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*діалог вічного повернення*

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*We invite the authors of our magazine to refer to Sofiy’s potential as an intellectual comprehension of the unique unity and differences of Genesis through eternal dialogues on the parallel world portals. Sophia symbolism of knowledge represents a sign of world of language and culture, civilization codes of human activity, helps to form optimal projects of social and economic transformations in the 3rd millennium. The basic principles of the formation of journalistic policy we define a tolerant approach to national and religious specificity in the results of research practice, dialogism as the creation of a semantic space of coexistence of thoughts and the provision of harmonious multiscale ideas, cognitive creativity and the principle of ontological optimism.*

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## **Philosophic sciences: A friendship with wisdom**

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### **UKRAINE LEGISLATION REVIEW IN THE FIELD OF ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES: HUMANITARIAN AND LEGAL ASPECT**

*The article presents in accordance with the proposition that the law is a knowable rational measure, and knowledge is the experience of the social mind, we carried out an analysis of all bills on the legal regulation of assisted reproductive technologies (ART) in Ukraine, which were submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and published by scientists. The shortcomings of these draft regulations have been identified, including the use of the term “reproductive age” in current legislation in the context of enabling the use of ART, which in fact limits the ability to use these technologies to people who are physiologically out of this age. There are also proposals to improve the legal regulation of legal relations in the field of ART. It is proposed not to limit the range of entities that*

can benefit from the Surrogacy Program (SM), civil status and their gender; limit the allowable number of simultaneously transplanted embryos to one; to establish a ban on sexual selection of embryos, except in certain circumstances; separately envisage the procedure for applying the SM program for discordant couples; include the provisions of the surrogacy agreement in the Central Committee, and not in a separate law; provide for compensatory payment by potential parents in favor of a child born in the program of a certain amount that potential parents may temporarily deposit in a bank account or on a notary deposit; not to narrow the number of parties to the SM agreement; include in the list of required documents from potential parents in the SM programs the documents required for the adoption of a child; the new law will be based on the existing Procedure for the use of ART. The inexpediency of the proposed amendments to the Criminal Code by the authors of the existing draft laws is substantiated, as they duplicate the existing criminal law prohibitions, and therefore their introduction will violate the principles of criminalization and lead to legal conflict and human rights violations. The main oversight of the legality of legal relations in this area should be the responsibility of civil society. The creation of additional supervisory bodies, as well as the introduction of a monopoly position of legal entities providing services in the field of ART, is not appropriate due to the provocation of additional corruption risks.

**Keywords:** methodology of scientific research, social mind, law, draft law, surrogacy, HIV couples, discordant couples, legal liability, embryo transfer, sexual selection of embryos, humanitarian aspect of sex selection of embryos.

**Анотація.** *Тріньова Я.О. Аналіз законодавства України у сфері допоміжних репродуктивних технологій: гуманітарно-правовий аспект.* В статті, відповідно до положення про те, що закон є пізнаною раціональною мірою, а знання досвідом соціального розуму, нами було здійснено аналіз всіх законопроектів щодо правового врегулювання допоміжних репродуктивних технологій (ДРТ) в Україні, які подавались до Верховної ради України та були опубліковані науковцями. Виявлено недоліки цих проектів нормативно-правових актів, зокрема акцентовано увагу на застосуванні в діючому законодавстві терміну «репродуктивний вік» в контексті надання можливості використання ДРТ, який фактично обмежує можливість скористатись цими технологіями особам, які вже фізіологічно вийшли з цього віку. Також надані пропозиції щодо удосконалення правового врегулювання правовідносин у сфері ДРТ. Пропонується необмежувати коло суб'єктів, які можуть скористатись програмою сурогатного материнства (СМ), цивільно-правовим статусом та їх статтю; обмежити допустиму кількість одночасно пересаджених ембріонів одним; закріпити заборону статевої селекції ембріонів, за виключенням певних обставин; окремо передбачити порядок застосування програми СМ для дискордантних пар.

**Ключові слова:** методологія наукових досліджень, соціальний розум, закон, сурогатне материнство, ВІЛ-пари, дискордантні пари, юридична відповідальність, ембріотрансфер, гуманітарний аспект статевого відбору ембріонів.



**INTRODUCTION.** Against the background of global decline in human fertility, the use of assisted reproductive technologies (hereinafter – ART) is becoming an increasingly popular medical service. At the same time, there is a clear trilemma at the global level regarding the legal settlement of these legal relations: some states allow their use, others do not allow it, and in some states the legislation does not regulate this socio-legal aspect at all.

Based on this, citizens of countries where the use of ART is prohibited, or certain types of ART (such as surrogacy (hereinafter – SM)) are forced to apply for such a service abroad.

Ukraine occupies a favorable place in the niche of the use of ART on the world stage: this area is sufficiently regulated, although it is not without certain shortcomings. The main thing for consumers of these services in Ukraine is the possibility of in vitro fertilization (hereinafter – IVF) of an unmarried woman; guarantees of potential parents regarding the child, the status of a surrogate mother, permission for pre-implantation diagnosis of the embryo. However, general globalization processes, the development of public morals, public demand, as well as systematic abuses in the use of ART, require updating Ukrainian legislation in the field of ART.

**1. LITERATURE REVIEW.** Content analysis of existing draft laws submitted to the Verkhovna Rada and scientific publications, revealed that as of January 2022 there are (existed) 14 draft laws on ART: draft №8703 from 17.06.2011 (initiators – Rybakov I. O., Sorochynska-Kyrylenko R.M, Kaplienko V.V., Kamchatny V.G., Gasyuk P.P. – hereinafter the project of I. Rybakov)<sup>1</sup>; draft № 8282 of 16.10.2012 “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Concerning Restrictions on the Use of Assisted Reproductive Technologies”, but was rejected by the President of Ukraine and the deputies did not overcome the veto<sup>2</sup>; draft № 8625 of 18.07.2018 «On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine (on the Protection of Children’s Rights in the Use of Assisted Reproductive Technologies)» (introduced by MPs: P. Ya. Unguryan, O.V. Bilozir, I.V. Sysoenko, Y.I. Solovey, M.I. Lavryk, O.Y. Krishin – hereinafter the project of P. Unguryan)<sup>3</sup>; № 8629 dated 19.07.2018 of the group of deputies (I.S. Lutsenko, I.V. Gerashchenko, M.M. Ionova – hereinafter the project of I. Lutsenko)<sup>4</sup>, but on 29.08.2019 this project was withdrawn<sup>5</sup>; alternative project № 8629-1 dated

1 Проект Закону №8703 від 17.06.2011 р (І.Рибаків) «Про допоміжне материнство» URL: [http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_2?id=&pf3516=8703&skl=7](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_2?id=&pf3516=8703&skl=7)

2 Сенюта І.Я. «Сурогатне материнство: нормативна «Ахіллесова п’ята». URL: <https://med-com.unba.org.ua/publications/publications/print/5538-surogatne-materinstvo-normativ-na-ahillesova-pyata.html>

3 Проект Закону № 8625 від 18.07.2018 р. (П. Унгуряна) «Про внесення змін до деяких законодавчих актів України (щодо захисту прав дітей при використанні допоміжних репродуктивних технологій)» URL: [http://search.ligazakon.ua/l\\_doc2.nsf/link1/JH6NL00A.html](http://search.ligazakon.ua/l_doc2.nsf/link1/JH6NL00A.html)

4 Проект Закону № 8629 від 19.07.2018 «Про допоміжні репродуктивні технології» (І. Луценко) URL: [http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_1?pf3511=64477](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=64477)

5 Сенюта І.Я. «Сурогатне материнство: нормативна «Ахіллесова п’ята» URL: <https://med-com.unba.org.ua/publications/publications/print/5538-surogatne-materinstvo-normativ>

01.08.2018 (submitted by the People's Deputy of Ukraine V.M. Kupriy – hereinafter the draft of V. Kupriy)<sup>6</sup>; project № 3488 dated 15.05.2020 (initiator – People's Deputy of Ukraine Danutsa O.A. – hereinafter the project O. Danuts)<sup>7</sup>, project from the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (hereinafter – the project of the Ministry of Health) from 2021<sup>8</sup>, project from UARM from 2021 (hereinafter – UARM project)<sup>9</sup>, project 6475 from 28.12.21 (Shmygal project)<sup>10</sup>, project 6475-1 from 11.01.2022 (Danutsi project)<sup>11</sup>, project 6475-2 from 13.01.22 (V. Wagner)<sup>12</sup>, project 6517 from 13.01.22 (introduction additions to the Criminal Code)<sup>13</sup> and the project of a lawyer practicing in the field of ART, Ph.D., S. Antonov<sup>14</sup>.

Among Ukrainian scholars, many publications were also devoted to the legal settlement of ART: N. Ablyatipova<sup>15</sup>, S. Antonov<sup>16</sup>, A. Golovashchuk<sup>17</sup>, R. Maidanyk<sup>18</sup>,

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na-ahillesova-pyata.html

- 6 Проект Закону № 8629-1 від 01.08.2018 р. «Про Допоміжні репродуктивні технології» (В.Купрія) URL: <https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/JH6NP1AI>
- 7 Проект Закон №3488 від 15.05.2020 «Про внесення змін до деяких законодавчих актів України щодо питань застосування допоміжних репродуктивних технологій» (О.Дануца) URL: [http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_1?pf3511=68850](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=68850)
- 8 Проект МОЗ «Про допоміжні репродуктивні технології» від 2021 р. URL: [https://www.uarm.org.ua/en/?option=com\\_attachments&task=download&id=484](https://www.uarm.org.ua/en/?option=com_attachments&task=download&id=484)
- 9 Проект закону УАРМ «Про допоміжні репродуктивні технології» від 2021 р. URL: [https://www.uarm.org.ua/en/?option=com\\_attachments&task=download&id=484](https://www.uarm.org.ua/en/?option=com_attachments&task=download&id=484)
- 10 Проект Закону № 6475 від 24.12.2022 р. «Про Допоміжні репродуктивні технології» (Д.Шмигалья) URL: [http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_1?id=&pf3511=73524](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?id=&pf3511=73524)
- 11 Проект Закону № 64475-1 від 11.01.2022 р. «Про Допоміжні репродуктивні технології» (О. Дануца) URL: [http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_1?id=&pf3511=73571](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?id=&pf3511=73571)
- 12 Проект Закону № 64475-1 від 11.01.2022 р. «Про Допоміжні репродуктивні технології та заміне материнство» (В.Вагнер) URL: [http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_1?id=&pf3511=73585](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?id=&pf3511=73585)
- 13 Проект Закону про внесення змін до Кримінального кодексу України щодо правопорушень у сфері застосування допоміжних репродуктивних технологій URL:[http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_1?pf3511=73586](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=73586)
- 14 Проект Закону "Про реалізацію репродуктивних прав та допоміжну репродукцію людини" (С. Антонов) URL: [http://www.medlawcenter.com.ua/ua/123/repro\\_law.html](http://www.medlawcenter.com.ua/ua/123/repro_law.html)
- 15 Аблятіпова Н. А. Проблеми сурогатного материнства в Україні. Актуальні проблеми держави і права: зб. наук. пр. Одес. нац. юрид. акад. О., 2009. Вип. 51. С. 167–173.
- 16 Проект Закону України "Про реалізацію репродуктивних прав та допоміжну репродукцію людини" (С.Антонов) URL: [http://www.medlawcenter.com.ua/ua/123/repro\\_law.html](http://www.medlawcenter.com.ua/ua/123/repro_law.html)
- 17 Головащук А. П. Правове регулювання допоміжних репродуктивних технологій [http://kul.kiev.ua/images/chasop/2013\\_2/189.pdf](http://kul.kiev.ua/images/chasop/2013_2/189.pdf); Головащук А. П. Допоміжні репродуктивні технології як спосіб реалізації права на материнство. Верховенство права, законність та права людини: Міжнародна науково-практична конференція (м. Київ, 28–29 червня 2012). Київ. Центр правових наукових досліджень, 2012. С. 32
- 18 Майданик Р.А. Репродуктивні права. Сурогатне материнство. К.: Алерта. 2013. 48с. (Серія «Курс медичного права»).

E. Mukhamedova<sup>19</sup>, O. Pokalchuk<sup>20</sup>, Z. Romovska<sup>21</sup>, I. Senyuta<sup>22</sup>, R. Stefanchuk<sup>23</sup> and others.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Despite the seemingly sufficient elaboration of this topic and quite a few existing legislative proposals on the regulation of legal relations in the field of ART, the main practical problems that need to be regulated by law have still remained out of the attention of legislators and scholars. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to analyze the current Ukrainian legislation in the field of ART and these draft laws to summarize their positive provisions, identify shortcomings, problems that need to be addressed and formulate their own proposals in this area, as well as correspondence with criminal law. The following methods of scientific cognition were used in the article: materialist dialectics, comparative and content analysis method, historical-legal, sociological.

**3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.** Let's start with the scope of this law, more precisely with the status of persons who can use it. I. Lutsenko's draft contains contradictions, which are manifested in Articles 3 and 9. Thus, Article 3 stipulates that the Law applies to citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons. However, Article 9 already stipulates that they cannot use the method of surrogacy, which is a type of ART, in particular, stateless persons. I believe that in addition to the obvious legal conflict, the restriction of the rights of stateless persons is a manifestation of discrimination, which in turn is a violation of the Constitution of Ukraine<sup>24</sup>. All other projects involve the extension of draft laws to foreign nationals. However, Wagner's law provides for the possibility of applying this law to foreign citizens only in those countries where ART programs are not prohibited (Part 2 of Article 20). Not prohibited – does not mean that it is allowed, but it should be assumed that there is no clearly defined prohibition.

Also, before the legislative definition of the scope of this law by the circle of subjects, it is necessary to focus on the policy of the state in this area, of course, if it is defined. I am convinced that Ukraine, using the existing legislation in this area and

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19 Мухамедова Е. Е. Репродуктивні права фізичної особи в системі особистих немайнових прав. *Учен. записки Таврического нац. ун-та им. В. И. Вернадского. Серия «Юридические науки»*. 2012. № 2, т. 25(64). С. 136–141.

20 Покальчук О. Право на сурогатне материнство одностатевих партнерств. *Теорія і практика інтелектуальної власності*. №2. 2020. С. 101-107.

21 Ромовська З.В. *Сімейний кодекс України: Науково – практичний коментар*. К.: Видавничий Дім «Ін Юре», 2003. 532 с.

22 Сенюта І.Я. «Сурогатне материнство: нормативна «Ахіллесова п'ята»». URL: <https://med-com.unba.org.ua/publications/publications/print/5538-surogatne-materinstvo-normativ-na-ahillesova-pyata.html>

23 Стефанчук Р. О. *Поняття, система, особливості здійснення і захисту репродуктивних прав фізичної особи. Вісник Хмельницького інституту регіонального управління та права*. 2004. № 1-2. С. 66–72

24 Конституція України URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>

improving it, can count on significant financial revenues, which can become part of the country's budget, of course, with a well-established tax and international policy.

Definition of terminology. It is logical that ART is used in the case of diagnosing infertility. However, in practice, the question arises as to whether this means the age limit for patients within which they can use ART. After all, the diagnosis of infertility is tied to a person's reproductive age. Thus, according to WHO recommendations, a woman's reproductive age is 49 years<sup>25</sup>. In men, the reproductive age, according to research by various scientists is – 40-45 years<sup>26</sup> or up to 60 years<sup>27</sup>. It turns out that the presence of the term «reproductive age» can be interpreted as the possibility of diagnosing infertility only at this age.

There is no answer to this question in the current Procedure for the use of assisted reproductive technologies in Ukraine, which is approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health № 787 of 09.09.2013 (hereinafter – the Procedure)<sup>28</sup> and other current legislation of Ukraine. The projects of the Ministry of Health (Part 3 of Article 7), UARM (Part 3 of Article 7) and the projects of D. Shmygal and O. Danutsa propose to leave this issue to the discretion of the obstetrician-gynecologist in each case individually<sup>29</sup>.

Foreign practice of legislative regulation of ART, knows cases of restriction of access to ART programs for women over 50 years (Belarus<sup>30</sup>, Greece<sup>31</sup>). Draft Law on ART I. Lutsenko in Art. 6 also provided for a maximum age for the use of ART for women of 55 years, but no age was set for men. In the project of V. Kupriya in Art. 6 this age for women is increased to 60 years, in the absence of restrictions for men. Such unequal opportunities to exercise their reproductive rights can be seen as an example of discrimination, which is expressly prohibited by the Constitution. I. Rybakov's project provides for the possibility of women's participation in state programs of SM

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25 Women's health URL: <https://www.who.int/ru/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/women-s-health>

26 Репродуктивный возраст Главный редактор Д.И. Валентей. Демографический энциклопедический словарь. М.: Советская энциклопедия. 1985. URL: [demography.academic.ru](http://demography.academic.ru)

27 Гамидов С.И., Попова А.Ю., Овчинников Р. И. и др. Репродуктивные нарушения у мужчин позднего отцовского возраста. *PMЖ*. 2016. № 8. С. 474-475. URL: <http://health-ua.com/article/32198-reproduktivnyie-narusheniya-umuzhchin--pozdnego-ottcovskogo-vozrasta>

28 Порядок застосування допоміжних репродуктивних технологій в Україні, затверджений Наказом МОЗ № 787 від 09.09.2013 URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1697-13#Text>

29 Проекти МОЗ та УАРМ URL: [https://www.uarm.org.ua/en/?option=com\\_attachments&task=download&id=484](https://www.uarm.org.ua/en/?option=com_attachments&task=download&id=484)

30 Закон Республики Беларусь «О вспомогательных репродуктивных технологиях» от 7 января 2012 года №341-3 URL: <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/92757/108213/F-471462638/BLR-2012-L-92757.pdf>

31 ελληνικός νόμος για τις τεχνολογίες υποβοηθούμενης αναπαραγωγής 3305/2005 . Β' Διεύθυνση Επιστημονικών Μελετών – Τμήμα Νομοτεχνικής Επεξεργασίας Σχεδίων και Προτάσεων Νόμων, Έκθεση στο Νομοσχέδιο «Εφαρμογή των μεθόδων ιατρικώς υποβοηθούμενης αναπαραγωγής», Βουλή των Ελλήνων, Ιανουάριος 2005 URL: <https://www.hellenicparliament.gr/User-Files/7b24652e-78eb-4807-9d68-e9a5d4576eff/E-MEDIPAR-EPIS.pdf>

up to 40 years (Article 21)<sup>32</sup>. In the latest projects of 2021-2022, such restrictions are no longer defined.

Thus, the legal interpretation of a person's ability to exercise his right to reproduction depends on the agreement of professionals on this aspect. More precisely, is it possible today, for example, for a woman who was 50 years old at the time of applying to the CHP, to use ART programs without breaking the law?

Also, one of the fundamental aspects of the legal regulation of the use of ART is to determine the range of entities that can exercise this right. According to item 1.7 of the Procedure, adult women and / or men have the right to carry out ART treatment programs on medical grounds. However, this right is limited to the type of ART that an adult can choose. And the interpretation of the legislation in the field of ART regulation shows that women have more opportunities to exercise their right to reproduction than men.

Thus, the basic program of ART is in vitro fertilization (hereinafter – IVF). According to Art. 48 of the Procedure, the use of artificial insemination and embryo implantation is carried out in accordance with the conditions and procedure established by the central executive body that ensures the formation of state health policy, according to the medical indications of an adult woman with whom such action, subject to written consent of the spouses, ensuring the anonymity of the donor and maintaining medical secrecy. According to clause 3.6 of the Procedure, the semen of a man or donor prepared according to the appropriate technology is used for IVF. However, in paragraphs 3.1.-3.6 of the Procedure for the procedure of IVF, there is no requirement to be in a registered marriage for persons wishing to use this program. However, in Annex 2 to this Procedure in the Patient / Patient's Application for the Use of Assisted Reproductive Technologies, there is a column that mentions the husband / partner of a woman who wishes to use IVF. However, by applying a systematic interpretation of the law, it can be concluded that this statement is intended for all types of ART programs (IVF, VMI, SM, etc.), and in some of them marriage is mandatory (SM program). So the question may be, can a single woman benefit from the IVF program? – I consider that the current legislation does not contain an obstacle for this as Art. 48 of the Law of Ukraine «Fundamentals of the legislation of Ukraine on health care» (hereinafter – the Fundamentals) refers to paragraphs 3.1.-3.6. The order in which such a requirement is absent. In addition, paragraph 1.7 of the Procedure guarantees the possibility of adult women and / or men on medical grounds to conduct ART treatment programs. Mention in item 3.6. The procedure for the use of male sperm in IVF, designed for cases of a female patient in marriage. Therefore, if such a woman is not married or in other circumstances, the donor's semen is used in her case.

However, a single man cannot count on such a program.

All other programs, except the SM program, are also designed either for single women or for persons living together without registration of marriage and are designed for women (Intrauterine insemination (IUD), Intracytoplasmic sperm

32 Проект Закону №8703 від 17.06.2011 р. «Про допоміжне материнство» (І.Рибаківа) URL: [http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_2?id=&pf3516=8703&skl=7](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_2?id=&pf3516=8703&skl=7)

injection (hereinafter – ICIS), donation gametes, embryos). Unfortunately, the projects of 2021-2022 do not change this situation.

It turns out that single men can not exercise their reproductive rights. Meanwhile, Art. 24 of the Constitution guarantees equality of rights of men and women, as well as the inadmissibility of discrimination on the grounds of sex, and paragraph 1.7. The order declares the right, including men, to use ART.

It follows from the above that the lack of legislation in the possibility of exercising the right of a man to use ART for the treatment of infertility, contrary to the Constitution. It would also contradict the principle of inadmissibility of discrimination, in particular on social status, proposals to include in the future law a requirement for married couples to stay married for at least one year / 2 years to be able to use the SM program (Part 1 of Article 20 of the Wagner project).

This situation can be remedied by providing equal opportunities for all persons in the new law, regardless of gender and the existence and duration of marital relations to exercise their reproductive rights through the use of ART programs. An example is the legislation of the Republic of Armenia<sup>33</sup>. Similar proposals regarding the absence of the requirement of marriage for potential parents were provided in the project of V. Kupriy<sup>34</sup>. However, the draft Ministry of Health (Article 1) and UARM (Article 1) does not set such requirements<sup>35</sup>.

It is advisable to limit the legal definition of the number of embryos in embryo transfer to one embryo, as this is necessary to maintain a woman's reproductive health, because even two embryos (especially three or five) are considered multiple pregnancies that are atypical for humans. a threat to health. The analyzed draft laws on ART do not contain such a requirement. The current legislation provides for the possibility in exceptional cases of transfer of even three embryos, usually with their future reduction (paragraph 3.8 of the Procedure), which in practice often escalates into abuse in the form of advertising offers of persons providing services in the field of ART. And the reduction is then not carried out due to lack of medical indicators, due to which the surrogate mother is forced to bear a multiple pregnancy.

The new law must provide for a direct restriction on the choice of sex of the embryo for its further transfer to the human body, which is also a manifestation of discrimination, and most existing draft laws do not contain requirements (except for the UARM project – Article 12, Shmygal – Article .12, W. Wagner – p.8)<sup>36</sup>. The current legislation does not explicitly provide for this. There are only mentions of such a ban in the RH Procedure (conducting Preimplantation medical-genetic diagnostics

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33 Закон Армении «О репродуктивном здоровье и репродуктивных правах человека» URL: <https://www.arlis.am/documentview.aspx?docid=75284> станом на 28.06.21

34 Проекту Закону № 8629-1 від 01.08.2018 «Про Допоміжні репродуктивні технології» (В.Купрія) URL: <https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/JH6NP1AI>

35 Проекти закону МОЗ та УАРМ «Про Допоміжні репродуктивні технології» URL: [https://www.uarm.org.ua/en/?option=com\\_attachments&task=download&id=484](https://www.uarm.org.ua/en/?option=com_attachments&task=download&id=484)

36 Проект УАРМ «Про Допоміжні репродуктивні технології» URL: [https://www.uarm.org.ua/en/?option=com\\_attachments&task=download&id=484](https://www.uarm.org.ua/en/?option=com_attachments&task=download&id=484)

(hereinafter – PGD)). In practice, such selection occurs in the form of the creation of several embryos of different sexes, of which only embryos of a particular sex are transferred in the future. And although objectively there is no violation of the law, but the direction of intent is an offense for which the current legislation of Ukraine does not yet have the means of state and legal response. However, at the international level there is a direct ban on sexual selection of embryos: for example, Art. 14 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity regarding the Application of Biological and Medical Achievements: The Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine of 12 May 2003 was adopted by the Council of Europe (Ukraine signed it on 22 March 2002 but did not ratify it)<sup>37</sup>. K. Moskalenko wrote more about the international regulation of sexual selection of embryos in her publication<sup>38</sup>. By the way, D. Shmygal's draft in Article 2 contains references to this normative legal act, although it is not part of Ukrainian legislation!

Clause 10.1 of the Procedure provides for PGD, the purpose of which is to prevent the birth of a person with hereditary diseases. A systematic interpretation of the law, together with international norms, allows us to assert that the legislator prohibits the choice of the sex of the embryo, except as described in paragraph 10.1. However, not every person who will read the text of this legal act is aware of other regulations in this area. Given the above, it is unexpected that in Art. 12 of the Ministry of Health project, the permission to choose the sex of the future child is allowed without any restrictions<sup>39</sup>, and in the project of D. Shmygal – on social grounds (the presence of 2 children of the same sex in the family).

Speaking about the manifestations of discrimination in legal relations in the field of ART, it is necessary to emphasize the need to regulate in law the procedure for exercising the right of HIV-infected couples to reproduce. An example of such a settlement is the order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation from 31.07.2020 №803н «On the use of assisted reproductive technologies, contraindications and restrictions on their use.<sup>40</sup>» The current Procedure, as well as draft laws do not provide for this. In practice, ART is used in Ukraine for this category of people. The legal settlement of such relations takes place in accordance with the lawyer's systematic interpretation of the current legislation. That is, there is a general Procedure for the use of ART in Ukraine, which in paragraph 3.7 provides a procedure for laundering sperm and separation of morphologically normal and actively motile sperm, and in 2011 issued

37 Конвенція про захист прав і гідності людини щодо застосування досягнень біології та медицини: Конвенція про права людини та біомедицину від 12.05.2003 прийнята Радою Європи URL: [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994\\_529#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_529#Text)

38 Москаленко К. вибір статі URL: <http://www.pgp-journal.kiev.ua/archive/2018/12/8.pdf>

39 Проект МОЗ «Про допоміжні репродуктивні технології» від 2021 р. URL: [https://www.uarm.org.ua/en/?option=com\\_attachments&task=download&id=484](https://www.uarm.org.ua/en/?option=com_attachments&task=download&id=484)

40 Приказ Министерства здравоохранения РФ от 31 июля 2020 г. N 803н "О порядке использования вспомогательных репродуктивных технологий, противопоказаниях и ограничениях к их применению" Система ГАРАНТ: URL: <http://base.garant.ru/74776088/#ix-zz6zvTTtagXS>

Guidelines «Preparation for pregnancy discordant couples», which in more detail it is about this procedure (P.18,19)<sup>41</sup>.

Nevertheless, it would be appropriate in the future law to devote a separate section to the regulation of legal relations between these entities. As this area of relations is quite vulnerable, it should leave no room for ambiguity.

It is necessary to agree with the proposals of the Ukrainian Association of Reproductive Medicine (UARM) to supplement the Procedure (if left with the new law) provisions prohibiting skin-to-skin contact between surrogate mother and newborn, attachment of the newborn to the surrogate mother's breast, and establishing a requirement to keep these SM program persons in different wards immediately after birth<sup>42</sup>. Now all these aspects can be spelled out in the surrogacy agreement. If it is tripartite (a health care facility (HCF) where the birth takes place is attached), both the surrogate mother and the HCF are equally responsible for complying with these requirements.

Posthumous reproduction is one of the most important aspects of reproductive programs, which should also be given special attention in the law. There are already several cases when individuals have applied to the HCF with a request to use the biological material of the deceased for the treatment of infertility. They were denied due to unresolved issues. It should be noted that in the draft laws I. Lutsenko, №6475-2 (2022), V. Wagner and S. Antonov this aspect is covered.

It is advisable to include a clause on visual reproduction in the marriage contract.

Given that the law on ART, which regulates legal relations resulting in the creation of human embryos, it is advisable to include in it provisions that would prohibit the creation of chimeras. This idea, together with the establishment of a ban on the creation of clones, is proposed by S. Antonov in his project<sup>43</sup>. However, the creation of clones, except for medical purposes, was already prohibited in Ukraine by the law «On the Prohibition of Reproductive Cloning of Man» in 2005, so it is not advisable to duplicate this ban again<sup>44</sup>.

Given the particularly vulnerable status of a child born in an ART program compared to other ART participants, the law should provide for a guarantee of the rights of such a child (which is absent in all projects!). To do this, it is advisable in the contract to provide compensation to potential parents in favor of the child born in the program a certain amount that potential parents can temporarily put in safekeeping in a bank account or on a notary deposit. In case of violation of the child's rights (potential

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41 Підготовка до ведення вагітності дискордантних пар (Методичні рекомендації). МОЗ; НАМН України; КМАПО ім. П.Л. Шупіка; ДУ «Інституту стратегічних досліджень МОЗ України». Київ. 2011. С. 18-20

42 Матеріали нарада керівників клінік ДРТ. УАРМ. 15.12.2018 URL: <https://uarm.org.ua/component/attachments/download/368.html>

43 Проект Закону "Про реалізацію репродуктивних прав та допоміжну репродукцію людини" (С. Антонов) URL: [http://www.medlawcenter.com.ua/ua/123/repro\\_law.html](http://www.medlawcenter.com.ua/ua/123/repro_law.html)

44 Закон України «Про заборону репродуктивного клонування людини» від 11.01.2005 URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2231-IV#Text>



parents refused the child) – this amount is transferred to the child’s bank account and is kept until the child reaches the age of majority, after which he can dispose of these funds. This amount is refunded to potential parents if they have fulfilled their contractual obligations to register the child and adopted it into their family.

Regarding the definition of the form and main provisions of the surrogacy agreement in the law on ART. A review of foreign legislation in this area shows a tendency to specify in the law the form of the contract, in particular surrogacy. The authors of the draft laws also propose a legislative definition of the form and main provisions of the surrogacy agreement in the ART law, given the lack of such an agreement in the Civil Code and its sufficient prevalence in practice. However, I believe that the possibility of amending the Civil Code in the form of the institution of a surrogacy agreement should be considered, especially since work is currently underway on the Concept of the new Civil Code. These changes, along with other changes related to the enactment of the ART law, should be submitted at the same time as the ART bill.

In general, it should be noted that according to the best traditions of legislative technique, the basic principles and provisions of any legal institution should be prescribed in the relevant code (Civil Code), this institution can be detailed in the relevant law (ART law), and certain aspects, procedures, needs, should be reflected in the bylaws. Adherence to such an algorithm will be the key to a better understanding of the system of legislation and its interpretation.

It should be noted that the projects of the Ministry of Health (parts 1, 3 of Article 13) and UARM (parts 1, 3 of Article 13), the project of I. Lutsenko (Article 12)<sup>45</sup>, the project of V. Kupriy (Article 9)<sup>46</sup> and the projects №6475 – №6475-2 reduced the list of possible parties to the surrogacy agreement only to the spouses (under current law it is possible to conclude a contract with a spouse) and the surrogate mother, which, I believe, significantly limited the rights of potential parents<sup>47</sup>.

Regarding the definition of the financial form of the legal relationship between the surrogate mother and the potential parents, it is necessary to leave the existing one – non-commercial / commercial. The latest projects also mention this.

Regarding control in this area, I am convinced that society should be the best controller in civil society. That is, the «breeding» of additional regulatory bodies in this area is not needed, but will be just another corruption risk.

Setting the age limit for SM is proposed differently in draft laws. Thus, in Article 10 of the project I. Lutsenko proposed to establish the age of the surrogate mother of 18-55 years. S. Antonov in Art. 23 of his project proposed age 20-35; almost the same age (21-35) – in the project of W. Wagner, and the projects of D. Shmygal and O. Danutsa – do not have such a requirement; in item 6.4. There is no age limit for

45 Проект Закону № 8629 від 19.07.2018 «Про допоміжні репродуктивні технології» (І. Луценко) URL: [http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_1?pf3511=64477](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=64477)

46 Проекту Закону № 8629-1 від 01.08.2018 «Про Допоміжні репродуктивні технології» (В.Купрія) URL: <https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/JH6NP1AI>

47 Проекти законів МОЗ та УАРМ «Про допоміжні репродуктивні технології» від 2021 р. URL: [https://www.uarm.org.ua/en/?option=com\\_attachments&task=download&id=484](https://www.uarm.org.ua/en/?option=com_attachments&task=download&id=484)

a surrogate mother, but there is a requirement for her adulthood. I believe that setting the age limit is still appropriate, given the commercial component of this legal relationship and medical fertility criteria. At this age, taking into account the general medical recommendations for the birth rate, it is advisable to set 35 years. However, the law should leave the possibility of a surrogate mother to a member of the family of potential parents (as proposed in Article 9 of the draft I. Lutsenko and draft №6475-2), whose age may be much older than 35. Therefore, in the case of a surrogate mother 'You are a member of the family of potential parents / one of them, the age limit does not need to be set, as it may be limited by medical indicators.

In some foreign jurisdictions (Belarus), an additional requirement for obtaining the status of a surrogate mother is to provide the latter with a certificate that she has not been convicted of a serious / especially serious crime against humanity<sup>48</sup>.

However, if the surrogate mother's general requirement to obtain a certificate of no criminal record can still be accepted, as the absence of a criminal record guarantees the absence of additional stressors that may complicate the surrogate mother's program (fertilization, pregnancy, childbirth), the restriction criminal record of the gravity of the criminal offenses seems inappropriate. It turns out that if a surrogate mother has committed murder (a felony, but not against humanity), she can be admitted to the program. Not to mention that the potential surrogate mother is less likely to commit crimes against humanity, at least because the share of such crimes in the aggregate of all others is much lower than, for example, the commission of crimes against the person.

As for the requirement from the surrogate mother to provide a certificate of absence from her registration with a psychiatrist, this is a very reasonable idea, which should be implemented in the new law. It is proposed in the project of Wagner (Part 3 of Article 21). However, other restrictions on SM identified in this article cannot be considered appropriate is registered or treated in a psychoneurological or narcological dispensary;

In particular, the restriction on the inability of a woman to participate as an accused or suspect is generally contrary to the principle of the presumption of innocence.

Simultaneously with the requirement to provide such documents from a surrogate mother, it is advisable to provide in the law for the provision of such documents by potential parents. In addition, it is advisable to require potential parents to have documents that are determined by the legislation of the country to conduct ART programs for the adoption of a child. In part, these requirements are formulated in the project W. Wagner

The presentation of the text in the penultimate paragraph is evidence of low legislative technique.

We can not agree with the proposal of S. Antonov, expressed in his draft law on the preference of one legal entity (Article 4: «Agency for the Organization of Reproductive

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48 Закон Республики Беларусь от 7 января 2012 г. № 341-З «О вспомогательных репродуктивных технологиях» URL: [https://kodeksy-by.com/zakon\\_rb\\_o\\_vspomogatel\\_nyh\\_reproduktivnyh\\_tehnologiyah.htm](https://kodeksy-by.com/zakon_rb_o_vspomogatel_nyh_reproduktivnyh_tehnologiyah.htm)

Programs (Agency)» and «Specialized Law Firm») over others to provide services in the field of ART, as this is a violation of antitrust law and poses additional corruption risks<sup>49</sup>.

It is also impossible to agree with the proposal for additional licensing of business entities in the field of surrogacy (Part 2 of Article 7 of the draft O. Danutsa). After all, activities that pose an additional threat to the rights of citizens are subject to licensing. However, it is difficult to agree that surrogacy is more dangerous than adoption.

Wagner's draft provides for a ban on intermediary agencies (Article 9), a ban on advertising surrogacy programs and gamete donations (Article 9). At first glance, the legal settlement of relations in the field of ART may resemble the legal relationship in the field of adoption. However, social advertising on adoption is legal and even necessary!

Wagner's project banned the export of embryos / gametes from Ukraine, which was not the case in all previous projects. The legal regulation of gamete / embryo donation should be similar to the legal regulation in the field of transplantation, and the export of organs outside Ukraine is allowed there. However, in the latest draft laws of 2021-2022. identified the owner of reproductive cells, which is a significant step forward. They also propose to conduct a DNA test in public laboratories to confirm the genetic relatedness of the child and potential parents.

Projects №6475 – №6475-2, entitled "on the use of ART", do not have any other methods of infertility treatment other than gamete / embryo donation, cryopreservation and surrogacy. That is, such methods as IVF, ICSI – are absent. Thus, the subject defined in the project title is not disclosed in the content of the projects.

Simultaneously with the submission of the draft law on the use of ART, it is advisable to submit draft laws on amendments to the Criminal Code, Administrative Code, Civil code, Family Code, etc. Proposals for appropriate changes were provided only in the projects of V. Kupri<sup>50</sup>, O. Danutsa<sup>51</sup>, P. Unguryan<sup>52</sup> and V. Wagner<sup>53</sup>. Special attention should be paid to the proposed changes to the Criminal Code (projects by O. Danutsa, P. Unguryan and V. Wagner). Proposed changes to Art. 149, addition of new criminal offenses (Articles 138-1, 168-1, 169-1) of the Criminal Code can not be considered appropriate because they violate the principles of criminalization of acts, in particular

49 Проект Закону "Про реалізацію репродуктивних прав та допоміжну репродукцію людини" (С. Антонов) URL: [http://www.medlawcenter.com.ua/ua/123/repro\\_law.html](http://www.medlawcenter.com.ua/ua/123/repro_law.html)

50 Проекту Закону № 8629-1 від 01.08.2018 «Про Допоміжні репродуктивні технології» (В.Купрія) URL: <https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/JH6NP1AI>

51 Проект Закону №3488 від 15.05.2020 «Про внесення змін до деяких законодавчих актів України щодо питань застосування допоміжних репродуктивних технологій» (О.Дануца) URL: [http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_1?pf3511=68850](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=68850)

52 Проект Закону № 8625 від 18.07.2018 р. «Про внесення змін до деяких законодавчих актів України (щодо захисту прав дітей при використанні допоміжних репродуктивних технологій)» (П. Унгуряна) URL: [http://search.ligazakon.ua/l\\_doc2.nsf/link1/JH6NL00A.html](http://search.ligazakon.ua/l_doc2.nsf/link1/JH6NL00A.html)

53 Проект Закону про внесення змін до Кримінального кодексу України щодо правопорушень у сфері застосування допоміжних репродуктивних технологій URL:[http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_1?pf3511=73586](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=73586)

proposed to criminalize «new» acts already regulated by current provisions of the Criminal Code: ст. 149 in the current wording and Art. 145. Duplication of prohibitions will lead to legislative conflicts, which will lead to difficulties in law enforcement and, as a result, to human rights violations. More about this in my other publications.

My own proposals for the criminal law and not only regulation of some aspects of the use of ART are set out in my monograph<sup>54 55</sup>.

The global issue should also be addressed: we are creating a framework law outlining the basic requirements and keeping the details of the procedures in place (as proposed by UARM<sup>56</sup>), with the exception of provisions that contradict the new law; or we, on the basis of the Procedure, make changes to it and add everything necessary to it, and it acquires the status of a new law.

In the drafts of the analyzed laws, in the presence of important additional provisions, there are no detailed procedures defined in the Procedure (R.II-XII), in particular there is no list of ART methods, one of which is the basic method of ART – in vitro fertilization (hereinafter – IVF). I believe that the current Procedure should be based on the new LA (legal act), updating its provisions. To date, the proposed LA projects in the field of ART further complicate activities in this area, creating unnecessary conflicts of norms instead of filling legislative gaps.

**CONCLUSIONS.** Summing up, it should be noted that the Procedure should be supplemented with relevant new provisions on the range of entities that may use ART techniques; the rights and obligations of persons to whom ART, visual reproduction may be applied; to give the new normative act the status of a law, and to place the content of the surrogacy agreement in the Civil Code. Adhering to the modern concept of informatization of society, an all-Ukrainian database (Unified Electronic Data Bank) should be created for all participants in legal relations in the field of ART, especially for the method of SM. Databases of potential parents, surrogate mothers, children born in ART programs should be included in this database; HCF practicing in this field; certificates of genetic relatedness, birth certificates of children born in ART programs, donor data and information on their donations. Such information will be useful in detecting and investigating violations in this area and will prevent illegal behavior of all participants in legal relations in the field of ART. It will also allow you to monitor the number of children born to one donor in a given area over a period of time.

When modernizing the legal regulation of ART, in particular the SM, it is impossible to do without concluding additional international agreements aimed at simplifying the procedure for legalization of a child born in the SM program.

In general, when creating a new LA, it is necessary to keep in mind the expediency of such actions, as the current legislation in the field of ART is quite workable. The

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54 Триньова Я.О. Біоетика кримінально-правового забезпечення протидії злочинності: монографія. Харків. Право, 2019. 536 с.

55 Триньова Я.О. Сурогатне материнство. (настільна книга адвоката, лікаря, сурмами, генетичних батьків та правоохоронця). Норма права. Київ. 2021. 386с

56 Матеріали наради керівників клінік ДРТ. УАРМ. 15.12.2018 URL: <https://uarm.org.ua/component/attachments/download/368.html>

problem is legal nihilism, which is spreading in society as a pandemic. Under these circumstances, any new LA will have the same consequences as the current one. In addition, every law enforcer should keep in mind the general legal and sectoral principles of law that apply in the absence of specific legal norms. The application of the analogy of law and law should not be an obstacle to law enforcement. With such a professional approach to law enforcement practice, it will not be necessary to create new, additional LAs. And it should always be remembered that the law is not a textbook, it should not contain the basis of law.

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### **IMPROVING MENTAL HEALTH WITH THE HELP OF PETS AT WORK**

*The article deals with the problem of the health and mood-boosting benefits of pets as well as exploring the broader benefits of a pet-friendly workplace. In particular, the authors examined and analyzed the problem of mental health and its connection to pets and pet-friendly offices. Accordingly, studies continue to confirm that allowing employees to bring their pets to work has an overarching net gain for business since it boosts employee morale, positively affecting the rate and productivity of the output. Moreover, many companies see the value in coworker bonding and create immersive team building drills and exercises. Thus, people who are able to bond and get along are able to collaborate more effectively and essentially are more productive. With resilience shown to be a major weapon in the fight against mental illness, one of the best ways to build resilience is to identify and support those things in our lives that revitalize us. Seeing how pets are able to provide significant emotional support and joy for many people, smart business leaders would do well to be mindful of this resource and create pet-friendly workplaces for their employees who require psychological support. Likewise, since many people are prone to experiencing an increased amount of feel stress at work, research shows that just a few petting strokes (even watching fish swimming in an aquarium helps to alleviate psychological tension) can ease stress and reduce your blood pressure. Among other proven benefits pet owners receive are a generally more relaxed state as well as a chance to practice mindfulness. Similarly, pet ownership was shown to improve cardiovascular health, reduce loneliness (a critical factor in mental health) as well as help ease many chronic health conditions whereby animal-assisted interventions can play an especially important role for those facing severely distraught mental and declining physical conditions. For this reason, innovative companies such as Google, Salesforce, Etsy, and Amazon enthusiastically embrace the*



*role of pets in the workplace. Hence, Dog-owning Googlers are called Dooglers, and the company's corporate code of conduct explicitly welcomes pets, encouraging employees to take advantage of the mental and physical benefits that our canine and other animal companions can bring to the workplace dynamics, enjoyment and productivity.*

**Keywords:** *pet-friendly workplace, pet-friendly policies, stress, mental health, emotional support, the benefits, increased productivity, cardiovascular health*

**Анотація. Лебідь Л.П., Сімонова І.В. Покращення ментального здоров'я завдяки домашнім тваринам на роботі**

*У статті розглядається проблема переваг домашніх тварин, що покращують стан здоров'я та настрої, а також переваги робочого місця, придатного для домашніх тварин. Автори статті розглянули та проаналізували проблему психічного здоров'я та його зв'язок із домашніми тваринами в офісах, де дозволено перебувати з домашніми тваринами. Дослідження продовжують показувати, що дозволити працівникам приводити своїх домашніх улюбленців на роботу – це хороший бізнес, тому що це добре для морального стану співробітників, і це добре для продуктивності праці. Багато компаній бачать цінність у зв'язках між колегами та створюють командні тренування та вправи. Люди, які вміють спілкуватися і ладнати, здатні ефективніше співпрацювати і, по суті, більш продуктивні. Стійкість – головна зброя у боротьбі з психічними захворюваннями. Одним із найкращих способів формування стійкості є виявлення та підтримка тих речей у нашому житті, які «відроджують» нас. Для багатьох людей домашні тварини забезпечують значну емоційну підтримку та радість. Розумним керівникам бізнесу було б добре пам'ятати про цей ресурс та створити робочі місця, придатні для домашніх тварин, для своїх співробітників, які цього потребують.*

**Ключові слова:** *робоче місце, облаштоване для тварин, політика щодо тварин на робочому місці, стрес, психічне здоров'я, емоційна підтримка, переваги, збільшена продуктивність праці, здоров'я серцево-судинної системи*

**Relevance of the research topic.** Contemporary animal science presently places an increased emphasis on studying the development of the international programs such as “Take your pet to work” which outlines the peculiarities of the influence pets have on our organism during the working day. In particular, a recent study by Nationwide Pet Insurance in partnership with the Human-Animal Bond Research Institute (HABRI) reinforces findings which suggest that more than three times as many employees at pet-friendly workplaces report a positive working relationship with their boss and coworkers compared to significantly lesser numbers observed in work spaces that either explicitly prohibit or are not actively encouraging office pet interaction [2].

**Setting the tasks.** The goal of the article is to carry out thorough research of the problem of improving mental health by introducing pets to work environments. Specifically, the authors undertake a comprehensive analysis of the positive impact

and outcomes of pet-friendly workplaces coupled with the task of examining a number of creative pet-friendly policies and their potential application for companies and businesses in Ukraine.

**Research methods.** Our examination necessitated the use of the following research methodology: study and analysis of different international sources, psychological, sociological, specialized medical literature; statistical analysis; study and analysis of this issue in Ukraine.

**Analysis of recent researches and publications.** A recent study conducted by the International Journal of Workplace Health Management looked at the stress levels of employees trying to determine whether or not the presence of a dog made a positive impact. This was accomplished by looking at cortisol levels in the morning and comparing them with those measured at the end of the day. Accordingly, people who worked with a dog present had significantly lower stress levels at the end of the day when compared to those who did not have the benefit of interacting with a canine companion throughout the day.

**Presentation of the main material.** Looking at the health and mood-boosting benefits of pets (especially dogs and cats) it is evident that they can drastically reduce stress, anxiety, and depression, ease loneliness, encourage exercise and playfulness, and even improve the owner's cardiovascular health. Moreover, caring for an animal can help children grow up more secure and active. Similarly, pets can provide valuable companionship for older adults. Having said that, one needs to consider some of the obvious downsides of adding a pet to your life. First and foremost, it is a big commitment, since by deciding to get a pet you agree to take care of another creature for the rest of their life. Accordingly, you have to consider the time and money you'll need to invest in pet care. On the flip side, having a pet has a lot of rewards, including mental health benefits. Thus, people of all ages find that having a pet improves their mood, lowers their stress levels, and eases loneliness. Many pet owners remark that pet care responsibilities aren't a chore, but are instead viewed as a soothing routine that helps people focus and organize their days. Most importantly, pets provide love and companionship to their owners in good times and bad. [1]

Every pet owner instinctively knows that pets make them feel good. Whether it's a dog greeting you at the door or a cat purring contentedly in your lap, your pet is there to offer unconditional love and acceptance. Not surprisingly, there developed a field of real science behind the benefits of owning pets which studies the benefits of animal companions which range from improved heart health to helping people cope with stress and anxiety.

**Companionship.** Living with a pet means you have someone with you whenever you're at home. Pet owners say that they feel less alone compared to people who don't own pets. Pets can also help you connect with other people around you. For example, dog owners tend to meet their neighbors, converse and interact with people in their community on a more frequent basis. On top of that, many pets (dogs in particular) are affectionate, accepting, loyal, honest and genuine companions. Hence, if you feel

isolated and lacking support, a pet can be an invaluable support in alleviating a sense of alienation and loneliness.

**Mood booster.** Just looking at your pet might make you happier. Studies show that eye contact with your dog can release a hormone that makes you feel happy. Oxytocin or as it is sometimes called the love hormone, is known to bring about an immediate mood booster. Additionally, pets fulfill the human tactile needs whereby most people feel better when they have physical contact with others. Thus, simply patting a pet can lower your heart rate and bring about a sense of calm and comfort.

**Health routines.** Having a pet means having to take care of their daily needs. Setting up a schedule for feeding, grooming, and exercising a pet is a good way to provide stability and structure in your life. Furthermore, pets provide purpose and motivation which can help your self-esteem, wellbeing and mental health.

For people struggling with anxiety or depression, routines offer an important feeling of control. For children, taking care of a pet builds a sense of responsibility, laying the foundation with all kinds of character-building relationships in life.

**Stress reduction.** Most pet owners know that petting your dog or cat is a quick way to de-stress, but few are aware that there is actually a scientific explanation for how pets help with anxiety. In particular, studies show that being around pets can lower the level of the stress hormone – cortisol, which eases tensions, helps reduce feelings of strain and anxiety [2]. Research shows that just patting a pet can ease stress and reduce your blood pressure. Even watching fish swimming in an aquarium is known to reduce stress, help you relax and attain a state of mindfulness.

**Increased social interaction.** Pets create opportunities for better social interaction, especially if you join an animal club or attend pet shows. Attending pet-friendly events and areas (beaches or parks) can also help expand and strengthen your social network as you can make new friends just by taking your dog for a walk or waiting at the vet. If you have fear of crowded social situations, or suffer from social phobia, a pet can help with introducing you to and engaging with other people who also have pets and can thereby enhance your mental health.

**Improved fitness (dog owners).** Dog owners are able to seamlessly get the exercise by walking and playing with their canine friends. Physical activity, like walking, has many benefits for your mental health and wellbeing. You can likewise use the time when walking your dog not just to improve your fitness making the most of the outdoors, but receive added benefits of further developing your mindfulness and relaxation skills and routines. Studies have shown that dog ownership is linked to higher percentages of longevity, with potentially lower risk of a cardiovascular disease [3].

Lastly, although, pets make excellent companions, appearing especially beneficial for your physical and mental health, there are, nonetheless, important considerations to take into account when deciding to become a pet owner. Thus, if you are struggling to look after yourself, talk to your doctor before you decide to start caring for a pet.

Studies demonstrate that allowing employees to bring their pets to work is good

for business since it aids in boosting employee morale, and that's good for the bottom line. Serving as a sure confirmation of the positive outcomes listed above is the 21st annual Take Your Dog to Work Day (TYDTWD). TYDTWD was created by Pet Sitters International in 1999 to celebrate the unrivaled emotional and physical support that our four-legged barking friends can provide. Celebrated on the Friday following Father's Day TYDTWD promotes the caring attitude towards and inclusivity of our trusty canine companions.

Although the idea of a special day for taking pets to work originated in 1999, corporate America didn't really start to catch on until the publication of a groundbreaking 2012 study conducted by researchers at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU). In particular, it presented evidence that dogs in the workplace helped reduce stress in their owners and made work more satisfying for other employees with whom they came in contact.

A recent study by Nationwide Pet Insurance in partnership with the Human-Animal Bond Research Institute (HABRI) reinforces VCU's findings stating that more than three times as many employees at pet-friendly workplaces report a positive working relationship with their boss and coworkers, which is significantly more than those in pet-neutral and adverse environments. The Nationwide study likewise shows that pet-friendly companies are more successful at attracting and retaining employees, with this trend being especially relevant among millennials.

Compared to their baby boomer and Generation X counterparts, millennials are far more likely to value a pet-friendly work environment which influences an increased likelihood long-term company and brand loyalty. Accordingly, a nationwide study found that 90% of employees in pet-friendly workplaces feel highly connected to their company's mission, are fully engaged with their work, and are willing to recommend their employer to others. In contrast, less than 65% of employees in non-pet-friendly workplaces made the same claims. The study defined a pet-friendly workplace as one that allows pets in the workplace – regularly or occasionally – and/or offers a pet-friendly employee benefit, such as pet health insurance.

Hence, businesses interested in reaping the benefits of a pet-friendly workplace can find helpful tips and tools in *The Woofice* a pet-centric parody of a hit sitcom the Office released by Zoetis Petcare and HABRI as part of their Pet Effect Campaign. The Woofice details research supporting the benefits of a pet-friendly workplace and offers practical tools for employers interested in creating one. "With millennial pet owners driving demand for more pet-friendly offices, The Woofice is incredibly timely," says Steven Feldman, HABRI executive director. "It is HABRI's genuine hope [that] The Woofice videos and campaign content catch on and inspire people to take steps to create pet-friendly workplaces so the benefits of strong and healthy human-animal bonds can not only be experienced at home but also every weekday from 9 to 5" [5].

But if you're at an animal hospital, you already know all about the benefits of a pet-friendly workplace, evidenced by the fact that pet-friendly workplaces are a win-win for employee wellbeing which directly translates into increased business performance.

Since resilience is a major weapon in the fight against mental illness, one of the best ways to build up a reservoir of vitality is to identify and employ those things in our lives that revitalize us. Seeing how for many people pets provide significant emotional support and joy, smart business leaders would do well to be mindful of this resource creating pet-friendly workplaces. Even though hard research into the benefits of pets in the workplace is limited, the studies undertaken show promising results. In particular, a study by Virginia Commonwealth University found the presence of pets at the office to be a significant stress buffer for their owners. The researchers found that concomitant benefits may extend to non-pet-owning co-workers, who reported enjoying brief interactions with their pet-owner peers.

In a similar vein, studies by the Human Animal Bond Research Institute reveal the effect of dog presence on group problem-solving which indicate improved cohesion, trust, and cooperation. A nationwide survey demonstrated similar results showing greater employee engagement and retention in pet-friendly workplaces. Finally, studies undertaken by the Research Center for Human-Animal Interaction is (a collaboration project between the nursing and veterinary schools at the University of Missouri) prove the benefits of pet companionship for weight loss, treating veterans with PTSD, as well as alleviating anxiety in people with autism. Overall, workplaces that adopt a pet-friendly policy enjoy the benefits of attracting and retaining happier and healthier employees.

According to the Society of Human Resource Management, only seven percent of employers now allow pets in the workplace. While this is up from five percent a few years ago, it, nonetheless, indicates that we have a long way to making the workplace a pet-friendly environment. Yet, we should not approach this task only as matter of time since achieving this requires careful planning and consideration. It is thus important, first of all, to get consent and approval from the whole team, since not everyone loves pets, while some co-workers may have allergies. Hence, setting up designated pet-free zones may be one way to accommodate both groups. At the same time, appointed pet-friendly days can clarify expectations regarding when pets are and are not allowed on the job. Furthermore, setting up a select pet committee which can settle any disputes that may arise, further ensures that our furry friends are safe at work.

Finally, even if it is not feasible to welcome pets into your workplace, you can always demonstrate support for pet-owning employees and build community and engagement with alternative policies like hosting a picnic or happy hour at a dog park. Accordingly, sponsoring a pet photo contest with pet-related prizes, organizing a volunteer program at an animal-focused charity, providing a discount for pet insurance or offering “pawternity” time for those with new pets, and bereavement time for those saying goodbye to old pets are all great ways to establish and enhances pet-friendly environments.

At the same time, innovative industry leaders such as Google, Sales force, Etsy, and Amazon keenly embrace the role of pets in the workplace. Dog-owning Googlers are called Dooglers whereby the company’s corporate code of conduct explicitly welcomes

pets which is exemplified by Google's corporate culture explicitly embracing any and all forms of affection for our canine friends as an integral facet of the company's policy on pets.

As a result of increased competition for employee retention and productivity, smart business leaders are already viewing pet-friendly environments as yet another opportunity to create a workplace and a culture that aims at boosting comfort and employee satisfaction. Consequently, we are already witnessing how holistically-minded and pet-oriented companies are not only able to boast better mental health statistics but are quickly becoming innovative magnets for the most satisfied, loyal and creative talent.

#### **Top 4 Benefits of Pets in the Workplace**

Are you trying to convince your place of work to go pet friendly? A 2015 Society for Human Resource Management survey found 8 percent of American workplaces allow employees to bring their furry loved ones to work, up from 5 percent in 2013.

It may seem like having your pet around is just going to be fun and games, but with the right considerations, more and more companies may want to consider the benefits.

##### **1. Stress Reducers**

Do you ever come home after a long, stressful day and pet your dog or cat? Just feeling their fur, having their presence close to you, you feel a sense of calm and relief. Who knows if anyone can explain exactly how this phenomenon works, but scientific studies back up the feeling that we experience.

The International Journal of Workplace Health Management conducted a study where they looked at the stress levels of employees, and whether or not the presence of a dog made an impact. They did this by looking at the cortisol levels in the morning versus at the end of the day. The people who spent the day with a dog present had significantly lower stress levels at the end of the day versus those who did not.

##### **2. Employee Retention**

Keeping your staff happy, and the overall moral high, is not always the easiest task to accomplish. When it comes to the overall success of an organization, retaining good employees is an important part of the formula. According to Fortune.com, 53% of people working in a non-pet friendly workplace would consider staying with the company if they allowed them to bring their pet to work.

##### **3. Teamwork Makes the Dream Work**

Many companies see the value in coworker bonding and create team building outings and exercises. People who are able to bond and get along are able to collaborate more effectively and essentially are more productive.

An experiment conducted at the Central Michigan University looked at if the simple presence of a canine in the workplace would make people collaborate more effectively. They found that "those who had had a dog to slobber and pounce on them ranked their team-mates more highly on measures of trust, team cohesion and intimacy than those who had not."

#### 4. Increased Productivity

Imagine what a difference a walk after lunch would do. Instead of having the post lunch time crash, a quick walk with a dog outside in the fresh air, could give employees a boost of energy needed to get through the work day.

One study found that people who had their dog with them at work did not have anxiety about rushing home after work to take care of them. Therefore, they were able to put in longer work days. They also found that pet friendly companies also had less people call out for the day versus those who could not bring their pet to work.

##### **Things to Consider Before You Become a Pet-Friendly Business**

- Allergies: You want to be respectful of employees who do not care to be around pets, or may have allergies. If possible, these employees should have a pet free space to work in.
- Space: Will the work space allotted to employees be conducive to bringing a pet? Some businesses have set up cubicles with special offerings such as doggie gates.

**Vaccinations and Flea Medication:** The last thing you want on your hands are pets getting sick or flea infested from coming to the office! It's important to have a system in place to check the medical records of pets that are coming into the shared work space.

Locally, Ukrainians first came to work with dogs in 2013 in Lviv, while in 2019, as many as 550 companies from 90 cities in our country joined the initiative. For a number of years now, on June 26 -World "Take a dog to work" Day Ukraine traditionally joins the ranks of pet-friendly countries. In particular, the founders of this initiative in Ukraine, Kormotech and the premium food brand CLUB 4 LAPY, launched a social campaign calling on Ukrainian employers to provide for a pet-friendly space in their offices, encouraging businesses to create an accommodating atmosphere for our canine friends and other pets. Working towards this goal, "The Paws in the Office" project helps Ukrainian companies make their dog-friendly offices an ever increasing part of a corporate culture on an ongoing basis [11].

With the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, the organizers did not pre-register participants, whereby under quarantine, the event took place in the format of an online flash mob. Ukrainians in different cities went to work with their pets, posting photos with their four-legged friends at workplaces on Facebook and Instagram with the hashtags "#lapivofisi" and "# united by love". "Our company participates every year. This is one of the favorite events of employees. If it weren't for the quarantine, there would be about ten dogs in our office today. Due to the epidemic, most of the employees went to work from home, and even under such conditions, on this day we have two dogs in the office with us – Fluffy and Beagle Budyak. Everyone has a great time. There is a friendly and productive atmosphere. If the office is dog-friendly, it will definitely be great for people here as well," shared her appreciation for the initiative Yana from the Lviv IT company Symphony Solutions [11].

The founder of the "Take a Dog to Work" campaign in Ukraine Kateryna Kovalyuk

from Kormotech is convinced that: “Thanks to pets, we are all united by love. These are our companions. In today’s world, a dog in the office is not only natural but also useful. Researchers have shown that this has a positive effect on the working atmosphere and the general health and psychological wellbeing of workers”.

Developing this trend, global companies are making dog-friendly offices part of their corporate culture. The practice of hiring pets and thus making dog-friendly offices brings us closer to the best animal husbandry practices in the civilized world. We are happy to assist all willing business owners and managers to turn their offices into truly pet-friendly spaces”. [11]

**Conclusions.** Pets, especially dogs and cats, can reduce stress, anxiety, and depression, ease loneliness, encourage exercise and playfulness, and even improve ones cardiovascular health. The issue of the health and mood-boosting benefits of pets and the benefits of a pet-friendly workplace was analyzed and observed in this article. The authors of the article examined and analyzed the problem of mental health and its connection with pets and pet-friendly offices. Studies showed that allowing employees to bring their pets to work is good business because it’s good for employee morale, and that’s good for the bottom line. The Nationwide study also shows that pet-friendly companies are more successful at attracting and retaining employees, especially millennials.

Compared to their baby boomer and Generation X counterparts, millennials are far more excepting and enthusiastic about working at a pet-friendly work environment. More significantly, studies show that pet caring employees are more likely to stay with a company for a long term if it facilitates a pet-friendly environment.

Moreover, a nationwide study found that 90% of employees in pet-friendly workplaces feel highly connected to their company’s mission, being fully engaged with their work, and are willing to recommend their employer to others. In contrast, less than 65% of employees in non-pet-friendly or pet-neutral workplaces made the same claims. The study defines a pet-friendly workplace as one that allows pets in the workplace—regularly or occasionally—and/or offers a pet-friendly employee benefit, such as pet health insurance. Presently, many companies see the value in coworker bonding and create immersive team building drills and exercises, whereby employees who are able to bond and get along are able to collaborate more effectively and are source of added effectiveness within their departments. Based on multiple converging research data resilience is shown to be a major weapon in the fight against mental illness. Not surprisingly, pets are identified as a powerful source of supporting and building up our mental and emotional wellbeing reservoir by revitalizing our energy and reinforcing physical resilience to stress and illness. Being able to provide significant psychological and physical health boosts pets are one of the most potent sources of joy for many people. Accordingly, smart business leaders would do well to be mindful of this resource by setting up pet-friendly, vibrant and efficient workplaces.



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**RATIONAL AND IRRATIONAL COMPONENTS OF THE THEORY OF MILITARY  
ACTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPONENTS OF  
POSTMODERNITY**

*Abaddon's work is lightning-fast... He is always dispassionate and sympathizes equally with both participants in the conflict. Thanks to this, the results for both warring parties are the same.*

*M. Bulgakov*

*The publication proposes an analysis of the transformative nature of armed conflicts, identifies their novel organizational forms, analyzes the influence of socio-cultural determinants on these processes and investigates rational and irrational components of hostilities strategy in the context of socio-cultural conflicts of the globalized world. Recognizing the process of finding the latest means of inter-civilizational dialogue as an attributive component of the modern era, attention is given to the fact that in the real globalized process of unification and integration of communities by a historical constant there remains a fact of the use of armed conflict as a conscious and violent way of transforming the world. The author, likewise, notes that the militaristic sphere of activity has always been objectively one of the main components of civilizational progress, which is why present-day promotion of the trend of "demilitarization" of social life requires the formation of a conceptual approach of supplanting the violent military form of settling of inter-civilizational relations with acceptable peaceful means. In particular, the thesis is that the peculiarities of military conflict are determined not only by the mode of thinking about specific levels of individual and collective consciousness, but by taking into account social experience, together with a life-affirming complex of national traditions as well as the originality of cultural possibilities of the game phenomenon. Lastly, it is argued that significant changes in the military sphere of activity are conditioned by the national-territorial affiliation of the military conflict participants and their personal attitude to the humanization of the devastating ramifications of such events.*

**Key words:** *military sphere of activity, society, socio-cultural collisions, game phenomenon, armed conflict, social experience, civilization.*

**Анотація.** *Носач Б. Раціональні та ірраціональні компоненти стратегії військових дій в контексті соціокультурних колізій постсучасності. У публікації запропоновано аналіз трансформаційної природи збройних конфліктів, визначено їх новітні організаційні форми, проаналізовано вплив соціокультурних детермінант на зазначені процеси та досліджено раціональні та ірраціональні компоненти стратегії військових дій у контексті соціокультурних колізій глобалізаційного світу. Визнаючи атрибутивною складовою сучасної епохи процес пошуку новітніх засобів міжцивілізаційного діалогу, звертається увага на те, що в реальному глобалізованому процесі об'єднання та інтеграції спільнот історичною константою залишається факт застосування збройного конфлікту, як свідомого насильницького способу перетворення світу. Автор, так само зазначає, що мілітарна сфера діяльності завжди об'єктивно була однією з головних складових цивілізаційного поступу, а тому сучасне пропагування тенденції «демілітаризації» соціального життя вимагає формування концептуального підходу заміщення насильницької військової форми з'ясування міжцивілізаційних стосунків прийнятними мирними засобами. Зокрема, доводиться теза про те, що особливості військового конфлікту визначаються не тільки образом мислення стосовно специфічних рівнів індивідуальної та колективної свідомості, а мають бути врахованими соціальний досвід, на додаток до життєстверджуючого комплексу національних традицій та оригінальність культурологічних можливостей ігрового феномену. Наостанок, стверджується, що суттєві зміни у мілітарній сфері діяльності зумовлюються національно-територіальною приналежністю учасників військових конфліктів та їх особистим ставленням до гуманізації руйнівних наслідків таких подій.*

**Ключові слова:** *мілітарна сфера діяльності, суспільство, соціокультурні колізії, ігровий феномен, збройний конфлікт, соціальний досвід, цивілізація.*

**Actuality of research topic.** Modern development of society represents a complex multi-level process of dynamic socio-political and economic and administrative systems, so that each country is faced with a number of objective challenges brought about by the onset of the swift globalization era. Social revolutions and armed conflicts still determine the image of the 21st century, such that the central socio-political themes in focus are determined by the forms and ways of revolutionary transformation of reality. Ideological variations of the nineteenth century were predominantly preoccupied with a dualistic dialectical approach employed to investigate the conflict scenarios of social change, explaining the development of historical events by trying to solve such opposites as imperialism and communism, nationalism and internationalism, etc. In contrast, modern approaches have supplanted the limited dualism of such concepts (through the multi-directional vector of new tendencies is still undergoing formation), with the threat of total destruction through armed conflicts and the resolution of revolutionary catastrophes taking the center stage in global peacebuilding studies and efforts.

At first glance, appealing to an irrational component imbedded in the mature

of military activity as a primacy of an uncritical strategic stance calls for a more nuanced discussion. From the point of view of van Kreveld, a strategy of hostilities is subordinated to a paradoxical logic, i.e. when a formulated strategy includes two main elements, namely the creation of the armed forces, on the one hand, and the use of these forces in the fight against the enemy, on the other. In other words, the idea that a particular strategy also includes preparation for war, whereby it is carried out during peacetime, having first been expressed only in the period between the two world wars [3, p. 125]. Notably, the said paradox of the sphere of military activity is more precisely encapsulated by the following contradictions: on the one hand, anticipation of warfare produces the resources and ways of protecting ones country from invaders, while, on the other, such activity causes a huge amount of destruction, which has historically been created in the process of militarization of socio-economic factors of development of that country. The problem is that it is necessary to determine what particular means and arguments will a given society require in order to be able to effectively resolve the situation of balancing between the destructive and constant aspects of military activity, whereby the priority role is given to the motivational-semantic sphere of influence represented by the human factor. Therefore, in such a situation, the analysis of sources, resources and ways of social transformation that could serve as a foundation for safe domains of existence for a trans-national person in the 21st century is of particular importance. Of equal importance is the relevance of imbuing new forms and methods of social interaction in the context of the study of rational and non-rational components of the military strategy with fresh constructive content in the conditions of socio-cultural conflicts of post-modernity we presently find ourselves in.

#### **Analysis of recent research and publications.**

The militaristic aspect of human existence has always been objectively one of the main components of civilizational development, and in essence, the main one in the process of territorial formation and disputes based around state borders. The military sphere of activity as a material, substantive and potential aspect becomes the object of study of such prominent thinkers of different epochs as Heraclitus, T. Hobbes, M. van Creveld, F. Nietzsche, Z. Freud and many others. The theme of the correlation of civilized and barbaric worlds from the point of view of military activity is presented in the works of A. Toynbee, while the works of S. Huntington, propose an analysis of common civilizational values and ways of preserving cultural identity. In particular, by suggesting a single vision of “world order” and “image of the world as a whole”, Huntington assigns a prominent role to the variety of cultures in global interaction tying it into the problems of mosaic diversity in behavior, values, beliefs studied by cultural anthropology [7, p. 77]. K.-G. Jung thought that understanding the meaning of symbols normalizes the perception of the world, thanks to which a person opens and creates a new perceptual dimension both on the intellectual as well as the sensual and emotional levels; Ukrainian researchers B. Parahonsky and G. Yavorska believe that the state of war, as well as the state of peace, involves the formation of a special

communication environment created by means of information exchange on the basis of confrontation and arrangements [4, p.; 394].

**The methodological basis** of the research is provided by functional-instrumental analysis, as well as the method of causal summarizing for further research of quantitative and qualitative as well as political and legal characteristics of modern armed conflicts. The analysis presented in this article is based on the systemic-logical method, the method of conference of ideas, strategic guidelines and social modeling utilized in order to predict the effectiveness of change, as well as systematization of empirical and statistical results for drawing analytical conclusions in the field of contemporary armed conflicts.

**Formulation of the problem.** Having thoroughly analyzed the complex of systematic research of social changes and transformations, the author arrived at the conclusion that presently the world community needs to take into account many global issues all of which are critical for our survival and therefore need to be urgently addressed in relation to the process of civilizational progress. In particular, what sort of a role will the global economically disproportionate development and distribution, terrorism and armed conflicts play in mitigating and eliminating the threat to our common future and the existence and survival of our civilization. Accordingly, **the purpose of the article** is to elucidate the rational and other factors on military activity while assessing their direct and indirect effect on formulating a strategy of hostilities prevention in the context of socio-cultural conflicts of post-modernity.

**Presenting main material.** Prior to the emergence of modern digital technologies, an example of an irrational way of obtaining reliable strategic and operational information was a brilliant example in the classic world literature encapsulated by the Waland and Margarita communication: "My globe is much more convenient, especially since I need to know the events accurately. Here, do you see this piece of earth ...? Look, it is swelling with fire. War began there." [2, p. 264]. It seems that in real life, such opportunities to obtain strategic data from the military would never be possible. Instead, in the conditions of boundless capabilities of the digital era, when an ordinary person can virtually see any corner of the world with their own eyes peered to the their smartphone, it becomes impossible to hide even a small-scale military arsenal or completely classify all information, whereby there continue raging constant military conflicts between neighboring states, or there is some military contingent intervention into certain territories, it instantly becomes known to the world. Moreover, in recent years, it seems that the systematic justification for such local conflicts has become a form of modern interstate policy. Notably, this does not affect the territory of the interested parties directly, does not require large material resources and, most importantly, allows to save "face" of all obvious and implicit participants in the process in terms of morality and humanitarian law.

In the philosophy of military affairs there is a certain paradoxical position, namely if during the period of military settling of relations, both sides adhere to the norms and rules prevalent in a particular period of the history of civilizational development,

then war could be considered a certain function of culture or the main element of competitive games in the life of the community. A detailed analysis of the phenomenon of war in the context of the game element of culture is presented in the popular work of Johan Huizinga "Homo Ludens". Specifically, it is argued it is one thing when war is engaged in with regard to certain rules and norms that are determined by the warring parties. In this case, it is possible to talk about war as a function of culture [8, p. 106]. Of course, war for destruction is a dangerous militaristic activity whereby each participant country, in one form or another, experiences the negative consequences of such a confrontation. At the same time, the development of a militaristic sphere of activity at a certain stage of civilizational development forms a normative legal system, which, in turn, creates the basis of the legal and regulatory function of culture. Martin van Creveld offers a slightly different perspective on the matter at hand, viewing war not simply as a means, but very often regarding it as an end goal – an extremely attractive activity for which there is no easily available substitution. The reason why other activities will not be able to replace war is that they are "civilized", i.e. subject to artificial rules. Compared to the activity war, all other numerous activities in which people run the risk of their lives being affected are simply quite trivial games in this regard. Although, war is also in some sense an "artificial" activity, it is different from everything else in that it gives a person full freedom, including (quire paradoxically) freedom from death. Thus, only wartime interaction gives a person the opportunity to apply all accumulated abilities, put everything on the map and assess their personal worth compared to his/her opponent. Accordingly, it is the stakes that make the game serious, a potentially noble enterprise [3, p. 228-229].

Returning to our example, which really reveals a substantive characteristic of local conflicts when Woland states that Abaddon's work is exceptional, since he is always impartial and equally sympathizes with the ordeal of both conflict participants. Due to this, the results for both warring parties are the same [2, p. 264] – we can note for ourselves that local wars, like all others, are a manifestation of universal evil, have no pragmatic meaning, and the answers to our questions should be found within ethical and religious concepts. Consequently, such considerations call for an appeal to J. Bodriar's opinion that we are very inattentive to the situation that all reality, including the tragic events of the past years, has been passed through the mesh of mass media. In his opinion, it is already late to check and historically understand the content of the events of our era, and even more so try and establish the historical truth, since there is practically no real means to obtain such objectivity [1]. Tragic and unfortunate as this may be, but after the Second World War, the approximate number of armed conflicts was recorded at 256 clashes. Moreover, constant conflicts continue in the post-Soviet space, whereby there are simultaneously about 40 presently ongoing armed conflicts. Based on this analytical data, it is possible to confirm the objectively formulated present-day paradox: the civilizational development "naturally" continues to include an armed form of settling scores between certain groups of people on the basis of resolving religious, ethnic, interstate, class and other contradictions. A shift in the

international situation of military confrontations in the early 21st century, on the one hand, a diminishing of the aggressive confrontation between the two antagonistic world models of society in the form of capitalist mode of production as opposed to the planned economies of the socialist bloc countries, while, on the other hand, we can witness the beginning of the process of forming a new architecture of interstate relations with a large number of young states, all of which makes any attempt of prognosticating rather dubious. Moreover, it seems that humanity has softened its acute tension in relations regarding the danger of the Third World (now nuclear) war and has moved away from the terrible precipice of destruction, while, at the same time, we can witness a proliferation in the nuclear arms markets and spread, whereby the main issue is its preventive overseeing – a direct responsibility of nuclear club countries. In addition, such a change in the design of the world order automatically increases the level of regional conflicts both around the world and affects the regions of new territorial disputes. In particular, the danger of a large number of local armed incidents remains a constant threat to maintaining social order in the territories of the former Soviet Union.

Consequently, it is impossible to explain the process of forming a modern understanding of such phenomena as “European countries”, “European values”, “single European space” without clarifying the characteristic features of revolution, war, struggle for national independence, etc. It is said that any human activity in the transformation of the external reality includes various cultural factors of influence, as well as the energy and abilities of a person through which the process of transformation within the social reality itself is ensured. Today we are faced with new forms and fundamental changes in understanding social conflicts, such as “semantics of the term armed conflict, or war, terrorism, insurgent movement become the most important form of military conflict of our time: “based on what has been stated, the political significance of “low Intensity” conflicts is best evidenced by the fact that their results, unlike the results of traditional wars, were usually recognized by an international community. Very often, their recognition happened before, not after the victory of one or the other side of the conflict, which gives an unexpected angle of interaction of law and power in the modern world. From this point of view – “by their fruits you will know them” – the term “conflict of low intensity” produces a misconception regarding its essence “[3, p. 33]. This clearly points to a potentially globally devastating scenario when our civilization may one day disappear in the presence of nuclear weapons. This last point is unfortunately buttressed by the clearly evident fact that nuclear weapons and the level of their technical upkeep from a logical and economic point of view are today cheaper than having to maintain a more conventional armed forces contingent. Accordingly, a paradigm shift in the transformation of reality, as well as any human activity is determined by the factors of external influence, more specifically, by the capacities and productivity of the efforts of a genuinely dynamic and efficacious subject of social change.

Of principal importance in this regard is professional research which requires the

analysis of modern qualitative prerequisites of the personnel within various military units. In his seminal work "War and Anti-war" E. Toffler indicates the fact that by 2020, the relevant Pentagon services expressed "desires" regarding the completion of laboratory studies of "identification of the hidden DNA", the possibility of "complete replacement of blood cells" as well as looking into the possibility of "synthetic telepathy" [6, p. 79]. We can obviously view such radical, seemingly bizarre ideas in a different light, doubt about their realization, prepare symmetrical research, panic, etc., but in terms of civilizational dimension, the emergence of such military technologies will undoubtedly exacerbate increasing issues in the area of adaptation of the military and scientific personnel to the conditions of peaceful life after the end of service. More specifically, there would emerge an entire cohort of outstanding talent virtually insubordinate to any particular institution, consisting of highly professional experts in elite services. Consequently, this will only increase the risks of further deployment of new organizational forms of modern warfare, leading to numerous ways for uncontrolled dismantling of the established status quo and principles of planetary order, whereby the reality of such a scenario will exceed the most daring plots of all known Hollywood blockbusters.

A more grounded approach is in the idea of using and controlling such military dimensions as the implementation of space military programs. Updating the direction of military policy presupposes, first and foremost, the creation of space technologies and their subsequent use of high-precision weapons, which reduces the scale and magnitude of destruction. In particular, such a razor sharp technology would be able to provide real-time information from anywhere on the planet, monitoring and detecting even the slightest movements of all and any types of weapons, whereby classified satellites would surveil and transmit information from types of communication, data and information exchange. Another productive outcome of utilizing these technologies is that they can be created only in highly developed countries of the world, which (at least in principle) minimizes the chance of this tech getting into the hands of terrorist and other radical groups. The military sphere is likewise optimistic when it comes to the developers of modern weapons and protective systems in the field of robotics which holds the promise of ushering in a remarkable increase in the protection of on the ground personnel. At the same time, the more impressive modern weapons become, the more catastrophic the extent of destruction that armed conflicts can lead to, the fewer countries require their population to be involved in military affairs.

In the context of these approaches, a separate form of military conflicts is brought about by the functionality of non-lethal weapons or a so-called "war with zero losses". The idea of such weapons, oddly enough, belongs to journalists, not the military doctrine of a particular country. Such approaches have laid the foundation of the concept of a technically perfect war, during which a minimally necessary amount of violence and lethal force transpires as is necessary to effectively perform the task at hand. Presently, two variants of the impact of this concept are suggested: the first is the development of new types of weapons with a practically non-lethal nature of weapons



based on the use of kinetic energy or the paralyzing effect of electronic impulses, etc. The second option is engaging in cyberwar, which includes all and any acts of aggression, carried out remotely from an autonomous cyber station (frequently, just a moderately powerful hardware with an encrypted internet access). The presence of such a form of war is the most striking example of mixed conflicts in our globalized society.

The problem is that such types of offensive capabilities can be utilized by all sides of the conflict with their respective different modes of deployment. On the one hand, weapons like these make it possible to mask the cruelty of military clashes when presenting events through the looking glass of international information channels, especially in confrontations with protesters or civilians in the occupied territories. Conversely, such weapons can also have a positive utility by way of their “rheostat qualities” that give the effect of control of the striking force of impact, depending on the situation and the level of the military tension it implies. In addition, the extremely effective means of information warfare include emotional messages of a differing (often, disorienting) nature, both to the warring side and to third parties, using modern neuro-psychological practices of influencing collective consciousness. In fact, in the context of such an organizational form of war, there frequently occur virtual competitions of personal versions of events between the warring parties aimed at attracting as many supporters as possible.

As we can see, the main purpose of the creation and use of weapons in a globalized society is primarily to support international equilibrium and order within a given country, not to achieve victory through an armed conflict. Similarly, the cyberattack variant pursues the purpose of maximizing the creation of chaos, while the preparation of such an act requires sufficient time and financial support, we often lack the accurate information about the effectiveness of the invested resources and the expected results of one or the other of the cyber operation mechanisms and maneuvers. Therefore, today, wars cease to be a classic variant of hostilities in the field, a merciless military offensive much more frequently unfold in the cyberspace of a globalized society, and are always buttressed by ideological beliefs with victory gained by these seemingly unconventional means valued no less (at times, even preferred more) than through more classical battlefield means of physical engagement.

Hence, it becomes evident that the problem of the transformational nature of armed conflicts in the civilizational dimension confirms the fact of the perpetual presence of the armed conflict throughout the history of human development and its influence on the nature of social transformation processes by the possibility of intensive destructive actions and catastrophic consequences. In turn, the current level of globalization of all spheres of socio-economic relations relies on such fundamental principles as: competition of knowledge strategies, formation of military units on the basis of “soldier of the software front”, as well as a change in the cardinal provisions of the theory of military strategy of traditional armed conflicts, which leads to the development of new ways of warfare and types of military confrontation using state-

of-the-art military and ideological means. Revealing the meaningful nature of such modern organizational forms of armed conflict as “hybrid”, information, asymmetric, local, space and other forms of modern armed clashes, underpins the thesis that globalized society is on the verge of the novel socio-cultural and humanitarian challenges, calling for the mobilization of the progressive international community for the sake of preserving our planetary space of human existence.

The socio-systemic nature of presently dominant global network of communication enables societies to closely monitor the limited volume of natural resources for which they can be fighting, prompting the author to put forth the thesis that it is paramount that we maximize their preservation while working out effective preventive measures preventing destruction of these critical global assets. Both at the dawn of the history of civilization and up to present time, hostilities are considered a terrible disaster, while participation in any form of military activity directly or tangentially affecting the interests of your native country is believed to be a manifestation of a patriotic attitude and love for ones homeland. Thus, from the very beginning, there appears to be a radical contradiction, which today, I believe, can be resolved exclusively in such socio-cultural contexts as science, education, art and other avenues of peacebuilding. Directing our shared social activity to the development of these spheres of activity will help to change the terrible status quo presupposing human casualties, reorienting the subject-specific battlefield towards the “chessboard” of competitions in intelligence and strategic and technological breakthroughs with a potentially calculable winner. This paradigmatic shift will allow for an opportunity to replace the tragedy of death and destruction of an individual’s life by a (militarized) virtual game as a component of inter-civilizational dialogue. From the point of view of the socio-philosophical approach, military activity has a complex and structural content, reflecting almost all aspects of social relations, while, simultaneously making up their core element. Accordingly, one can distinguish between several sociocultural determinants of military activity in the form of an incremental humanistic progression: 1) a historical transition from purely militaristic forms of human activity to processes of state formation; 2) a sphere of active education, which includes heroic epics coupled with a patriotic attitude towards the protection of one’s country; 3) military science and the appropriate education system; 4) militaristic, war inspired forms of art. Hence, it becomes easy to see that the principally novel aspect of military activity in the system of socio-cultural determinants of the digital era is the change in the material or energy status of objects viewed as an information resource, thereby providing the process of transformational activity within the current global community.

It is, likewise, necessary to point out the fact that modern humanity is only at the beginning of its planetary movement to a single socio-cultural space, whereby all attempts to create universally applicable techniques for controlling such processes are extremely prognostic, with war (though much evolved in its means and ends), nonetheless, remains a constant looming existential threat. Indeed, even though nowadays our globalized society is going through the stage of its collective formation,

with various rhizomatic permutations shaping its unstable state of functioning, the factor of military confrontation remains paradoxically intensified, taking new organizational modes of social and political impact. The concept of new organizational forms of war, therefore, is defined as comprehensive revolutionary changes in the means of armed struggle, ways of organizing internal discipline, training and education of personnel and modernizing of strategy and tactics of fighting in the coordinate system of globalized society.

**Conclusions.** Having analyzed the rational and nonrational components of the strategy of hostilities in the context of socio-cultural challenges brought about by post-modernity, the author investigated cardinal and aggressive ways of transforming reality. As a result current research arrived at the conclusion that along with attempts to identify the characteristic features of the radically novel ways of the world community, what is needed is the formation of a set of methodological approaches aimed at scrutinizing the nature of contemporary armed conflicts: firstly by settling the historico-philosophical issue of harmonizing of contemporary global and national tendencies for the emergence of the social conflict with conventional pre-digital wisdom in order to better approximate the scale and logic of each direction's ; secondly, the revolutionary transformation of reality, like any other human activity is determined by the factors of culture, namely, it is bound and directed by the abilities and productivity of the efforts of the activity of the subject of social change; third, the procedure for resolving military conflicts, despite the possibility of a large number of destruction, includes the possibility of forming a special type of person with corresponding socio-cultural conditions of development; fourth, by shifting the practice of hostilities from a the subject-specific battlefield to the "chessboard" competition in intelligence and strategic and technological breakthroughs with a potentially calculated winner, there is an opportunity to turn the world tragedy of loss and crippling of life into a large-scale military virtual game taking the form of an inter-civilizational dialogue; fifth, modeling of civilizational perspectives of a given country becomes impossible outside the study of the essence of the socio-cultural process of development of its people, which is based on traditions, national identity, principles of economic culture and a specific combination of the driving forces of social conflicts and instability. The problems of modern theoretical and methodological approaches to scrutinizing the content of novel modes of socio-cultural interaction in the process of transforming reality from disjunctive perpetual military unrest to the formation of a single socio-cultural space, which would afford Ukrainian society an opportunity to shape its policies and action with a view toward the latest progressive and transformative tendencies in peacebuilding.

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## **PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE: INTEGRATIVE STRATEGIES OF RESEARCH**

*Contemporary socio-cultural environment, whose civilizational processes constantly bring to the forefront and make relevant the issues of sustainable development, digitalization, pandemics and hybrid threats influence the conceptual content and tendencies of development of science and philosophy. An objective and integral element of the new global world is the integration processes that create opportunities for systematic solutions to problems, fast, offering flexible and non-standard responses to the challenges of today. As a result of the unification and standardization of a significant theoretical and methodological basis in science, there emerge reliable principles for multicultural and extra disciplinary dialogue, stimulating a growing consensus between academic and non-academic communities, which shapes the preconditions for constant development of the integrative processes and polyvariable selection of integration.*

*Integrative processes in modern science take place within the framework of the formation of research strategies through the combination of theoretical and applied methodology and the complex use of qualitative and quantitative methods with the formation of mixed research methods. On the basis of disciplinary approach, historically*

*we can distinguish: disciplinary, participatory, cross-disciplinary, interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary research. Consequently, the study of a set of interrelated cognitive contexts or areas of conceptualization of different strategies for scientific research makes it possible to speak about the possibility of forming a systemic architecture of knowledge processes formed on basis of integrativeness and involves focusing on disciplinary, interdisciplinary academic and extra disciplinary non-academic interaction. Modern integrative strategies, therefore, differ in content and at the same time possess certain common components.*

*Assessment of the frequency of grammatical changes of the grammatical-categorical apparatus of the integrative studies in the historical perspective, conducted in binary variant terminological field, in particular, indicates that the relative particles of the linguistic group are principally much more widespread, compared to linguistic group of terminological constructions, one can note a differing correlation of linguistic groups within their respective terminological domains. In particular, research materials analyzing a thirty-year period highlight trends of a decreasing degree of the use of the terms “interdisciplinary research” and “multidisciplinary research” and the steady uniform use of the “transdisciplinary research” terminology. However, in general, each type of the formed cross-disciplinary strategies of conducting scientific research equally corresponds to the overall socio-cultural changes and reflects the multivariable methodology of the modern academic environment.*

**Keywords:** *philosophy of science, research, cross-disciplinary, interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, transdisciplinary approach, integrative strategies.*

**Анотація.** *Яновська В.П., Творонович В.І., Творонович І.О. Філософія науки: інтегративні стратегії досліджень.* Сучасне соціокультурне середовище, у цивілізаційних процесах якого постійно актуалізуються питання сталого розвитку, цифровізації, пандемії та гібридних загроз, визначальним чином впливають на концептуальний зміст та тенденції розвитку науки та філософії. Об'єктивним і невід'ємним елементом нового глобального світу стають інтеграційні процеси, завдяки яким створюються можливості для системного розв'язання проблем, швидкого, гнучкого та нестандартного реагування на виклики сьогодення. В наслідок уніфікації та об'єднання значного теоретичного і методологічного базису у науці створюються надійні засади для мультикультурного та поза дисциплінарного діалогу, діалогу між академічною і неакадемічною спільнотами, що формує передумови постійного розвитку інтеграційних процесів та поліваріантного вибору інтегративних стратегій проведення наукових досліджень.

*Інтегративні процеси у сучасній науці в рамках формування стратегій проведення досліджень відбуваються через поєднання теоретичної та прикладної методології та комплексне використання якісних і кількісних методів із формуванням змішаних методів проведення досліджень. За ознакою дисциплінарного підходу історично можна виокремити: дисциплінарний,*

учаснісний, кросдисциплінарні, інтердисциплінарні, мультидисциплінарні та трансдисциплінарні дослідження. Відповідно, вивчення сукупності взаємопов'язаних когнітивних контекстів або областей концептуалізації різних стратегій проведення наукових досліджень дозволяє говорити про можливість формування системної архітектури процесів пізнання, що формується за ознакою інтегративності та передбачає фокусування на дисциплінарності, міждисциплінарній академічній та позадисциплінарній неакадемічній взаємодії. Сучасні інтегративні стратегії, отже, відрізняються за змістом і одночасно мають певні спільні складові.

Оцінка частотності граматичних змін понятійно-категоріального апарату інтегративних досліджень в історичній перспективі, що проводилась у двох варіантному термінологічному полі, зокрема, свідчить, що відносні частки ознакової лінгвістичної групи є суттєво більш поширеними порівняно із лінгвістичною групою термінологічних конструкцій, спостерігається різна кореляція лінгвістичних груп в межах термінологічних доменів. Зокрема, дослідні матеріали проаналізованого тридцятирічного періоду підкреслюють тренди щодо послаблення ступеню застосування термінів «*interdisciplinary research*» та «*multidisciplinary research*» та стійкого рівномірного поширення термінології *transdisciplinary research*. Проте загалом кожен з видів сформованих *cross-disciplinary* стратегій проведення наукових досліджень у рівній мірі відповідає загальним соціокультурним змінам та відображає поліваріантну методологію сучасного академічного середовища.

**Ключові слова:** філософія науки, дослідження, крос-дисциплінарний, міждисциплінарний, мультидисциплінарний, трансдисциплінарний підхід, інтегративні стратегії.

**Relevance of the research topic.** The science of the socio-cultural system of a new reality in the process of its development gives rise to more complex synthesized complexes of knowledge. In the world of constant changes, integrative studies help describe the current state of affairs and cope with future problems caused by large-scale transformations such as sustainable development, digitalization, pandemic and hybrid threats. In addition, new knowledge formed in a wide landscape of subject domains will continue to allow flexibly and non-standard approaches of responding to the challenges of VUCA-world, the concept of which prevailed for the last thirty years and has been used to refer to the conditions that indicated the conditions of extreme volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity, in the pandemic period as a result of swift changes brought about the onset of the BANI concept: brittleness, anxiety, nonlinearity, incomprehensibility. Another extremely relevant point requiring our attention is examining the mechanisms of knowledge production and acquisition in their relation to the fact that nowadays there needs to occur constant constructive dialogue between the specialists in different disciplines in order to solve complex issues, through which new knowledge is born and breakthroughs are born in the

understanding of the world.

**Objectives setting.** Modern academic cooperation is based on the broad differentiation of the various forms of scientific relations and the formation of integrative research strategies. Specific and complex problems that require innovative solution and new methodological approaches, increasingly stimulate the processes of experience exchange, foster joint development of theory and practice, facilitate scientific methodology and academic potential. Due to the fact that in our rapidly accelerating globalized social and academic world, research issues acquire the same accelerated transformative changes, integrative research strategies require their elucidation through historical review and typological separation of issues important for modern Ukrainian philosophical thought. Similarly, academic practice, which is implemented both in the scientific and educational environment, requires attention given to the main concepts underpinning the conceptual system of synthesized integrative search.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** According to modern research, integration processes in the scientific environment began with the origin of science itself and are constantly accruing complexity [20]. Hence, empirical and rational elements found within New European philosophy focused on the combination of sciences with a common methodological arsenal. In its turn, logical positivism combined phenomenalist empiricism with the method of logical analysis of the language of science, and tried to unify the sciences on the basis of physical methodology. Holism, which was based on the principles and methodology of synergy, interpreted integrity or unity as a central concept of philosophy, which combines objective and subjective, material and ideal.

As a result, there emerged a concept of a single unified science directed towards the unification of academic achievements of researchers working in different scientific fields. Thus, the priority of collective work, the search for a neutral descriptive system, liberated from the traditional methodology of the scientific language, and a joint conceptual and terminological apparatus prompted further integration of the scientific knowledge. At the same time, clarification of traditional philosophical problems by the methods of logical analysis with their subsequent expression through scientific language (terms, concepts, laws, theories) taking into account the structure of the object of study expressed the mainline epistemological tendencies. The unification of terminology has, likewise, supported a further tendency of combining the sciences, while outlining the prospects of their integration process. Consequently, the opportunity to explore various object structures caused the indivisibility of integrity, which was later expressed in the need to study structural elements of the world in their unity, following the worldview paradigm of a synergistic model of development.

Integrative processes taking place within modern science in their connotation are represented by the formation of research strategies through the combination of theoretical and applied methodology and the complex use of qualitative and quantitative methods with the formation of mixed research methods [12, 6, 4]. In



effect, there is a transition from within the isolated disciplinary silos to searching for methodological possibilities beyond the scope of conventional interdisciplinary research programs. Integrative strategies currently on offer, thus, are primarily focused on a mixed methods approach which offers a vision, allowing: (1) a core problem research; (2) use of a mix of quantitative and qualitative methodologies to examine the problem both deductively and inductively so that the findings are explainable and explicable; (3) to produce results encouraging scholarly conversations across disciplines as well engaging policymaker to weigh in on research substantiation and ramifications [4, p. 67].

Historically, there exists a distinction between disciplinary, participatory, cross-disciplinary, interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary modes of research. Accordingly, the problems of the nature, features of formation and evolution of integrative strategies has been raised by many scientists whereby the interest in integrative research concepts in the academic environment is constantly increasing with scientific meetings held and research policy clarified with an emphasis on integrative approaches in research landscapes. At the same time, scientists agree that the principal doctrines and documents outlining integrative concepts are rarely defined, expected outcomes of integration are seldom specified with terminology pertaining to research policy being inconsistent and lacking properly defined terminology. It should be noted, that although representatives of research policy agencies have clear but disparate interpretations of integrative research concepts, it is seldom possible to identify what is meant by integrative research in research policy documents [17, p. 485].

**Outlining of the previously unexamined parts of the general problem.** It should be emphasized that in recent years there has been a spike in the scientific interest in an integrated approach to research observed in Ukrainian academia. In light of this, we believe that Ukrainian scientific community should speed up this consistent and timely effort to adapt to the global context, effectively utilizing accumulated academic potential, which would allow an increase in the level of competitiveness and a productive degree of crosspollination into a wider research environment. Hence, it is important to summarize the content of existing developments to form a common understanding of the integrated strategies in landscape research, the degree of distribution of as well as to clarify content definitions employed in integrative approaches such as interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, participatory and transdisciplinary concepts. Accordingly, the purpose of the article is the need to clarify terms, obtain a set of definitions which form the conceptual foundation of the process of knowledge production in integrative strategies of general research landscape and exchange of experience. In particular, the main generalizations were made by the search and formation of a sample of theoretical and applied research, published documents and scientific articles on the subject of an integrative approach in science. Terminological and meta-analysis, as well as comprehensive examination of literary sources was used in order to establish the degree of distribution, ordering

and clarification of the content of key said categories.

**Presentation of the main materials of the study.** As noted above, the results of the terminological analysis demonstrate, the integrative strategies are described by a categorical-terminological apparatus, which includes participatory, cross-disciplinary, interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary research which, in principal, differs from purely disciplinary or monodisciplinary research methods. Participatory research (PR) encompasses research designs, methods, and framework that rely on systematic inquiry in direct collaboration with those affected by a particular issue being studied for the purpose of action or change [18]. PR prioritizes co-constructing research through partnerships between researchers and stakeholders, community members, or others with insider knowledge and lived expertise [7, p. 324]. Moreover, in the framework of a PR approach researchers often choose methods and tools which presuppose a democratic engagement of the research partners in the research process. Research partners must also collaborate to prioritize and choose methods that maximize the potential for real-world impact and best represent stakeholder interests. Another key strength of PR is the integration of researchers' theoretical and methodological expertise with non-academic participants' real-world knowledge and experience into a mutually reinforcing partnership [3].

Cross-disciplinary, research is related to two or more academic disciplines, and can vary from a simple comparison of disciplinary ideas to more integrative or transformative approaches. Cross-disciplinary research can be implemented using integration strategies such as: interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary research.

Conversely, Interdisciplinary research (IDR) is a mode of research by teams or individuals that integrates information, data, techniques, tools, perspectives, concepts, and/or theories from two or more disciplines or bodies of specialized knowledge to advance fundamental understanding or to solve problems whose solutions are beyond the scope of a single discipline or field of research practice [15]. A good starting point for understanding the meaning of interdisciplinary studies is to position ones academic interests between two or more fields of study, whereby the focus of the interdisciplinarian's attention is the problem that each discipline is addressing within the purview of its respective field.

Multidisciplinary research (MDR) is a mode of research in which tools from different sciences and disciplines are used to find an explanation for the problem being studied. Hence, multidisciplinary research involves more than a single research focus to which each separate discipline makes an incremental contribution. In particular, certain scientists highlight the fact that multidisciplinary refers to the parallel scrutinizing of insights from two or more disciplines, whereby there is no real integration between them [13]. On the other hand, if experts restrict their work to the limits of their own discipline they may not enjoy a continuous achievement of the intended results. That is why, it is critically important to challenge and transcend the boundaries of specialized knowledge to form new concepts creating an entirely novel, interdisciplinary pitch.

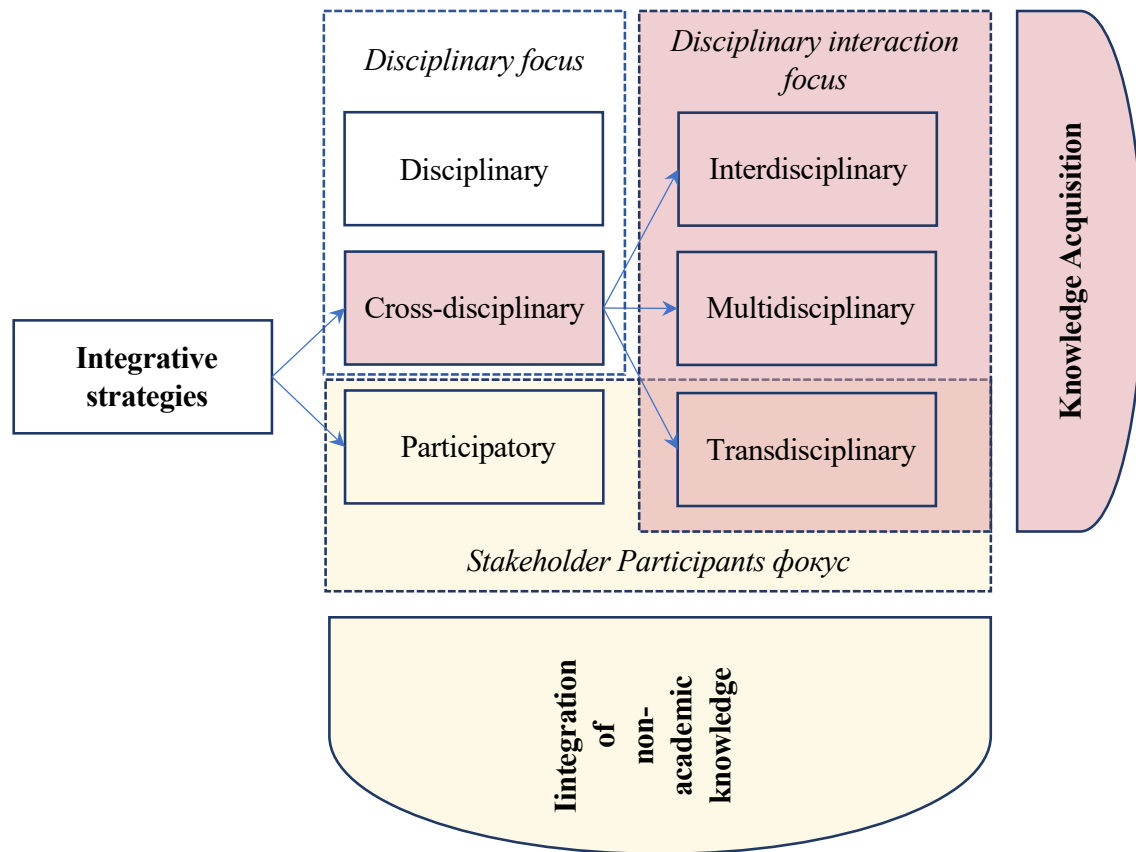
Lastly, when compared to the previous modes, transdisciplinary research (TDR) involves the integration of insights generated outside the academy, utilizes a team approach to research, the active involvement of non-academic participants in research design, and a «case study». All in all, TDR aims to promote a unity of knowledge or – more generally – the actual means with which such an integration of otherwise disciplinary fragmented knowledge cannot be achieved [1].

**Table 1.** Key distinctions of integrative strategies

Terms	Nicolescu B. (2005)	Back S.M., Greenhalgh-Spencer H., Frias K.M. (2016)
<b>Transdisciplinary research</b>	Concerns that which is at once between the disciplines, across the different disciplines, and beyond all discipline. Its goal is the understanding of the present world, of which one of the imperatives is the unity of knowledge.	A fusing of theories, methods and expertise across disciplinary boundaries in which each discipline merges with the others in the formation of a whole that is greater than the sum of its parts. TD may also include perspectives and methods from disciplines and a wide range of stakeholders.
<b>Multidisciplinary research</b>	Concerns itself with studying a research topic in not just one discipline only, but in several at the same time. Any topic in question will ultimately be enriched by incorporating the perspectives of several disciplines. Overflows disciplinary boundaries while its goal remains limited to the framework of disciplinary research.	An approach whereby specialists from varying disciplines address common problems by each focusing on their respective areas of expertise, resulting in a side-by-side attempt to reach a solution or product. There is little cross-over from one area of expertise to the other.
<b>Interdisciplinary research</b>	Concerns the transfer of methods from one discipline to another. Overflows the disciplines, but its goal still remains within the framework of disciplinary research. Has the capacity of generating new disciplines.	A joint effort to solve a problem or develop a product in which experts from different disciplines exchange theories and methods in a process of sharing their areas of expertise. In this process techniques are borrowed across different fields.

*Source compiled according to: (Nicolescu B., 2005; Back S. M., Greenhalgh-Spencer H., Frias K. M., 2016)*

Studies of a set of interrelated cognitive contexts or areas of conceptualization of different research strategies as a set of domains that concentrate around a certain concept, that is, a set knowledge, by function as selective protocols for more the identification of more nuanced informational concepts, affords the possibility to develop and refine a systemic architecture of knowledge acquisition processes. The systemic architecture of cognitive processes viewed as a set of research strategies, formed on the basis of integrativeness and as such involves disciplinary focus, according to the results of terminological analysis, interdisciplinary academic and extra disciplinary as well as non-academic interaction presented in Fig. 1.

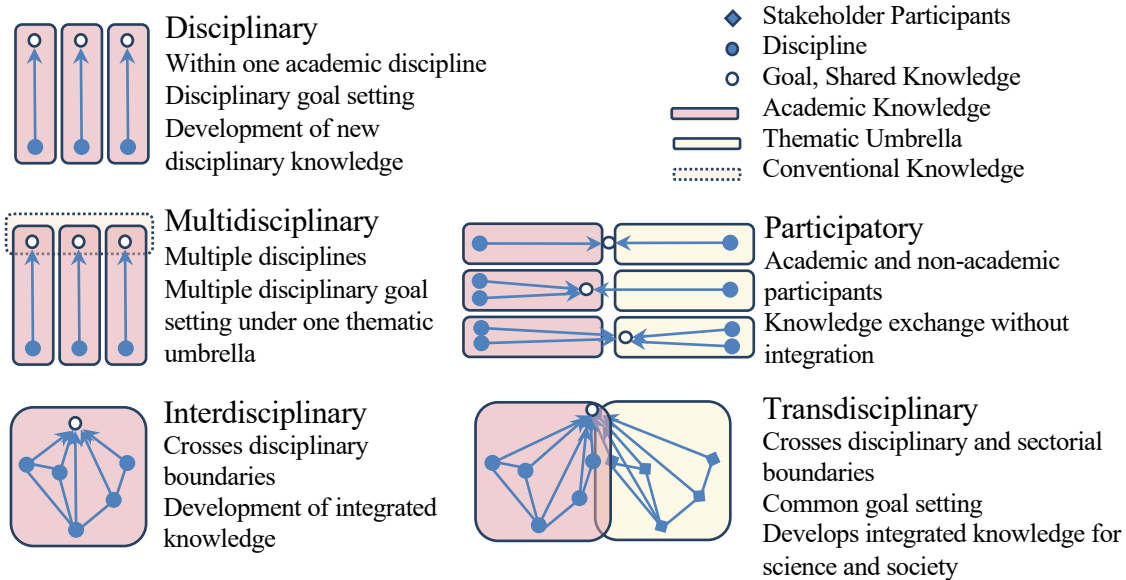


**Fig. 1.** Strategies of scientific research based on integration  
 Source: compiled by the authors

The substantive differences in integrative strategies are visualized in Fig.; 2. As noted earlier, integrative strategies have been formed at different periods of time and modern thematic journals contain information concerning certain scientists and relevant scientific works, as the primary sources of introduction of individual terms into the general conceptual and categorical apparatus; of the philosophy of science focuses on an integrative approach. Parallel to these works, it is important to investigate the problems from the standpoint of determining the historical age of different concepts.

In order to restore the history of conceptualization of integrative knowledge processes a researcher requires access to massive databases, containing data from heterogeneous resources (periodicals, monographs and other scientific and popular science literature). The meta-analysis of large data allows establishing chronological interdependences between certain phenomena and language at the academic lexical level while identifying the patterns of grammatical changes in the historical perspective. Moreover, task-specific tools like Google Books and NGram Viewer allows putting the frequency of words in a historical context by identifying the change in the frequency of a term or terminological group in time. Online tools, in general, are a valuable and convenient means of conducting research due to the fact that their functionality permits the researcher to spend more time on the analysis of data than what

is required on their collection [19]. Boasting the largest database available to-date, English, unsurprisingly, is the recommended linguistic medium of search.

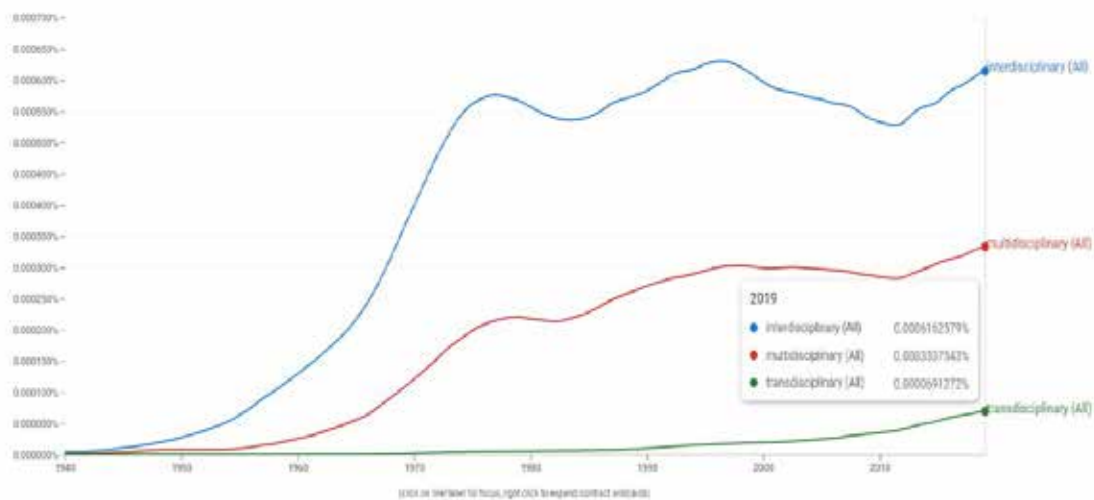


**Fig 2.** Graphical comparison of disciplinary and integrative strategies.

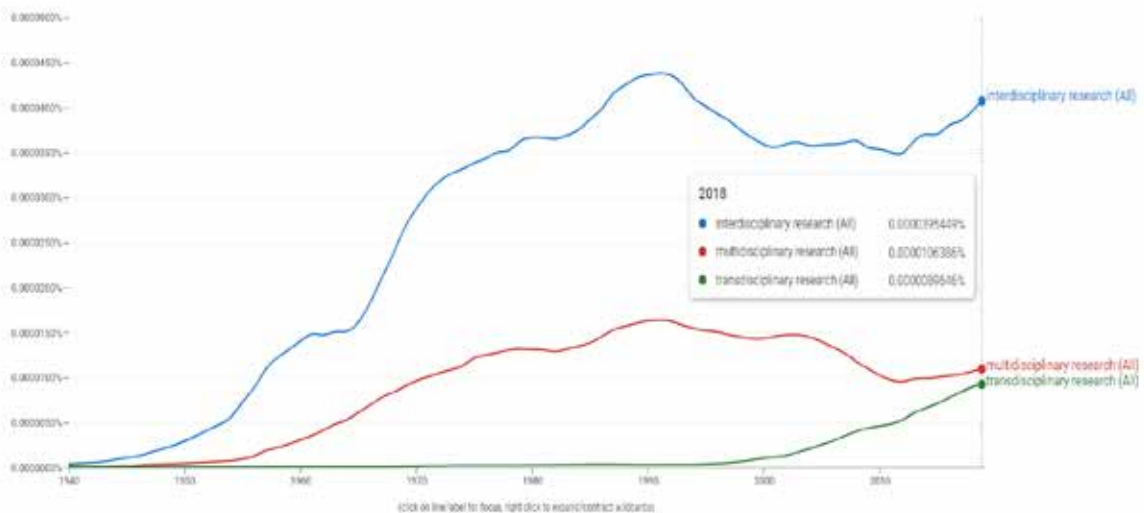
*Source: (Tress G., Tress B., & Fry G., 2004)*

What follows is the examination of the frequency assessment carried out in a binary variant terminological field (the first denotes only signs, the second represents complex linguistic constructions of cross-disciplinary research strategies) during the 1940–2019 period, which is characterized by the amplitude of the relative frequency of words and phrases spread in time. According to the results below, when comparing the level of distribution of terminological groups, three conclusions seem to suggest themselves, one of which is objectively predictable. First, the relative particles of the sign linguistic group are significantly more common than the linguistic group of terminological structures. As of 2019, they are respectively in the first group: Interdisciplinary – 0.0006162579%, Multidisciplinary – 0.00033337543%, Transdisciplinary – 0.0000691272%; According to the second: Interdisciplinary Research – 0.0000395449%, Multidisciplinary Research – 0.0000106386%, Transdisciplinary Research – 0.0000089646%, differing in order and scope. Secondly, the correlation of linguistic groups within terminological domains is likewise different. According to the “interdisciplinary – interdisciplinary research” domain it is 15.6 times, whereas according to the “multidisciplinary – multidisciplinary research” domain – 31.4 times, compared to the 7.7 times when analyzed according to the “transdisciplinary – transdisciplinary” domain. This indicates a relatively higher degree of associative connection in the part of transdisciplinary research and lower, tighter connection, and subsequently a higher terminological field for using the trait in the

part of multidisciplinary research. Thirdly, the peak period in the use of the terms “interdisciplinary research” and “multidisciplinary research” was in the year 1990, which observed the largest relative proportion of the use of linguistic structures (respectively 0.0000435931% and 0.0000163222%) right about time that transdisciplinary terminology began to acquire a character of steady uniformity.



(a) «interdisciplinary», «multidisciplinary», «transdisciplinary»



(b) «interdisciplinary research», «multidisciplinary research», «transdisciplinary research»

**Fig. 3.** Graph of frequency of terminological use in English language scientific literature in the period from 1940 to 2019. Axis of abscissa – time interval from 1940 to 2019. Source: (Google Books Ngram Viewer)

S. Fricke maintains that another excellent terminological landscape is formed when viewed through the prism of artificial intelligence-enabled search engines, in particular, semantic Scholar whose function is to comb the web for citations via an undefined algorithm [9, p. 146]. Considering that a potential researcher utilizing Semantic Scholar in its current form cannot employ it to produce an exhaustive search of background literature in their respective discipline, the detailed search query result statistics (filtered on a period basis – 1,5,10 years) available in Semantic Scholar indicates the relatively balanced use in the scientific works of the studied linguistic structures of the second terminological group, at the same time highlighting relatively close rates of their distribution. This means that each type of a cross-disciplinary scientific research strategy formed proportionately corresponds to the overall socio-cultural changes and reflects the multivariate methodology of the modern academic environment.

**Table 2.** Statistics of frequency of use in English -language scientific literature in the period and 2022, thousand units Semantic Scholar search results

Terms	interdisciplinary	multidisciplinary	transdisciplinary
All	528,0	506,0	38.5
2012-2022	307.0	323.0	28.9
2017-2022	169.0	193.0	18.4
2021-2022	35.5	44.8	4.2
Terms	interdisciplinary AND research	multidisciplinary AND research	transdisciplinary AND research
All	13400,0	13400,0	13200,0
2012-2022	8000.0	8010.0	7860.0
2017-2022	4280.0	4300.0	4210.0
2021-2022	879.0	885.0	864.0

Source: (Semantic Scholar)

**Conclusions and prospects of further research.** The integration of modern science occurs using a number of integrative strategies that differ in their respective disciplinary focus depending on the forms of interaction and involvement of academic and non-academic communities. Depending on the problems under study, which goes beyond certain disciplines, requires the use of methodology of other disciplines or involves an integrating methodological tools, the choice of research strategies is substantiated and systemic scientific interaction is formed. The conceptual and categorical apparatus of integrative research strategies covers the categories of participatory, cross-disciplinary, interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary researches and is in the permanent process of its methodological and substantive development. At the same time, integrative research has proven itself a reliable tool for establishing scientific interaction in solving complex problems we nowadays face. Attempts at improving sustainable global development, while stimulating digitaliza-

tion, combating pandemics and hybrid threats influence the conceptual content and ways of doing and using science.

Integrative research methodology allows for a mode of analysis in which tools from different sciences and disciplines are used to find an explanation for the problem at hand. Hence, integrative research involves more than a single study focus prompting seemingly disconnected disciplines makes a contribution to the common shared pool of knowledge. Moreover, scientists highlight the fact that the power of this approach stems from its ability to the parallel analysis of data and insights from two or more disparate disciplines, utilizing and fruitfully cross-pollinating varying research methodologies, apparatus and agendas. On the other hand, it has been observed that despite certain phenomenal breakthroughs in closed research projects subsequently pushing forward and impacting the whole scientific enterprise if experts restrict their work to the limits of their own discipline they may not enjoy a continuous achievement of expected and intended results. That is why, it is critically important to challenge and transcend the narrow boundaries of specialized knowledge to form new concepts creating an entirely novel, interdisciplinary cohesive cooperative research paradigms.

Accordingly, the emergence of new tools in the form of implementation of integrative strategies does not determine the narrowing of the research effectiveness of others, but aims to expand the range of proposed options allowing contemporary researchers to focus on the study of different issues present in the modern world.

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## Philosophy of history

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### SOCIAL PHENOMENON OF ALIENATION IN UKRAINIAN INTELLECTUAL DISCOURSE

*We are looking for happiness in regions, in ages, in states,  
while it is everywhere and always with us, like a fish in water,  
so we are in it, and it is near us looking for us.*

*Hryhoriy Skovoroda*

**Abstract.** *The social phenomenon of alienation in the Ukrainian intellectual discourse. In this publication, an analysis of the features of modern communicative discourse on the impact on the manifestation of feelings dehumanizing tendencies and the possibility of overcoming it through the restoration of authentic communications, which ensure the successful functioning and interaction of all social institutions, as well as individual citizens as members of common communication, has been developed. The transformation of views on the essence of the phenomenon of alienation, the form and features of its manifestation in modern historical-cultural and socio-economic conditions in the Ukrainian intellectual discourse is highlighted. It is argued that culture as a*

*form of objectification of human activity includes being and non-being, and alienation, as a consciously imposed process, ensures their personal and mutual movement. The possibility of counteracting the total rationalization of the lifeworld of a modern person through the acquisition of communicative competence in the process of socialization, thanks to the cultivation of internal resistance to the colonization of everyday life, has been proven. Communication acquires the meaning of the universal reality of social existence, and in the conditions of building a democratic state, the Ukrainian community must recognize the importance of reflexive control of everyday collective activity and achieve social harmony through the practice of communicative mutual understanding.*

**Key words:** *person, sociocultural communication, information society, social phenomenon of alienation, discursive practices, rationalization of the lifeworld, dehumanization, cognitive appropriation.*

**Анотація. Вихованець З.С., Шевченко Г.М. Соціальний феномен відчуження в українському інтелектуальному дискурсі.** У даній публікації здійснюється аналіз особливості сучасного комунікативного дискурсу впливати на прояви дегуманізуючих тенденцій відчуження та можливості його подолання через відновлення аутентичних комунікацій, які забезпечують успішне функціонування та взаємодію всіх суспільних інститутів, а також окремих громадян як членів спільноти комунікації. Висвітлюється трансформація поглядів на сутність феномену відчуження, форми та особливості його прояву в сучасних історико-культурних та соціально-економічних умовах в українському інтелектуальному дискурсі. Стверджується, що культура як форма об'єктивації людської діяльності включає в себе Буття і Небуття, а відчуження, як свідомо покладений процес, забезпечує їх рух та співіснування. Доведено можливості протидії тотальній раціоналізації життєвого світу сучасної людини через набуття комунікативної компетенції у процесі соціалізації, завдяки вихованню в собі внутрішнього спротиву колонізації повсякденного життя. Комунікація набуває значення універсальної реальності суспільного буття, а в умовах розбудови демократичної держави українська спільнота має визнати важливість рефлексивного контролю повсякденної колективної діяльності та досягти за допомогою практики комунікативного взаєморозуміння соціальної злагоди.

**Ключові слова:** *людина, соціокультурна комунікація, інформаційне суспільство, соціальний феномен відчуження, дискурсивні практики, раціоналізація життєвого світу, дегуманізація, пізнавальне привласнення.*

**Actuality of research topic.** In today's technocratic society, experiencing a crisis stage of its progress, our shared livelihood is put in jeopardy by a sharp dehumanization of man's everyday life, a feeling of drastic loss of ones worth, the phenomenon of fragmented psyche, coupled with an increased threat caused not just by natural catastrophes and cataclysms, but from bureaucratic, economical and administrative structures in certain counties. This situation causes an increase in the processes of separation of a man from a man and a man from a community, which contributes to

the deepening of the state of alienation. In the society of mass consumption, the pursuit of doubtful pleasure and the desire to consume more and more material goods and tangible services, gradually deprives one of a positive perception of various events of everyday life. Modern man is more concerned about “having” than “being”. At present, planetary resources are no longer able to support such a civilizational project and are putting humanity in a situation of an urgent choice that necessitates the need to search for the vital and consistent meaning to understand the course of history, make important decisions with humanistic orientation, all of which requires the ability to sympathize, to be aware of personal and public significance. Reflecting on spiritual principles in the 21st century, S. Krymsky notes: “Civilization makes people gods prior they become worthy of human status”<sup>1</sup>. As we can see, at the turn of the millennium, a threatening collision between civilization and existence arose, caused by the bifurcation of the spiritual world of man and the total dominance of technical rationality, which deepens the alienation of a modern man. Consequently, when a person feels that their individual participation in the affairs of society is valuable, they begin to understand the importance of their life.

The solution of the fundamental problems of human existence in its personal and social dimensions, viewed through the prism of communication and discourse mechanisms, proposed by such outstanding Western philosophers as K.-O. Apel, O. F. Bollnow, M. Buber, D. Bogler, L. Wittgenstein, H.-G. Gadamer, E. Goffman, E. Husserl, W. Dahlmeier, V. Kulman, N. Luhmann, M. Riedel, P. Ulrich, J. Habermas, V. Hoslo, K. Jaspers and many others. The study of the transformation of discursive practices in various directions of modern philosophical thinking meets the current needs of today. The ambiguous concept of discourse is introduced into modern philosophical knowledge by structuralists, and the most detailed theoretical substantiation of a structural and semiotic understanding of the concept of discourse is carried out by Greimas and Courtés. In their work, they interpret discourse as a semiotic process, which is implemented in the diversity of discursive practices and, above all, imply a specific way or specific rules of organization of linguistic activity. Discourse is a common mechanism for reflecting social mechanisms, according to Laclau and Mouffe, independently becomes material formation, that is, it creates a socio-economic world in itself. As a reflection of reality, discourse is considered in Marx, Gramsci, and Althusser. M. Foucault, analyzing the role and place of man in the modern world, appeals to the concept of discourse as a practice of linguistic entry into the public space or a set of specific forms of cognition inherent in a specific historical era that form their level of “cultural knowledge”, called by the philosopher an episteme. In modern language practice, it is implemented as a strict code, a code of prescriptions and prohibitions. As we can see, today the verbal alienation of the personality is really growing, which threatens control over human worldview through language. Word turns into a cliché that defines language and writing and thus makes a significant obstacle to agreement in social and interpersonal relationships.

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1 Krymsky S. B. “Principles of spirituality of the 21st century” In Two Rus, ed. L. Ivshyna. 4th ed. Kyiv: Ukrainian Press Group CJSC, 2005. P. 469.

In contrast to Jaspers's individual existential dimension of communication, Habermas and Apel's teachings highlight the problem of social communicativeness, moral and ethical norms and principles in practical discourse, in the world of everyday communication are substantiated<sup>2</sup>. Apel attaches great importance to the principle of responsibility for all types of human activity, which in the conditions of a globalized world have a macro effect and contain a threat to survival of the human race. "For the first time in the history of the human race, people were faced with the task of adopting solidarity responsibility for the consequences of their actions on a planetary scale. It should be understood that this requirement must meet the intersubjective importance of norms, or at least the basic principles of liability ethics"<sup>3</sup>. Significant contribution to the study of relations that exist between the discursive and practical consciousness in the conditions of social interaction is added by the E. Goffman's ideas, who proposed his typology of interaction. The problems of communicative philosophy, discourse are actively developed by such Ukrainian philosophers such as E. Gerasymova, A. Yermolenko, V. Liakh and others.

The process of alienation of the individual is determined by such characteristics that, in principle, cannot be alienated – this is an individual worldview, world perception, world attitude, national spirit – giving rise to the separation of a person from his ancestral essence, his essence. Such tragic moments for the individual are recorded in the works of such famous Ukrainians as H. Skovoroda, T. Shevchenko, M. Hohol, I. Franko, et al. Their ideas were picked up and reinterpreted in V. Pidmohylnyi, M. Khvylovyi, and V. Stus' works and recorded the total destruction of the human essence in a totalitarian society. Separately, the reflections of famous philosophers from the Ukrainian diaspora, who have not found themselves abroad by their own will, should be briefly highlighted. Among them are L. Shestov, D. Chyzhevskiy, B. Tsymbalystyi, V. Vynnychenko, D. Dontsov, V. Lypynskiy, et al. For example, the author of the original concept of "Ukrainian personalism", O. Kulchytskyi, relied on the ideas of Western European thinkers regarding the development of culture through crisis situations. Investigating the peculiarities of the crisis of modern culture, he comes to the conclusion that it was caused by a change in the hierarchy of values. True values – ethical, aesthetic, religious, etc. – are replaced by economic and technical ones, which define a new type of technocratic culture that has a destructive effect on an individual. Depersonalization, inner devastation, automation are all signs of human alienation, which is growing in the conditions of a new culture. The philosopher tries to understand the meaning of human existence from the standpoint of a philosophical and anthropological approach. He gave great importance to the process of self-discovery and realization of a person as a creator in accordance with his vocation.

Modern Ukrainian philosophers did not remain aloof from the research of this topical issue. V. Gorskyi, I. Boychenko, A. Yermolenko, and M. Mikhalchenko paid attention in their research to the historical and philosophical analysis of the phenomenon

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2 Lyakh V.V., Pazenok V.S., compiler. Modern foreign philosophy. Currents and directions. Kyiv: Wakler, 1996. P. 7.

3 Lyakh and Pazenok, Modern foreign philosophy, 362.

of alienation, and the specificity of alienation as a complex and contradictory socio-cultural phenomenon is presented in I. Bychko, O. Bilyanska, G. Kovadlo, O. Lyovkin, V. Tabachkovskiy, N. Khamitov and many other researchers' works.

Therefore, domestic philosophers at the end of the 20th – beginning of 21st century record in Ukraine, as well as in the whole world, the growth of the existential and anthropological crisis, the breakdown of worldview points of reference. They try to understand the actual problems of human existence in the conditions of modern social transformations and to determine the evolutionary movements of national history. In the process of creating a modern living space, a person overcomes the destructive collisions that accompany them on this path. It comes to intra-communicative relations with the world, to new communication and interaction with it, according to the type of H. Skovoroda's "kinship work".

**Objectives setting.** The purpose of the article is to analyze the peculiarities of modern communicative discourse, its impact on the manifestations of dehumanizing tendencies of alienation and the ability to overcome it through the restoration of authentic communications, which will ensure the successful functioning and interaction of all public institutions and citizens as members of a shared communication community. To comprehensively highlight the evolution of views on the essence of the phenomenon of alienation, forms and features of its manifestation in modern historical, cultural and socio-economic conditions in the Ukrainian intellectual discourse.

**Presentation of the main material.** Communication is known to be an integral part of various types of human activity: economic, political, social, cultural, scientific, etc. In each of them, it acquires its specific features and characteristics. At the end of the last century, observing the complicated dynamics of society, scientists make an attempt to combine classical and modern approaches into a single theory capable of analyzing the socio-cultural dynamics of modern societies both at the micro and macro levels, taking into account the reflection of different individuals, social structures and irrational tendencies of social life. In solving these tasks, J. Habermas, creates the activity-structural theory of communicative action on the basis of a critical rethinking of classical and modern paradigms. It is based on the analysis of human communication, cooperation and the possibility of a discursive approach. He develops the theory of communicative action on the basis of a critical rethinking of Marxism and neo-Marxist school, including those created by representatives of the first generation of Frankfurt School. The scientist's attention is drawn to the concept of alienation, which was developed by K. Marx, who did not investigate human communications, which were distorted by the alienated influence of later information and political structures of capitalist society. According to the philosopher, it is the statement of the problem that is important because it affects the interests of the whole society more than the problem of alienation in one economic sphere. Unlike Marx, for whom labor is the natural need for human life, and emerging economic and political structures bring the effect of alienation in the sphere of labor, for Habermas communication is the most important socio-cultural phenomenon that expresses the essence of man. Analyzing human communication from the standpoint of historical and cultural dy-

namics, he concludes that at some stage of human history there was a natural, inalienable communication. Mutual understanding was achieved through direct communication in almost culturally closed society, which allowed to maintain the stability and linearity of the identity of semantic images and social realities. Thus, the economic, political, information structures of society that arise in the day of capitalism begin to actively influence people's consciousness. Regardless of people's will, they began to impose their own understanding from the outside, to encourage certain stereotypes of thinking and actions, alienating them in this way from natural, unsettled communications and themselves. An important place in J. Habermas's theory is occupied by the concept of communicative discourse. In its interpretation, discourse means a perfect linguistic situation where external circumstances do not affect the arguments that are used to explain the various phenomena of social being. It is the force of arguments released from external influences that can highlight which process is true. According to the philosopher, free public discourse can determine the rational-humanistic nature of human communication in all spheres of public life: "The communicative mind, despite its purely procedural, free from any religious metaphysical content, is directly involved in the social process, the act of mutual understanding starts functioning of mechanism of coordination of actions. The set of communicative actions feeds on the resources of the lifeworld and at the same time forms an environment that reproduces specific life forms"<sup>4</sup>.

According to J. Habermas, communication, but not the economic sphere of society, forms the socio-cultural phenomenon that expresses the essence of man and determines the nature of his interaction with other people. The factor forming a modern communicative discourse is the public sphere, which creates a kind of buffer social space between state power and the private life of the individual. The development of the public sphere itself is a rather complex and contradictory process that was facilitated by the democratization of society and the formation of market relations. It is in the public sphere, as the least involved, there is a favorable atmosphere for free discussions, because it cannot be directly influenced by both the interests of the state and the interests of individuals. In the public sphere, the most pressing problems of economic, social, political, cultural life of society are discussed. This creates conditions for communicative discourse, released from external coercion. In the context of building a democratic society in modern Ukraine, democratic parliamentary discussions, television debates, publications in the press, etc. may be an example of released communicative action. The development of the media contributes to the free discussion of the values and norms of society, which has recently been closed for public discussions. Although, according to J. Habermas, the strengthening of the capitalist foundations of society, and accordingly, the media, led to the fact that they began to express the interests of narrow social groups, the interpenetration of private property and public sphere occurred. As a result, the Enlightenment becomes supervision, the provision of information – advertising, and education is transformed into manipulations, which today, unfortunately, we can observe in Ukrainian society.

4 Habermas J. The Philosophical Discourse of Modernity. Moscow: Ves mir, 2003. P. 326.

Permanent structures of the modern social system become the forces that colonize the living space of the individual and create barriers on the way to possible natural communication. They ensure the dominance of formal rationality (technical or instrumental), while the human lifeworld exists thanks to substantive rationality, the basis of which is formed by ethical norms and values. The formal rationality, based on purposeful actions, contributed to the rapid growth of production forces. The result of the scientific and technological revolution was the phenomenon of technological control over the living space of people. The dependence of the safety and life of people on digital technologies has become the main problem of the modern civilization progress of society, and an obstacle to the achievement of mutual understanding between people is the formal rationality that is deprived of humanistic content.

Thus, the development of modern structures of the social system under the influence of growing dynamic complexity is becoming more and more independent and makes them alienated from the living space of the individual. Forms of interaction such as bureaucratic procedures, financial and monetary relations, the position of force pressure and control displace communicative and linguistic means of communication. People's interaction becomes so anonymous and minimal that it loses its purely human importance. All this contributes to the alienation between the system and the lifeworld of people who develop in different tempo. Today, bureaucratic social structures of the state are rapidly losing the support of social groups and specific people. That is why J. Habermas proposed his vision of social interaction, based on humanistic cooperation of people in all spheres of public life and leads to understanding. He opposes formal rationality to the rationality of communicative action, cleansed of external coercion.

It should be noted that modern communicative discourse is increasingly gaining the nature of the "masquerade" of debate. It is said that privately owned media become commercially focused on large profits and political impact, they push the audience and readership to uncontrolled thoughtless consumption. The development and strengthening of modern media positions leads to the replacement of an autonomous and independent subject of discussions in the public sphere with a mediator, which brings inadequate information to the media in order to manipulate public opinion. It is from these circumstances that the formation of an independent communicative discourse derives, which will make it impossible to manipulate people's consciousness. Unlike Marx, who believed that the way to overcome alienation is the destruction of capital as private property, in the era of post-industrial changes, this way lies through the elimination of external deformations on the way to natural communication.

Today, visual means of information – cinema and television – have huge, practically unlimited opportunities for manipulation of people's consciousness, creating simulacrum and distorting natural communications. According to J. Baudrillard, the fourth stage of image transformation occurs when it ceases to be connected with any reality and turns into its own pure simulacrum. At this stage, the discourse is lost, reality is no longer taken into account as the image acquires the full power. The designed image of "hyperreality" in detail gives the viewer to see what the world looks without its real



participation in it, images “speak” for it, the loss of which increases the loss of social content and history.

The people’s belief in the fact that the media reflect reality, unfortunately, is increasingly removing us from reality. Our existence today, according to some scientists, is increasingly determined by the interaction and agreement with the image and simulations that have ceased to be intermediaries between us and reality. Trusting a certain source of information, people stop looking for confirmation of the received messages in other sources and exchange views in direct communication. The loss of such real contacts inhibits public discussion and increases the dominance of all known sources of virtual reality. Overcoming the negative consequences of virtualization of human life space, which is so successful with the help of the latest technical means and communicative technologies is a complex task of today, when Ukrainian society continues to experience the consequences of the global economic crisis that has affected all spheres of human life. In addition, according to E. Herasymova, in the conditions of permanent socio-economic and political crisis, a person has an urgent need for the development of self-awareness and self-affirmation, for which they often uses illusions and virtual worlds. In this sense, they can turn out to be a way of creating the necessary natural attitude to the objective world, taking the form of a special emotional environment<sup>5</sup>. Through illusions and virtual worlds, people try to reduce emotional tension, decorate the everyday life of their existence, justify misses and failures in their lives, get rid of a sense of inferiority and alienation. It remains open whether the process of humanistic activity and structural rationalization is possible in our Ukrainian society, in which the deformation of the lifeworld of people by state structures in the form of “colonization” and alienation would make it impossible.

Based on the thesis that the social world is always structured through certain linguistic means, its original way of understanding the existence of a modern man and the study of the dynamics of thinking systems in the historical context was proposed by M. Foucault. The basic ideas are stated in the theory of archeology, which, in his opinion, allows to reproduce the nature of knowledge about social phenomena of both past and present. M. Foucault focuses his attention not on what people say, but on the study of discourse as a practice, especially in the context of “knowledge and power” or “truth and power.” He sees the task for himself not to consider discourse as a set of signs, but to comprehend them as practices that systematically form the objects they speak and offer their method of researching discursive practices. The method consists of two interdependent techniques: the first is the deconstruction of the discourse on its components. With this technique, it is possible to define the rules for the formation of a particular discourse in a certain historical era and to avoid a subjective human factor that could be potentially present. Starting with M. Foucault, deconstruction as a technique began to be developed and used in other schools, for example, in poststructuralism and other theories of a postmodern nature.

5 Herasymova E.M. Economic knowledge in the discourse of the formation of the globalized world. Chernihiv: ChDIEU, 2008. P. 36.

The second technique is an inductive transition from specific discourses to a generalized episteme and a general system of thinking, scientific theorizing characteristic of a specific historical stage of development. In the history of human civilization, respectively, the theory of archeology of knowledge, the forms of epistemes have repeatedly changed, depending on the focus dominated in scientific theories of certain historical periods. In the middle of the 20th century, the socio-political sciences are in a crisis, M. Foucault precisely sees the cause of this phenomenon in an outdated episteme that does not reflect the realities of today<sup>6</sup>.

Separately, it is necessary to focus on the provision that from the end of the 18th century central importance in social and humanitarian reflections becomes a new status of a man. However, this episteme is accompanied by the involvement of knowledge, which leads to the imposition of distorted forms of worldview and world attitude. The way out of the crisis can be, according to Foucault, the transition to a new episteme based on a “linguistic component” or a linguistic organization of human knowledge. It is the sign and symbolic systems of language, as relatively steady factors of order, that determine the existence of objects that are able to more adequately reproduce the diffusion and chaoticity of the modern social world. As already mentioned, Foucault was of great importance to study the discourse in the context of “knowledge – power” and believed that the forms of epistemes are directly related to the nature of numerous power relations, that a certain form of knowledge shows power over another and thus affirms control in society. Different groups of people (wealthy and poor, healthy and sick, etc.) speak different languages, have different levels and forms of knowledge between which there is no dialogue in the modern world. As a result, one form of knowledge begins to dominate the other, which has a specific identification in the development and establishment of social control institutions. The dynamics of knowledge leads to changes in the nature of power, institutions of social control. All these changes occur due to a change in discourse standards.

Thus, the theory of archeology knowledge gives researchers a modern, original tool for studying the dynamics of social reality. It is possible to obtain an unbiased idea of the nature of power and the specifics of the individual spheres of life of society using the principle of deconstruction of discourse and gradually forming an idea of the episteme in a specific historical period. In the conditions of the “current modernity”, when social realities are of diffusion nature, become uncertain and complexly predictable, this theoretical and methodological tools are becoming more relevant. In such circumstances, types of discursive practices are of relatively sustainable nature, which modern researchers can rely on studying postindustrial society.

K.-O. Apel made an attempt to take modern public opinion out of a crisis state in his theory of communications, relying on the constructive traditions of pragmatic and analytical philosophy, the ideas of classical transcendental philosophy and the M. Heidegger’s approaches. The peculiarity of K.-O. Apel’s theory is that it combines intersubjectivity with reflection, the philosopher abandons the theoretical-cognitive solipsism of the New Age period and introduces the concepts of “understand-

6 Foucault M. Archeology of knowledge. Kyiv: Osnovy, 2003. 326 p.

ing”, “agreement”, “communication”. Communication and understanding presuppose a subject-subject connection and recognition of a sovereign personality in a person. As we can see, the form of application of the final justification of moral norms to life practice should be the principle of responsibility of each person, as a participant in real interaction, to achieve agreement (Konvention) and harmony in solving the urgent problems of our time. The demands of all the members of the community in the communication network can be justified by a reasonable argument, and the one who makes them must explain his own demands to others with the help of justified arguments, so “on this basis, the members of the communication community (that is us, all thinking beings) obliged to take into account all possible demands of all possible members of it, in other words, all human “needs” to the extent that they can make demands on their human environment (Mitmenschen)”<sup>7</sup>.

The question about the criteria for the credibility of the argumentation arises. After all, as by M. Foucault noted, in society, different forms of knowledge among the participants of communication are due to higher reasons: the level of education, social status, state of health, etc., which leave the participants of the interaction in unequal conditions and contribute to the distortion of information. All this affects the process of reaching agreement, and sometimes it is impossible. A person who resorts to arguments must at the same time remember the real community in dialogic communication, they are a member of, through the process of socialization and striving for ideal interaction. They must be able to adequately assess arguments presented and discuss their objectivity in order to reach agreement.

It can be argued that the communicative discourse, freed from any external coercion, can counteract the formal rationalization of the information society, which colonizes the personal world of modern man’s life. It is the discourse that is able to ensure communication process in all spheres of social life, its rational and humanistic character. Discursive practices can contribute to overcoming the process of colonization and existing forms of alienation, including alienation between people, as well as affirming natural, authentic communication, that is, expanding a certain level of awareness, education, social activity of self-reflective agents who are participants in the discourse and take part in the formation of non-institutional opinion in public sphere.

Separately, there is the problem of cognitive appropriation of the world, commensurability with it, it should be noted that the concept of commensurability is not the same as harmony, is not equivalent to individual reactions of a certain amount of people to social influences. The peculiar informational and energetic influence of one person makes society as a whole move not due to the mechanism of cause and effect changes, but due to communication and information exchange at all levels of culture in society. People, being in a constant vortex of historical events, change the nature of their activities, face a state of social chaos, appropriate that special perception of the lifeworld of other people, which they energetically “dispersed” due to their presence in this culture. The problem of human alienation in Ukrainian sources is often associated with the spread of such a phenomenon as marginality. Since the

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7 Lyakh and Pazenok. Modern foreign philosophy, 412.

end of the 20th century, as a result of unsuccessful attempts to reform all spheres of life, mass impoverishment of the population, society has faced such typical manifestations of marginality as the destruction of national consciousness, denationalization, depersonalization, worldview confusion, loss of leading personal life orientations and sense of freedom. Once again, a person is faced with the question of choosing his future destiny and the problem of building a new way of interacting with the world. As a solution to this task, there are ideas of appropriating life activity and “mastery” of the world, which was proposed by V. Tabachkovskiy. In addition, appropriation takes various forms in various spheres of life of a modern person. In particular, “in the spiritual sphere, appropriation acts as human dignity, in the ideological sphere – as fame, popularity, in the moral sphere – as authority, in the ethnic sphere – as a rite, ritual, tradition, in the linguistic sphere – as a sign, image, symbol, line, figure, in cultural studies – as an archetype, mentality, etc. In the social sphere, appropriation is reduced to power, prestige, domination”<sup>8</sup>.

The most significant in terms of its consequences is alienation from a person of his ancestral essence, the first prerequisite of such a process is manifested in the loss of the creative character of human work, which contradicts the essence of a person as a creative and active being. The second reason for the alienation of the ancestral essence is the loss in one’s activity of such an important component as the universal planetary worldview, which makes it impossible for a person to become a universal, multifaceted personality. The third prerequisite for alienation from a person of his ancestral essence is the alienation of an individual from culture, that is, from the accumulated human experience of social relations in his historical territory. If a person is perceived as a microcosm, then everything that is inherent in the social system, the culture of this society is reflected in it itself. A person is not determined by society, its culture, but directly grows in the culture of society, experiences himself in it. H. Skovoroda believes that it is possible to reveal such a true essence of the “invisible”, “inner” person through “relative life”. In this way, a person goes to God, trying to avoid the deceptive external world: “We are looking for happiness in regions, in ages, in states, while it is everywhere and always with us, like a fish in water, so we are in it, and it is near us looking for us. It is nowhere because it is everywhere. It is like sunshine: just open the entrance to your soul. It always knocks on your wall, looks for a passage and does not find it; and your heart is dark and unhappy, and darkness over an abyss”<sup>9</sup>

A person must be the creator of his own thoughts and be able to counteract the influence of universally recognized patterns. Freedom of thought should not be squeezed into a rigid scheme of logical judgments, because the habit of thinking logically kills imagination: “In fact, it is about the fact that a person is multidimensional –

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8 Kotsyubynskiy V.Y. Embezzlement as a phenomenon of the formation of civil society (Social and philosophical analysis). Kyiv: Institute of Philosophy named after H.S. Skovoroda of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 1999. P. 85.

9 Skovoroda H. Discover a person within yourself, trans. M. Kashuba, V. Voynovich. Lviv: Svit, 1995. P. 231.

and if they are placed in a Procrustean bed of one dimension, even a rational-cognitive one, they will inevitably lose the ability to self-criticize and will slide into the darkness of autism and collapse of the personality,” M. Popovych claims<sup>10</sup>. The process of learning about the objective world must remain a creative process and, at the same time, be accompanied by responsibility for its existence. Otherwise, the personality loses their uniqueness, acquires the characteristics of a one-dimensional abstract “I”. Losing their identity, such an alienated person turns into a transcendent subject, becomes indifferent to others, indifferent to other people’s wishes and will. A person must consciously determine their relationship with the outside world, learn to control their instinctive drives, form a sense of responsibility for their own actions, create and constantly improve their value system, which will determine human behavior. Only in activity a person does define and create themselves. Activities should be aimed at doing good for other people, fighting for justice, and looking for the good around you. The individual responsibility of each person for their own actions to community is of special importance, which strengthens and harmonizes the functioning of society as a whole<sup>11</sup>.

A person who is not rooted in their Motherland loses their deep “kinship” with their land, their people and becomes a “tumbleweed” and is not responsible for their actions. The remark of M. Popovych, who notes that the fewer independent dimensions are there in society, the closer such social organism is to pathology is becoming extremely relevant today: “it is a question of whether progress necessarily creates conditions under which its achievements perish”<sup>12</sup>. It is impossible to overcome the destructive consequences of alienation only with the help of the achievements of scientific and technological progress, so self-improvement appears as one of the effective means from the spectrum of possible ways to solve the problem. Through personal experience, in the process of self-discovery, self-awareness, and self-understanding, a person comes to know himself as a harmonious, integral personality, capable of comprehending all aspects of their existence (physical, social, spiritual) and overcoming destructive aspects of both individual and social existence. As we can see, the conducted theoretical analysis of the phenomenon of social alienation allows us to conclude that the source base of research by domestic scientists is formed in the context of cultural, ethno-national processes, as well as intercivilizational communication under the conditions of information “transparency” of borders. The intensification of communicative relationships in modern society, the rapid development of nanotechnology shift the emphasis to meaningful informational and technological factors, the moral and ethical component of human development of the surrounding world, thereby increasing the importance of everyone’s social responsibility for the consequences of their actions.

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10 Popovych M.V. Rationality and dimensions of human existence. Kyiv: Sphere, 1997. P. 77.

11 Tsymbalysty B. Earmark of statelessness. Political culture of Ukrainians. Kyiv: UVKR and the Republican Association of Ukrainian Scholars, 1994. 62 p.

12 Popovych, Rationality, 260.

Therefore, culture as a form of objectification of human activity includes Being and Non-Being, and alienation, as a consciously imposed process, ensures their movement and mutual movement. The need to counteract the total rationalization of the lifeworld of a modern person becomes possible through the acquisition of communicative competence in the process of socialization, thanks to the cultivation of internal resistance to the colonization of everyday life. Communication acquires the meaning of the universal reality of social existence. In the conditions of building a democratic state, the Ukrainian community must recognize the importance of reflexive control of everyday collective activity and achieve social harmony through the practice of communicative mutual understanding. In the period of tectonic global shifts, the Ukrainian people need to develop a project to achieve the “proportion” of life, true freedom, to form conditions for the growth of a multidimensional personality with a reflexive ethnic consciousness, which, through the trinity of mind, will and emotional sphere, is able to bring modern harmony of existence to the surrounding world.

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## ABSTRACTS РЕФЕРАТИ

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**Yana Trynova. Ukraine legislation review in the field of assisted reproductive technologies: humanitarian and legal aspect.** The article presents in accordance with the proposition that the law is a knowable rational measure, and knowledge is the experience of the social mind, we carried out an analysis of all bills on the legal regulation of assisted reproductive technologies (ART) in Ukraine, which were submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and published by scientists. The shortcomings of these draft regulations have been identified, including the use of the term "reproductive age" in current legislation in the context of enabling the use of ART, which in fact limits the ability to use these technologies to people who are physiologically out of this age. There are also proposals to improve the legal regulation of legal relations in the field of ART. It is proposed not to limit the range of entities that can benefit from the Surrogacy Program (SM), civil status and their gender; limit the allowable number of simultaneously transplanted embryos to one; to establish a ban on sexual selection of embryos, except in certain circumstances; separately envisage the procedure for applying the SM program for discordant couples; include the provisions of the surrogacy agreement in the Central Committee, and not in a separate law; provide for compensatory payment by potential parents in favor of a child born in the program of a certain amount that potential parents may temporarily deposit in a bank account or on a notary deposit; not to narrow the number of parties to the SM agreement; include in the list of required documents from potential parents in the SM programs the documents required for the adoption of a child; the new law will be based on the existing Procedure for the use of ART. The inexpediency of the proposed amendments to the Criminal Code by the authors of the existing draft laws is substantiated, as they duplicate the existing criminal law prohibitions, and therefore their introduction will violate the principles of criminalization and lead to legal conflict and human rights violations. The main oversight of the legality of legal relations in this area should be the responsibility of civil society. The creation of additional supervisory bodies, as well as the introduction of a monopoly position of legal entities providing services in the field of ART, is not appropriate due to the provocation of additional corruption risks.

**Keywords:** methodology of scientific research, social mind, law, draft law, surrogacy, HIV couples, discordant couples, legal liability, embryo transfer, sexual selection of embryos, humanitarian aspect of sex selection of embryos.

**Тріньова Я.О. Аналіз законодавства України у сфері допоміжних репродуктивних технологій: гуманітарно-правовий аспект.** В статті, відповідно до положення про те, що закон є пізнаною раціональною мірою, а знання досвідом соціального розуму, нами було здійснено аналіз всіх законопроектів щодо правового врегулювання допоміжних репродуктивних технологій (ДРТ) в Україні, які подавались до Верховної ради України та були опубліковані науковцями. Виявлено недоліки цих проектів нормативно-правових актів, зокрема акцентовано увагу на застосуванні в діючому законодавстві терміну «репродуктивний вік» в контексті надання можливості використання ДРТ, який фактично обмежує можливість скористатись цими технологіями особам, які вже фізіологічно вийшли з цього віку. Також надані пропозиції щодо удосконалення правового врегулювання правовідносин у сфері ДРТ. Пропонується не обмежувати коло суб'єктів, які можуть скористатись програмою сурогатного материнства (СМ), цивільно-правовим статусом та їх статтю; обмежити допустиму кількість одночасно пересаджених ембріонів одним; закріпити

заборону статевої селекції ембріонів, за виключенням певних обставин; окремо передбачити порядок застосування програми СМ для дискордантних пар.

**Ключові слова:** методологія наукових досліджень, соціальний розум, закон, сурогатне материнство, ВІЛ-пари, дискордантні пари, юридична відповідальність, ембріотрансфер, гуманітарний аспект статевого відбору ембріонів.

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**Ludmila Lebid, Irina Simonova. Improving mental health with the help of pets at work.** *The article deals with the problem of the health and mood-boosting benefits of pets as well as exploring the broader benefits of a pet-friendly workplace. In particular, the authors examined and analyzed the problem of mental health and its connection to pets and pet-friendly offices. Accordingly, studies continue to confirm that allowing employees to bring their pets to work has an overarching net gain for business since it boosts employee morale, positively affecting the rate and productivity of the output. Moreover, many companies see the value in coworker bonding and create immersive team building drills and exercises. Thus, people who are able to bond and get along are able to collaborate more effectively and essentially are more productive. With resilience shown to be a major weapon in the fight against mental illness, one of the best ways to build resilience is to identify and support those things in our lives that revitalize us. Seeing how pets are able to provide significant emotional support and joy for many people, smart business leaders would do well to be mindful of this resource and create pet-friendly workplaces for their employees who require psychological support. Likewise, since many people are prone to experiencing an increased amount of feel stress at work, research shows that just a few petting strokes (even watching fish swimming in an aquarium helps to alleviate psychological tension) can ease stress and reduce your blood pressure. Among other proven benefits pet owners receive are a generally more relaxed state as well as a chance to practice mindfulness. Similarly, pet ownership was shown to improve cardiovascular health, reduce loneliness (a critical factor in mental health) as well as help ease many chronic health conditions whereby animal-assisted interventions can play an especially important role for those facing severely distraught mental and declining physical conditions. For this reason, innovative companies such as Google, Salesforce, Etsy, and Amazon enthusiastically embrace the role of pets in the workplace. Hence, Dog-owning Googlers are called Dooglers, and the company's corporate code of conduct explicitly welcomes pets, encouraging employees to take advantage of the mental and physical benefits that our canine and other animal companions can bring to the workplace dynamics, enjoyment and productivity.*

**Keywords:** *pet-friendly workplace, pet-friendly policies, stress, mental health, emotional support, the benefits, increased productivity, cardiovascular health*

**Лебідь Л.П., Сімонова І.В. Покращення ментального здоров'я завдяки домашнім тваринам на роботі.** *У статті розглядається проблема переваг домашніх тварин, що покращують стан здоров'я та настроїв, а також переваги робочого місця, придатного для домашніх тварин. Автори статті розглянули та проаналізували проблему психічного здоров'я та його зв'язок із домашніми тваринами в офісах, де дозволено перебувати з домашніми тваринами. Дослідження продовжують показувати, що дозволити працівникам приводити своїх домашніх улюбленців на роботу – це хороший бізнес, тому що це добре для морального стану співробітників, і це добре для продуктивності праці. Багато компаній бачать цінність у зв'язках між колегами та створюють командні тренування та вправи. Люди, які вміють спілкуватися і ладнати, здатні ефективніше співпрацювати і, по суті, більш продуктивні. Стійкість – головна зброя у боротьбі з психічними захворюваннями. Одним із найкращих способів формування стійкості є виявлення та підтримка тих речей у нашому житті, які «відроджують»*



нас. Для багатьох людей домашні тварини забезпечують значну емоційну підтримку та радість. Розумним керівникам бізнесу було б добре пам'ятати про цей ресурс та створити робочі місця, придатні для домашніх тварин, для своїх співробітників, які цього потребують.

**Ключові слова:** робоче місце, облаштоване для тварин, політика щодо тварин на робочому місці, стрес, психічне здоров'я, емоційна підтримка, переваги, збільшена продуктивність праці, здоров'я серцево-судинної системи

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**Bohdan Nosach. Rational and irrational components of the theory of military actions in the context of the socio-cultural components of postmodernity.** The publication proposes an analysis of the transformative nature of armed conflicts, identifies their novel organizational forms, analyzes the influence of socio-cultural determinants on these processes and investigates rational and irrational components of hostilities strategy in the context of socio-cultural conflicts of the globalized world. Recognizing the process of finding the latest means of inter-civilizational dialogue as an attributive component of the modern era, attention is given to the fact that in the real globalized process of unification and integration of communities by a historical constant there remains a fact of the use of armed conflict as a conscious and violent way of transforming the world. The author, likewise, notes that the militaristic sphere of activity has always been objectively one of the main components of civilizational progress, which is why present-day promotion of the trend of "demilitarization" of social life requires the formation of a conceptual approach of supplanting the violent military form of settling of inter-civilizational relations with acceptable peaceful means. In particular, the thesis is that the peculiarities of military conflict are determined not only by the mode of thinking about specific levels of individual and collective consciousness, but by taking into account social experience, together with a life-affirming complex of national traditions as well as the originality of cultural possibilities of the game phenomenon. Lastly, it is argued that significant changes in the military sphere of activity are conditioned by the national-territorial affiliation of the military conflict participants and their personal attitude to the humanization of the devastating ramifications of such events.

**Key words:** military sphere of activity, society, socio-cultural collisions, game phenomenon, armed conflict, social experience, civilization.

**Носач Б.О. Раціональні та ірраціональні компоненти стратегії військових дій в контексті соціокультурних колізій постсучасності.** У публікації запропоновано аналіз трансформаційної природи збройних конфліктів, визначено їх новітні організаційні форми, проаналізовано вплив соціокультурних детермінант на зазначені процеси та досліджено раціональні та ірраціональні компоненти стратегії військових дій у контексті соціокультурних колізій глобалізаційного світу. Визнаючи атрибутивною складовою сучасної епохи процес пошуку новітніх засобів міжцивілізаційного діалогу, звертається увага на те, що в реальному глобалізованому процесі об'єднання та інтеграції спільнот історичною константою залишається факт застосування збройного конфлікту, як свідомого насильницького способу перетворення світу. Автор, так само зазначає, що мілітарна сфера діяльності завжди об'єктивно була однією з головних складових цивілізаційного поступу, а тому сучасне пропагування тенденції «демлітаризації» соціального життя вимагає формування концептуального підходу заміщення насильницької військової форми з'ясування міжцивілізаційних стосунків прийнятними мирними засобами. Зокрема, доводиться теза про те, що особливості військового конфлікту визначаються не тільки образом мислення стосовно специфічних рівнів індивідуальної та колективної свідомості, а мають бути врахованими соціальний досвід,

на додаток до життєстверджуючого комплексу національних традицій та оригінальність культурологічних можливостей ігрового феномену. Наостанок, стверджується, що суттєві зміни у мілітарній сфері діяльності зумовлюються національно-територіальною приналежністю учасників військових конфліктів та їх особистим ставленням до гуманізації руйнівних наслідків таких подій.

**Ключові слова:** мілітарна сфера діяльності, суспільство, соціокультурні колізії, ігровий феномен, збройний конфлікт, соціальний досвід, цивілізація.

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**Viktoriia Yanovska, Viktoriia Tvoronovich, Ihor Tvoronovich. Philosophy of science: integrative strategies of research.** Contemporary socio-cultural environment, whose civilizational processes constantly bring to the forefront and make relevant the issues of sustainable development, digitalization, pandemics and hybrid threats influence the conceptual content and tendencies of development of science and philosophy. An objective and integral element of the new global world is the integration processes that create opportunities for systematic solutions to problems, fast, offering flexible and non-standard responses to the challenges of today. As a result of the unification and standardization of a significant theoretical and methodological basis in science, there emerge reliable principles for multicultural and extra disciplinary dialogue, stimulating a growing consensus between academic and non-academic communities, which shapes the preconditions for constant development of the integrative processes and poly-variable selection of integration.

Integrative processes in modern science take place within the framework of the formation of research strategies through the combination of theoretical and applied methodology and the complex use of qualitative and quantitative methods with the formation of mixed research methods. On the basis of disciplinary approach, historically we can distinguish: disciplinary, participatory, cross-disciplinary, interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary research. Consequently, the study of a set of interrelated cognitive contexts or areas of conceptualization of different strategies for scientific research makes it possible to speak about the possibility of forming a systemic architecture of knowledge processes formed on basis of integrativeness and involves focusing on disciplinary, interdisciplinary academic and extra disciplinary non-academic interaction. Modern integrative strategies, therefore, differ in content and at the same time possess certain common components.

Assessment of the frequency of grammatical changes of the grammatical-categorical apparatus of the integrative studies in the historical perspective, conducted in binary variant terminological field, in particular, indicates that the relative particles of the linguistic group are principally much more widespread, compared to linguistic group of terminological constructions, one can note a differing correlation of linguistic groups within their respective terminological domains. In particular, research materials analyzing a thirty-year period highlight trends of a decreasing degree of the use of the terms "interdisciplinary research" and "multidisciplinary research" and the steady uniform use of the "transdisciplinary research" terminology. However, in general, each type of the formed cross-disciplinary strategies of conducting scientific research equally corresponds to the overall socio-cultural changes and reflects the multivariable methodology of the modern academic environment.

**Keywords:** philosophy of science, research, cross-disciplinary, interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, transdisciplinary approach, integrative strategies.

**Яновська В.П., Творонович В.І., Творонович І.О. Філософія науки: інтегративні стратегії досліджень.** Сучасне соціокультурне середовище, у цивілізаційних процесах якого постійно актуалізуються питання сталого розвитку, цифровізації, пандемії та гібридних загроз, визначальним чином впливають на концептуальний зміст та тенденції розвитку науки та філософії. Об'єктивним і невід'ємним елементом нового глобаль-

ного світу стають інтеграційні процеси, завдяки яким створюються можливості для системного розв'язання проблем, швидкого, гнучкого та нестандартного реагування на виклики сьогодення. В наслідок уніфікації та об'єднання значного теоретичного і методологічного базису у науці створюються надійні засади для мультикультурного та поза дисциплінарного діалогу, діалогу між академічною і неакадемічною спільнотами, що формує передумови постійного розвитку інтеграційних процесів та поліваріантного вибору інтегративних стратегій проведення наукових досліджень.

Інтегративні процеси у сучасній науці в рамках формування стратегій проведення досліджень відбуваються через поєднання теоретичної та прикладної методології та комплексне використання якісних і кількісних методів із формуванням змішаних методів проведення досліджень. За ознакою дисциплінарного підходу історично можна виокремити: дисциплінарний, учаснісний, кросдисциплінарні, інтердисциплінарні, мультидисциплінарні та трансдисциплінарні дослідження. Відповідно, вивчення сукупності взаємопов'язаних когнітивних контекстів або областей концептуалізації різних стратегій проведення наукових досліджень дозволяє говорити про можливість формування системної архітектури процесів пізнання, що формується за ознакою інтегративності та передбачає фокусування на дисциплінарності, міждисциплінарній академічній та позадисциплінарній неакадемічній взаємодії. Сучасні інтегративні стратегії, отже, відрізняються за змістом і одночасно мають певні спільні складові.

Оцінка частотності граматичних змін понятійно-категоріального апарату інтегративних досліджень в історичній перспективі, що проводилась у двох варіантному термінологічному полі, зокрема, свідчить, що відносні частки ознакової лінгвістичної групи є суттєво більш поширеними порівняно із лінгвістичною групою термінологічних конструкцій, спостерігається різна кореляція лінгвістичних груп в межах термінологічних доменів. Зокрема, дослідні матеріали проаналізованого тридцятирічного періоду підкреслюють тренди щодо послаблення ступеню застосування термінів «interdisciplinary research» та «multidisciplinary research» та стійкого рівномірного поширення термінології transdisciplinary research. Проте загалом кожен з видів сформованих cross-disciplinary стратегій проведення наукових досліджень у рівній мірі відповідає загальним соціокультурним змінам та відображає поліваріантну методологію сучасного академічного середовища.

**Ключові слова:** філософія науки, дослідження, крос-дисциплінарний, міждисциплінарний, мультидисциплінарний, трансдисциплінарний підхід, інтегративні стратегії.

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**Zorina Vykhovanets, Hanna Shevchenko. Social phenomenon of alienation in ukrainian intellectual discourse.** *The social phenomenon of alienation in the Ukrainian intellectual discourse. In this publication, an analysis of the features of modern communicative discourse on the impact on the manifestation of feelings dehumanizing tendencies and the possibility of overcoming it through the restoration of authentic communications, which ensure the successful functioning and interaction of all social institutions, as well as individual citizens as members of common communication, has been developed. The transformation of views on the essence of the phenomenon of alienation, the form and features of its manifestation in modern historical-cultural and socio-economic conditions in the Ukrainian intellectual discourse is highlighted. It is argued that culture as a form of objectification of human activity includes being and non-being, and alienation, as a consciously imposed process, ensures their personal and mutual movement. The possibility of counteracting the total rationalization of the lifeworld of a modern person through the acquisition of communicative competence in the process of socialization, thanks to the cultivation of internal resistance to the colonization of everyday life, has*

*been proven. Communication acquires the meaning of the universal reality of social existence, and in the conditions of building a democratic state, the Ukrainian community must recognize the importance of reflexive control of everyday collective activity and achieve social harmony through the practice of communicative mutual understanding.*

**Key words:** *person, sociocultural communication, information society, social phenomenon of alienation, discursive practices, rationalization of the lifeworld, dehumanization, cognitive appropriation.*

**Вихованець З.С., Шевченко Г.М. Соціальний феномен відчуження в українському інтелектуальному дискурсі.** У даній публікації здійснюється аналіз особливості сучасного комунікативного дискурсу впливати на прояви дегуманізуючих тенденцій відчуження та можливості його подолання через відновлення аутентичних комунікацій, які забезпечують успішне функціонування та взаємодію всіх суспільних інститутів, а також окремих громадян як членів спільноти комунікації. Висвітлюється трансформація поглядів на сутність феномену відчуження, форми та особливості його прояву в сучасних історико-культурних та соціально-економічних умовах в українському інтелектуальному дискурсі. Стверджується, що культура як форма об'єктивації людської діяльності включає в себе Буття і Небуття, а відчуження, як свідомо покладений процес, забезпечує їх рух та співіснування. Доведено можливості протидії тотальній раціоналізації життєвого світу сучасної людини через набуття комунікативної компетенції у процесі соціалізації, завдяки вихованню в собі внутрішнього спротиву колонізації повсякденного життя. Комунікація набуває значення універсальної реальності суспільного буття, а в умовах розбудови демократичної держави українська спільнота має визнати важливість рефлексивного контролю повсякденної колективної діяльності та досягти за допомогою практики комунікативного взаєморозуміння соціальної злагоди.

**Ключові слова:** *людина, соціокультурна комунікація, інформаційне суспільство, соціальний феномен відчуження, дискурсивні практики, раціоналізація життєвого світу, дегуманізація, пізнавальне привласнення.*

## ВІДОМОСТІ ПРО АВТОРІВ

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– постановка проблеми (**Setting the tasks**);

– аналіз останніх досліджень і публікацій (**Analysis of recent researches and publications**);

– постановка завдання (**Setting the objectives**);

– викладення основного матеріалу (**Presenting the research statement**);

– висновки відповідно до статті (**Conclusion**);

– література (**References**);

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