion

The Concept of the digital economy and society of Ukraine's Development for 2018-2020[1] defines key policies, priority spheres, initiatives and projects of "digitalization" in Ukraine. It foresees the development of digital infrastructure, which affects the quality of providing various types of information services.

The digital transformations of the modern era have posed a powerful challenge to modern libraries, because the global qualitative leap in the development of information resources led to the creation of a fundamentally new system of axiological orientations, where the main actor is the "digital man" ("homo digital"). The characteristic features of a "digital person's" worldview include fluency in digital and information-analytical technologies, the speed of finding and perceiving new information, short attention span, giving preference to visualized information, brevity of presentation, "clipping" of perception. A digital person is formed as a carrier and interpreter of a huge amount of information, however, its quantitative volumes are inferior to its qualitative assimilation. It is the figure of the "digital person" that defines the reader not of the future, but of the present, because the generation of 20-30-year-olds is the generation of buzzers – it is the first generation that was born in the digital world and can no longer imagine life without mobile Internet and various gadgets. O. Dzoban offers the definition of a digital person as the newest stage of human development as the main object and subject of information relations in the information society at the last stages of its development; a postmodern type of intelligent person capable of processing information, creating new informational phenomena, relationships and structures (*Dzoban, 2021:9-10*).

Thanks to the constant growth of the knowledge in society and the ever-increasing demand for knowledge resources, information literacy dominates socio-economic development. In this respect, libraries are excellent examples of knowledge organizations (*Sidharta; Mousumi; Sujoy, 2020*).

For a new type of "digital" readers, T. Granchak offers to single out an innovative type of library service – knowledge service. In the scientific literature devoted to the examination of modern information processes, the term "knowledge management" appears more and more often, which usually means systematic processes for creating conditions for identifying and producing knowledge necessary in the process of activity, its preservation and efficient use. Therefore, knowledge service is the facilitation of the knowledge management process (*Granchak, 2019: 26*).

Digital transformations of social life make it necessary to increase the digital competences of citizens for successful social self-realization and ensuring information security. The Action Plan for Digital Education 2021-2027 was adopted in EU countries. Among its main directions is the promotion of the creating a highly efficient digital educational ecosystem, which includes: infrastructure, connectivity and digital equipment; efficient planning and development of digital potential, including efficient and modern organizational capabilities; digitally competent and self-confident teacher and educational and training staff; high-quality content, user-friendly tools and secure platforms, respecting private rights and ethical standards. It is also important to raise the level of digital skills and competences for the digital epoch, which includes: support to provide basic digital skills and competences from an early age: digital literacy, including managing information overload and recognizing disinformation; computing education; understanding of technologies that require large amounts of data, such as artificial intellect; improving digital skills: increasing the number of specialists in the field of digital technologies (*European Commission. Digital Education Action Plan, 2021*).

Library professionals specialize in identifying, selecting, receiving, processing, organizing, and disseminating information to users, thus managing the entire system of human knowledge. The primary function of library staff is to manage human knowledge through the collection, processing, preservation and management of information resources. The quality of the librarians' work, according to D. Oguche, A. Lamidi, R. Gabasa, will depend on several factors, which include the acquisition of appropriate skills, experience, ability to education and self-education. The challenges posed by globalization to the library service system have largely created the need for initiatives and programs to build managerial capacity (*Oguche; Lamidi; Gabasa, 2017*).

In modern conditions, due to the main mission of public libraries – to satisfy the information needs of users, new models are used to design their space, and digital libraries occupy a special place in this complex world of digital challenges. The digital transformation of society is changing the strategies and methods of work of public libraries, which, according to J. Kuzma, should move from providing exclusive access to knowledge to working as platforms for storing and disseminating knowledge of the local community in a global context with the help of new technologies (*Kuzma, 2010*).

One of the efficient factors of qualitative information transformations is the creation of digital capital, which in modern scientific opinion is interpreted as the accumulation of digital competencies and digital technologies. It consists of technological resources and capabilities that can be accumulated and transformed into social, cultural or economic advantages (*Leguina; Mihelj; Downey, 2021*).

A bright example of public digital capital implementation in the space of culture is digital libraries. Through digitization processes, libraries can provide worldwide access to significantly more information and knowledge, bridging the digital divide. This is especially true when groups of libraries work together in the fields of shared management, electronic publishing and document delivery. European libraries carry out a number of initiatives at local, national and international levels to improve visitors' access to digital information, thus attracting a wider audience to its services. For example, the European Library initiative includes 48 European national libraries that have a single portal for a global audience to access national library collections.

Digitization of information resources necessitated scientific attention to the phenomenon of the electronic library, which in the most general sense can be defined as a complex information structure that ensures the organization of document collection; mechanisms for viewing them, as well as computer networks and sets of services designed to solve user's problems. The President's Information Technology Advisory Committee interprets the con-

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[1] On the approval of the Concept of Development of the Digital Economy and Society of Ukraine for 2018-2020 and the approval of the plan of measures for its implementation (2018).

Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated January 17. № 67-p. URL : https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/67-2018-p#Text

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cept of an electronic library as "unification through a network of electronic texts, documents, images, sounds, scientific data and software, which is the core of the current Internet, and in the future will provide access to electronic repositories of the knowledge base of mankind" (*Electronic library information systems of scientific and educational institutions, 2012: 8*). The terms "digital library" and "virtual library" are used as synonyms of the term "electronic library" in scientific sources.

In DSTU 5034:2008 "Scientific and informational activity: terms and definitions", an electronic library is presented as "a library in which documents are stored and used in an electronic form that can be worked with at a distance" (Scientific and informational activity: terms and definitions, 2009 :13).

In DSTU 7448:2013 "Library and information activity: Terms and definitions of concepts" the electronic library is presented in a more advanced interpretation – as "an information system designed for the accumulation, arrangement, accounting, processing, storage, management and use of electronic documents and for maintenance library users through telecommunication systems" (*Library and information activities: Terms and definitions of concepts, 2014: 9*).

Given the importance of national information resources' digitization, the issue of electronic libraries is at the center of the World Summit on the Information Society and UNESCO. N. Salata emphasizes that "the consolidation of efforts of such giants of educational and scientific activity as Oxford, Michigan and Columbia universities permitted to implement the Digital Finding Aids Server project. Simultaneous search in archival materials (in particular, according to the information specified in the "description" block), as well as in manuscript funds, greatly facilitated the processing of materials for both users and employees of libraries, archives, museums, and research institutions" (*Salata, 2022: 35*).

Compared to traditional libraries, electronic libraries have the following advantages: they deliver information to the user at the place of its order; provide more opportunities for searching and processing information; provide an opportunity to share information, which greatly simplifies the task of physically duplicating rarely used materials, and also provides access to a unique document, for which it was previously necessary to come to the repository where it is located; provide libraries and archives with an opportunity to ensure wide access of users to their funds by presenting them in a computer network; enable libraries to constantly maintain their information resources in an up-to-date state, since updating the electronic version of the document is easier than the printed one; information is available around the clock and everywhere; information materials can be presented in various formats (text, diagram, audio, video data) (*Electronic library information systems of scientific and educational institutions, 2012:8*).

Examples of successful implementation of digital transformation in libraries and archives include the following. Europeana[2] – it is a digital library, archive and museum that provides access to more than 50 million cultural heritage objects from across Europe. The Europeana.eu site is located and gives access to a wide range of digitized cultural heritage from various countries in Europe and be-

yond. Europeana strives to make all resources as accessible as possible for reuse. Key success factors are openness, collaboration between different institutions and the use of modern technologies to facilitate access.

The British Library Digital Collections[3]: The British Library is implementing digital initiatives such as scanning and access to digital copies of rare and ancient manuscripts, which permitted to preserv and make available valuable information to researchers and the public.

The Digital Public Library of America (DPLA) is an initiative that unites the digital collections of US libraries and archives to provide free access to cultural heritage. The principles of openness, collaboration, and standardization helped create a valuable resource for users (*Vasylenko, Butko, 2021*).

Analyzing international normative documents on the preservation of documentary heritage, N. Barbuti notes that cultural heritage consists of resources inherited from the past in all forms and aspects – material, immaterial and digital (born digitally and digitized), including monuments, places, landscapes, skills, practices, knowledge and expressions of human creativity, and collections held and managed by public and private bodies such as museums, libraries and archives. It originates from the interaction of people and places in time and is constantly evolving. These resources are of great importance to society from a cultural, ecological, social and economic point of view, and thus their sustainable management is a strategic choice for the 21st century. Based on this conclusion, the mentioned author believes that the digitization of library funds is a social and cultural necessity of modern times (*Barbuti, 2021*). After all, data are no longer simple tools to simplify administrative management or improve the efficiency of cultural heritage, but they will become digital artefacts representing the new digital cultural heritage, which marks each community in its socio-cultural context, simple or complex ecosystem of the digital epoch, performing the function of historical memory and source of knowledge.

The structure of society's social memory consists of social mentality (which appears as a combination of the social unconscious and social consciousness) and cultural heritage. The basis of the collective unconscious is made up of archetypes – social meanings that are transmitted at the genetic level and determine the communicative orientation of society as a complex information system (*Lomachinska, 2019: 82*). Accordingly, documentary cultural heritage accumulates the experience of generations and ensures the preservation of national memory.

In the Ukrainian library space, the leading place in the digitization of national cultural heritage is occupied by the V. Vernadskyi National Library of Ukraine, on the basis of which the national electronic library "Ukrayinika" was created, the purpose of which is to "accumulate in digital format works in all languages, regardless of the place of publication, about the Ukrainian people, the territory of Ukraine and about all peoples who lived or live in this territory. This will provide users of the electronic library with knowledge about Ukraine, its people, its history, traditions and culture, the developed political nation, the state formed by it; materials about the natural, geographical environment, demographic, economic, social, educational, scientific potential

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[2] Europeana. URL: https://www.europeana.eu/en

[3] The British Library Digital Collections. URL: https://imagesonline.bl.uk

of Ukraine, the achievements of the Ukrainian nation, its place in the world civilizational development"[4].

The potential basis of the "Ukrayinika" electronic library is the collection of book, manuscript and documentary funds and collections of the V. Vernadskyi National Library of Ukraine for several centuries, and this is precisely the qualitative difference of the fundamental "Ukrayinika" from other Ukrainian electronic libraries, and "the proposed model of the knowledge base of permits to carry out on the basis of an array of documents and reference records of various additional studies in a chronological, personal and territorial aspect" (*Lobuzina, 2018:14*).

Also, among the powerful projects of NBUV as the main scientific library and information center of Ukraine are the electronic library "Scientific periodicals of Ukraine", the information portal "Science of Ukraine: access to knowledge".

Accordingly, in the conditions of a digital society's development, libraries of Ukraine need to, using the experience of the NBUV, look for efficient forms of cooperation with socio-humanitarian scientific institutions with the purpose of decently presenting humanitarian resources to users of the digital network as systemic knowledge, this will contribute to the popularization of the national historical and cultural heritage, develop the information culture of Ukraine society at the national level, and, as a result, will shape the Ukrainian national identity, as the main countermeasure to the conscious threats of modernity. "Conscientious warfare changes beliefs, because knowledge and understanding are transformed as a result of meaningful information operations. Meaning operations use the export of stereotypes of consciousness, which provides the basis for the successful implementation of manipulative information campaigns" (*Lomachinska; Lomachynskyi, 2022:72*).

In the conditions of a full-scale invasion, the purpose of the NBUV Development Strategy for 2022-2025 is to "preserve documentary memory for future generations of researchers and ensure open access to sources of scientific, cultural and socially significant information; creation of integrated electronic resources and services, acceleration of the formation of digital resources as spiritual and intellectual capital of Ukrainian and world science and culture, taking into account new achievements of knowledge technologies and digital society". Among the priority tasks of the activity – is the development of the "Library portal and the Repository of scientific works of the NAS of Ukraine, support of innovative projects of the V. Vernadskyi National Library of Ukraine: digital 59 platform for supporting scientific research, the portal "Science of Ukraine: access to knowledge", the portal of the NAS of Ukraine "LibNAS UA", electronic digital libraries " "Ukrayinika" and "Digital collections of historical and cultural heritage"[5]. In the situation of global threats to the preservation of national identity, the development of the national electronic library information space should become a complex process aimed at preserving and updating the Ukrainian historical and cultural heritage.

The electronic library "Culture of Ukraine" also operates successfully at the Yaroslav Mudryi National Library of Ukraine. Its basis is "the integrated principle of resource formation, oriented to a wide range of users, and one that contributes to the implementation of three main functions: educational, scientific and reference. Taking into account the current trends of the integration in the peoples of Ukraine's culture the into the European and global information space, this project provides equal opportunities for free access of users to the resources of culture and art with the help of a global network" (*Dobrovolska; Cherednyk, 2023: 8*).

For the efficient operation of electronic libraries, it is necessary to solve a number of problems: technological (rules for identifying sources, additions to the bibliographic record format, assigning unique identifiers to electronic documents; accounting for electronic publications; organization of electronic libraries' security); technical (methodology of converting traditional publications into electronic form and their efficient preservation); legal (preservation of copyright of electronic documents) (*Salata, 2022: 36*).

Important factors in the successful development of a modern library are compliance with the requirements of society, constant popularization of one's own achievements in the competitive information space, which necessitates the development of a set of measures for their promotion on the Internet by means of web analytics and active promotion of the Ukrainian information product by means of social networks. Therefore, the cooperation of libraries with the mass media should be expanded in the direction of the formation of the media culture in society, because in today's conditions, it is this kind of collective activity that will provide the most fruitful results.

The main advantages of library digitalization include the following: fast and convenient access to information for library users without time and geographical limitations; preservation and updating of library resources in electronic format; expanding the range of library services; improving the accessibility and ease of library resources' use, which contributes to improving the quality of user service; open access to digitized rare and valuable publications (*Berezhna; Korobkina, 2023: 56*).

In the context of the global challenges of the modern information epoch, the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine proposed a project for the digital transformation of libraries and book publishing (e-Book), which provides for "the introduction of an automated library information system, a Ukrainian digital library, the automation of submitting documents for obtaining grant support, maintaining an electronic catalog with information about available books in the national market"[6]. There are also sub-projects: an electronic card index of books and libraries, a system for working with project grants and a Ukrainian digital library – it is a platform where modern books by Ukrainian and foreign authors (translations), textbooks for schoolchildren will be collected, access to them provided through a mobile application in a smartphone (for individual use) and through the web interface (for libraries).

In particular, the Ukrainian digital library, which was created with the assistance of the Ukrainian Book Institute, offers readers modern and classic literary works of domestic and foreign authors. To use the Ukrainian digital library, you need to install a free application for the Android OS. Unregistered users can view book descriptions, however,

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[4] "Ukrainika" electronic library. URL: http://irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/cgi-bin/ua/elib.exe?C21COM=F&I21DBN=AUTHOR&P21DBN=UKRLIB

[5] Development strategy of the National Library of Ukraine named after V. I. Vernadskyi (2022–2025) URL: http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/node/6137. URL: http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/node/6137

[6] Digital transformation projects URL: https://plan2.diia.gov.ua/projects

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for full reading, you should register, because registered readers can choose several works to read. Selected publications are downloaded to the reader's device and can be read offline, without the Internet.[7] In this context, one of the primary components of information culture – the culture of reading – is updated.

Key for the modern information epoch, the issue of digitization of library resources requires additional attention to the problem of their protection, unprotected digital library systems can lead to adverse consequences for both libraries and visitors.

The digital transformation of libraries in Ukraine has caused a number of important problems that need to be corrected and solved. O. Ivashkevich proposes to combine them into three groups: socio-economic, technical-organizational and natural – this is, in particular, "the elimination of shortcomings inherent in the legislation of digitization, the adoption of relevant laws, norms, standards, as well as forms of administrative and public control according to their performance", etc. (*Ivashkevich, 2021: 50*). Among the key measures is the formation of cyber security as a system for preventing threats in the information and communication sphere, such as cybercrime.

The library's information security management system provides means of controlling information assets from all potential threats to ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of its information resources, as well as identifying critical risks and types of network attacks, which will contribute to the proper management of information security in digital libraries (*Vikas, Singh, Madhusudhan, Margam, 2018*).

Keeping the Internet secure is a challenge for today's librarians due to the growing threats of Internet vulnerabilities and constant hacking attempts. In this context, digital library security should be considered as a multidimensional approach with a combination of both technical and management solutions. Countermeasures against information threats in libraries are facilitated by measures aimed at improving document circulation, creation of electronic archives; investments in technical infrastructure for acquisition of the latest software for the implementation of digital initiatives; creation of digital databases and provision of cyber security for their protection; staff training for the use of new digital tools (*Perchuk; Vovchenko; Artyukh, 2023*).

Conclusions

The modern digital era forms the phenomenon of a "digital person", the characteristic features of whose worldview include free mastery of digital and information-analytical technologies. This is what necessitates the formation of a library of the digital epoch as an open system that moves towards the reader, meeting his information needs in the conditions of fierce information competition, offering information of a nationally-conscious direction, forming his worldview, cognitive and value orientations in countering the conscious threats of modernity.

A promising strategy for combating conscientious wars is the digitization of the national book heritage for the preservation of national memory and identity, in particular, within the framework of interstate humanitarian initiatives, as well as the creation and popularization of information products in a digital format that highlight the history and culture of Ukraine in order to stimulate the interest of readers of the national spirituality and culture sources.

Digitization of the library involves the construction of a safe and secure information environment aimed at neutralizing threats to cyber security of both its knowledge resources and personal data of users. The transition from the analog to the digital paradigm in the functioning of Ukrainian libraries characterizes the progress from the processes of forming local information environments to the creation of a global media space.

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В статті проаналізовано особливості становлення українських цифрових бібліотек та їх роль у забезпеченні гуманітарної безпеки суспільства. Актуальність та новизна дослідження полягає у з'ясуванні необхідності оцифрування бібліотечних фондів та створення національної системи цифрових бібліотек як вагомого чинника протидії у світоглядних (консцієнтальних) війнах сучасності. Встановлено, що цифрова епоха формує новий тип людини – «цифрову людину», що ставить перед бібліотеками завдання вироблення нових стратегій бібліотечного обслуговування, основаного на управлінні знаннями та підвищенні рівня цифрових компетентностей як бібліотечних працівників, так і користувачів бібліотек задля ефективного накопичення особистісного і суспільного цифрового капіталу. Проаналізовано сутнісні особливості цифрових бібліотек, їх переваги порівняно з традиційними бібліотеками; визначено особливості формування цифрових бібліотек з урахуванням світового і українського досвіду. Зазначено, що в українському бібліотечному просторі провідне місце з оцифрування національної культурної спадщини обіймає Національна бібліотека України імені В.Вернадського, на базі якої створено національну електронну бібліотеку «Україніка», що має на меті зібрати у цифровому форматі твори про український народ, територію України та про всі народи, які жили або живуть на цій території. Це дозволить надати користувачам електронної бібліотеки знання про історію України, її традиції та культуру, українську націю та державність, її місце у світовому цивілізаційному розвитку. Встановлено, що питання оцифрування бібліотечних ресурсів потребує додаткової уваги до проблеми їх захисту задля забезпечення конфіденційності, цілісності і доступності своїх інформаційних ресурсів. У висновках підкреслюється, що перспективною стратегією протидії консцієнтальним війнам є оцифрування національної книжкової спадщини задля збереження національної пам'яті та ідентичності.

Ключові слова: цифрова бібліотека, електронна бібліотека, цифровізація, цифрова культура, цифрова людина, гуманітарна безпека, збереження документальної пам'яті