

Dear readers!

In contemporary society, a wide range of transformational processes is taking place in life priorities, standards, needs, patterns of behavior, etc., starting with fundamental changes in the geopolitical map of our world and ending with changes in the anthropological order. That is why it is important to constantly monitor and evaluate the potential and vector of such changes in various spheres of social life, people's readiness for them, the sufficiency of resources, the competence of managers, etc. It is expedient to do this with the help of the theory of transformation of society on the basis of a specific study of systemic and social changes accompanied by the emergence of a state of social uncertainty.

In Ukraine, due to external military aggression and encroachment on the territorial integrity and independence of our country, social transformations have gained even greater speed, and social problems related to the formation of a new social consciousness and the approval of new models of social behavior have intensified. New forms and types of social communication in politics and electrical behavior have also appeared. All this should be recorded and investigated.

In the current issue, you will find articles on various topics, authored by specialists in social sciences and humanities, united by the topic "Social Stability & Social Uncertainty: From History to Politics"

In the first article, Tetiana Yereskova and Oleg Mazuryk analyze prognostic functions and possible trends in the development of national self-awareness of members of societies that are in a state of socio-historical transformations. The result of such reflection is the identification of potential vectors of change in national self-awareness under various circumstances of the development of social transformations, each of which has a fundamentally different impact on the general state of society as a social system.

War is the extreme manifestation of socio-historical transformations and social uncertainty of a separate nation. That is why the historical study by Vyacheslav Popov, dedicated to the peculiarities of everyday behavior in war conditions, is quite relevant today. The subject of this review is the everyday life of urban dwellers during the revolution and civil war of 1917-1920 in Ukraine. The author examines the main models of everyday practices common at that time, including the practice of mental relaxation of townspeople in order to preserve their illusory "small world", to create some kind of simulation of a way of life that had been lost forever around themselves or in the immediate environment. The author's identification of specific features of the general social and anthropological crisis of that period is an important result of the research.

Vitaliy Lyakh and Maryna Lukashenko study the interrelationships between the position of a person and the

change of sociality in traditional, modern and postmodern societies. The "social – personal" system is considered from the standpoint of the influence of uncertainty, fluidity and insecurity in the context of changes in the understanding of humanistic position. While the humanism of the pre-modern society is particular, its action takes place only within the limits of a certain group, and the exclusive humanism of the modern society takes into account only the human, in the post-modern society, there is a departure from the boundaries of traditional humanism through the formation of the guidelines of anti-humanism and transhumanism. The latter overcome the shortcomings of the abstract idea of a universal human subject in different ways, either by focusing on phenomena outside of human nature or by appealing to the possibilities of its improvement. In crisis periods of changes in the types of sociality, the processes of deregulation and individualization grow, along with which situational uncertainty and insecurity increase. However, in the times of postmodern changes, they are not temporary, but permanent characteristics, in connection with which, the authors conclude, we can talk about the emergence of transsociality. Absorbing the information and technological world, it acquires new characteristics of multiplicity of identities, speed of changes, which makes the future short-term, and the position of a person uncertain.

The articles by Tetiana Kostiuk and Maryna Zelinska, Anna Chechel and Olena Tanchyk are dedicated to the analysis of the role of the state in the period of social cataclysms.

Thus, Tetiana Kostiuk deepens modern scientific ideas about the space-time transit of states in the context of a full-scale Russian-Ukrainian war in 2022. It shows that in the conditions of Russian aggression against Ukraine, the concept of transition has a clearly expressed spatial and temporal determinism and affects a number of spheres that are undergoing the greatest transformations, namely the sphere of security, military, humanitarian and migration policy. This article contains forecasts and provisions that can cause discussions, but taking into account that the war is not over yet and there are many options for the development of events, the further development of the stated provisions may lead to a qualitatively new level of theoretical reflection on the transformational challenges of present times.

Maryna Zelinska, Anna Chechel and Olena Tanchyk reflect on the peculiarities of the transition of the Ukrainian state-political system from the status of a weak state to the status of a powerful state. In their opinion, the presence of a strong leader, the special mentality of the Ukrainian people and the aggression of a neighboring country are the factors that made it possible to change the status of Ukraine from a "weak state" to a "powerful state".

A separate thematic block in our issue consists of articles devoted to transformations of the social institute of education. Their authors investigate transformational processes through such social phenomena as cohesion and trust, through the concept of sustainable development, and through established behavioral practices of the subjects of the educational process.

In the article, the author's team of Ukrainian and Italian researchers (M. Delini, A. Porter, M. Nesterov, M. Milani) develops an idea about the role of social cohesion and social trust in intercultural communication. The authors studied social cohesion and intercultural communication in the university community, including in conditions of crisis in society, namely in conditions of the pandemic and war in Ukraine. The results of the study confirmed that the importance of social cohesion during wartime increases, and the willingness of people to unite in one community can also mean, according to the authors of the study, the willingness to unite in a larger community within the framework of intercultural communication. This is especially relevant in the situation of the Russian-Ukrainian war and large migration waves from Ukraine to various countries of the world.

Viktor Zinchenko considers the processes of democratization of social institutions of education and science on the basis of author's world-system global-stadial concept. The subject of his analysis is "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (UN) and the Global Action Program "Education for Sustainable Development" (UNESCO). He highlights the key educational concepts for the transformation of the global world and shows how they correspond to the goals and objectives of these key international documents; substantiates specific directions for key areas of the educational goal of global sustainable development (for all levels of education), which should be included in the education and training system, formulates the tasks of further transformation of educational institutions; states that the principles of education defined in these global programs are most successfully implemented today within the framework of the "Education for Sustainable Development" model, which allows the formation of such key competencies as a sustainable lifestyle, knowledge of human rights and mechanisms for their observance, gender equality, promoting a culture of peace and non-violence and recognizing cultural diversity.

The main idea of the article by Vladyslav Hrobov and Yuliia Horbova is based on an attempt to sociologically

record changes in the educational environment in conditions of social uncertainty and study changes in established behavioral practices of social subjects. In their opinion, innovative and technological factors, mental adaptation to unusual everyday practices (distance learning, new forms of communication, increased psycho-emotional load, etc.) contribute to the overcome a state of crisis by the educational system and lead to a certain stabilization. The aggravation of the state of uncertainty is facilitated by the difficulty of identifying students, problems in making socially adequate managerial decisions at the organizational level, and the limitation of compensatory mechanisms for the adaptation of social subjects to the state of uncertainty.

Another thematic block is related to the change of people's social and labor behavior in conditions of uncertainty. Recently, these changes, in connection with global migration processes, have acquired such a scale that research specialists talk about the emergence of a special social stratum with its inherent characteristics of labor and social behavior, a specific content of social orientations, values and interests. This layer is called the precariat. Two articles in this issue are devoted to its identification in the modern world.

Thus, Ivan Oliinyk analyzes the manifestations of social practices of precarity from the point of view of the action of political, economic-technological and socio-psychological factors and reveals the main life strategies chosen by precariats. An important note of the author is the opinion that the main source of problems for any precariat is the state, and it is precisely in confrontation with it that he produces extreme forms of reaction to his life and social troubles – conformism and protest.

In Maryna Kolinko's article, the main object of research is migrants, who are currently actively filling the ranks of the precariat. The author traces the relationship between anomie and the transgressive state of migrants, shows how the lack of perspective life planning and efforts to resolve everyday situations affect the active integration of new forms of employment into the socio-economic space. It is substantiated that solidarity is an effective strategy for adapting a person to the conditions of uncertainty in the migrants' life of and the risks of the precariat's way of being.

Issue Editors