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Dmytro KOSTENKO¹, PhD (Ped.), Assoc. Prof.
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4030-2287
e-mail: d.kostenko@knu.ua

Maryna MAIDANYUK², PhD Student
ORCID ID: 0009-0002-3585-0374
e-mail: maydanyuk_m@ukr.net

Jiping DING¹, PhD Student
e-mail: dcsamantha94@gmail.com

Xishun TANG¹, PhD Student
ORCID ID: 0009-0005-4741-1338
e-mail: tangxishun1@gmail.com

¹Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine
²Mykhailo Drahomanov Ukrainian State University, Kyiv, Ukraine

FORMATION OF PERSONALITY HARDINESS IN TODAY'S REALITIES

Background. *The article explores the complex processes of forming the hardiness of the individual in the conditions of the national struggle against the northern aggressor and the threat to Ukrainian society. The article's purpose is to reflect and understand modernity through the prism of forming the hardiness of the individual. The multi-vector nature of the terms "geopolitics" and "society" is outlined. It is stipulated that our uniqueness is revealed thanks to the internal potential and opportunities in the social environment.*

Methods. *Different approaches, such as systemic, activity-based, personality-oriented, and generally scientific methods, such as analysis of scientific literature, synthesis, generalization, and systematisation, were used to achieve the study's goals.*

Results. *It is noted that the war causes disproportionate damage to each individual, the country's development, personal well-being, and the environment. The reconstruction of the state of Ukraine should not be suspended, regardless of the state of war in the country, and the issues of the country's restoration should be taken care of not only by the state, international and Ukrainian volunteer organisations but also by every citizen of Ukraine in particular. It is noted that the complex geopolitical situation of Ukraine is currently determined not by military, but by geopolitical trends that exist in the world today. The geopolitical situation of the state is complicated by the lack of a clear position of support for Ukraine by Western partners and the threat of curtailing constant international support for Ukraine's military and critical infrastructure.*

Conclusions. *The war in Ukraine is accompanied by confrontations on the diplomatic front, cyber threats, psychological tension, and stressful situations, both in the professional and personal environment and affects the geopolitical situation in the world. Attention is focused on the fact that it is necessary and expedient to have an understanding between representatives of the government, ministries and departments who are in the power vertical of planning the relevant budgets and implementing projects for the reconstruction of the state, and support for local communities in each region of Ukraine should be rational, because every corner of our state needs restoration for further economic, social, educational and spiritual development.*

Keywords: *formation, hardiness, life, society, state, war.*

Background

Problem statement. In the conditions of threat to Ukrainian statehood and independence, our society has faced contradictory and complex processes, both external and internal. These dangerous threats constitute a rather strenuous challenge to Ukrainian society. The existing contradictions are determined by the possible political instability crisis and many other social and military factors. Historically, it has been established that society is a holistic system, a human community of a particular type, by national-ethnic and territorial characteristics, personifies a person's social environment, taking into account his forms of activity. Defining society as a multi-vector set of forms and methods of human interaction, we understand it as a system that allows us to evaluate our realities as special forms of a holistic social system that regulate the mechanisms of human life, are socially forming, thanks to the formed unity of social institutions in Ukraine. The article attempts to comprehensively analyze various aspects of the formation of individual hardiness in modern realities in the context of socialization challenges, war, geopolitical and social problems in Ukrainian society, taking into account the scientific achievements of domestic and foreign authors, theoretical and practical principles of the development and functioning of the social sphere, the security situation in Ukraine and its impact on infrastructure at both the national and regional levels. The emphasis is on interagency

interaction and an interdisciplinary approach, which are currently the basis for ensuring the well-being and hardiness of the individual.

Analyses of recent sources and publications.

Referring to the dictionary of the Ukrainian language, one can find the following definitions of the term "society": "SOCIETY – 1. Society as a holistic social system". 2. Human community of a certain type (generic and family-kinship, social-class, national-ethnic, territorial-settlement communities). 3. Social environment of a person, a set of historically formed forms of human activity" (Dictionary, n. d.). Of course, society is formed due to human interaction, language, traditions, customs, norms of human behaviour, and social culture. The formation of society occurs due to cultural, economic, social and other factors. Being at the socialisation stage, we are born into society, which becomes part of our being, forms our identity, reveals our internal and personal potential, and satisfies everyone's need for belonging to a specific social space. Society has always been and is the subject of scientific research. The Dictionary of Social Work states that "society is a large stable social community, characterised by the unity of the conditions of people's life in certain essential relations and, as a result, a common culture; the highest form of society is society as an integral social system" (Slovedpdiia, n. d.).

V. Voronkova argues that "society as society characterizes the social world as the most abstract, in a

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certain sense, indefinite universality of human social existence, which encompasses the entire social world without any exceptions. It is precisely due to its abstractness, to a certain extent of uncertainty, that society acts as a "pure", concentrated embodiment of the essence of human social existence" (Voronkova, 2010).

According to O. Kornievsky and V. Nechyporenko, "the socio-economic crisis and the resulting mass impoverishment of Ukrainian citizens, large-scale corruption and "conspiracy", unconvincing explanations of this problem by representatives of the ruling class. All these challenges are currently interconnected and significantly reflect the contradictory, threatening development of the situation in Ukraine in the post-Maidan period" (Korniyevskiy, & Nechyporenko, 2017).

T. Matushevych notes that "the rapid development of social phenomena, challenges and structural transformations of recent decades (information revolution, humanisation, intensification of intercultural communications, globalization, digitalisation, challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic, etc.) have had a tremendous impact on the foundations of social systems and provoked profound transformations of the essential foundations of social institutions and practices. These changes encourage the formation and development of a new architectonics of social relations, provoke new challenges for the democratization of the education system and actualise research into the axiological component of the formation of a culture of democracy" (Zaitsev et al., 2022). Flipping through the Encyclopedia of Modern Ukraine, we find that "GEOPOLITICS (from geo... and politics) is a conceptual view of the policy of a state or group of states, based on substantiating their foreign and domestic political actions, the state and evolution of the economic, political and social systems of society by the influence of geographical factors. Geopolitics is interdisciplinary and serves as one of the theoretical justifications for state policies both within society and in the international arena. Geopolitics is also one of the fundamental concepts of the theory of international relations, which characterizes the place and specific historical forms of influence of territorial and spatial features of the location of states on local, regional, continental and global international processes" (Mishyn, 2006).

According to M. Vehesh, "Geopolitics is an interdisciplinary science that studies in unity geographical, historical, political, economic and other interacting factors that influence the strategic potential of the state and develop forecasts for its development; it is the science of control over space and everything in it. There are more than 300 different definitions of the concept of "geopolitics". From an applied point of view, geopolitics acts as external and internal political activity in the geographical space of various geopolitical actors (primarily states), the essence of which is to establish, maintain and expand control over space. The concept of "geopolitics" was first proposed to be introduced into scientific circulation by the Swedish professor of geography politician Rudolf Chellen in his main work "The State as a Form of Life" ("Die Staats Lebensform") in 1916, where he developed the scientific principles of geopolitics – the doctrine of the state as a geographical organism developing in a certain space. The very combination of the words "geo" and "politics" refers to the existing connection between the geographical space and the politics of states. Geopolitics explains both the external and internal policies of states from the point of view of geographical and social factors: the nature of the borders, the availability of minerals and other natural resources, island or land location, climate,

terrain, distribution of labour resources in the space of the state, the availability of economic use of natural resources, their presence in neighbouring states, etc. If earlier geopolitics was considered as a science of the influence of geospace on the political goals and interests of the state, now space is perceived as an environment that affects economic, political and other relations both within states and between states. Geopolitics is divided into fundamental (traditional), applied (practical), external and internal, and new and innovative. The peculiarity of geopolitics is that its real subjects can only be large states capable of radically influencing the course of global processes. The essence of geopolitics is to form a global order, to impose its model of civilizational development on the world (for example, now the West, led by the USA, is trying to impose its way of life on non-Western civilizations, which leads to geopolitical conflicts)" (Vegesh, Palinchak, & Petrinko, 2020).

According to the National Institute for Strategic Studies, back in 2022, it was noted that "The report "Geopolitics of War in Ukraine" qualifies the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine as a violation of the norms of international law and principles of international order, which has become the most serious challenge to European stability and security since 1945. This is a manifestation of Russian revisionism and a crime of aggression under international criminal law since such behaviour violates the fundamental principles of the UN Charter. The consequences of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 are significant for the international security system and have not yet fully manifested themselves, but the first conclusions are already obvious. First of all, Western states are united in their perception of the Russian Federation as a revisionist state. According to the conclusions of I. Kotulas and V. Pusztai, Russia's revisionism in Ukraine is not an isolated case, but part of a continuum of foreign policy goals, a fundamental component of Russian statehood, and an attempt to project power both towards European states and at the global level. The Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine and the commission of war crimes against Ukrainians are a manifestation of its imperial policy, a continuation of Soviet imperialism" (Vehesh, Palinchak, & Petrinko, 2020, p. 727–784).

According to L. Novoskoltseva, "The geopolitical foundations of the development of modern Ukraine are based on the deep historical roots of the national tradition of building one's own statehood. The dramatic history of our country reflects the peculiarities of its historical origin and geographical location; it is also connected with a long struggle for state status and the affirmation of its sovereign position among its neighbours. Efforts to solve geopolitical problems are largely reflected in Ukrainian historical and political thought, in the works of national thinkers and politicians of both the past and present. As for any other state, the conditions of historical development, spatial-geographical location, relations with neighbours and own capabilities in increasing the processes of state formation, consolidating forces for the ascent to independence were of great importance for Ukraine... the modern geopolitical picture of the world is characterized by extreme instability. Its main feature is that the geopolitical boundaries that separate modern states and nations are today not so much along the geographical boundaries of watersheds (mountain ranges) and coastlines, but rather in the minds of people who have learned to divide society into their own and others based on the principle of belonging to certain national interests, values, ideological concepts, doctrines, models of political behaviour. Under the obvious influence of

globalisation processes and the development of traditional approaches in strategic analysis, new alternative research strategies were formed, allowing us to record the qualitative transformation of geopolitical science. The scale of the theoretical search of modern geopolitics has gone beyond traditional geopolitics, objectively considering the multidimensionality of transformational shifts" (Novoskoltseva, 2018).

O. Shtyka, analysing the works of the American political scientist Z. Brzezinski, claims that "Ukraine, from the point of view of geopolitics, is in a destabilization zone. It belongs to a territory that does not have a single geopolitical identity, and therefore, for certain reasons, both subjective and objective, it vacillates between the main geopolitical identities. – Sea or Land (West or East), and the specificity of the political strategy of the countries belonging to this territory is usually to skillfully balance and use for their purposes the contradictions and antagonistic positions of the other two geopolitical poles" (Shtyka, 2014).

The purpose of the article is to reflect and understand modernity through the prism of forming the hardness of the individual. Different approaches, such as systemic, activity-based, personality-oriented, and generally scientific **methods**, such as analysis of scientific literature, synthesis, generalization, and systematisation, were used to achieve the study's goals.

Results

It is worth noting that the complex geopolitical situation of Ukraine is multi-vector and, at present, relatively stable. It is determined not by military force but by prevailing geopolitical trends. The geopolitical complexity in our country in the conditions of modern realities is added by the lack of a unified position on support for Ukraine from the West and the growth of threats in the diplomatic struggle to ensure constant international support for Ukraine's military and critical infrastructure. The modern war in Ukraine is accompanied by continuous confrontations on the diplomatic front, fakes, cyber threats, and psychological tension, affecting the geopolitical order not only in Europe but also in the world as a whole. Of course, Ukraine and Ukrainians are ready to fight for victory in the Russian-Ukrainian war to restore justice, lost territories, economy, infrastructure, their state position and national interests, receiving comprehensive significant support and military-technical assistance. The need to create a new security landscape and a system of world order does not give rise to any alternative and is an urgent issue for the existence of the state of Ukraine and the creation of new military-political alliances (authors).

I. Todorov and N. Todorova argue that "the security dimension of the European geopolitical region is a dimension in which the processes of formation and development of the pan-European security system take place within the framework of institutions representing the European and Euro-Atlantic spaces. Depending on the areas of responsibility within each of them, the participating countries carry out activities aimed at creating a common single European security space. The role and place of Ukraine in the security dimension of the European geopolitical region are determined by cooperation with its structures within the framework of the relevant spaces. Ukraine was too passive for almost all the years of independence. In some ways, this policy was justified and even comfortable. However, to a large extent, it was forced. The lack of circumstances and political will did not allow for a decisive foreign policy course" (Todorov, & Todorova, 2017). Scientists I. Todorov and I. Todorova note that "in the

modern geopolitical situation, the basic values of the Free World come into conflict with purely mercantile interests. To realise this, one must experience the same "loss" that Ukraine experienced – to eliminate illusions about Russia. First of all, it is necessary to stop de facto-treating the Russian Federation as a democratic and civilised state because, by definition, it is not one. It is also impossible to treat Russia as a civilized state with an uncivilized, authoritarian government. The Russian Federation reacts only to specific manifestations of the power of its opponents, and not to declarations, diplomatic demarches, etc. Western partners should realize that Russia considers Ukraine as its existential enemy, questions its right to exist as an independent state and pursues the ultimate goal – the total destruction of Ukraine as a subject of international law and geopolitical reality" (Todorov, & Todorova, 2019). It is worth considering that humanity's aspiration for a democratic system for many years became particularly acute at the end of the 20th century. After Ukraine gained independence, our state faced the challenges of the era of global informatization and artificial intelligence, and the democratisation processes are experiencing a particular aggravation now, during the Russian-Ukrainian war. It is essential to realise that Ukraine should constantly prepare for irreversible changes in the further development of democratic processes, which are already present in absolutely all spheres of our existence, and the changes taking place on the geopolitical chessboard in the world, of course, affect and will affect the index of democratic development of Ukraine (author). According to M. Kunitsky, "A serious challenge facing modern democracy is the role of the media and new uncontrolled decision-making centres that enter into competition with democratically legitimised institutions. The complexity of modern existence requires citizens to make quick, difficult, complex decisions. However, the media, on the contrary, offer the masses an escape into the virtual world, a kind of "brave new world... and democracy is currently experiencing quite serious problems, the main of which is the distrust of citizens in the political elite (in politicians and political leaders); political parties; parliament and other political institutions" (Kunitsky, 2021).

S. Terepyshchy notes that "democracy is one of the main values that define modern Ukrainian statehood. This value is reflected in the Ukrainian Constitution, which provides for freedom of expression, the right to assembly and association, equality before the law and other fundamental rights of citizens. But as far as educational practice is concerned, democracy should be reflected as something more than just a list of rights and freedoms" (Terepyshchyi, 2023).

I. Popov, quoting one of the most famous researchers of democracy – Larry Diamond, notes that he writes about the Russian-Ukrainian war: "How the war ends will prompt other countries to draw conclusions about where world politics is heading and what type of political system has greater will and stability. Suppose Ukraine emerges from this conflict effectively free and secure, with intact pre-war territory and with aid and investments that will flow for reconstruction. In that case, several important lessons will become clear. Observers will understand that democracy is not a weak system but provides the legitimacy, solidarity and resilience necessary for victory, just as it did for the United Kingdom during World War II... according to the author of the publication I. Popov: "The war brought challenges to democracy in Ukraine. The long martial law changed the situation in the media, access to public information, political parties, and decentralisation. And even the next day after

the abolition of martial law, society will not be able to instantly return to the level of democracy as of January 2022. The transitional period will be needed to restore the work of democratic institutions, re-elect the parliament, and remove collaborators from political activity. These issues will be especially relevant for the deoccupied territories" (Popov, 2023).

Kaliushko notes, "It is incorrect to talk about full democracy in war conditions, military threat, and lack of security. Therefore, it is clear today that there are certain restrictions in all these hypotheses, which are also defined in the Constitution of Ukraine; that is, in martial law conditions, the legislator has the right to restrict several human rights and democratic institutions, democratic freedoms. While the war is going on, while we have martial law, we obviously do not claim to have full democracy. But we all look to the future, think about what kind of Ukraine we want to see after our victory, after the liberation of the entire territory" (Threats and challenges of democracy in wartime..., 2022).

Yu. Batyr, A. Pomaza-Ponamorenko and I. Lopatchenko state that "democracy (from the Greek. *demokratia*) is a form of state and political organization of society, which is based on the recognition of the people as the source of power, the consistent implementation of the principles of freedom and equality of people and is based on the principles: majority rule, equality of citizens, protection of their rights and freedoms, the rule of law, separation of powers, the election of the head of state, representative bodies. To establish democracy, a high political culture of the population is necessary. Democracy is based on the diversity of interests of different social groups and makes it possible to harmoniously combine them. Parties, associations, social movements and other civil society institutions play a major role in democratising socio-political life. They believe that democracy is a certain ideal of social order and a corresponding worldview, that it is based on a certain system of values" (Batyr et al., 2022).

In the conditions of modern realities, the Russian-Ukrainian war causes disproportionate damage to the citizens of Ukraine, the socio-economic development of the state, the well-being of citizens, and the environment. This list can be continued and continued. Therefore, this is exactly why we must already think about rebuilding the country in the post-war period, which is undoubtedly a challenge for modern Ukrainian society. We must not just return the country to the state of 2022 but do everything for its further progress and prosperity, ensuring, first of all, transparency and clarity in making state decisions at all levels of government in Ukraine and support for citizens of the Ukrainian state, true patriots and fighters for independence should become a priority norm of all branches of state power (author).

The process of rebuilding Ukraine is taking place in parallel with full-scale military operations in the country, and the restoration of destroyed infrastructure facilities has been and should remain constant since the beginning of the invasion of our state (Babenko, n. d.). The issues of the country's reconstruction should be handled by state structures, various international and Ukrainian volunteer funds and organisations, and every resident of Ukraine in particular. We support our President Volodymyr Zelensky in his desire for reconstruction without waiting for the end of this bloody war. Almost the whole world is on our side, and government officials of the state of Ukraine in 2023 began an experimental reconstruction of six towns and villages, trying to achieve a comprehensive restoration of these

territories. Concepts for rebuilding Ukrainian cities, towns and villages are being developed, adhering to the main principle: "to rebuild better than it was" (Gorodnichenko, 2022). All this requires significant investments, creating environmentally friendly industries in polluted areas, particularly in Mariupol, and developing sectors of the economy focused on compliance with the principles of green technologies. For example, the strategic role in the restoration of Mariupol is primarily the restoration of the port as an important facility for eastern Ukraine.

EU countries support our state's stability and are already making great efforts, including financial ones, to enhance and support short-term and long-term perspective projects to integrate Ukraine into the European economy and global economic processes and support Ukraine's European development path. Financial, humanitarian, and military support, estimated at billions of euros and dollars, is constantly being provided by both EU member states and other countries of the world, which play a key role in investing in and rebuilding a democratic and free Ukraine now and in the future.

The words of the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelensky, are convincing and optimistic: "After the war, after our victory, we will rebuild everything that the enemy destroyed. Very quickly. Very qualitatively. A special state reconstruction program will be created for each city that suffered" (Alefirenko, 2023). According to Associate Professor of the University of California, Yu. Gorodnichenko, "Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine is a dark hour for humanity: mass deaths, millions of destroyed families and homes, huge economic losses. But we must think about how to rebuild Ukraine after the war and what needs to be done during the war. This is essential to ensure the country's long-term survival and provides hope and direction for efforts today. Planning and preparing today in advance will save lives and increase the chances of success. These steps will give hope to millions of Ukrainians that after the horrors of war, there is light at the end of the tunnel" (Alefirenko, 2023).

Discussion and conclusions

Investigating the current realities of public life in Ukraine, it is advisable to update the following positions: such state constructs as full democracy, stable institutions of power, low level of corruption, strong economy, and defence sector are significant for restoring Ukraine. The successful restoration of Ukraine should combine the initiatives of both small local communities and large state projects of national importance. It is worth achieving a balance between all regions of Ukraine that need to restore education, economy, infrastructure, cultural heritage, etc. Planning regional and national large-scale projects to reconstruct the country should consider the development prospects of the relevant regions.

Understanding and understanding between representatives of government institutions, ministries, and all bodies and departments involved in this vertical of planning relevant budgets and implementing reconstruction projects is becoming invaluable. It is rational to support local communities in each region that need restoration and further development. Local government and regional policy bodies should consider the developed budget projects and assist in the restoration of the local economy, as well as projects for implementing all restoration work within the deadlines specified in the documents. Everything should be aimed at the sustainability of the local economy, energy efficiency, the formation of the future economic basis of the community, and the

resourcefulness of its citizens. The need for coordination of the reconstruction of Ukraine should be analytically justified, and the processes of restoration of infrastructure facilities should be prepared and implemented with the international support of the European Union and those countries of the world that currently contribute and will contribute to the comprehensive development of post-war Ukraine, the formation and development of the hardness of the individual, taking into account the today's realities.

Prospects for further research. We consider it necessary to investigate the peculiarities of the formation of vitality in the context of professional training of higher education students in the conditions of martial law. Further research of the interdisciplinary component in social and educational programs regarding the formation of hardness of the individual can be interesting and valuable.

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Дмитро КОСТЕНКО¹, канд. пед. наук, доц.
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4030-2287
e-mail: d.kostenko@knu.ua

Марина МАЙДАНЮК², асп.
ORCID ID: 0009-0002-3585-0374
e-mail: maydanyuk_m@ukr.net

Цзіпін ДІН¹, асп.
e-mail: dcsamantha94@gmail.com

Сішунь ТАН¹, асп.
ORCID ID: 0009-0005-4741-1338
e-mail: tangxishun1@knu.ua

¹Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка, Київ, Україна

²Український державний університет імені Михайла Драгоманова, Київ, Україна

ФОРМУВАННЯ ЖИТТЄСТІЙКОСТІ ОСОБИСТОСТІ В СУЧАСНИХ РЕАЛІЯХ

Вступ. Досліджено складні процеси формування життєстійкості особистості в умовах національної боротьби проти північного агресора та загрози існування українського соціуму. Метою статті є відображення й осмислення сучасності крізь призму формування життєстійкості особистості. Окреслено різновекторність термінів "геополітика" та "соціум". Обумовлено, що наша унікальність розкривається завдяки внутрішньому потенціалу та можливостям у соціальному середовищі. Зазначено, що війна завдає непомірної шкоди кожній особистості, розвитку країни, особистісному благополуччю, довкіллю.

Методи. Для досягнення цілей дослідження використано різні наукові підходи, як-от: системний, діяльнісний, особистісно-орієнтований, та загальнонаукові методи, серед яких: аналіз наукової літератури, синтез, узагальнення, систематизація тощо.

Результати. Відбудова держави Україна не повинна призупинятися, незважаючи на воєнний стан, а питаннями відновлення країни мають опікуватися не лише держава, міжнародні й українські волонтерські організації, а кожен громадянин України зокрема. Зазначено, що нині складне геополітичне становище України визначається не військовими, а геополітичними тенденціями, які існують у світі. Ускладнення геополітичного становища держави полягає у відсутності чіткої позиції підтримки України західними партнерами та загрози згорання постійної міжнародної підтримки військової та критичної інфраструктури України.

Висновки. Війна в Україні супроводжується протистояннями на дипломатичному фронті, кіберзагрозами, психологічним напруженням, стресовими ситуаціями як у професійному, так й особистісному середовищі та впливає на геополітичну ситуацію у світі. Акцентовано увагу на тому, що необхідним і доцільним є порозуміння між представниками уряду, міністерств і відомств, які перебувають у владній вертикалі планування відповідних бюджетів і реалізації проєктів відбудови держави, а підтримка місцевих громад у кожному регіоні України має бути раціональною, адже кожен куточок нашої держави потребує відновлення для подальшого економічного, соціального, освітнього та духовного розвитку.

Ключові слова: держава, життя, війна, формування, суспільство, життєстійкість.

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