

Dear readers!

Among the important issues of humanitarian problems that determine national security, at certain times those related to the formation of the nation or to various types of social policies are actualized. Today, such key tasks for scientists are the study of various aspects of social consciousness and the risks of its change with the help of various informational influences, as well as the justification of national identity and its functioning in modern conditions.

Since the security of the state also depends on the state of social cohesion, the ideological preferences, value orientations spread in its environment, the cheering of citizens for the fate of their own country, the ways of self-presentation of the respective national community in the world space and, finally, on its susceptibility to the influence of adjacent spiritual and cultural landscapes, it is very important to discuss and highlight all these issues in the new contexts that life constantly throws up for the transforming society.

The issue of the journal *"Humanitarian Factors in the Architecture of the National Security System"* contains the results of research by Ukrainian and domestic scientists related to the mentioned issues.

The presented studies generalize theoretical and methodological approaches to the analysis of humanitarian factors of national security. The wide palette of presented scientific studies permits to systematize various scientific views in the single context of the formation of the foundations of national security, taking into account the peculiarities of the multi-vector fields of individual factors of humanitarian security.

In the article of **Maryna Kolinko, Halyna Petryshyn** and **Halyna Chumak**, such a factor of humanitarian security as the construction of social events and their impact on the life of society, which is the subject of social engineering, is considered. In her article, the authors show how historical-philosophical intellectual constructs are applied to the practice of social transformations, correlating their conclusions with the socio-philosophical concepts of K. Popper, P. Sorokin, and R. Silverstone.

This gives them grounds for further revealing the possibilities and limitations of digital technologies in social engineering practices. In particular, they talk about the risks of creating new manipulation tools and algorithms, disorienting users of virtual technologies using social engineering methods, manipulation of public consciousness, distortion of methods of identification, personalization, financial fraud and various violations of humanitarian security.

In their article, **Tetiana Kostyuk** and **Viktoriia Pugach** focused on the risks of distortion of educational values as a threat to national security. They subject to special analysis educational collaborationism, which is now massively observed in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, articulating the mentioned phenomenon within the framework of the problem of using education as a tool of occupation and a threat to the national security of the occupied state. The methodological basis of the analysis is a situational approach, which permits taking into account a

number of factors, affecting changes in the educational process during the occupation, including situational variables related to the level of access to higher education, its quality and content in the occupied territories. Using the case study method, the authors found out that in the temporarily occupied territories, education is used as a tool to strengthen and legitimize the occupation regime, which contributes to the formation of certain agents of educational collaboration, through which the ethical principles of education are systematically eroded, its degradation occurs and achievements of sustainable development goals are blocked. The total effect of the educational transformational occupation, the authors note, is the paralysis and even the erosion of the national education system in the temporarily occupied Ukrainian territories. Therefore, the consequences of the implementation of the educational transformational occupation should determine the fields of renewable processes in the education sector in the de-occupied territories of Ukraine.

Ide John Elliot, Ojiakor-Umenze Ifeoma and **Emeka Williams Etumnu** reflect on the role of the media as an important element of mass communication influencing the formation of public opinion and the perception of security challenges in society. The basis for their conclusions is a sociological study of public perception of radio reports on security issues in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. Using the theory of agenda-setting and perception as a theoretical basis, and a mixed research method as a methodological one, they form quantitative and qualitative control groups, work with which permits to conclude that on average 62% of Bayelsa residents largely listen to radio reports about security issues in the state and consider them objective and relevant.

Olha Cheromukhina writes about the risks of the influence of Russian aggression on the behavior of Ukrainian youth in her article "Youth at war: psychological experience, migration plans, self-realization". Based on the analysis of the results of the all-Ukrainian sociological surveys of 2023, she forms an opinion about the migration plans of young people, intentions of volunteering and the vision of self-realization in personal and career aspects. Among the suggestions and practical recommendations of the author regarding the involvement of Ukrainian youth in the recovery process of Ukraine and promoting its adaptation to the new challenges of the post-war period – emphasis on the need for the state to create favorable conditions for encouraging employers to employ young people, introducing programs for paid internships and professional mentoring with the possibility of further employment, simplifying the system of financing and taxation of youth business, as well as creating a program for encouraging the return of youth who left Ukraine due to the war to the country.

The worldview component of digital culture, which promotes a change in thinking style based on new digital competencies, is revealed in the article by **Iryna Lomachinska, Bohdan Lomachynskyi** and **Oksana Rykhlitska**. The authors define the main features of digital

citizenship as an awareness of common human cultural and social issues related to technologies, and based on the example of the analysis of the main work fields of scientific university libraries, they draw conclusions about the level of formation of legal and ethical behavior of student youth; students' ability to safely, legally and responsibly use information and technologies, etc.; demonstrating a positive attitude towards the use of technology that supports collaboration, learning and productivity; a sense of responsibility for one's lifelong learning; commitment to intellectual honesty; respect for different cultures and societies in the virtual environment and the preservation of personal information. It is emphasized that in the conditions of modern globalization challenges, the formation of the digital culture of young people contributes to ensuring information security not only of an individual, but also of society as a whole.

The impact of virtual agents and artificial intelligence systems with elements of digital consciousness on an individual's self-perception and his views on the world is investigated in **Daxil Veliev's** article. As a result of the application of an interdisciplinary approach, a combination of various theories and observations, the author states a significant impact of digitalization both at the individual and collective levels; reveals an ontological connection between postmodernism and cyberculture, which, sharing a non-hierarchical model of world perception, can synergistically influence people's views and behavior. An important conclusion of the author is the idea that changes in technology or data loss are not just technical problems, but deeply affect the user's ability to maintain their productivity, interact with information; and such situations highlight the need to develop and implement strategies and policies that take into account the potential vulnerabilities associated with technological dependence and aim to minimize the negative consequences of such dependence. Also, in the author's opinion, it is necessary to discuss and implement safeguards and development standards that provide protection and support for users in the event of technological changes, updates or failures. This may include creating more resilient systems for data storage and retrieval, developing more transparent and predictable update schemes, and implementing policies that support cognitive autonomy and user well-being.

The values of humanitarian security in terms of institutional and public support are substantiated in her article by **Olena Hryhorevska**. According to the results of the content analysis on the content of national documents of Ukraine and current publications of Ukrainian and European researchers, she determines that "security" (informational, national, personal) becomes one of the key values in the conditions of war. From the standpoint of national security, the importance of implementing the Strategy for

the Popularization of the Ukrainian Language until 2030 is noted "A strong language is a successful state" and the Strategy for the development of reading for the period until 2032 "Reading as a life strategy". The formation, development and ability to practically apply critical thinking and media literacy were noted as influential factors for ensuring the humanitarian security of the individual as a result of the civic education's development. The author pays special attention to the spectrum of existential problems of humanitarian security – "well-being" as a feeling of security and stability of everyday life – this value is a priority, which is proven by the results of a large-scale European study "Psychological well-being in Europe after the outbreak of war in Ukraine" carried out by a research group from many European universities, the results of which were published in the journal *Nature Communications* in early 2024.

Halyna Tymofieieva's article substantiates the quantitative and qualitative impact of the products of social networks and the Internet on social cohesion, and defines the nature of this impact. In particular, it is shown that informal communication, which has the property of "social glue", has recently been enriched with new powerful communication channels used by a critical mass of people. The quantitative impact of these channels and their products is shown by summarizing well-known psychological experiments and sociological data that show that in crisis or catastrophic situations, people come together through informal communication on the basis of joint discussion of traumas or overcoming problems, and relevant information products and their rapid exchange through Internet connections contribute to this. The very content of information content for informal communication through social networks and the Internet allows people to better explain reality and "change" to a more comfortable one for themselves. It has been proven that such factors as the "cognitive simplicity" of the information content, its myth-making component and the high status of the addressee of the message contribute to this. The article also contains considerations on how people could be taught to navigate the information space and choose those products of social networks and the Internet that not only glue society together, but also unite it on the basis of real knowledge. For this, people should be taught to approach information messages critically, to understand the nature and capabilities of media messages, their communicative and destructive capabilities. Such tools as media literacy and critical thinking help in this, which educate information culture, increase a person's self-confidence, help him to form his own view of reality and consciously choose partners for constructive communication.

Issue Editors